

cal Socialization of the Mexican American People, later published as a book, was the first major systematic and critical study conceptualizing political leadership in Mexican-American communities. His better known book in co-authorship with Joan Moore and Leo Grebler, *The Mexican-American People: The Nation's Second Largest Minority*, was the first significant and comprehensive interdisciplinary study of the Chicano experience in American society. It continues to be favorably compared by many social scientists to Gunnar Myrdal's classic, *An American Dilemma*.

Ralph's most enduring contributions were perhaps made through his teaching. He deeply touched the lives of countless students throughout the years. He was an inspiration especially to those students from poor working class backgrounds who never before had even dreamed about a college education, much less advanced graduate work leading to professional careers. He made clear to his students that titles in and of themselves were secondary to humanistic values and concerns. He always preferred to be called by his first name and not Dr. or Professor Guzman. Always surrounded by students, he would share his experiences, ideas, and dreams with them in his office and his home. A demanding teacher, he challenged his students to develop their critical thinking capacities and to apply whatever knowledge they gained from their formal education to the solution of society's social problems. Ralph never forget where he came from and until the day he died, the welfare of the poor was uppermost in his mind and heart. His commitment to the ideals of social justice, equality, and human rights was a constant presence.

Ralph will be long remembered by his friends, students, and colleagues as a loving father, a man of compassion and strong conviction, a man of reason, an inspirational teacher and scholar, and a gentle and wonderful human being. Many of us in the Association were indeed fortunate to have known him.

Carlos Munoz, Jr.
University of California, Berkeley

George H. Hallett, Jr.

George H. Hallett, Jr., known as Mr. Proportional Representation, died on July 3, 1985, in his 90th year while working in his office in Manhattan. A graduate of Haverford College, he received a master's degree and a Ph.D. degree in mathematics from Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania, respectively.

Hallett observed his first P.R. election under the single transferable vote (STV) system in Northern Ireland in 1920 and devoted his life to the promotion of STV. He supervised the counting of STV ballots in numerous elections in both public and private organizations (most recently in New York City in 1983) and was an effective lobbyist for the P.R. cause. Among his accomplishments was the drafting of the law instituting P.R. in New York City Council elections in 1937, promotion of the adoption of P.R. by many other cities, and helping to persuade the New York State Legislature to include P.R. elections of local school boards in chapter 330 of the 1969 laws decentralizing the New York City school system whose passage ended the ferment threatening to destroy the city's school system.

After World War I, he became assistant executive secretary of the Proportional Representation League and later its executive secretary. When it merged with the National Municipal League in 1932, he became Associate Secretary of the League, a post he held until 1953. He also served as Executive Secretary of Citizens Union in New York City and as its state legislative representative for nearly four decades. From 1973 to 1977, he worked for the State Charter Revision Commission for New York City which drafted ten amendments; five were endorsed unanimously by the Commission and adopted by referendum in 1975. The amendments, among other things, established community boards as important parts of the city's governance system.

An active member of APSA's Section on Representation and Electoral Systems, he was scheduled to present a paper detailing the arguments for use of P.R. in

local elections at the 1985 annual meeting in New Orleans. His best known book is *Proportional Representation* (with Clarence Hoag), first published in 1926, which has appeared in several editions and was reprinted in 1969. This book provides a history of the use of P.R. in municipalities in the United States and arguments for STV as a system fostering fair and effective representation of all groups in the electorate. His last published research on P.R. appears in Lijphart and Grofman (eds.), *Choosing an Election System*, Praeger, 1984.

His dedication to the public service and sage counsel will be greatly missed by his many friends.

Joseph J. Zimmerman
State University of New York at Albany

Bernard Grofman
University of California, Irvine

Arend Lijphart
University of California, San Diego

Leon Weaver
Michigan State University

Bernard Hennessy

On September 26, 1985, Bernard Hennessy died in San Francisco after a long struggle with multiple myeloma, a blood and bone cancer. Undaunted by the debilitating effects of the disease, Bernie maintained the vigorous, active life almost to the end: a trip to England, lengthy motorcycle trips, tennis, his study of courthouses in the United States. At the very last, his ability to do these things was limited to what he called his "bonus days" spent at his desk.

For those of us who knew Bernie, we were given "bonus" days, months, or years of association with one of the truly vibrant, warm, humane, witty and wonderful members of our discipline. Bernie brightened our days, elevated our spirits, and inspired our efforts in manifold ways, whether it was in a scholarly panel, attending a baseball game, or enjoying dinner and drinks together.

Bernie was one of those autonomous individuals who followed his own star or

perhaps it was his own set of stars. To change the imagery, he did not necessarily follow a different drummer but he heard the beat that many of us hear but interpreted its meaning in his own way and by his own set of values. Who else as a New Jerseyite would see justice and try to solve New York's crisis by *voluntarily* writing a check for \$195 in lieu of a computer tax that others were violently resisting?

Bernie was a fine scholar who wrote (with Cornelius Cotter) an excellent study of the national party committees, *Politics Without Power* (1964). His textbook, *Public Opinion*, has become the standard in the field and is now in its fifth edition. In addition, he published numerous articles that appeared in prestigious journals, principally dealing with political attitudes, public opinion and its measurement, party organization and related topics.

But his principal strength and interests lay elsewhere. Bernie's impact on the profession is nowhere more notable than his influence on the careers of dozens of young scholars who entered the profession through their experiences as fellows of the National Center for Education in Politics. Between 1960 and 1966 he placed 105 graduate students in state and local offices throughout the country. The NCEP program was an experiment built on a faith that both politics and academic research would profit from the involvement of young academics in the political process. Bernie fervently believed in and promoted that faith and the result was found in the lives of numerous academics and in the burgeoning programs of a similar nature throughout the country. It is a legacy that he has left the profession and for which we must eternally be grateful.

As associate director and then director of the center, he stimulated the intellectual development and the professional acumen of these young men and women in political arenas all over the country. His enthusiasm, his zest for politics in its myriad forms, his sense of irony and the absurd—but tempered by his wit and boundless sense of humor (one of his colleagues termed it his "engaging craziness") made these experiences mar-