

People in Political Science

tists; two Senior Scholars and six Peace Scholars. Their names follow:

Senior Scholars

Ronald Linden, professor of political science, and director, Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Pittsburgh;

Robert S. Litwak, director, international studies, Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars.

Peace Scholars

Mia M. Bloom, department of political science, Columbia University;

Charles T. Call, department of political science, Stanford University;

Alev I. Cinar, department of political science, University of Pennsylvania;

Joel S. Fetzer, department of political science, Yale University;

Henry E. Hale, department of government, Harvard University; and

Andrew Reynolds, department of political science, University of California–San Diego.

Other Awards

Terence Ball, professor, department of political science, University of Minnesota, has been named Scholar of the College for the College of Liberal Arts.

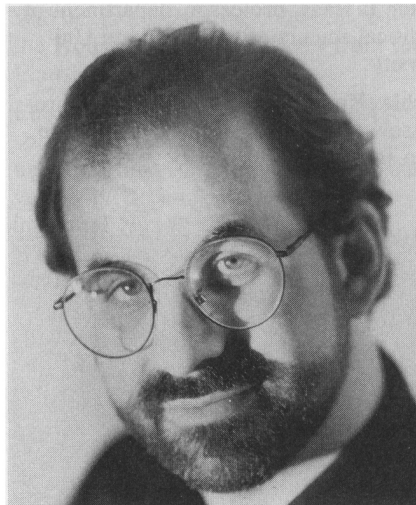
Jeffrey Edwards, associate professor of political science, Roosevelt University, has been awarded a Rockefeller Humanities Fellowship for a research leave at the Center for Lesbian and Gay Studies, City University of New York Graduate Center, 1995–96.

Louis Fisher, senior specialist, Congressional Research Service, has been awarded the 1995 Aaron Wildavsky Award of the Association for Budgeting and Financial Management (a section of the American Society for Public Administration).

Gordon M. Hahn, visiting fellow, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, was the recipient of a USIA Regional Scholar Exchange Fellowship under the American Council of Teachers of Russian Research Program, 1995–96. Hahn has also received an IREX Short-Term Travel Grant (1995) and been awarded a Title VIII Postdoctoral Fellowship, Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace, 1995–96.

Kathleen Hall Jamieson, professor and dean, Annenberg School for Communication, University of Pennsylvania, and Roderick P. Hart, professor of speech communication, University of Texas, have received a grant from the Ford Foundation to map the quality of discourse in general presidential campaigns.

Jon A. Krosnick, associate professor of political science and psychology, Ohio State University, received the Erik H. Erikson Award from the International Society of Political Psychology.



Jon A. Krosnick

Jeffrey Legro, assistant professor, department of political science, University of Minnesota, was awarded a two-year John M. Olin Postdoctoral Fellowship in National Security from Harvard University and a Foreign Relations International Affairs Fellowship.

Ido Orren, assistant professor, department of political science, University of Minnesota, has been awarded a two-year Social Science Research Council–MacArthur Foundation postdoctoral fellowship.

Diana Richards, assistant professor, department of political science, University of Minnesota, has been appointed to a McKnight Professorship, a highly competitive university-wide award for younger scholars.

John Sullivan, professor, department of political science, University of Minnesota, received a University-wide Morse-Alumni Award for Outstanding Contributions to Undergraduate Education.

Fred Thompson, Grace and Elmer Goudy Professor of Public Management and Policy, Willamette University, has been awarded the Willamette Univer-

sity William Swindells Prize for Teaching Excellence (1995).

In Memoriam

S. Douglass Cater

S. Douglass Cater, Distinguished Lecturer in Political Science and Public Administration at Auburn University at Montgomery, died on September 15, 1995.

Douglass Cater had an unparalleled career in public affairs having made outstanding contributions in journalism, government, education, and letters. He left Montgomery, Alabama at a young age to attend Phillips-Exeter Academy. From there he went to Harvard University where he received his bachelor's and master's degrees. As he progressed through his remarkable career, he received seven honorary doctorates from many prestigious universities including The Johns Hopkins University, Brandeis University, and the University of Alabama.

His career in journalism had its beginning as editor of the *Harvard Crimson* during his undergraduate years at Harvard. His rise to the top ranks of journalism began when he joined *The Reporter* magazine in 1950. With *The Reporter* he served as Washington Editor and then National Affairs Editor before he left this influential publication for government service in 1964. During his tenure with *The Reporter* he authored the highly acclaimed *The Fourth Branch of Government* (1959) that examined the role of the press in national society. *The Fourth Branch's* influence on American journalism continues as a number of prominent political scientists participated in a roundtable discussion to assess its impact at the 1994 American Political Science Association convention in New York. In a nationally syndicated column written a few days after his death, Edwin Yoder commented, referring to this work, that "it was Douglass Cater, more than anyone else, who changed the rules of American journalism, and very much for the better. And that was only one of perhaps a dozen distinctions that made him the best of a fine generation." Later in his career he served several years as Vice Chairman of the Sunday *Observer* of London and Chairman of the *Observer International*.

His government service began during World War Two when he worked as an analyst in the Office of Strategic Services. From 1964 through 1968 he served as a Special Assistant to Presi-

dent Lyndon Baines Johnson where his portfolio was education and health policy. While President Johnson's advisor, he was instrumental in the development and passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Medicare, the Higher Education Act, the Public Broadcasting Corporation Act, and many other policy initiatives of the Great Society.

