

of the Congressional Fellowship Advisory Committee.

Barbara Lakeberg, political science department, Brown University, has received \$14,520 from the Fund for Research on Dispute Resolution to study racial and ethnic relations in Norway, focusing on discrimination in housing practices.

Barbara A. Presnall and Lybeth Hodges, Texas Woman's University, received a university grant to research "The Private Sphere/Public Sphere Orientation of Japanese Women."

Kathryn Sikkink, assistant professor, University of Minnesota, was selected as one of ten recipients of the University of Minnesota's McKnight-Land Grant Professorship.

Laura Lynn Stoker, assistant professor of political science, University of California, Berkeley, was awarded a Distinguished Dissertation Award by the Council of Graduate Schools for "Morality and the Study of Political Behavior."

Michael Suleiman, department of political science, has been named by Kansas State University as a University Distinguished Professor.

C. Neal Tate, Regents Professor, University of North Texas.

In Memoriam

Frank Bourgin

Frank Bourgin, who became a national figure in 1988 when the University of Chicago granted him the Ph.D. for a dissertation that had been submitted 43 years earlier, died on December 12, 1990, in Washington, D.C.

Bourgin was born in Ely, Minnesota, in 1910. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1930 and took an M.A. at the Claremont Colleges in 1932. He entered the Ph.D. program at the University of Chicago in 1933, but after one year went back to Minnesota to teach at the junior college level. Returning to Chicago in 1939 on a fellowship, he worked principally with Charles E. Merriam, who was heavily involved with the Roosevelt administration and as

chairman of the National Resources Planning Board. He suggested that Bourgin study the views of the American founders, particularly Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison, on national economic policy. Bourgin concluded that in the first forty years of the Republic, it was not *laissez faire* but national planning that guided national policy. He and Merriam published a joint article on the subject in the journal *Ethics*.

Bourgin began a dissertation, but it went slowly. Since he had a family to support, he was forced to drop out of the University, and he held various employments. But he continued research independently, and in 1945 presented to the department a 600-page manuscript. By this time Leonard D. White had succeeded Merriam as chairman. White was perturbed by Bourgin's long absence from academia and the lack of any departmental guidance in his research. On March 13, 1945, White wrote to Bourgin saying that to get a degree he would have to take time off from his business affairs "at some convenient stage" and return to the University. It does not appear that White checked with Bourgin to see whether a return would be possible, nor does it appear that Bourgin ever appealed to White or Merriam to explain that this decision meant the end of his academic career. Instead he reconciled himself to being a government employee rather than an academic.

So he might have ended his days, except that over forty years later he chanced on a new book by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., *Cycles of American History*, which seemed to verify the basic conclusions of his dissertation. He wrote to Schlesinger, who agreed to read the manuscript. He gave Frank a very positive report. With this support, Frank was emboldened to ask the Chicago department to reconsider its action. But he knew no one at Chicago. However, he recalled that I had been a graduate student with him in 1939, and from some source he learned that I had been chairman, was still alive, and living in California. He phoned, asking permission to send me a copy. After reading it I wrote to Joe Cropsey at Chicago: "In my judgment this is not only an acceptable doctoral dis-

sertation by University of Chicago standards; it is a major research effort which successfully supports the author's thesis that the American founders believed in and practiced 'affirmative government.'" Cropsey then organized a committee at Chicago, which approved the thesis, and secured from the University administration a ruling that the degree could be awarded under these unusual circumstances.

The story was broken by Linda Greenhouse in *The New York Times* on April 22, 1988. A nationwide flood of publicity followed. The degree was awarded on June 10, 1988, as Frank rolled down the aisle in Rockefeller Chapel (polio of his youth had returned) and President Gray, presenting the hood, led the applause.

With Schlesinger's support, the dissertation was published in 1989 by George Braziller under the title, *The Great Challenge: The Myth of Laissez Faire in the Early Republic*, with a Foreword by Schlesinger recounting the troubled history of the book. Frank's wife did not live to see publication of the book. Frank was able to travel and he gave some academic lectures, but treatment for cancer was unsuccessful. He died on December 12, 1990.

C. Herman Pritchett
*University of California,
Santa Barbara*

Ronald J. Fiscus

Ronald J. Fiscus, associate professor of government at Skidmore College, died of AIDS on May 18, 1990, in Albany, New York. He received his B.A. *cum laude* from Carleton College in 1968, majoring in government and international relations. After college Ron spent two years in Chad working for the Peace Corps and then entered graduate school in political science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1970. His dissertation, "Before the Velvet Curtain: The Connecticut Contraceptive Cases as a Study in Constitutional Law and Supreme Court Behavior," is a monumental study of the origins of the constitutional right of privacy. At the time of his death Ron was completing a manuscript on *The*

Constitutional Logic of Affirmative Action, which may be published posthumously; and he was beginning a new project, "The Least Dangerous Myth: A Critique of Legal Realism and the Politicization of the Supreme Court Since 1969." Ron received praise from Anthony Lewis in *The New York Times* for his article, "Studying *The Brethren*: The Legal-Realist Bias of Investigative Journalism," 1984 *American Bar Foundation Research Journal* 487. He also received a Harvard Law School Liberal Arts Fellowship in 1987-88.

