

"I recognized that what Harlan was doing was exciting and important," Frank said. "He was on the front lines of the shift in political thinking about the disabled. Rather than disability as a private medical matter, he believed in treating the disabled as a minority group that deserved rights."

Hahn pushed for the U.S. Rehabilitation Act of 1973, prohibiting discrimination based on disabilities, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, a wider-ranging civil rights law prohibiting discrimination based on disabilities, his friends said.

"We wouldn't have these laws without people like Harlan," Frank said. "We have to see Harlan Hahn as one of the major figures in the disability rights movement."

Born July 9, 1939, in Osage, Iowa, Harlan Hahn had an identical twin who died at birth and he grew up as an only child, Emily Hahn said. His parents were teachers. At age five he contracted polio and spent the next six years in and out of hospitals. He entered school at 11 and used a wheelchair most of his life.

Before entering Harvard, Hahn earned his bachelors magna cum laude at St. Olaf College in Minnesota. He was a perpetual student, earning two additional masters degrees—an MS in 1982 from California State University, Los Angeles, and an MPH in 2004 from UCLA.

"Education was really, really important to him," said Emily Hahn, who is earning her masters degree in psychology at California State University, Long Beach. "He tried to do the best in helping people who didn't have access to an education or to health care get opportunities. He wanted people in disadvantaged situations to have a voice."

At times Hahn's activism hit closer to home. In 1998 Hahn filed a suit against USC, claiming that the University Park campus had numerous physical barriers preventing disabled people from equal access to structures. As a result of a settlement in the case, the university has steadily increased its budget for removing such barriers.

"My dad was a real fireball," Emily Hahn said. "If I accomplish half of what my dad did in his life, I'll be happy."

Judy Garner, associate provost for faculty development, created a stem cell research ethics course with Hahn.

"I appreciated working with him," said Garner, an associate professor in the Keck School. "He broadened my perspective on how stem cell work has become a political force, and how the development of this research area has resulted in conversations about ethical dilemmas that really need airing."

Longtime friend Gerald Caiden, professor in the USC School of Policy, Planning, and Development, remembered Hahn as a complex and tireless man whose "mind bubbled over with ideas."

"When I heard of his death, I immediately felt a loss," Caiden said. "Never again would I hear his unmistakable voice. 'Ah, Gerald, how nice of you to phone. Listen, I have this new idea I want to try on you . . .'"

A memorial for Hahn took place May 15 inside the craft room in Joslyn Park. In lieu of flowers, donations may go to the American Disability Association.

Pamela J. Johnson  
*University of Southern California*

## Note

\*The information in this article is courtesy of USC News. The original version can be found at [www.usc.edu/uscnnews/stories/15214.html](http://www.usc.edu/uscnnews/stories/15214.html).

## Theodore H. McNelly

Theodore H. McNelly, professor emeritus, department of government and politics at the University of Maryland, College Park, passed away in February 2008 at the age of 88. Professor Emeritus McNelly was born on December 27, 1919, and received his Ph.D. in 1952 at Columbia University. McNelly joined the faculty in the department of government and politics at Maryland in the fall of 1953 as a lecturer, was promoted to professor in 1967, and retired in 1991.

McNelly studied politics and government in Japan. His most recent publication "Witness to the Twentieth Century," a personal biography of his life, was published in 2005. During World War II, McNelly served as a cryptanalyst and linguist in the U.S. Signal Intelligence Service and later as an analyst in General MacArthur's Civil Intelligence Section in Tokyo. He has authored numerous articles and books including *The Origins of Japan's Democratic Constitution*. He analyzed the developments that he observed in postwar England, France, Germany, Japan, and Korea and described his career as an author and college professor.

E. Cissy Abu Rumman  
*University of Maryland, College Park*

## Trudi C. Miller

Trudi C. Miller died on September 30, 2003, after a brief illness. After earning a BA in English from Cornell University

and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, she spent most of her career at the National Science Foundation. After a brief stay at the State University of New York at Buffalo, she moved to NSF, where she rose to be the program director for the Decision, Risk and Management Division of Social and Economic Science.

