

People in Political Science

to the director in the Office for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1973. Mary held this post until 1978.

Throughout this time, she continued to seek ways to relate insights drawn from her policy-making experience to disciplinary concerns and to communicate the findings of academic research to policy makers. She taught at the Federal Executive Institute in Charlottesville, Virginia, for example, and became increasingly active in teaching in public administration programs. During 1976-77, she was a visiting professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in the Master of Public Administration program; she also taught in the MPA programs at Golden Gate University, San Jose State University and George Mason University. In 1980, she joined the faculty of the Maxwell School at Syracuse University as associate professor of public administration. Mary had significant responsibilities for the Midcareer Program for Public Managers, but her activities and energies extended far beyond the program; many masters and doctoral students at Maxwell remember her seminars and unstinting personal attention as critical factors in their preparation for prelims, doctoral defenses, and field research.

Mary's participation in various professional organizations included serving as president of the International Studies Association West, as associate editor of the *Western Political Quarterly*, and as treasurer of the Women's Caucus for Political Science. She was particularly active in the American Society for Public Administration and, during her involvement with federal affirmative action policy activities, with the American Association of Higher Education and the National Education Association.

In 1972, Phi Kappa Phi recognized her as an Outstanding Educator of America. Her women colleagues, however, especially remember her instrumental role in the founding and support of several associations of women political scientists. These included the Women's Caucus for Political Science, the Women's Committee of the American Society of Public Administration, the Western Political Science

Association's Committee on the Status of Women, and the Bay Area Women in Political Science.

Those who worked with remember Mary with respect and with great affection for her warmth, generosity, and her delight in simple pleasures. She did not choose an easy path. For a woman of her generation, her temperament and gifts, it was a path that was often uncertain and not always rewarding. But her focus was continually on those around her and on how she might help them reach their own goals. She truly loved her friends, her sons and their families, her students, her colleagues. Her generous spirit and caring nature, sustained through a professional career played out in many different arenas, will be greatly missed.

Impressive as her many achievements are, Mary's thoughtful, supportive role in the development of the professional careers of many political scientists and public administrators may prove to be her most lasting contribution. The Women's Caucus for Political Science has established the Mary Milling Lepper Memorial Award. Those wishing to contribute to this award can send their contribution to Joyce Mitchell, 3882 Wilcoxson Drive, Fairfax, VA 22031; checks should be made payable to the "Women's Caucus for Political Science" and designate the Mary Lepper Commemorative Fund.

Susan E. Clark
University of Colorado at Boulder

Kay Lawson
San Francisco State University

Lela G. Noble
San Jose State University

Fauneil J. Rinn
San Jose State University

Dale Rogers-Marshall
University of California at Davis

O. Ruth McQuown

O. Ruth McQuown, professor of political science at the University of Florida, with specialty in the field of public administration, died at her home in Gainesville,

Florida, on August 22, 1984 at the age of 64. She also served, first, as assistant dean and then as associate dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Florida.

Her publications include studies in public administration and on community power structure. At the time of her death she was honorary president of the Florida Political Science Association, and earlier had served as a member of its council and as program vice president. She also served on the council and as recording secretary of the Southern Political Science Association. She was active in the women's caucuses of the Southern and of the American Political Science Associations. At the University of Florida she developed the course, Women in Politics, and also developed the interdisciplinary major in women's studies.

She received her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Kentucky and her doctorate from the University of Florida. In her memory an endowed scholarship has been established in the University of Florida Foundation, the annual award to be given to an outstanding woman undergraduate or graduate student in liberal arts and sciences. Contributions may be made, earmarked to the O. Ruth McQuown Endowment Fund, to the University of Florida Foundation, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Ithiel de Sola Pool

Ithiel Pool was one of the outstanding political scientists of our time and a pioneer in the field of social and political communication. He earned his doctorate at the University of Chicago in 1952, which then was a center of innovation in the social sciences. There he learned from Harold Lasswell and Douglas Waples; later he became an important collaborator in Lasswell's RADIR-project at the Hoover Library at Stanford University. This research eventually led to his book on *Satellite Generals* (1955) and *The Prestige Press* (1970).

At Chicago in the 1930s he took part in radical student politics, and learned to oppose Stalinism, earlier than many of

his contemporaries. He became an unwavering supporter of democracy, an internationalist and American patriot at the same time.

His values were noble, and his intellectual contributions were pathbreaking. He retained an uncommonly subtle and differentiated understanding of the problems of revolutions and revolutionary elites, and of the conditions of society and of mass communication likely to influence their failure or success. But side by side with his knowledge of revolutionary theories and ideologies, he was one of the first scholars to apply the empirical and pragmatic methods of behavioral science—notably content analysis and survey research—to these problems and also more generally to processes of social change of an evolutionary and largely nonviolent sort.

His joint work with Lasswell on *The Prestige Press* (1949, 1970) and the volume he edited on *Qualitative Content Analysis* bear witness to this combination.

What came to interest him most were the ways in which the world has been changing and the methods by which these changes could be identified and in part measured. Here again he continued but far extended Lasswell's interest in the political effects of symbols and communication, and in the possibilities of their manipulation, on the one hand, and of their partly autonomous change, on the other. In pursuit of this interest, he planned and edited a special issue of the *Public Opinion Quarterly* on communication (1957) and later collaborated with Gabriel Almond, Lucian Pye, Joseph LaPalombara and others in an important volume on *Communication in Political Development* (1962).

He also combined his interest in social and political communication with the study of institutions and organizations. His book on *American Business and Public Policy* (1963), written jointly with Raymond Bauer and Lewis Dexter, won the Woodrow Wilson Prize of the American Political Science Association in 1963. Later, he edited a major volume on the history of the telephone and its social and political effects, on the occasion of