Douglass Cater's associations with and contributions to higher education are equally impressive. Throughout his career he held visiting appointments and lectureships at the most prestigious institutions of higher education and research including Princeton University, Wesleyan University, UCLA, Stanford University, the University of Alabama, the Brookings Institution, and the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. Most likely his crowning achievement in the area of education was his nine-year tenure in the 1980's as President of Washington College, the tenth oldest in the nation on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Because of his tireless efforts raising funds for Washington College, this fine institution was able to survive and prosper when at times before his presidency, its future was uncertain at best.

Retirement in 1990 from Washington College, however, did not end Douglass Cater's association with higher education. After his return to Montgomery in 1991 he graciously accepted Auburn University at Montgomery's offer to become its first Distinguished Lecturer. For four years until the Summer of 1995, he informed and delighted AUM undergraduate and graduate students in his quarterly lectures on a variety of public policy issues. In an act of great generosity he donated 2500 books from his personal library to AUM in 1993.

Of Douglass Cater's six acclaimed books including one novel, none has had more impact on the discipline of political science than *Power in Washington* (1964). The volume is a classic in its analysis of policy formulation and development at the national level. The term "subgovernment" which characterizes the policy clusters that tend to dominate a distinct portion of the policy arena was coined by Douglass Cater. A great tribute to this gentleman of letters is that the term "subgovernment" is a part of the lexicon of public policy and many who use the term are unaware of the person who coined it.

Our sincerest sympathies are extended to his lovely wife, Libby, and their children and grandchildren. His legacy to them is one of remarkable accomplishments that will reflect posi-

tively on the Cater name for many years to come.

We'll always miss Doug Cater, a dear friend and colleague.

Thomas Vocino
Auburn University at Montgomery

Samuel Nelson Drew

On August 19, 1995, Colonel Samuel Nelson Drew, the European affairs staff director at the National Security Council, was killed in a road accident while on a peace mission to Sarajevo. Colonel Drew received his Ph.D. in Government and Foreign Affairs from the University of Virginia. He had taught at the Air Force Academy and the National War College and had served as a national security fellow at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Colonel Drew had also completed a tour of duty at the U.S. Mission to NATO in Brussels and had served in the Joint Chiefs of Staff's strategic plans and policy directorate. He was the author of numerous works on national security and U.S. NATO policy, including "NSC-68: Forging the Strategy of Containment" and "NATO from Berlin to Bosnia: TransAtlantic Security in Transition."

The news of Nelson Drew's untimely death deeply saddened those of us who shared so many rich and cherished times with him. At the memorial service at Fort Myer before his burial in Arlington National Cemetery, his friends and family remembered Nelson as representing the best of human traits—humility, honesty, decency, loyalty, courtesy, warmth, and genuine sincerity. President Clinton and National Security Advisor Anthony Lake shared their memories of Nelson as a trusted advisor and a creative young diplomat and peacemaker. Nelson Drew should also be remembered and honored as portraying the ideal qualities of the political science discipline.

The three of us spent our graduate years at the University of Virginia in close companionship with Nelson Drew. He was our study group leader, classroom foil, and steadfast friend. We would often congregate for lunch, delighting in his company. While Nelson laughed easily and heartily, he preferred to think deeply, but was never ponderous. His intellect was practical and sharp, and he was eager to engage it at any time. Scholarly discussions with Nelson were always serious but never pedantic.

Above all, Nelson was an eminently

clearheaded, moderate, thoughtful, rational, and exceptionally practical political scientist. As was once observed of Professor Quincy Wright, "He kept the methodological horse firmly hitched to his substantive cart." Nelson concentrated his life's work on finding principled, yet workable, solutions to the most complex problems in the international arena. Characteristically, he embraced the challenge of trying to craft a solution to the age-old disputes of the Balkans. No one who knew him could be surprised that Nelson had progressed so swiftly through the ranks of the national security hierarchy, and we shared in the exhilaration that his new role produced. Thus, President Clinton's selection of Nelson to serve on an elite team of American peacemakers in Bosnia seemed a natural decision. This role—the serious, intelligent, articulate man of peace—was Nelson's forte. Few could have handled the unrelenting pressures and demands of such a delicate mission as adeptly and gracefully as Nelson Drew.

Nelson was an opinionated man, but never a zealot. He was not one to speak without thinking or to listen without concentrating. Indeed, perhaps unusual for the ranks of political scientists, Nelson stands out in our minds as both an eager and a formidable listener. He genuinely believed that everyone had something to contribute to his understanding of the world. He listened intelligently and attentively, and far more often than was strictly warranted, with genuine interest. One of our fondest memories since leaving graduate school is of Nelson seated squarely in the center of an audience when we delivered panel papers at political science conferences, urging us on with the quiet nod of his head or a supportive smile. Inevitably, Nelson would bound up to us as the panel ended to pat us on the back and compliment our performance. We always welcomed his response to the presentations for Nelson had an uncanny ability to comprehend any argument (even the most convoluted), clear away the intellectual debris, and restate the principal points so as to pinpoint their essence.

The political science profession often seems to save its most treasured rewards for the critics. The bright future that Nelson had in the profession was also tied to his critical mind. Once again, his approach was unusual in that he could be firm and persistent, yet humble and gentle. Rather than scoring debating points, Nelson preferred to give his counsel in such a way as to enlighten and change minds, not bruise feelings. He was not one to cut an in-