She won three prestigious awards in our profession. In 1989/90 Trudi won the Marshall E. Dimock Award for the best lead article in the *Public Administration Review* for "The Operation of Democratic Institutions." In 1989 she won the Policy Studies Organization's award for the best paper presented at the American Political Science Association Annual Meeting for "Designing Social Structures: A Scientific Perspective." And in 1981 she won the Franklin L. Burdette Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the best paper at the APSA meeting for "Toward a Normative Dynamic Model for Educational Equity." In addition, she published many articles in books and refereed journals, including *Politics and the Life Sciences*, *Journal of Theoretical Politics*, *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics*, and *The American Political Science Review*.

Trudi Miller was a committed scholar who kept learning and writing until the end. She was always inclined to question and challenge conventional academic wisdom. A long-term project had been a book manuscript entitled *Democracy, Markets, and Money*, which she completed shortly before her death.

Trudi took great joy in family and friends. She is survived by her beloved husband, Ettore (Jim) Infante, and his family. She took care of her parents and her mother-in-law until they died, and Jim took care of her in her illness. Trudi Miller is greatly missed.

William R. Keech  
*Carnegie Mellon University*

## William R. Nelson

Dr. William R. Nelson, Lt. Col. USAF (ret.), passed away on June 30, 2008, at Rockingham Memorial Hospital in Harrisonburg, VA. Dr. Nelson was born February 5, 1924, in Colton, California. He was the son of the late William Gunther and Vera Maughan Nelson.

Dr. Nelson served with the 20<sup>th</sup> Air Force, 793<sup>rd</sup> Squadron and 468th Bomb Group and flew 35 bombing missions as a navigator over Japan. He received a law degree at the University of Utah after the war. He then returned to the Air Force and served in various posts

through the Korean War. After the war he was appointed instructor in the department of law at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He received his masters of law degree from New York University at this time.

Dr. Nelson received his masters of arts degree from Miami University while he continued serving the nation in the Air Force. Dr. Nelson served as deputy for administration, deputy department head, and associate professor in the department of political science at the United States Air Force Academy. During this time he completed his Ph.D. in American studies. He retired from the Air Force in 1969 after 27 years of service and numerous decorations and awards including the Distinguished Flying Cross and World War II Victory Medal.

After his retirement Dr. Nelson accepted the position of chair and professor in the department of political science at Memphis State University from 1969–73. In 1973 Dr. Nelson joined James Madison University in Harrisonburg, Virginia, as vice president and provost for academic affairs. He also served as head of the department of political science until his retirement in 1992. Dr. Nelson taught constitutional law, civil rights, and a seminar in international terrorism. He was the author of numerous articles in professional journals and two books: *American Government and Political Change* and *The Politics of Science*. After his retirement Dr. Nelson served as professor emeritus at James Madison University. The William R. Nelson Institute for International and Public Affairs at James Madison University was created in his honor by chancellor emeritus Dr. Ronald E. Carrier.

Dr. Nelson is survived by his wife Dr. Eileen Schmitt Nelson, professor emerita, psychology department, James Madison University; sons R. Ryan Nelson of Charlottesville, VA, Edward R. Farnen of Cumming, GA, Carlton Nelson of Baltimore, MD, and Stuart Nelson of Salt Lake City, UT; daughters Pamela S. Nelson of Richmond, VA, Nancy Sarco of Harrisonburg, VA, Tina Hair of Murray, UT, Camille Strasters and St. Claire Nelson both of Salt Lake City, UT, and Sarah Stokke-Johnson of Oslow, Norway; and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren. He was preceded in death by a daughter Judy Pepper of Salina, KS.

