

Intellectual opponent to ribbons with bombastic rhetoric. Nor would he tilt the playing field to give an advantage to the side of the argument he favored. Rather, Nelson's style was to disarm a troublesome questioner, to offer incisive comments with a sparkling wit, to take a clear-eyed look at all the facets of a problem and to convince a reluctant audience with sophisticated, organized, evenhanded, and thought-provoking analysis.

Finally, we should note that Nelson had a rare ability to share with others his excitement and fascination with international politics. He was one of those singular individuals who has the capacity to change forever his students and colleagues by his very example. His genuine warmth and affection, his personal and intellectual strength and clarity, his ironic sense of humor and endearing mannerisms always made us proud that he was part of our profession and that he was contributing his abundant talents to the cause of peace. In serving that cause he gave his life. In our grief, we are focusing on what Nelson gave to us, rather than what has been taken away by his tragic loss. He profoundly touched so many in political science. We will miss him always.

Julie Marie Bunck,
University of Louisville

Michael Ross Fowler,
University of Louisville

Barbara Ann Perry,
Sweet Briar College

Colonel Nelson Drew had a truly unique and distinguished career in the U.S. Air Force during his more than twenty-three years of service as a soldier, scholar, and statesman. He served as an intelligence officer in Korea and Europe and as a political-military affairs officer on the NATO staff in Brussels, as a strategic planner on the Joint Staff in the Pentagon, and as the European affairs staff director on the National Security Council. I would like to concentrate my remarks concerning Nelson to those years between 1980–1983 and 1986–1989 when he taught political science in the Department of Political Science at the Air Force Academy. Nelson's primary interests within the discipline were American government and U.S. national security policy. Not surprisingly, he taught and directed several of our courses which addressed these interests. Nelson also played a very major role in a curriculum review which occurred in the mid

1980s. This curriculum review was important because the department added a national security policy focus to both of our introductory courses on American government and international relations. No one was better qualified than Nelson to conceptualize and implement these revisions.

As important as his many administrative contributions were to this department, Nelson Drew truly distinguished himself as a role model for his students and the junior faculty members with whom he associated. He was a meticulous lesson planner and riveting platform instructor. One of Nelson's most lasting legacies will be the hundreds of former students who are now assuming positions of responsibility throughout the Air Force. He helped to create and develop their interests in political science, challenged them to think critically about domestic and international political issues, and monitored their progress beyond the classroom, encouraging each of them never to be satisfied with anything less than their best efforts. From personal experience, I know how effective Nelson was as a teacher and advisor because he was both for my daughter during her days as a student at the Academy. Nelson was also a superb supervisor. Some of his graduate school colleagues from the University of Virginia have already described his role as mentor to them when they participated on panels and delivered papers. He was an excellent mentor here as well, providing counsel when needed and always encouraging young faculty members to excel in the classroom and to participate in professional development. In October 1995, Sandy Drew brought their daughter to the Academy to attend an orientation program. While the Drews were here, I invited some of Nelson's former subordinates to come to the house to have dessert with Sandy. Without exception, each of these individuals is now part of the senior leadership in this department. I'm certain that Nelson would be very proud of the many contributions he made to each of these professors' development as scholars and leaders. Again, his legacy lives on.

After leaving the Academy, Colonel Drew pursued his passion for national security policy formulation and implementation. It is not always easy to make the transition from academic to policy advisor, but Nelson was consumed by the challenge and rose to meet it. During the summer of 1988, he served temporarily on the National Security Council staff, and this experience convinced him that he wanted to become much more involved with the pol-

icy process. While assigned to the NATO staff in Brussels, Nelson quickly established himself as a conceptual thinker who thrived on the most difficult policy issues confronting NATO as the Cold War concluded. Nelson was largely responsible for the development of the Combined Joint Task Force concept which NATO adopted in 1994 and will be employed to protect and enhance the peace process in Bosnia. In mid 1995, Colonel Drew moved to the NSC as the European affairs staff director, a position he had coveted since his 1988 stint on the NSC. He quickly became involved with the extremely difficult and demanding task of trying to formulate a plan to bring peace to the Balkans. Nelson immediately became known as a creative thinker who worked extremely long hours to become the NSC's primary strategist on Bosnia. It was for these contributions that President Clinton, Tony Lake, and others praised Colonel Drew at Arlington. The success recently achieved in negotiating a peace plan among the parties to the Bosnian dispute in Dayton is due in no small part to the efforts Nelson and his colleagues made toward that end. If peace is achieved, there is no better tribute to those who gave so much.

As a soldier, scholar, and statesman, Colonel Nelson Drew made a difference in each of these areas. For those of us fortunate enough to have known him, we are the better for that association. He was my friend of long standing, and I miss him, his sense of humor, his integrity, his sage counsel, and advice, but I know that his legacy will live on at the Academy and beyond.

William E. Berry, Jr.
United States Air Force Academy

Milan Hapala

Milan Hapala, Carter Glass Professor of Government at Sweet Briar College, died on June 20, 1992, of a heart attack. Born and educated in Czechoslovakia, he attended Beloit College in Wisconsin in 1938 on a one-year exchange program. After his country was taken over by the Nazis, his father suggested that he stay in the United States. He received his BA from Beloit in 1940 and his MA in 1941 from the University of Nebraska. Professor Hapala became an American citizen in 1943 and served in the U.S. Army Air Corps in both the European and Pacific theaters during World War II. After the war he returned to his studies, earning

his Ph.D. from Duke University, where he met and married his wife, Adelaide.

