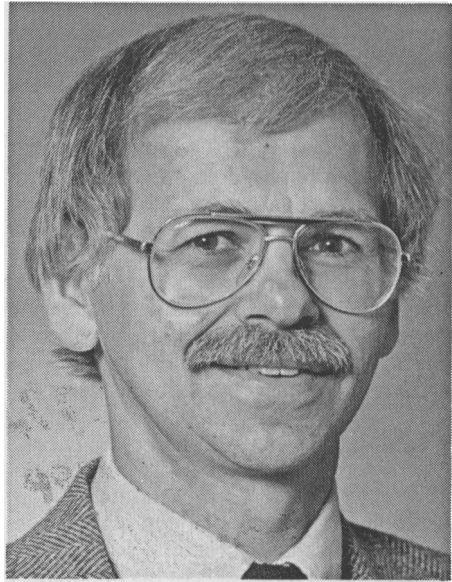


ture for "bringing about a more politically active citizenry, and for instilling in the new generation a sense of responsibility and capability in improving the operation of the political system."

**Alan C. Isaak**, professor of political science, Western Michigan University, received the Teaching Excellence Award. The award, which is granted annually by the University's Alumni Association, is based on a university-wide competition and carries a \$1,000 honorarium.

**Robert J. Jackson, Doreen Jackson,** and **Nicolas Baxter-Moore** have been awarded this year's Secretary of State Canadian Studies Writing Award in government and politics for *Politics in Canada: Culture, Institutions, Behaviour and Public Policy* (Prentice-Hall Canada Inc.).

**William F. Mullen**, associate professor of political science, Washington State University, was awarded a 1985 Burlington Northern Faculty Achievement Award and has also accepted a visiting professorship in political science at Nihon University for the spring semester 1986. He will be teaching the U.S. Presidency and Presidential Elections.



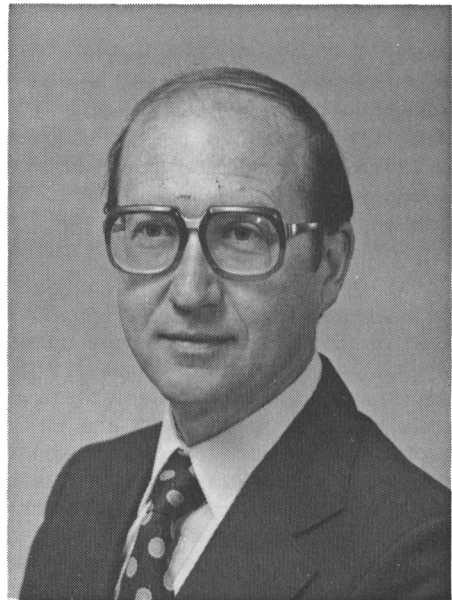
Alan C. Isaak is the recipient of Western Michigan University's Teaching in Excellence Award.

## In Memoriam

### Wilder W. Crane

Wilder W. Crane, professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, died at his Chippewa Falls home on December 7, 1985. He was 57 years of age and was on medical leave from the university at the time of his death.

All of us who knew Wilder were impressed with his genuine love for and commitment to the state of Wisconsin and in particular, to Chippewa Falls, a small city in the northwestern portion of the state. He served his home community as an executive in his family's business, the Crane Lumber Company, as a member of the Chippewa County Board, and as a member of the Wisconsin



Robert J. Jackson, co-author of the award-winning Canadian politics text, *Politics in Canada*.

## People in Political Science

Assembly. Although he served the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee with distinction for 23 years, home for Wilder was northwestern Wisconsin and his retreat on Lake Wissota.

It was his commitment to Wisconsin that enabled the newly created University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (UWM) to recruit Wilder to its political science department from Vanderbilt University in 1962. He was at that time an already recognized scholar in the fields of state politics and German/Austrian politics. He had compiled distinguished records as an undergraduate and graduate student: Phi Beta Kappa at Carleton College (1950), A.M. Degree from Harvard (1951), and Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison (1959). As a graduate student in Madison, he was a legend among succeeding classes of students for his having passed all four fields of his preliminary examinations with distinction. His dissertation on decisionmaking in the Wisconsin legislature was a pathbreaking research project which won the APSA Award for the best dissertation completed in 1959. This work, as with all of Wilder's scholarship, reflected not only his sophistication as a political scientist but also his grasp of the world of practical politics.

Wilder concentrated his research efforts in the fields of state politics and legislative politics in Germany and Austria. He was one of the first scholars to utilize systematic techniques of elite interviewing in research on European state legislatures.

