

Charles S. Bullock III

Owens Creative Research Award, which recognizes outstanding contributions to the social and behavioral sciences.

Anne Costain, University of Colorado at Boulder, has been named a President's Teaching Scholar. This is a lifetime award that recognizes consistent teaching excellence over the course of her career.

Paul F. Diehl, department of political science, University of Illinois-Champaign, was given the 1991 Pi Sigma Alpha Clarence Berdahl Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching.

Adolfo Gilly, National University of Mexico, has been selected as a National Humanities Center Fellow for 1991-92.

Daniela Gobetti, The University of Michigan, has been selected as the winner of the "Sophonisba Breckenridge Award" for the best paper written about women and politics at the 1990 Midwest Political Science Association convention.

William C. Green, associate professor of government, Morehead State University, received the university's 1991 Distinguished Researcher Award.

John Kincaid, executive director of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and associate professor of political sci-

ence (on leave) at the University of North Texas, received the Donald Stone Distinguished Scholar Award from the Section on Intergovernmental Administration and Management of the American Society of Public Administration.

Nicholas P. Lovrich, professor of political science, Washington State University, is one of three faculty members who received the 1991 President's Faculty Excellence Award.

Timothy McElroy, School of Management, Suffolk University, was chosen as a Presidential Management Intern for 1991.

Alfred G. Meyer, The University of Michigan, was presented with the Commanders Cross of the Order of Merit from the Federal Republic of Germany in a ceremony in April 1991.

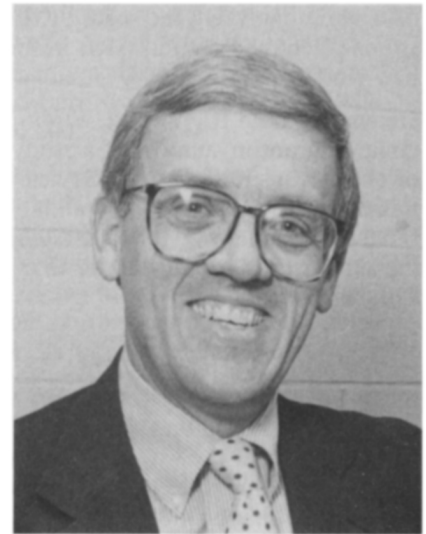
Michel Oksenberg, The University of Michigan, has been chosen to receive an LS&A Teaching Excellence Award for 1991.

Marion Orr, a Ph.D. candidate in the department of government and politics at the University of Maryland, College Park, has been awarded a Brookings Institution dissertation fellowship and a Ford Foundation dissertation fellowship for 1991-92.

Frank Parker, director, Voting Rights Project of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law in Washington, has received the Mississippi Historical Society's McLemore Prize for his book, *Black Votes Count: Political Empowerment in Mississippi After 1965*.

David Pfeiffer, Suffolk University, received the 1991 Recognition Award for Research from the School of Management.

Kim Lane Scheppele, The University of Michigan, has received the John Rich Faculty Fellowship to spend the 1991-92 academic year at the Michigan Institute for the Humanities. She has also received a Rackham Research Partnership Award with Cary Coglianese, a Ph.D. student in the department, to begin a major study of the effects of legal doctrine generally and procedural rules specifically on the development of interest group litigation.



J. David Woodard

Thomas Vocino, professor and head of political science and public administration at Auburn University at Montgomery, was recently presented the Donald C. Stone Service to APSA Award at the annual conference of the American Society for Public Administration.

J. David Woodard, department of political science, Clemson University, was selected for the 1991 Alumni Master Teacher Award.

In Memoriam

Gwendolen Carter

Gwendolen M. Carter died in Orange City, Florida, on February 20, 1991. Her life spanned the extraordinary events and transformations of the twentieth century and she was an active observer and participant in many of them. She reached out to people and they, in turn, saw in her someone who would champion their causes and respond to their needs. Human beings were at the center of her political analyses rather than detached institutions or political structures. Her particular concern with Africa, and her in-depth involvement with South Africa, drew her into dramatic circumstances. She discussed politics with Kwame Nkrumah and saluted Nelson Mandela as he was led out of the court room to life imprisonment.

Gwen Carter was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1906, and received the B.A. from the University of Toronto in 1929, and then went to Oxford University where she also received the B.A. in 1931. She was a member of the faculty of McMaster University at Hamilton, Ontario, from 1932-1935, before returning to Oxford to complete the M.A. degree in 1936. In 1938 she was awarded the Ph.D. from Radcliffe College of Harvard University. She taught at Wellesley College from 1938 to 1941 and at Tufts College in 1942-43, before joining the faculty at Smith College where she remained from 1943 to 1964 and where she was named to the Sophia Smith Chair of Political Science in 1961.

