

This was the darkest and most helpless period in my life. I was convinced that all the shocking events were caused by the communist aggression. Along with some schoolmates, I decided to do my part in defending my homeland." (Oh 2000)

By November of 1950, Oh had graduated from officer training and was assigned to work at army headquarters. It was there that his career as a political scientist probably began, as his responsibilities included reading and summarizing the main American newspapers for the Ministry of Defense. Later, he found himself tasked with attending the Panmunjom negotiations in order to brief South Korean journalists. It was there that he met John Casserly, an International News Service correspondent who made it possible for him to receive a scholarship to Marquette University after his discharge from the army. From there, he studied at both Columbia and Georgetown, earning a Ph.D. at the latter in international relations. Yet, even then, he might have turned in a different direction.

It was just as Oh was finishing his Ph.D. (1961) that the military coup occurred in South Korea. He was subsequently offered a position with the new regime, but he firmly declined. As a political scientist, he explained, he had made the judgment that the junta would become dictatorial. "I thought that the military rule in Korea would endure for about 10 years—it lasted for 32." During that time and for the remaining two decades of his life, John Oh devoted himself to the study of the larger problems of Korea and of the democratic transitions that have followed the epoch of communist and authoritarian regimes. Serving first on the faculty of political science at Marquette and later at the Catholic University of America, he became a distinguished scholar, not only of Korea, but also of the emblematic changes that Korea has undergone within the East Asian region.

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The author of six books and more than 100 articles, Oh is best known for the two books he published with Cornell University Press. *Korea: Democracy on Trial* appeared in 1968, while *Korean Politics: The Quest for Democratization and Economic Development* was published in 1999. It is especially in the latter that Oh developed a synthetic approach that enabled him to weave a compelling

narrative of the trials and triumphs of his native land. But what gave his work a larger significance is that he understood such challenges as not specifically Korean. The interrelationship between economic development and the emergence of robust democratic institutions is the political story of much of the past 50 years. Without neglecting the uniqueness of particular countries, Oh searched for universal implications that might be drawn. His was a life of dedication and service, not only in response to the turmoil that engulfed the Korean peninsula, but also to the needs he saw in the wider world. That generosity of spirit was particularly displayed in his willingness to undertake the administrative responsibilities so indispensable to university life. Oh served in senior positions at Marquette University, where he became dean of the graduate school, and later as academic vice president at Catholic University. A well-liked teacher, he was also a strikingly congenial colleague, as well as a devoted husband and father. He took great pride in his children and grandchildren and was particularly pleased to bask in the academic accomplishments of his wife, Professor Bonnie Oh (retired) of Georgetown University. John Oh gave of himself in exemplary service to his native Korea, the United States, the Church, the academy, the discipline of political science, and all—students, faculty, friends, and admirers—who were fortunate enough to encounter him.

David Walsh

Catholic University of America

REFERENCE

Oh, John. 2000. "My Korean War." *Naval History* 14 (3): 33–34.

CARL F. STOVER

Carl F. Stover, 79, was a public affairs executive with a long career of managing and leading many nonprofit organizations. He was an admirable example of someone who bridged connections between civic education and civil society.

From 1962 to 1964, Mr. Stover served as a senior political scientist at SRI International and as a director of the Public Affairs Fellowship at Stanford University. From 1964 to 1970, Stover was president of the National Institute of Public Affairs, where he directed fellowships, seminars, and other programs to improve the qual-

ity of the civil service and advance learning and communication among leaders of the private and public sectors.

In 1971 and 1972, he served as president of the National Committee on United States–China Relations, which he helped found in 1966 for the purpose of advancing public understanding of China and the relationship between America and China. In this post, he guided the historic U.S. table tennis tour between the citizens of China and helped foster the beginnings of renewed contact between the two countries.

From 1972 to 1974, he was president of Federalism Seventy-Six, an organization that encouraged civic education and participation in observance of the United State's 200th anniversary.

Before Stover suffered a stroke in 1988 that left him unable to continue working, he led and served on many nonprofit boards such as the Center for World Literature, the Student–Parent Mock Election, the Committee on the Constitutional System, the National Partnership to Prevent Drug and Alcohol Abuse, the American Committee on U.S.–Soviet Relations, and the International Society for Panetics, an organization dedicated to the understanding and reduction of humanly engendered suffering, and in which he was a founding member and chairman emeritus.

With Melville Bell Grosvenor, Stover also founded the Hearing, Education Aid and Research Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to preventing hearing impairment, for which he served as trustee, treasurer, and president. He was a volunteer consultant for the National Executive Service Corps. He was a founder and first president of Kinesis, Ltd., an organization for the advancement of poetry-in-dance and other mixed art forms, and a founder and treasurer of the Coordinating Council on Literary Magazines.

Mr. Stover has written and edited many articles and books, such as *The Government of Science* (Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 1962), *Science and Democratic Government* (Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 1963), and *The Technological Order* (Wayne State University Press, 1963). He was the founding editor of the *Journal of Law and Education*.

He was an elected member of Phi Beta Kappa and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Brookings Institution. In 1969, Stover was elected to the National Academy of

Public Administration and was a scholar in residence there from 1980 to 1982.

He was also a member of many professional associations, such as the APSA, the American Society for Public Administration, and the Federation of American Scientists.