His contributions to the development of UWM as a major research university and to the department of political science as a Ph.D.-granting department were monumental. As department chair (1965-1969), he initiated and oversaw the planning and implementation of the Ph.D. program. He also took the lead in recruiting the faculty required for a quality program. He was tireless, skilled, and successful in securing needed resources for the department. But he always had time for counseling and assisting junior faculty members, who valued his advice and friendship. He worked hard to make the department a

cohesive social unit and enjoyed nothing more than leading in the singing of folk songs and gospel hymns as he played the piano during gatherings in his home.

Wilder was also a major contributor to the larger university community. An advocate of shared faculty governance in the Wisconsin tradition, his efforts helped to establish these traditions firmly at UWM. He served as president of the Faculty Senate and was chairman of the university's most important faculty body, the University Committee. He held these positions in the most difficult of times during the early 1970's. At great personal cost, he helped to maintain the integrity of the faculty and university in an era of turmoil and confrontation. His appreciation for the nature of a quality institution combined with his considerable political skills and contacts in state government made Wilder an advisor and confidant of university administrators, Regents, and state officials. His central role in the emergence of UWM as a major research university was recognized by former Chancellor J. Martin Klotsche who recently observed that "Wilder was one of the key architects of this university. . . . I constantly relied on his sound judgment, staunch loyalty, and firm commitment to building a high quality university."

He also made significant contributions to the teaching mission of the university. His state government and politics classes consistently had large enrollments, not only of political science majors, but students in journalism, education, and other fields who wanted a firm grounding in the operation of state government. He had the capacity to pass on to his students not only the best research findings but also a feel for practical politics. *Wisconsin Government and Politics*, which he co-authored with the late A. Clarke Hagensick, reflected his commitment to his students and Wisconsin. He was anxious that students throughout the state should have a book that would help them to capture the unique character of the state's politics. His professional contributions to Wisconsin also included his role as a founder and President of the Wisconsin Political Association.

Wilder Crane significantly enhanced and enriched the quality of our profession, our university, and our lives. In recognition of his special contributions, the department has established a Crane Scholarship Fund in his honor.

John F. Bibby  
Ronald D. Hedlund  
Donald R. Shea  
Meredith W. Watts  
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

## Harry Kantor

Harry Kantor, professor emeritus of political science at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and formerly professor at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 1952–1968, died unexpectedly at his home in Gainesville, Florida, on December 31, 1985. He was author of the book, *Patterns of Politics and Political Structures in Latin America* (1969). He had directed a number of doctoral dissertations by students of Latin American governments, and his students in 1981 presented him with a festschrift edited by Howard Wiarda of the University of Massachusetts, entitled *The Continuing Struggle for Democracy in Latin America*. In 1982 Kantor delivered a principal address on Latin American governments at the White House Conference on Free Elections.

Kantor received his B.A. degree from the University of Illinois, his M.A. from the University of Wisconsin, and his Ph.D. from the University of California at Los Angeles. One of his earliest books was on the Aprista movement, headed by Haya de la Torre. He was a frequent visitor to Latin America and his speciality was the electoral process. He is survived by his wife, Vivian, by three sisters, by a son and daughter, and by six grandchildren.

## Stephen Denis Kertesz

With the death of Stephen Kertesz on January 26, 1986, both diplomacy and scholarship have lost one of their most accomplished and respected contributors. His two careers, first in the Foreign Ministry of Hungary and then in American universities, spanned two con-

tinents and the aftermath of two world wars. Born in 1904 in Putnok, Hungary, he received the Doctor of Laws degree at the University of Budapest in 1926 and then continued his education at Paris and The Hague from 1926 to 1929. As a Rockefeller Fellow he also studied at Yale, Oxford, and Geneva from 1935 to 1937.

His diplomatic career began with service in the office of the Foreign Ministry which represented Hungary before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals and the Permanent Court of International Justice (1931–1941). In this period he prepared several projects for long-range settlements between Hungary and her neighbors and became one of a group of officials who tried first to keep Hungary out of war and later to conclude an early armistice. After the Nazi coup in October 1944 he was accused of treason and imprisoned. Escaping in December, he survived the siege of Budapest by hiding with his family in a small cellar for seven weeks. With the Soviet occupation he again narrowly escaped arrest and deportation but then was able to resume his work in the Foreign Ministry.

In June 1945 he was put in charge of Hungarian preparations for the Peace Conference and made a determined effort to find constructive solutions to the problems of the Danubian area, not only in the interest of Hungary but in the hope of lasting regional cooperation and peace. As Secretary General of the Hungarian Peace Delegation in Paris 1946, he experienced the painful frustration of seeing such proposals sacrificed to great power politics. He was serving as Minister in Italy in 1947 when the Communists finally took over control in Budapest and, although led to believe that he would be named Foreign Minister if he returned, he chose to give up his career and a lifelong dream of serving his native land to take refuge in the West.

His long and distinguished academic career in the United States began in 1948 at Yale University Law School where he taught for two years; then in 1950 he joined the faculty of the University of Notre Dame. At Notre Dame his extraordinary leadership included the