

Robert F. Cushman

Robert Fairchild Cushman, Professor Emeritus of Politics at New York University, died in August, 2001, in California. He was born in 1918 in Champaign, Illinois, and received his B.A. from Cornell University in 1940. During World War II he served in the U.S. Army Air Force for four years, including two in India, as a bombsight mechanic with the rank of sergeant. Following the war, he received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Cornell, the latter in 1949.

Cushman's first academic position was at Ohio State University, where he served as instructor and assistant professor beginning in 1949. In 1953, he moved to Washington Square College and the Graduate School at New York University, where he had an opportunity to focus his teaching on public law and constitutional interpretation. At NYU he rose to the rank of Professor of Politics, retiring in 1983. As a teacher, Robert Cushman demonstrated remarkable devotion to his students, both as apprentice scholars and as individuals. Before concerns about confidentiality supervened, he regularly took Polaroid photographs of all those enrolled in his large undergraduate classes, to ensure that he would know each student by name. This personal attention contributed positively to the department as well as to the students themselves, since pre-law concentrators made up an important part of the department's college constituency. Bob usually arrived early on NYU's commencement day, so that he would be able to greet graduating students for all degrees as they waited in line to enter Washington Square Park for the ceremony.

As a publishing scholar, Bob Cushman emphasized the preparation of widely-used casebooks in the public law field, especially *Cases in Constitutional Law* (Prentice Hall 1979), *Cases in Civil Liberties* (Prentice Hall 1976), and *Leading Constitutional Decisions* (Prentice Hall 1982), each of which passed through numerous editions. These books, first published by his father, Robert Eugene Cushman, a legendary Constitutional law professor at Cornell, were continued by Bob after his father's retirement. *Leading Constitutional Decisions*, a short paperback collection of the Supreme Court's most important cases, was often used as supplement in

introductory American government courses and went on to have eighteen editions.

For many years, "Cushman and Cushman," as the various books became known, was the leading undergraduate authority in constitutional law and civil liberties. It very likely inspired tens of thousands of students to go on to law school and provided an important part of a liberal education for many more times that number. Bob maintained his father's no frills approach to the subject. His commentary of the Court's work, reflected in the texts and in the annual supplements which became features between editions, was a model of sharp, concise analysis.

Cushman was a collegial and reflective member of the politics department, always seeking a reasoned middle course at a time when debates were sometimes sharp and divisions deep.

Bob had a diverse and rewarding life beyond the realms of scholarship and teaching. He enjoyed sailing off the north shore of Long Island, and color photographs of his boat decorated the walls of his office at NYU. He also pursued extensive hobbies in model railroading and shipbuilding, and in astrology, and traveled widely in North America and Europe. In the late 1980's, he and his wife Rhea Cushman moved to Irvine, California, where Bob pursued an active retirement that included editorship of the newsletter at their retirement community.

Robert Cushman embodied many of the ideals of the academy: a successful and caring teacher, active and meticulous scholar, and thoughtful and fair-minded colleague. His cheerful good humor and wide range of interests helped him make lasting contributions to university life, and to his family, friends and community.

Christopher Mitchell
Richard S. Randall
New York University

Dale A. Hathaway

Dale Hathaway, Professor of Political Science at Butler University, died on May 22, 2002 in Florence, Italy, while leading a Butler faculty development seminar.

Dale was born on October 20, 1951 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a talented student, and he spent most of his summers

working on his cousins' and uncles' farms in Beach and Bismarck, North Dakota. His inclinations toward political activism and scholarship emerged at an early age. In 1962, when he was just ten years old, Dale wrote a letter to President Kennedy that began, "DO NOT!! resume nuclear testing! I have quotes to back me in saying this." From seventh through eleventh grade, he was the star of the football team, and even contemplated going pro. In the twelfth grade, however, a new coach established a harsh routine that included a congratulatory "blood bench" for players who drew blood from their teammates during practice. Repulsed by the violence, Dale left the team and gave up his career as a football player. He was valedictorian of his class, but, during his senior year, Dale managed to be suspended for his longer-than-allowed sideburns, and possibly also for his outspoken political views.

