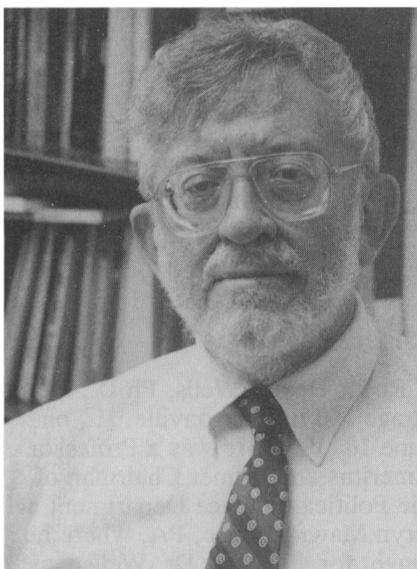


Richard Murray

Richard Murray, professor of political science, University of Houston, was awarded a university-wide award for excellence in teaching for 1994.

Jewel Limar Prestage, professor of political science and dean, Benjamin Banneker Honors College, Prairie View A&M University, was awarded an honorary degree, Doctor of Humane Letters, by the University of the District of Columbia, May 1994.

Ruhi Ramazani, Edward R. Stettinius Professor, University of Virginia, received UVA's highest award, the Thomas Jefferson Award, at the University's Fall Convocation.



Morris M. Wilhelm

Kenneth S. Sherrill, department of political science, Hunter College of the City University of New York has been awarded the Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in North America prize for an Outstanding Book in the Study of Human Rights in North America in 1993 for his volume, edited by Mark Wolinsky, *Gays and the Military* (Princeton University Press, 1993).

Morris M. Wilhelm, professor of political science, Indiana University southeast was selected as the Outstanding Teacher of the Year for the IU-Southeast campus.

Quansheng Zhao, associate professor of political science, Hong Kong University of Science & Technology and Old Dominion University was named the winner of the 1994 "Outstanding Academic Book" from *Choice* for his book *Japanese Policymaking: The Politics Behind Politics-Informal Mechanism and the Making of China Policy* (Praeger, 1993).

In Memoriam

Paul Theodore David

Paul T. David, Professor Emeritus of Government and Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia, died September 7, 1994, at home in Charlottesville. Born August 12, 1906, son of a Methodist minister in a family devoted to education and service, he spent most of his youth on the ancestral farm at Onarga, Illinois, where he attended public schools. He graduated from Antioch College in 1928 and from Brown University in 1933, with a doctorate in economics. His dissertation, written on a Brookings Institution fellowship and later published by Brookings, was *The Economics of Air Mail Transportation* (1934).

Paul's professional life was notable both for the variety of organizations in which he worked and the diversity of subjects to which he made influential contributions. He was energetic, a quick study, a good writer, and always receptive

to new challenges. A fortuitous sequence of career moves took him from government service, to professional associations and think tanks, to university faculties; from economics, to public policy, to political science, and finally to broad social science.

In his early career as a government economist, Paul participated in memorable events of the New Deal. In 1933, through Antioch president Arthur E. Morgan, who had just been named chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, he became, literally, the first employee of TVA. He organized the staging office in Washington, and later in Knoxville worked on the economic and social staff during TVA's most creative period. Also, somewhat to his own surprise—and the consternation of his superiors—he found himself organizing TVA employees in a white collar union. At TVA he had met the protean Floyd W. Reeves, and when Reeves undertook the research on personnel for FDR's Committee on Administrative Management, Paul became his deputy and co-author of a report, *Personnel Administration in the Federal Service* (1937), which set the reform agenda on its subject for decades to come.

Back in Washington, again with Reeves, Paul became head of staff and produced major reports on education and youth employment, first for a presidential advisory committee and then for a special commission of the American Council of Education.

In 1942, Paul joined the economics staff of the Bureau of the Budget. His assignments were varied, but the background of his dissertation led to his becoming the specialist on civil aviation policy for the Bureau and the White House. Stemming from that, he served as a principal secretariat officer for the 1944 international conference at Chicago that led to establishment of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). In 1946, President Truman appointed him to the U.S. delegation to ICAO at Montreal, where he served until 1950.

By then, Paul's interests were shifting from economics to politics.