Memorial contributions may be sent to the William R. Nelson Institute for International and Public Affairs, James Madison University, Moody Hall, MSC 1205, 800 S. Main Street, Harrisonburg, VA 22807, or Community Caregivers Network, James Madison University, Blue

Ridge Hall, MSC 9014, 800 S. Main Street, Harrisonburg, VA 22807.

Anthony J. Eksterowicz  
*James Madison University*

## Morris S. Ogul

Morris S. Ogul died on April 6, 2008, after a lengthy illness finally succumbing to pneumonia. He was 76. After receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, Morry spent his entire career on the faculty of the political science department at the University of Pittsburgh, beginning in 1957 and became professor emeritus in 1998. He also served as chair of the department.

Born in Detroit on April 15, 1931, Morry received his BA from Wayne State University. He moonlighted then as a taxi driver. This aspect of Morry's biography assumed importance for colleagues and friends who were first-time passengers in his car and who were otherwise comforted by Morry's mild manners, caution, and meticulousness. Once behind the wheel of his car, however, they saw a different side of this very gentle and humble man as he drove with abandon through alleyways and back roads with the instincts of the taxi driver he had been.

I had the good fortune to have known Morry Ogul from a number of perspectives—as a student, a colleague for nearly 30 years, and a friend. He was an extraordinary teacher and mentor, a wonderful colleague, a terrific kibitzer and source of advice, and a valued friend. We traveled along related scholarly pathways that gave us much to talk about, and because of that we also found an opportunity to collaborate.

Morry's signature work *Congress Oversees the Bureaucracy: Studies in Legislative Supervision* pioneered in a systematic way the now flourishing literature on legislative oversight of the bureaucracy. His work was carefully crafted, wise in the ways of Congress, and the product of astute observation.

Morry also collaborated with another Pitt colleague, Bill Keefe, to produce a textbook on the legislative process—not merely Congress—*The American Legislative Process: Congress and the States* that had gone into 10 editions. It was noted by one reviewer of the book that it was an inconceivable idea brilliantly executed. Another quite remarkable aspect of the book was the partnership of the two authors—a kind of political science odd couple. Bill Keefe was the Oscar Madison of this duo; Morry Ogul, the Felix Unger. Bill's office (like mine) had generations of paper lying on his desk.

Morry kept a can of EndDust nearby and only the day's business was to be found on his desk. His office was pristine and his style, if it could be called that, was utterly meticulous, precise, and understated.

Despite his quiet and unassuming ways, Morry Ogul was a major presence in the political science department at Pitt during his lengthy tenure there. He was a dedicated teacher at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. More than a teacher, he was a mentor to undergraduates and graduates alike. As one former graduate student put it, "Morry was like Mr. Rogers goes to political science." One of his former undergraduate students said of him that in the classroom, he "challenged students to question themselves and to look at problems from different angles and to always dig deeper." But he did this "in a very gentle and respectful way making students feel they had contributed something important to the discussion or made a very insightful comment. He would then turn the comment into something much better and then give the student full credit and thank him or her."

Although Morry had a gentle and unassuming personal style, he had an incisive and analytic mind and an inner core of steel. He was a kind man but an un-sentimental one. His classes were places where fashionable but vacuous ideas came to die. He insisted on disciplined and rigorous thinking but in a manner that students might better understand how to bring these tools to their own cognitive processes. Morry strived to have students understand political analysis and why it is that people and groups have different interests. He was committed to political analysis so as to enable students to understand the presence and legitimacy of political conflict and the natural diversity of interests in a pluralistic and representative political order. As part of his pedagogical credo, the classroom was never to be used to mount a soap box. He was dispassionate without being detached. In 1985, Morry was the recipient of a Chancellor's Distinguished Teaching Award. This award was especially gratifying because it demonstrated that a purposefully anti-charismatic professor could be recognized for the quality of his teaching. And like most professors, Morry could not stop teaching even while he was in ill health. His caretaker commented that she learned a lot about government from him.

As department chair, Morry took his duties very seriously but executed them with equanimity. He was superb at finding people's comfort zones, at the critical role of keeping confidences, at calming