In accounting for his early work life and professional development, Dale once wrote that "as a starving artist, I survived as a dishwasher, cab driver, apple picker, elder, carpenter and solar designer" before receiving a B.A. in Economics from the University of California, Santa Cruz in 1982 and a Ph.D. in political science from Cornell University in 1990. He taught for three years at Bennington College and then after completing his doctorate, he joined Butler's Department of Political Science, offering courses in U.S. politics, including the presidency and congress, public policy, and campaigns and elections. He especially cherished teaching innovative courses such as Politics through Film, The Role of Protest in U.S. Politics, and his senior seminar, Democracy Among Giants.

Dale constantly challenged his students to think critically and innovatively, and to question common assumptions and easy answers. He was well-known for his quiet and logical teaching style, so his students were startled one day when he requested that they leave his first floor classroom by the window, rather than the door. Puzzled, the students dutifully clambered out the windows, to find a grinning Professor Hathaway awaiting them and asking, "So, do you always do everything an authority figure tells you to do?"

He was also devoted to Butler's core course on comparative civilizations, Change and Tradition, for which he was

faculty coordinator. He was leading a C&T faculty development travel seminar on modern Europe when he was stricken by a sudden illness.

Dale was very active in the life of the university community, and particularly dedicated to help students find ways to become politically active and engaged. He helped form a local chapter of Amnesty International, and was instrumental in creating a student group called Butler for Peace, and a Gender Studies program at the university. In the aftermath of September 11, he organized and presided over a forum on "Understanding Islam."

His research, like his teaching and community activities, focused on the possibilities for ordinary people to improve their lives through participation and organization. In his first book, *Can Workers Have a Voice? The Politics of Deindustrialization in Pittsburgh* (Pennsylvania State University Press, 1993), Dale examined the potential for workers to collaborate with religious and political organizations to re-establish their rights. His second book, *Allies Across the Border: Mexico's Authentic Labor Front and Global Solidarity* (South End Press, 2000) showed how workers could organize to secure their rights while maintaining and fostering human dignity. In both the United States and Mexico, Dale talked with, lived with and sometimes worked with the people he was writing about.

Even as he was teaching his classes and writing his books, Dale was a tireless activist for peace and social justice. With his wife, Dot, Dale served as a mediator for Reaching Common Ground and for the Marion County Superior Court, Juvenile Division. He was president and board member for the Indianapolis Peace and Justice Center. He served as chair of the progressive third-party alternative, Our Party, which slated candidates for Mayor of Indianapolis and the City-County Council in the 1999 elections. And, most recently, he was a leading voice in the Campaign for a Living Wage in Indianapolis.

Dale is survived by his wife Dot; his four children, Mehera, River, Dove and Forest; and grandchildren Jonah, Irie, Dante and Sebastian. He was universally known for his kindness, fellowship, luminous smile and gentle personality. His family, friends, students and colleagues will miss him dearly.

An endowed scholarship in his memory, The Dale Hathaway Social Action Scholarship, has been created to provide an annual scholarship to a Butler student who is active in peace or social justice organizations on campus or who is pur-

suing an internship with such a group off campus. Colleagues of Dale who are interested in contributing to this scholarship fund should contact David Mason at Butler <dmason@butler.edu>.

David Mason
William Watts
Craig Auchter
Butler University

Stuart Nagel

Stuart S. Nagel, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, died unexpectedly on November 18, 2001 in Champaign. He was 67 years old. His wife of 44 years, and a partner in many of his academic and volunteer undertakings, Joyce Nagel, as well as his children, Brenda and Robert, and three grandchildren survive him. His mother, Florence Howard, also survives.

Stuart came from West Rogers Park in Chicago, attended Senn High School and then Central YMCA High School in Chicago where he graduated as valedictorian of his class. One of the hallmarks of his distinguished career was to be a continued excellence in academics. He entered Northwestern University and upon graduation, accepted a scholarship to attend Northwestern University Law School. While there, he met Joyce, a Northwestern undergraduate from the same Chicago neighborhood. They married in 1957.