A native of Pasadena, California, Stover received his undergraduate degree in 1951 and his master's degree in political science from Stanford University in 1955.

Stover died on February 19, 2010, in Silver Spring, Maryland, from congestive heart failure. He is survived by his wife of 36 years, Jacqueline Kast Stover of Silver Spring; three children from his first marriage, Matthew J. Stover of Chester, New Hampshire; Mary S. Marker of Columbia, Maryland; and Claire S. Herrell of Harpers Ferry, West Virginia; and seven grandchildren.

C. NEAL TATE

C. Neal Tate, born October 17, 1943, passed away September 13, 2009, in Nashville, Tennessee. At the time of his death, Neal was the Alexander Heard Distinguished Service Professor, professor of political science, and professor of law at Vanderbilt University, where he had also served as chair of the political science department since 2003. He had previously served on the faculty of the University of North Texas from 1970 through 2003. With a deep sense of sadness, his colleagues and friends at both institutions say goodbye to a beloved friend, teacher, and colleague. Neal's passing has been a great loss for many people around the country and around the world. His contributions were many, and while we will no longer have the benefit of his kindness, keen intellect, and fine sense of humor, we will continue to benefit from his many legacies.

Neal was born in Gastonia, North Carolina, the oldest of the four sons of Chester Marshall Tate and Pearl Whitaker Tate. He earned his BA cum laude from Wake Forest in 1965, and received his MA and Ph.D. in political science from Tulane University in 1970. At Tulane, Neal met and married his wife of 43 years, Carol McKenzie Tate. Neal built a prominent scholarly career, publishing visible and important research on international human rights and the workings of judicial institutions around the world. These contributions added greatly to our understanding of the law and how legal institutions advance the prospects for democracy and the freedoms associated with it.

When Neal embarked on his academic career, there was little genuine scholarly knowledge of how judicial systems worked, especially in less developed and less democratic nations. Yet Neal recognized that judicial institutions can shape the quality of life enjoyed by the people in these countries in important ways. He addressed this lacuna by collecting new data that would shed light on these vital processes. His efforts gave life to a new subfield known as "comparative courts." With both respect and affection, younger scholars often refer to Neal as "the godfather" of the field. This area of scholarship proved to be his life's work, and his efforts continued up to the day he died. Prior to his death, Neal had just received additional funding from the National Science Foundation to study judicial systems in Latin America, was working on two books, and had just published an article in one of our leading journals.

Neal's interest in advancing the quality of people's lives, which motivated his collection of all these valuable data, also led him to study directly the advancement of human rights. As someone who believed that political context matters, he hypothesized that domestic disputes in a country would shape the prospects for human rights. His instincts proved sound, showing that repression, for instance, did indeed have serious effects on human rights for people around the globe. Neal then started to explore whether international agreements affected human rights, and marshaled evidence that showed his judgment was on target.

Neal's research career is a wonderful testimony to the tireless efforts of a scholar interested in unpacking the workings of fundamental legal processes that touch on the prospects for democratic government. His work will continue to be cited, and his data will continue to be analyzed. His intellectual legacy will endure.

Neal was also a deeply committed and successful teacher who shared his excitement about research with all his students. As a mentor of graduate students he led his students to important problems and then helped develop their research methodology. As a result, his students from both the University of North Texas and Vanderbilt went on to great careers.

As a faculty member, Neal began his teaching career at the University of North Texas in 1970, where he served as chair of the political science department from 1980 to 1986. He became a Regents Professor and

later served as dean of the Robert B. Toulouse School of Graduate Studies. Neal played a central role in modernizing and building the political science department and programs at UNT. Under his leadership, both formal and informal, the department transformed itself from a service department into a well-regarded research and graduate training institution. Neal's efforts actively shaped the department's professional standards, curriculum, governance, graduate program, and external recognition. He was a leader, a model colleague, and a generous mentor, and throughout his 33 years at UNT, did yeoman departmental and university service.

His colleagues at Vanderbilt also knew of Neal as a gifted administrator. His administrative experience at North Texas proved helpful when he arrived in Nashville. The department was in trouble. The size of the faculty had shrunk from 18 to fewer than 10, and the graduate program, as a result, was struggling. Neal was given the support and resources to rebuild, and he used both with care, shrewdness, and his own special style, which is best characterized as understated aggressiveness. He used his keen understanding of the discipline of political science to develop and execute a plan to regain national visibility as a top department. And so he did. By the time of his death, the Vanderbilt department had grown far larger than it had ever been in its history and had also grown in quality and in spirit, with over 25 faculty members and a robust group of over 40 graduate students.

Colleagues at both Vanderbilt and North Texas recall that Neal had the highest professional standards but was among the least confrontational of people. He had the unique ability to be able to take a stand and push for excellence, but he never had to fall back on the strategy of "breaking eggs to make an omelet." Rather, the "omelet" he made involved no breaking of eggs (or anything else), only building, nurturing, and finding a way of persuading others of the correctness and wisdom of his well-formulated and professional standards.

Our only regret is that Neal left us far too soon. He faced adversity in the same way he enjoyed the many successes and accomplishments in his life—quietly, without public displays of emotion. But his spirit, generosity, vision, and professionalism gave rise to new norms of excellence that shaped two political science departments and made great contributions to two important areas of scholarship.