In 1964 she was invited to become the director of the African Studies Program at Northwestern University and was appointed the Melville J. Herskovits Professor of African Affairs. In 1974 she agreed to join the faculty of the African Studies Program and the Political Science Department at Indiana University, and for the next ten years she enlivened the intellectual life of her colleagues and students. In 1984 she accepted an offer to teach at the University of Florida, Gainesville, where she taught until 1987. Her international stature was recognized by the conferral of honorary degrees by 13 universities in the United States and Canada, the George V medal for public service in 1935, the Achievement Award of the American Association of University Women in 1962, and the Distinguished Scholar Award of the African Studies Association in 1978. She had been president of the African Studies Association 1958-59, president of the New England Political Science Association 1959-60, and vice president of the American Political Science Association, 1963-64. In the 1940s she became an American citizen and was frequently called upon as a consultant by government agencies and private organizations. She was a member of the board of the African-American Institute for more than 20 years.

Gwendolen Carter continued to publish and to be professionally engaged into her eighties. Her publications, which spanned a period of

more than 40 years, are her enduring and impressive legacy to all of us as well as to future generations of scholars. Her work ranged from her first book in 1947 on the British Commonwealth, to numerous other books, articles, and essays. The six editions of *Major Foreign Powers* were used as introductory texts to comparative politics and became one of the preeminent texts used in colleges and universities throughout the United States. The first edition, which was co-authored with John H. Rainey in 1949, was followed by five editions with John Herz. Their approach aimed "to depict governments as a living complex of activities and arrangements which change and develop in response to the character, needs, desires, and purposes of human beings." Gwendolen Carter's concern with political power and its effects on people's lives led her to an extensive stay in South Africa in the 1950s and resulted in her pioneering study, *The Politics of Inequality: South Africa Since 1948*. Some of her comments in the introduction to the book epitomize her academic beliefs and commitment. ". . . throughout most of my two substantial periods of investigation in [South Africa] I was far more concerned with understanding the points of view and character of action of the different groups in the community than judging them. No one who goes to South Africa for a serious study of the situation can ultimately avoid judgements. But to the best of my ability I have tried to separate facts and analysis from such judgements, and to let the former speak for themselves." On trips to South Africa she met and interacted with political and intellectual leaders at every level. She made lifelong friends throughout the country and became a symbol of a caring outside world. This was the crucial period of the implementation of apartheid and her insights provided scholars and policy-makers with an understanding of what was happening in South Africa.

Her monumental work, *From Protest to Challenge: A Documentary History of African Politics in South Africa, 1882-1964*, which was edited with Thomas Karis, Sheridan Johns, and Gail Gerhart, is a collection of

annotated documents and essays chronicling African nationalism in South Africa and the struggle for political, social, and economic rights. Without her efforts to collect, preserve, and protect these documents many of them would certainly have been lost. In particular, she helped to arrange for important materials which might have been confiscated by the authorities to leave South Africa. At this time she also worked on another important study, *South Africa's Transkei: The Politics of Domestic Colonialism*, and in 1980 she published another work on the changing politics of South Africa, *Which Way Is South Africa Going?*

So far I have written about Gwendolen Carter the scholar, the consummate professional, and the international figure. On a more personal level, she was a woman of great courage and independence who refused to accept barriers of any sort. Despite the limitations imposed on her by a severe case of polio when she was four years old, she was never spatially nor intellectually confined. In reminiscing, she always said, "I was more interested in what I could do than I was interested in what I couldn't do." Her father, a pediatrician, and her mother encouraged her to do anything that she could do. No part of Africa, or for that matter of the world, was inaccessible despite her physical disability. In an era of male domination, Gwen Carter considered no academic position or office beyond her reach. Her curiosity, interest in human beings, refusal to accept barriers of any sort, and her sense of adventure are all legendary. She loved to travel, but she never went simply as a tourist. She was purposeful and set out to find out what was going on and "to meet everyone." In fact, this started early. At the age of 19, on a visit to her uncle who was mayor of Oxford at the time, she was asked to act as mayoress for a day, and she was presented to the Prince of Wales. She really enjoyed meeting new people; she kept the contacts alive through her voluminous correspondence, and on her return visits she almost seemed a member of the family. Through her conversations and questioning she gained insights

and understanding, and she translated these impressions into her writings.

As a young woman, she travelled to Nazi Germany with her life-long friend Louise Holborn. In 1948-49 she went on a round-the-world trip visiting Commonwealth countries including South Africa where she remained for three months driving herself in a specially adapted car as she criss-crossed the country. In the 1950s on the eve of independence for many African countries she again travelled extensively on the continent, and her detailed accounts of her meetings and impressions will some day prove to be an invaluable source of information for researchers on this crucial period in African history.