Stuart had a restless energy and academic (and personal) interests that took him in many directions. The law profession was a dream of his parents. For Stuart, it was too restrictive. He entered the Ph.D. program in Political Science at Northwestern University. In all the received, in addition to his B.A., a J.D. from Northwestern University in 1958, and a Ph.D. in Political Science in 1961. He then spent one year as a visiting professor at Pennsylvania State University before moving on to the University of Arizona as an Assistant Professor. In 1962, he was offered a faculty position at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana where he was to teach until his retirement in 1998.

The outlines of his career barely do justice to his contributions. He published more than 125 books and literally hundreds of articles, book chapters, and papers (700 by my best estimate). Less well known, he worked quietly to help others in his department and outside to find publishable outlets for their work; selflessness and contributions to knowl-

edge being other distinguishing characteristics of his career. He was the recipient of the most prestigious of grants including those from the Ford Foundation, the National Science Foundation, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto and a Russell Sage Fellowship. In all, he was awarded over 60 grants by my estimate. (Although both this and the number of his publications may well represent undercounts.) His academic work, achievements, and recognitions were unmatched to my knowledge in the profession. His intellectual impact began with pioneering work in behavioral judicial research, the first of several academic fields he helped if not to redirect then to expand both in scope and relevance of their concerns. It ranged from there to policy studies, with stops along the way in the areas of democratic development, American government, public administration, state politics, political mediation, conflict resolution, and constitutional law, among others. His influence—through his teaching, research, and publications was, without exaggeration, worldwide. China, India, Africa, and Europe were among the places he visited, lectured and wrote about.

Among his proudest and most lasting creations was the Policy Studies Organization. Established in 1971, it was intended as a public policy research group and think tank with a mission to energize and recast a field that he (and others) felt in much need of it. It is for this accomplishment that he is probably best known. He served as Secretary-Treasurer of the organization up through his retirement (and after) and he and his wife Joyce were the moving forces behind the creation of a number of journals, among the best known, the *Policy Studies Journal* and *Policy Studies Review*, which Stuart edited for years. He was also handmaiden to over 100 book publications developed and sponsored by the Policy Studies Organization.

Least known about Stuart, and as impressive as his academic achievements, was his work on behalf of the socially disadvantaged. He was a volunteer with the Lawyers' Constitutional Defense Committee in Jackson, Mississippi during the violent summer of 1967 and he served in various capacities with the National Labor Relations Board, the Defense of Prisoners Committee of the Chicago Bar Association, the Legal Services Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, the OEO Legal Services Agency of Champaign County (where he was both director and an attorney), as well as OEO Legal Services

Office in Washington, and Common Cause. In addition, he served as a consultant or volunteer to such varied groups as the Canada Council, the Administrative Conference of the United States, the Bankruptcy Law Commission, and the Commission on Federal Paperwork. He also gave testimony and made professional presentations to a number of congressional and state legislative committees and at one point was in demand as an authority on legislative redistricting. His was an active, multifaceted professional life.

Stuart was an intense and passionate man and most often well ahead of those he dealt with in terms of the breadth of his concerns, his visions for academics, and the intensity of his commitment to social justice. He was an innovator, a seminal thinker and a tireless worker whose contributions form a permanent legacy for those of us who would follow.

William J. Crotty
Northeastern University

L. Earl Shaw, Jr.

L. Earl Shaw Jr. died unexpectedly of a heart attack on April 22, 2002 at Northern Arizona University. He was 64. Shaw had been a faculty member and former chair of the Department of Political Science at Northern Arizona University where he taught since 1988. Before that he was a faculty member at the University of Minnesota from 1962 to 1988. He is survived by his wife of over 30 years, Betty, who he met while in graduate school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; four daughters, Kathy Backdahl, Deb Cornelius, Lisa Robinson, and Laura Shaw-Wright, all of Minneapolis; a brother, W. Boyd Shaw of Rocky Mount, N.C.; and five grandchildren. Memorial services were held in Chapel Hill, at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, and in Minneapolis. He was buried in Chapel Hill.