Arriving at Sweet Briar College in Virginia as an instructor in government and economics in 1947, he began a remarkably successful career that spanned four decades. It was there that he and Adelaide raised their two children, Milan and Mary. In 1967 he won Sweet Briar's Kampmann Award for Excellence in Teaching. In 1973 he was nationally honored as an Outstanding Educator of the Year, and in 1985 he was honored as the first recipient of Sweet Briar's Distinguished Teaching Award, which was established by the College's Student Government Association. He was the recipient of many other awards and honors including the Distinguished Service Citation from Beloit College.

His research grants included Fulbright, Carnegie and Sweet Briar Faculty Fellowships. His scholarly interests were manifold, but he focused on two topics during the latter part of his career: Czechoslovakian politics between the two World Wars, and environmental policy in socialist countries. He wrote many articles on these subjects and at the time of his death was working on a book on Czechoslovakia. While his primary teaching responsibilities were in comparative politics, Hapala was very interested in interdisciplinary education and was instrumental in the development, at Sweet Briar College, of both an Asian Studies program and an Environmental Studies program. For many years, he was a Research Associate in the Russian and East European Center at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

When Milan Hapala came to Sweet Briar College, he may not have intended to stay for over 40 years. However, stay he did, and while there he raised a family and enriched the lives of countless students and colleagues. To honor his retirement and their commencement, the Class of 1990 invited him to deliver their commencement address.

Milan Hapala will long be remembered by those who knew him as a master teacher, a distinguished colleague, and an excellent friend.

Kenneth Grimm
Sweet Briar College

Fritz Nova

Fritz Nova died at the age of 80 on August 31, 1995. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees at Haverford College in 1940, and his doctorate at

the University of Pennsylvania in 1943. He was professor of political science at Villanova university from 1953 through his retirement in 1985, having served as chair of the department from 1962–1968. He then moved to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, with his wife Coleta Halewyn Nova and taught part-time at Dickenson College, the Mont Alto campus of Penn State, and Shippensburg University.

Nova was born in Berlin; because of his Jewish background, he fled Germany in 1936. He later joined the U.S. Army and returned to Germany after the war to interrogate Nazi war criminals and others. His father and other relatives died in Nazi concentration camps. He had studied at the University of Bonn and the University of Milan in Italy. He won a Quaker scholarship to Haverford, which permitted him to receive a U.S. visa and safe refuge from the Nazis.

Nova was fluent in seven languages. He published six books, including one about Nazi theorist, Alfred Rosenberg, who was hanged by the Allies after World War Two. He once summed up his view of democratic society and his own accomplishments by saying, "It means respect for fellow men, participation in all levels wherever possible, the ability to be able to criticize and discuss the government, and toleration of others' views. I'm sure I've reached a great many of my students. I taught them something useful to their life."

The Medallion, awarded each year to the Villanova Political Science major with the best academic record, is named in his honor, as is the annual Social Science Forum lecture at Villanova University. He is remembered fondly and with respect by all who knew him.

Lowell S. Gustafson
Villanova University

Donald Stuart Strong

Donald Stuart Strong, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of Alabama, died at age 82 on August 28, 1995, in Austin Texas.

Donald Strong was born in New York City on December 31, 1912. He did his undergraduate work at Oberlin College from which he graduated with a B.A. degree in 1934. He received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago in 1939.

While Strong also served on the faculties of Western Reserve (1937–1939) and the University of Texas (1939–1946), most of his teaching career was

spent at the University of Alabama where he taught from 1946 until his retirement as a Professor of Political Science on May 31, 1979. During his long career Strong also was recognized with visiting professorships at Brandeis, Tennessee, North Carolina State, and the University of Texas. He was a masterful teacher and his course on southern politics was one of the most popular on the campuses on which he taught. He was a very witty person and a delightful colleague.

Donald Strong first achieved national prominence when, in the late 1940s, he served as an assistant to V. O. Key, Jr., in the development of the classic *Southern Politics in State and Nation*. Strong at this time was an Assistant Professor at the University of Alabama. For two summers he was engaged in field work with Key and, when this phase was done, he assisted Key in the preparation of the manuscript for submission to Alfred A. Knopf.

At the present time, when strong Republican support in the South is taken for granted, it should be pointed out that Donald Strong was among the first to recognize the growth in GOP support and the foundations of this support. His major findings were published first in *The 1952 Presidential Election in the South* (1955) and *Urban Republicanism in the South* (1960).

Strong handled masterfully every subject to which he turned his attention, from his first examination of anti-semitism in the United States in 1941 (the subject of his doctoral dissertation) to his last major reassessment of party realignment in 1977, two years before his retirement.

In addition to these subjects, Strong was also interested in the problem of African-American voting and glaringly exposed white supremacist efforts to continue the subjugation of blacks through all sorts of disfranchising techniques. His findings in this area found principal expression in monographs, *Registration of Voters in Alabama* (1956) and *Negroes, Ballots, and Judges* (1955). Two of his journal articles were published in the *American Political Science Review*.

Donald Strong not only influenced the direction of political science research through his own writing, but through his editorship of the *Journal of Politics*. Strong brilliantly led the *JOP* from 1971–1974. The editorship followed his service as president of the *JOP*'s sponsoring organization, the Southern Political Science Association, in 1970–1971. He also served on the executive council of the SPSA and was involved in committee work with the American Political Science Association.