Gwendolen Carter was a great teacher. She shared her knowledge fully with her students, and she generously opened her home to them for meals, seminars, and receptions. But she also had high academic standards and, if these were not met, she had no hesitation in letting students know where they stood. She helped countless students from Africa adjust to the demands of life in the United States and in many instances was responsible for their coming to America. A number of her students are now at universities or in government positions in Africa.

It has been a great privilege for me to know Gwendolen Carter and to work with her on several projects. Her sense of freshness and excitement nurtured and sustained ideas. She was a woman of deep convictions and real courage. I can still hear her voice on her return from South Africa at the age of eighty after she had been held in detention by the South African police and interrogated. "I simply refused to talk with them. I just kept demanding to see the American ambassador."

I honor Gwendolen Carter as a teacher, a researcher, a personal friend, and a pioneer. She was a woman of fearless integrity and intrepid mind.

Patrick O'Meara
Indiana University

R. Taylor Cole

R. Taylor Cole, James B. Duke Research Professor Emeritus at Duke University, died peacefully in his sleep on the morning of May 15, 1991, at the age of eighty-five. Although slowed to some degree by the usual infirmities of age, he led an active social and professional life until the end, having worked in his office and dined with friends the preceding day.

He was born Robert Taylor Cole, on September 3, 1905, in Bald Prairie, Texas, the son of Robert Wiles Cole and Elizabeth Taylor Cole. He was the oldest of six children, having four brothers—Thomas, Estes, Fred, and Luther—and one sister—Margaret.

In 1921, he entered the University of Texas, where he pursued studies in the fields of history, government, and law. He received his B.A. degree there in 1925 and his M.A. degree in 1927. During his years at Austin, Taylor formed lasting friendships with a number of other students who were to enter the profession of political science. This group, which was sometimes referred to as the "Texas Mafia," included J. Alton Burdine, Emmette Redford, Roscoe Martin, Luther Evans, Francis Wilson, and V. O. Key, Jr. In 1929, he joined three other Texans—Burdine, Redford, and Campbell Beard—in the doctoral program at Harvard University. He studied there under Carl J. Friedrich, Samuel Eliot Morison, Edwin F. Gay, Charles H. McIlwain, B.F. Wright, and Arthur N. Holcombe. He set sail for Germany in 1933 to study the German Labor Front and was placed by good fortune at the dinner table with Anne C. ("Nan") Berton, whom he married in 1935. He received his doctorate from Harvard in 1936.

He held the positions of instructor, assistant professor, and associate professor at Louisiana State University from 1926-29, and from 1931-33, where he studied some of that state's distinctive political institutions, enjoyed fishing in Cajun country and duck hunting in the marshes below Houma, and observed with fascination the career of Huey Long. He also held instructorships at Harvard in 1930-31 and 1934-35; and he served there as a resident tutor in

Kirkland House. In 1935, he accepted an appointment as assistant professor of political science at Duke University. He spent the rest of his life as a member of the Duke faculty, as associate professor from 1937-45, and as professor after 1945. In 1953, he became one of the first incumbents of the newly established named chairs at Duke, receiving the title of James B. Duke Professor of Political Science.

Taylor Cole's research interests centered around the institutions of fascist and post-fascist regimes, bureaucracy, and federalism. In later years, his interests expanded to include comparative higher education and political development. Geographically, he developed particular expertise in the areas of German and Italian politics and in the politics of the Commonwealth countries, especially Canada and Nigeria. In addition to numerous articles and occasional reports on these topics, he was author or co-author of eight books, including *Responsible Bureaucracy* (Duke U. Press, 1949), *European Political Systems* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1961), *The Nigerian Political Scene* (Duke U. Press, 1962), and *Politics and Government in the Federal Republic of Germany* (Berg Publishers, 1984). He considered his research and publications a vocation and a pleasure, and he continued to be actively engaged in his scholarly pursuits as an emeritus professor. He also served as a consultant to foundations, especially the Ford Foundation on several occasions, and to foreign governments on problems of bureaucratic development and educational policy.

Taylor Cole was a central and important figure in both the American Political Science Association and the Southern Political Science Association. He served as editor of the *Journal of Politics* from 1945-49 and he was elected as president of the Southern Political Science Association in 1951. He then deployed his editorial skills on the national level, serving as editor of the *American Political Science Review* from 1950-53. He was chosen to be president of the American Political Science Association in 1958, taking some pride in being the first person from a southern university to be so honored. He particularly enjoyed his