Earl was a native of Weldon, North Carolina and the product of a small high school and an even smaller graduating class (seven), all of whom went on to do exceptionally well. Earl, who never forgot his roots, was extremely proud of his high school friends. He received his B.A. from Wake Forest University in 1959, a Master of Divinity from Yale University in 1962, and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1970. While at Chapel Hill Earl served as a teaching assistant in a number of classes and offered a course in

social ethics in the Department of Religion. His dissertation, completed under the direction of Louis Lipsitz, was on the political and democratic implications of the writings of the Christian Realist, Reinhold Niebuhr, arguably the most influential theologian of the twentieth century. The thesis on Niebuhr was thorough, impressively argued, and profoundly original, hallmarks of Earl's writings that were to follow. A number of these dealt with Niebuhr's democratic ethics and political thought.

Earl's concerns with ethics, social justice, and democratic responsibility were to guide his professional career, expressed in his publications, his teaching, and his life view. These commitments related to the essence of the man. His humanist approach to life and to work, his deep concern for others, and his belief in social equality and tolerance characterized his life. Earl taught his beliefs and lived his convictions.

Earl was a superb teacher. Kathryn Cruz-Urbe, dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences at Northern Arizona University, expressed this view in noting his passing: "Earl Shaw was a highly respected member of the political science department, who served as a mentor to his younger colleagues as well as students. He was known for his excellence as a teacher in a wide variety of settings, from large undergraduate introductory lectures to small, highly specialized graduate seminars. In recognition of Earl's fine teaching, advising, and mentoring, the political science department nominated him this year for the Social and Behavioral Sciences Outstanding Teaching Award. The college has been shocked and saddened by the unexpected news of his death." All his former students share these sentiments.

Earl's published works included, in addition to those on Niebuhr, writings on democratic theory, American and state government, political violence and morality, legislative reform, political parties and elections, Congress and the presidency, and political ideology. He served in a variety of administrative positions at both Northern Arizona University and the University of Minnesota, contributed consistently to professional meetings, and was the recipient of a number of awards and professional recognitions. He had a full and active professional life.

A few personal notes: I knew Earl as a warm and very close personal friend since we met in graduate school. The first meeting was a little unusual. His first class in political science on a summer break from the Yale Divinity

School was in American government. It was also the first class I ever taught, intended as I understood it from Fred Cleveland, Don Matthews and Jim Prothro for me to make a little money and gain a little experience. It turned out to be a challenge. Earl had an extraordinary intellect, one far superior to anyone else in the course. It turned out to be a clear case of the student knowing more and being more morally sensitive to the world around him, its promise and its problems, than the instructor. Earl later critiqued the course for me, its strengths and the needed improvements. Even later, Earl informed me he was using some of the notes for his classes because they were "pretty good" The whole experience fostered a bond between us that lasted a lifetime. I will miss him dearly.

As it turns out, there was more than one Earl Shaw. He had been a disk jockey under an assumed name in an earlier incarnation. We put his expertise to good use. He and I (with the musical assistance of his brother Boyd, deputized to find the required recordings and make the tapes) put together a rock n' roll dance at one of the Midwest Political Science Association Meetings (we called it the "Andy Jackson Ball" to give it a populist sense of legitimacy). Earl put on a bright checkered sports coat ("from my closet") and ran the thing (leading we noted to musical interludes at APSA and regional meetings, presidential receptions, although with Broadway melodies or brief classical pieces being played. Somehow, it was not quite the same.). All in all, we thought it a great success. Earl enjoyed celebrity status for a while with people he barely knew coming up to him in corridors to congratulate him (and to indicate their disappointment he had not played more of the *Doors* or the *Stones*.). I should indicate that some felt the "ball" undignified and not suitable for a political science gathering and for a while preferred not to associate with either of us.

Earl was an outstanding athlete, or so he led me and a number of others to believe. He had been a quarterback in high school and if Norm Sneed, later to star for the Washington Redskins and the Philadelphia Eagles, had not been at Wake Forest at the same time, he probably would have been All-Atlantic Conference or better. Earl's brother Boyd, a star athlete in his time, and his friends from high school, the accomplished "Weldon Seven," at the Chapel Hill memorial service had quite different views of his athletic abilities, both actual and potential.