He had come to think that the critical problems of government arose not so much from technical difficulties of policy and administration as from underlying political institutions seemingly incapable of offering clear alternatives and mustering coherent majorities in support of reasonable policy choices. In that concern, he joined a group that became the American Political Science Association's Committee on Political Parties; its recommendations, *Toward a More Responsible Two-party System* (1950) touched off scholarly debate about the ideal and actual nature of political parties that continues to this day. Party competition and its implication for policy would become a recurring theme in Paul's later work.

In 1950, Paul returned to Brookings and began a decade of research on political parties. He organized a complex joint project of Brookings and APSA to study the presidential nominations of 1952, nationwide, from grass roots caucuses through the party conventions. The product was five volumes on *Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952* (1954), by David, Malcolm Moos, and Ralph M. Goldman, plus 70 contributors of data from their respective states. Later came another important book, *The Politics of National Party Conventions* (1960), by David, Goldman, and R. C. Bain. Those two studies made Paul the leading scholarly expert on nominating processes, conventions, and party governance during the ensuing period of rapid reform of those institutions; he became a frequent adviser to party activists and the media. At Brookings in the 1950s he also served as Director of Governmental Studies, 1955–58, and had a large hand in projects as varied as administration of foreign affairs, executive personnel systems, and presidential elections and transitions.

After a year at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, Paul joined the faculty of the University of Virginia in 1960. His teaching area was American politics, particularly parties, elections, and the presidency. In research, he went straight to a

critical issue of the time in a study, with Ralph Eisenberg, that produced for every U.S. county a statistical measure of the distortion of representation caused by the apportionment of state legislatures, still largely unreformed prior to *Baker v. Carr. Devaluation of the Urban and Suburban Vote* (1961, 1962) bolstered the case for reapportionment and became a handbook for reformers as the "one person-one vote" principle was implemented in the next few years. Paul later called it his most consequential single piece of work.

In the mid-1960s Paul served a term as department chairman at Virginia during a period of rapid growth and painful institutional change. Also in this time came his most ambitious intellectual endeavor, an experimental doctoral program built around a double-credit course he developed on "Processes of Change: Origins, Interactions, and Governmental Consequences." This required assembly of an enormous range of materials from all the social sciences and beyond. Although survivors called the course a fantastic experience, the reading list was daunting, and both students and other faculty members had difficulty relating it to the conventional subfields of political science required for the Ph.D. exams. Processes of Change might have been a success in the context of adult general education but it could not survive in an environment emphasizing disciplinary specialization.

Paul returned to more familiar political science, but his research continued to have innovative thrusts. A 1967 article on the vice presidency called early attention to possibilities for invigorating that office, and a 1971 piece on "Party Platforms As National Plans" echoed his interest in connecting parties and policy. His last major research was an historical analysis of *Party Strength in the U.S., 1872–1970* (1972), based on a measure of party competition he devised. Subsequent articles updated the application of what has become known as "David's Index of Party Strength," and the series is being continued by the Inter-University

Consortium on Political and Social Research.

After official retirement in 1977, Paul continued to produce occasional articles on party competition, nominations, and the "responsible parties" issue. He travelled widely, both for pleasure and to serve as visiting professor or lecturer at several institutions in the U.S. and abroad. He was an occasional seminar leader at the Federal Executive Institute and an active adviser to the Miller Center for Public Affairs in Charlottesville. A life member of APSA, he contributed lengthy interviews for the association's Oral History project.

Toward the end of his life, Paul was delighted to discover that his early work in civil aviation was known to historians of that subject. His last publication was a detailed memoir of the 1944 Chicago conference for a 50th anniversary commemorative volume; considering his years and declining health it was a remarkable feat of archival research, precise recollection, and clear writing. He would miss by a few months honors due to be rendered at international conferences celebrating anniversaries of Chicago and ICAO.

Paul is survived by his wife Opal, a fellow Antiochian whom he met and married in TVA days, a social force with many accomplishments in public administration, education for women, and local government in Albemarle County. They had no children but a host of friends and admirers of a remarkable team.

Ralph M. Goldman
Catholic University
Laurin L. Henry
Kenneth W. Thompson
University of Virginia

Roger Wells

Roger Hewes Wells, Ph.D., died at age 100 in Jacksonville, IL, on June 16, 1994. He was a Professor Emeritus and former Chairman of the Political Science Department at Bryn Mawr College, PA, where he taught for 40 years. Dr. Wells was noted for his contribution to the