

of Lake Michigan, where he took up joint appointments in political science, psychology, and sociology at Northwestern University, co-directing the International Relations Program with Richard Snyder. This period was very productive for Harold, yielding landmark books in organizational theory, social psychology, and simulation sciences. From 1958–1962 he spent one day a week at the University of Chicago directing a program on executive judgment in the business school. Throughout the 1960s and early 1970s he developed and supported the transition to all computer simulations, based on his early work with the InterNation Simulation and funded in part by his Gordon Scott Fulcher Chair of Decision-Making. These efforts, known as the Simulated International Processes project, were widely influential in international relations, and led to the volume *Simulated International Processes: Theories and Research in Global Modeling* (1981). During his final years at Northwestern, Harold began to visit scholars in other continents to spread the idea of collaborative computer simulations for international relations scholarship, a project he termed Five-Continents project.

After an active and influential career, Harold retired from Northwestern University in 1985, having been feted at the 1985 International Political Science Association meetings with the presentation of a Festschrift, *Theories, Models, and Simulations in International Relations: Essays in Honor of Harold Guetzkow* (Westview Press, 1985). During 1987–1988 Harold was elected president of the International Studies Association. After this graduation from Northwestern University (as he put it), he and Lauris moved to Sunnyvale, California, and he took up a project focused on the study of values as they affect decision making in the international arena. He began a study of cultural values in decision making with scholars at the Pacific School of Divinity and also began a productive relationship with Kent Kille of Wooster College who brought the project to culmination in 2007 with the publication of *The UN Secretary-General and Moral Authority: Ethics and Religion in International Leadership* (Georgetown Press, 2007). Throughout his career, Harold worked to support the efforts of other scholars interested in decision making and international politics. An incomplete list includes: Stuart A. Bremer, Richard Brody, Richard Chadwick, Barry Collins, W. Ladd

Hollist, Kent Kille, Rudolph J. Rummel, Hiroharu Seki, Paul Smoker, Warren Silver, Raymond Tanter, Gary J. Tygesson, Joseph J. Valadez, Michael D. Ward, and many others around the world.

A memorial academic symposium is being planned for the latter part of 2009 at Northwestern University. Donations may be made to Northwestern University, for the purposes of the Harold Guetzkow Prize Fund, Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, International Studies Program, 897 Sheridan Road, University Hall, Room 20, Evanston, IL, 60201.

A memorial Web site is planned at www.haroldguetzkow.info, which will contain information about the upcoming symposium.

Michael D. Ward

University of Washington

Daniel Guetzkow, on behalf of the family

HARRY S. HALL

Harry S. Hall, emeritus professor of political science, died at the age of 86 from natural causes on October 4, 2008.

Harry was born on May 8, 1922, and grew up in Amherst, Massachusetts, where his father was a local minister. He received his AB in social science and philosophy from Harvard University in 1943 and his MA and Ph.D. in political science from the University of Chicago in 1953 and 1961 respectively. He and his wife, Jean, worked at the RAND Corporation in Santa Monica in the late 1940s before he went to graduate school at UCLA and the University of Chicago. After receiving his Ph.D., he taught for several years at Temple University in Philadelphia before joining the California State University, Los Angeles, department of political science in 1965.

At CSULA, he taught courses in American politics, public policy, and public administration, serving as both department chair and the director of public administration programs before he retired. He originated courses such as Power in Washington and The Nuclear Age, as well as serving as one of the organizers of the upper-division theme on the latter topic. He was a well-known and knowledgeable advisor.

He also authored *Congressional Attitudes toward Science and Scientists: A Study of Legislative Reactions to Atomic Energy and the Political Participation of Scientists* (Arno Press, 1979), as well as several articles and

convention papers in the area of American politics. He had book reviews published in several political science journals.

In the CSU, he was one of the founding organizers of the CSU Social Science Research and Instructional Council and the federated membership for the CSU, the first in the nation, in the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research. He also served on the Advisory Board for International Policy of the CSU and the Executive Committee of the Academic Council of CSU International Programs. He was a longtime member of the Academic Senate and numerous committees at all levels. He was the vice president and a member of the executive committee of the campus American Association of University Professors chapter.

During the early years of their marriage in the 1950s, Harry and Jean lived in the Chicago area while Harry pursued graduate work at the University of Chicago and Jean worked at the Argonne National Laboratory. Before coming to Cal State LA, Harry taught at Temple University in Philadelphia with Charles McCoy. One of their students was Alan Wolfe.

Alan says that he learned from Harry for the first time what it means to do research. According to Alan, "He shared his note cards with us from the work he had done with Selznick. It opened my mind to all kinds of new possibilities. He was also generous with his time and very helpful to me in numerous ways." Harry and Charles encouraged Alan to get a doctorate, which he did in 1967 from the University of Pennsylvania.

Harry came to CSULA in 1965 and was elected chair of the political science department in fall 1967. As chair he started a practice of welcoming new faculty and their families to a dinner and a swim at his home in Alhambra before school started in late September. Later when Harry and Jean moved to Arcadia, he and Jean frequently hosted meetings, dinner parties, and departmental gatherings at their home.

In 1969 Harry hired Alan Wolfe for the summer quarter. At that time Alan was co-chair of the recently formed Caucus for a New Political Science. Alan's presence in Los Angeles led to a number of CSULA political science faculty becoming leaders in the Caucus for a New Political Science. Harry's hiring of Alan was hailed by most of the new members of the department as

a progressive step, but for some of the older members it represented a step in the wrong direction. All agreed that it had a significant impact on the department and the college for many years.

