

Terry Martin Bowen

Terry Martin Bowen, associate professor of political science at the University of North Florida, died tragically on August 5, 2003 in a car crash. He was 41 years old and is survived by his wife, Naina, and two sons, Calab and Conrad.

Terry received his B.A. and M.A. in political science from Auburn University in 1984 and 1987. He was awarded his Ph.D. in political science from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville in 1992. Soon after graduating, Terry joined the department of political science and public administration at the University of North Florida where he stayed until his untimely death.

Terry Bowen's most significant scholarly interest was in the area of public law with special attention to judicial policy and public administration. His publications ranged from voting behavior of freshmen justices on the U.S. Supreme Court to citizen surveys of waste recycling programs. He was an inspired teacher. Terry was the recipient of the Teaching Incentive Program at the University of North Florida in 1996 and was nominated for Outstanding Undergraduate Teacher in 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. He was much beloved by his students. One student remarked that without "Dr. Bowen I would not have a real passion for the world, the people in it, and how I can better it." Another student said that he took an interest in everyone's life and made students feel special. "With his Southern charm, quick wit, and love of students, I often forgot I was in the classroom. Class with Dr. Bowen was a frank discussion among friends."

Perhaps Terry's greatest contribution was his leadership of faculty and friends and his tenacity in pursuing fairness and justice in everything he did. He was instinctively recognized among his peers as a natural leader. Terry never lost his simple, unadorned working class style in a wide range of leadership positions—big and small. He remained in touch with his impoverished upbringing and while he was passionate, he never bore grudges or hardened his heart toward others.

His many leadership positions included, faculty association president, member of the university board of regents, director of the University's Institute of Government, and faculty repre-

sentative to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Terry died the day before he was to take over chairing the department.

Terry Bowen brought with him the same passion for justice and equity in everything he did. For example, he played a key role in the new board of regent's selection of an excellent, new president of the University. He also led a group of parents to battle local middle school administrators to reverse an unjust decision to expel a group of students.

Terry was a devoted husband and father to his two teenage sons. He was widely respected and loved by those who knew him. He will be greatly missed but his legacy will remain as someone who overcame great obstacles in life and made an enduring contribution to the university, his colleagues, students, and his many friends and acquaintances.

Mary O. Borg
Matthew T. Corrigan
Anne H. Hopkins
Ronald T. Libby
Patrick J. Plumlee
David M. Schwam-Baird
Ted J. Stumm
Henry B. Thomas
Pamela A. Zeiser
University of North Florida

Richard E. Neustadt

On October 31, 2003, the nation lost its pre-eminent student of the American presidency when Richard Elliott Neustadt died at the age of 84 from complications from a recurrence of Sciatica. A giant in the field of American politics and a loyal friend, a selfless colleague, and an irreplaceable intellectual leader, he was beloved by more than two generations of students and colleagues.

The descendant of a Jewish refugee from the great European upheavals of 1848, Neustadt was born in Philadelphia on June 26, 1919. He grew up in San Francisco and then Washington, D.C., where his father, a Social Security board official, was a policy and personnel adviser to Presidents Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. He earned his B.A. from the University of California at Berkeley in 1939. After graduation, he went to Harvard to prepare for a career in academia, where he

worked with Pendleton Herring, Arthur Holcombe, Edward Mason, and John Dunlop in earning a joint M.A. degree in Political Economy and Government.

Neustadt received a commission in the navy after Pearl Harbor and secured a job in the Office of Price Administration while waiting to be called to active duty. After the war, he could not bring himself to leave Washington to return to Harvard to write his doctoral dissertation. Instead, he obtained a job in the Bureau of the Budget. At the same time, he and his wife "got picked up socially" by experienced Washington hands such as James Rowe. These friends rounded out his education, increasing further the attraction of Washington in the process.

At the Bureau of the Budget, Neustadt worked for Elmer Staats, who assigned him responsibility for units in the Executive Office of the President. In short order he was promoted to staff assistant to Budget Director James Webb. At the end of 1947, he was assigned to the Budget Bureau's Legislative Reference Division, soon working immediately under its director, Roger Jones. There Neustadt was responsible for bills of special interest to the White House, and therefore to President Truman's Special Counsel, Clark Clifford.

At this point in his life, Neustadt made two critical decisions. First, he accepted Jones' argument that he should complete his graduate education by writing his dissertation. Merle Fainsod accepted Neustadt's proposal that he write on the clearance function of the Legislative Reference Division, and Harvard awarded him a Ph.D. in 1951.

The second crucial decision was another career move. In 1950, he went to work at the White House for Clifford's successor, Charles S. Murphy, as a special assistant to President Truman. This put him in the center of the action, dealing with legislation, writing presidential speeches, and even preparing the White House version of the 1952 Democratic platform.

Following Dwight Eisenhower's victory in the 1952 presidential election, Neustadt was out of a job and looked to academia. As he later declared, "I really am a political-level bureaucrat who drifted back into academia." His first academic job was at Cornell University in the newly formed School of Business and Public Administration. A year later he moved to Columbia as an assistant