

"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/usnews/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 20th Air Force, 793rd 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