Harry came to CSULA as an enthusiastic proponent of Philip Selznick's approach to political sociology, a course that Harry enjoyed teaching. Both Selznick and Harry were strongly interested in organizational behavior. Subsequently, Irving Janis's *Group Think* (1972) had a strong impact on Harry's thinking and political analysis.

Janis's framework resonated with Harry and Jean's experiences at RAND. It also fit the behavior he observed among elite decision makers in the twentieth century in the area of nuclear policy in particular and more generally on the American political scene. Harry saw the impact of group think in the Vietnam War decision making as well as in Watergate and its aftermath. Consequently, Harry was attracted to dissident political leaders and presidential candidates such as Barry Commoner and Ralph Nader.

Harry and his wife, Jean, enjoyed good food and wine, which undoubtedly contributed to frequent requests for them to host department gatherings. They were gracious hosts, and both had a good sense of humor. Harry loved jokes, including self-deprecating shots such as convoluted instructions for assembling a reel-to-reel tape recorder that he read at his retirement in lieu of the recorder itself.

Because Harry did not like to drive the freeways, years before GPS he became an ace at finding expeditious surface routes to a host of locations far and near to his home. While traffic backed up for miles on the freeways, Harry scooted home on the roads less traveled. If you were lucky and had a chance to follow him from campus to his home, you learned alternative routes that you never imagined existed.

Loyalty was one of Harry's strongest virtues. He maintained relationships such as those with Alan Wolfe and his University of Chicago peers for years. At CSULA while other faculty sought the privacy of separate offices, Harry and I remained the only political science faculty who shared an office after the department moved from the third floor of King Hall in the 1970s to the fifth floor of Engineering and Technology. We remained officemates until Harry's retirement in 1990.

Although Harry was justifiably proud of his long service with the university,

his children, Carolyn and Brian, were his pride and joy. Harry's knowledge of dysfunctional organizational environments guaranteed that he and Jean were active participants in the Arcadia schools and in the gymnastics groups in which Carolyn starred. Harry and Jean were thrilled by Carolyn's successful dancing career and enjoyed traveling to see her perform. No parents could have been prouder and happier at the wedding of their daughter than Harry and Jean were at the wedding of Carolyn and Kelly. The joyous reception on the beautiful grounds of the Pasadena Historical Society is a fond memory for all those who attended.

Last December after losing Jean, the love of his life, in June 2007, Harry sent out a message that provided updates on both his children. Brian was working at Pasadena City College Library as a circulation supervisor while getting his master's degree in Library and Information Science. Carolyn just finished her first semester of a master's program in Marine Science at State University New York, Stony Brook, on Long Island. His message also indicated that Brian was living with him and that Carolyn was visiting regularly. It is clear that Harry was as proud of their loyalty as he was of their accomplishments.

Edward S. Malecki

J. Theodore Anagnoson

*Emeriti Professors of Political Science,
California State University, Los Angeles*

VIVIEN HART

Vivien Hart, professor of American studies, died on February 2, 2009, aged 70.

Vivien described her own academic interests and work as the study of "contemporary constitutionalism." It was much more than that, however. In the first place she developed an interdisciplinary social science approach in a field dominated by legal expertise. Secondly, her work demonstrated a remarkable pattern as she traveled a path from examining the nature of dissent to seeking the sources in constitutionalism for the resolution and reconciliation of conflict, leading in her later work to contemplating the possibilities for broadening participation in the constitutional process.

Thirdly, she focused on the contribution of women to the constitutional process. Her book *Bound by Our Constitution: Women, Workers and the Minimum Wage*

stands as enduring testimony to the value and need for painstaking scholarship. In addition to her own work, Vivien encouraged and promoted research by young women in particular as well as established international scholars. This led to the publication of two co-edited volumes, *Writing a National Identity* and *Women Making Constitutions*.

The following quotations from two eminent Canadian scholars underscore her immense standing:

Vivien was a true blue member of that elusive body, the community of scholars. She gave much to the corner of that community—constitutional studies—in which I reside, by helping us connect our own local studies to broader and deeper issues shared by other constitutional democracies. Her own work was a brilliant example of what is to be gained by applying the methods of social science and the sensitivities of the humanities to constitutional studies. (Peter Russell)

She was, as you know, a scholar of constitutionalism, and to that subject she brought a moral purpose, a depth of understanding, and an insistence on a generous, inclusive perspective that greatly enhanced our understanding of the deeper meaning of the concept. (Richard Simeon)

Vivien was a late entrant to an academic career. The turning point was at Harvard, when Professor Samuel H. Beer, the leading American authority on British government, became her Ph.D. supervisor. Their relationship grew into one of colleagues and friends, and over the next 35 years, there was a continuing flow across the Atlantic of information, analysis, and discussion.

Vivien joined the Sussex faculty in 1974 where she and Professor Marcus Cunliffe immediately formed an important collaboration. As a historian and a literary critic, Marcus teamed with Vivien, a social scientist, to forge ahead with American studies. When in 1991 the university established the Cunliffe Centre for the Study of Constitutionalism and National Identity, Vivien was the obvious choice for director.

This proved the perfect vehicle for Vivien to further her own research interests as well as to facilitate the work of younger scholars. She fostered links between the Centre and George Washington University, Ohio State University, and the University of Toronto. A series of international conferences followed resulting in numerous publications.