The Chapel Hill service for Earl, the one I attended and was invited to speak at, was a memorable event. Earl's wife Betty and his four daughters spoke of Earl as a loving husband and a concerned parent. There were other memories. What all agreed on was the nature of the man, his love of life, his empathy and personal investment in others, his social conscience, and his superb intellectual gifts.

Earl seemed to know everyone. He was a joy to be with. He lived his convictions; he excelled at his craft; and he leaves behind the rest of us who are better off for having known him. To paraphrase his brother's comments at the memorial service for Earl and those who shared his life, the goal is to "celebrate the journey." It was a wonderful journey.

A scholarship fund for low-income college students has been established in Earl's honor. Donations may be sent to: Dr. L. Earl Shaw Jr. Memorial Fund, car of Centura Bank, attention Mary Shaw, 131 N. Church Street, Rocky Mount, N.C., 27803. It is a fitting memorial.

William Crotty
Northeastern University

Richard N. Swift

Richard N. Swift, Professor Emeritus of Politics at New York University, died in San Juan, Puerto Rico on January 22, 2002. Swift's academic life centered heavily on the study of United Nations and other international organizations; his belief in the positive role of international institutions of cooperation was firm and all-encompassing. He was known among colleagues as an exceptionally intelligent, erudite and witty scholar. Dick Swift's active career at NYU, from 1949 until his retirement in 1982, spanned the transformation of the university into a leading research insti-

tion, and his academic vocation typified the talents and efforts that made that transition possible.

Swift received his undergraduate and graduate degrees at Harvard University, and rose through the ranks at NYU; he also taught at Harvard and the University of Massachusetts. His academic specialties were international law and organization, and he also taught well-received courses on United States foreign policy. Dick's publications included a major popular textbook, *International Law: Current and Classic* published by John Wiley in 1969, and articles in journals including *International Organization* and the *Western Political Quarterly*. For twenty years, from 1950 until 1969, he edited fifteen volumes of the *Annual Review of United Nations Affairs*, published by NYU Press. He had very recently completed writing a major biography of Lord Robert Cecil, a principal architect of the League of Nations.

Richard Swift was a popular, demanding but eminently fair teacher. He taught in the college and graduate school with equal enthusiasm, and as a junior faculty member he carried no fewer than five courses each semester. Dick brought to the classroom the writing skills that he honed as a scholar and editor. Always a stickler for clear style and grammatical form, for example, he prepared a mimeographed sheet of common stylistic errors, to each of which he assigned a number. This enabled him to save time in critiquing scores of persistently erring research papers.

Richard Swift was active and statesmanlike in university faculty governance. He served as head of the all-university Department of Government and International Relations from 1963 until 1969, and was twice elected a university senator. As a member of the Faculty of Arts and Science's Policy and Planning Committee in the 1970's, he played a major role in defusing a bitter conflict between FAS departments and the

central administration. Swift served for many years as the parliamentarian at FAS faculty meetings. Dick's role on these occasions was to present the logical, rational, and fair position. He stood on principle and would not compromise on the essential values of a research university. He also used his considerable wit (and a remarkable caustic humor) to put others in their places, always rightly so. In approving, reluctantly, Dick's wish to take early retirement, the dean of the faculty described him very simply as "a prince among colleagues."

Richard Swift seemed to cross boundaries easily. Diverse topics—from training soldiers for peace in the United Nations to Shakespeare in the Park—interested him. And then there was his love for New York and all that went with this great city—concerts, opera, ballet, and of course serious plays. Following his retirement, he and his companion and partner, Morton Cohen, moved seasonally among residences in San Juan, London, and Greenwich Village. In this active retirement Dick continued learning and exploring new ideas, completing his landmark Cecil biography and undertaking, as well, a serious study of Spanish to enrich his months in Puerto Rico. He never lost touch with NYU or the Department of Politics, and contributed to support the research of current graduate students in international relations.

As scholar, teacher, faculty leader and mentor to younger colleagues, Dick Swift helped to set a standard in difficult, sometimes strife-filled academic years, that proved crucial in the rise of NYU. He was unfailingly patriotic on behalf of the university, and his expectations that it would fulfill its grand potential helped set us on the road to that goal.

Farhad Kazemi
Christopher Mitchell
New York University