Charles J. Fox

Charles J. Fox, professor of political science at Texas Tech University, died of natural causes Thursday, May 6, at his residence in Lubbock, Texas.

Chuck was born July 20, 1939, in Bakersfield, California, to Charles and Lucy Lee Ober Fox. He served in the U.S. Army before he began his academic studies. He earned his bachelor's degree from the University of California, Santa Barbara, and his Ph.D. in political philosophy from Claremont in 1977. After eight years at Western Washington University, Chuck joined the Texas Tech faculty in 1985 as assistant professor. He served as director of the Center for Public Service from 1991–1997, and he was promoted to full professor in 1994.

Chuck's research was known for its application of political philosophy to public administration, exemplified particularly by the ground-breaking *Postmodern Public Administration: Toward Discourse*, published (with Hugh T. Miller) in 1995. It was translated into Chinese in 2003. He was, also the co-author, again with Hugh Miller of *Postmodernism, "Reality," and Public Administration: A Discourse* (1997), as well as author or co-author (with colleagues and graduate students) of 28 refereed articles and book chapters, 16 invited (non-refereed) publications, and numerous conference proceedings, book reviews, and conference presentations.

He was a member of the editorial board of the American *Review of Public Administration, Administrative Theory and Praxis*, and the Sage series: *Advances in Public Administration Theory and Practice*.

Chuck's hobbies included swimming, bicycling, and long road trips, but most of all he enjoyed conversation, the give and take of ideas that matter. The wit and aphorisms that blossomed in conversation with him about political theory (and frequently in department meetings) are legendary.

Chuck is survived by his son Harold Fox of Cambridge, Massachusetts, his daughter Donna Fox of Orlando, Florida, two grandchildren, and his mother Lucy Silvey of Antioch, California. Donations in Chuck's memory may be made to the Texas Tech University Foundation for the Political Science scholarship fund.

Clarke Cochran
Texas Tech University

Fred Kort

Fred Kort, professor emeritus at the University of Connecticut, passed away at the age of 85 on July 17, 2004, after a long battle with cancer. Born in Vienna, Fred witnessed the rise of the Nazis and was a student of law at the University of Vienna until 1938 when Jewish students were expelled. As a result, Fred emigrated to the United States in 1939. In 1942 he volunteered for the U.S. Army and returned to Europe with the 11th Armored Division, fought in the Battle of the Bulge and other engagements, and eventually was stationed in Vienna. Upon his return to the United States, Fred enrolled at Northwestern University in 1946, earning his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. in four years. He joined the department of political science at the University of Connecticut in 1950 and taught for 40 years, retiring in 1990.

Fred Kort was a pioneer in the use of quantitative methods for the study of judicial behavior. He was a Law and Behavior Science Fellow at the University of Chicago Law School in 1958–1959, and was one of the early users of the Univac1 computer as a research tool. He was a research associate at the MIT Computation Center in 1961. Among his important contributions were "Predicting Supreme Court Decisions Mathematically: A Quantitative Analysis of the 'Right to Counsel' Cases" (*American Political Science Review*, 1957); "Simultaneous Equations and Boolean Algebra in the Analysis of Judicial Decisions" (*Law and Contemporary Problems*, 1963); "Quantitative Analysis of Fact-Patterns in Cases and Their Impact on Judicial Decisions" (*Harvard Law Review*, 1966); "A Nonlinear Model for the Analysis of Judicial Decisions" (*American Political Science Review*, 1968); and *A Special and a General Multivariate Theory of Judicial Decisions* (Sage, 1977). Fred also published numerous other articles and book chapters, including three other articles in the *American Political Science Review*.

Later in his career, Fred's research interest turned to the biological determinants of political behavior. This retooling in a completely different subfield was characteristic of how intellectually venturous Fred was. This new interest led to articles such as "An Evolutionary-Neurobiological Explanation of Political Behavior and the Lumsden-Wilson 'Thousand-Year Rule'" (1983) and "Considerations for a Biological Basis of Civil Rights and Liberties" (1986), both in the *Journal of Social and Biological Structures*. He also presented papers on his bio-politics research at meetings around the world, including the Gruter Institute for Law and Behavior Science, the Fifth International Conference on Human Ethology, and the International Society for Political Psychology.

Fred was a dedicated and respected teacher. In 1964, UConn students voted him the "best teacher on campus." Many of his graduate students, now on the faculty of numerous institutions, have made their mark as teachers and scholars. In 2003, Fred was recognized by the American Political Science Association for his 50 years of contributions to the discipline. As a mentor, Fred was ahead of his time in encouraging talented women.

Fred Kort was a gentleman and a person of high integrity. He will be remembered as an outstanding scholar, an excellent teacher, and a valuable member of the community. He leaves his wife of 58 years, Ruth, two children, and six grandchildren. He is sorely missed by his colleagues, students, and friends.

George F. Cole
University of Connecticut
I. Ridgway Davis
University of Connecticut

Susan Moller Okin

The entry in W. H. Auden's *Commonplace Book* for "Justice" cautions: "Whoever suffers from the malady of being unable to endure any injustice, must never look out of the window, but stay in his room with the door shut. He would also do well, perhaps, to throw away his mirror." Susan Moller Okin suffered this malady but rejected the poet's advice. She opened the window and looked in the mirror; her writings reflect sensitivity to injustice and acute awareness that her position of privilege and her good fortune made the work she did a moral imperative. The temper of her work was set by her political sensibility to the consequences of strength and weakness and by unflagging attention to the events of our world.

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