Ron taught at Skidmore College for ten years. He was a devoted teacher and a highly respected colleague. His courses were always in demand, and he was much respected and loved by his students. Ron was very active in the college community. He developed several courses on constitutional politics and jurisprudence and established an interdisciplinary Law and Society program. At the college memorial service, the chair of the political science department, Mary Ellen Fischer, said:

In contemplating Ron's short life, we cannot help but feel grief and frustration at its premature end. Nevertheless we must recognize that in his years in the Peace Corps, and in his teaching at Wisconsin and Skidmore, he probably touched more human beings in a positive way than most individuals are able to do in a much longer lifetime. We shall miss him sorely as teacher, colleague, and friend, and yet we know that our own lives and the entire college have been enriched by his presence here.

Skidmore College has established an endowed annual lectureship, the Ronald J. Fiscus Lecture in Law and Society.

Ron's academic talents distinguished him in graduate school and in his all-too-short career as a teacher and scholar. His personal warmth and sense of humor enhanced his capacity to translate professional bodies of knowledge about justice and fairness into meaningful everyday practices.

Joel B. Grossman
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Christine B. Harrington
New York University

Robert Younger Fluno

Robert Fluno, a long-time member of and friend to the American Political Science Association, died October 6, 1990, in Berkeley, California. He was 73 years old.

Bob was born November 27, 1916, in Appleton, Wisconsin. In 1938, he earned a bachelor of arts degree from Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida. Following two years of graduate study at American University, his academic life was interrupted by World War II. Bob served in the United States Naval Reserve, where he held the positions of Communications Officer and Executive Officer. Returning to civilian life in 1946, he attended the University of Minnesota until 1948 and the London School of Economics and Political Science from 1950-51, earning his doctorate of philosophy in 1952 from the University of Minnesota.

After two years' service as an instructor in political science at the University of Minnesota, Bob accepted a position as an assistant professor of political science at Mount Union College in Alliance, Ohio, in 1948. In 1952, he moved to Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. Appointed at the rank of associate professor, he was promoted to full professor status in 1956. The following year he was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship that enabled him to serve as a lecturer at Rajshahi University in Pakistan. In 1960, he was additionally honored by an appointment as Miles C. Moore Professor of Political Science, a title he held until his retirement in 1982.

Bob's contributions to the department of political science, and to Whitman College, were exemplary. During his 30-year appointment, he served as chair of the department; chair of the social science division; pre-law advisor; organizer of the Whitman Political Union, a campus organization in existence for about 25 years; director of ten annual Roots of Contemporary Democracy seminars; and coordinator of numerous extra-curricular programs in political education, including mock political conventions.

In 1977, on the occasion of his 25th year as a Whitman faculty member, he was honored with a res-

olution issued by the Board of Trustees and Board of Overseers: "A dedicated teacher, a sound scholar, he is the possessor of those rare abilities that combine to make the truly fine teacher who is the glory of a good college. He has been a vital force in the continuing strength of Whitman College." Additional recognition came in 1979 when he received the annual Town-Gown Award, presented to a Whitman faculty or staff member involved in campus and community activities. Finally, in 1982, a group of his former students joined forces to establish the Robert Y. Fluno Award, which is given annually during Whitman commencement ceremonies to the author of the outstanding student paper in the field of political science.

Among Whitman alumni, Bob is best remembered for his courses in American government and democratic theory, but especially for his demanding and stimulating course in constitutional law. That course gave generations of students outstanding preparation for their later work in graduate schools, law programs, and in positions of professional and public service. His "Constitutional Law in a Liberal Arts Curriculum," published in the fall 1953 issue of *Legal Education*, can still be read with profit by those interested in exploring effective ways to teach legal matters to undergraduates.

Bob's contributions to the field of political science were equally noteworthy. His dissertation concerned Parliamentary control of British nationalized industries. In addition to periodical articles and numerous book reviews, he published with Chester Maxey a revised version of *The American Problem of Government* in 1957. In 1971, his *The Democratic Community* was published by Dodd, Mead, and Company. In that work's preface, Bob explained his purpose: "It may be fruitful, as we meet the great challenges of our day, to have reexamined democracy in terms of the earth-bound realities of its actual operating processes, while, in the same breath, stressing the quite proper ambition of all democrats to achieve the high aims of individual freedom and communal participation. Such broad goals deserve to retain their glamour and