

Methodist-Related Institution of Higher Education in 1999, and the Virginia State Council of Higher Education's Outstanding Faculty Award in 1988. In 1987, he was silver medalist in the Council for Advancement and Support of Higher Education Professor of the Year Award Program.

Bruce's research focused on nuclear disarmament, and for many years he served as Disarmament and Arms Control Advisor to the United Nations Office of the General Board of Church and Society of the United Methodist Church. Bruce's influence as a political scientist was most felt inside the United Nations, as he produced internal analyses for the UMC regarding the First (1978) and Second (1982) Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (1992), and the Non-Proliferation Treaty Extension Conference (1995). He also conducted research for the Institute for Defense Analysis during the Geneva Conference on Disarmament Chemical Weapons (1990–91).

The college awarded its Samuel Nelson Gray Distinguished Professor Award to Bruce in 1980, after his having served just 12 years on the faculty. Bruce would contribute much, much more to Randolph-Macon over the 27 years to follow! He was a founder of the new international studies and international relations majors in 1992, and served for 10 years as director of the International Relations Program. He chaired the department of political science from 1999–2002 and on an interim basis in 2003–2004. Bruce had been the junior member of the department's faculty from 1968 until I arrived in 1996 (!), and then led the department through a generational shift where he quickly became the senior member. He was a wonderful mentor to junior faculty and always had time to discuss teaching and career-building strategies.

The Randolph-Macon faculty prides itself on defending its role in shared governance, and no member of the faculty fought harder for that role and earned the trust of both administration and the faculty for the responsible exercise of shared governance. As a young activist in the mid-1970s, Bruce was part of the first unionization effort at a private college in the South. The union drive fell short, but the effort won for the faculty the Handbook provisions that with amendments still govern

the institution today. Bruce served on just about every policy-setting committee and task force over the course of his career. He chaired our tenure and promotion and committee, and served on the curriculum committee and Executive Committee. He was elected seven times to serve as the Faculty Representative to the Cabinet and to the Board of Trustees, where he represented the faculty with great vigor. As a political scientist, Bruce understood that when lobbying relationships have to be built over time, data have to be carefully researched and honestly presented, and that sometimes you have to come back year in and year out with the same argument before you are successful. Over the last several years the board has finally adopted, after Bruce had just left the Faculty Representative post, one of Bruce's key endowment-management proposals.

Bruce served on strategic planning committees, two reaffirmation of accreditation self-study committees, and three dean/provost search committees. In 1998–1999 he served very successfully as interim dean of the college.

A lover of many forms of music, as long as it was written and performed before 1964, Bruce capped his career with a local radio show, "Stay Loose with Bruce," during which he would play folk, early rock and roll, cowboy music, and dedications to his faculty friends. Bruce could also recite the lines from the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan. Indeed, he had a phenomenal memory, especially for the titles and theses of works he read 40 years earlier and for the precise meals he enjoyed at restaurants around the world.

Bruce's departure from the faculty leaves us with the enormous challenge to meet his high standards. One former student wrote, "Between Dr. Unger and the sorely missed late Dr. [Howard] Davis I dare say Randolph-Macon's political science department was comparable to any of the 'elite' small college and 'ivy league' political science departments. The one difference that in my mind made R-MC superior to other political science departments was that Bruce and Howard always had time for their students." This is the legacy we most aspire to honor in our teaching.

Another former student remembered, "I know that he was proud of his children and loved his family very much because of the stories that he told and the way his face lit up when speaking about them." Bruce is survived by his wife, Arlene; daughter,

Ashley; son, Erik; and daughter-in-law, Heather.

Brian Turner
Randolph-Macon College

C. SYLVESTER WHITAKER, JR.

C. Sylvester Whitaker, Jr., passed away on November 29, 2008, in Waterville, Maine, after a long battle with cancer. He was 73 years old.

Syl Whitaker will be remembered as a good friend, thoughtful scholar, engaged teacher, and creative university administrator. A path-breaking political scientist, throughout his life Whitaker was a true pioneer who opened many doors for others who were to follow after him. His early scholarship on Africa was important and impeccable, and has remained essential reading for nearly 50 years. Throughout his lifetime, he influenced many generations of younger scholars, and set the standard for serious consideration of the endurance of indigenous political values and institutional structures in non-Western societies. His work on the emirates of northern Nigeria is the starting point for scholarship on Nigeria, and remains essential reading for those who study political development, political change, and issues of democratization.

Born in 1935 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (where his parents owned a funeral home), Whitaker was the first African American male to graduate from Swarthmore College (in 1956) and the first African American to earn a Ph.D. in political science from Princeton University (in 1962). In the mid 1960s, he was the sole African American on the faculty at UCLA. In 1970, he became the first African American tenured at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, and in 1976 the first African American to receive tenure in political science at Rutgers University.

During his long and distinguished career, he held tenured appointments at UCLA, Princeton University, The City University of New York (where he held the Martin Luther King Chair), Rutgers University, and the University of Southern California. He held Fulbright Professorships at the University of Lagos and Bayero University Kano (in Nigeria). At UCLA he served as associate dean of the Graduate School, at Princeton University he founded the Africana Studies Program, at Rutgers

he served as chair of the University College Department of Political Science and as director of International Programs, and at USC, until his retirement in 1996, he served as dean of the Social Sciences and director of the Center for Multiethnic and Transnational Studies. He was a Distinguished University Professor emeritus at USC

Whitaker's first book, *The Politics of Tradition*, published in 1970, challenged the dichotomies defining tradition and modernity in early development and modernization studies and set a new paradigm for the study of political change in non-Western societies. Subsequent books included *Perspectives on the Second Republic of Nigeria* (1981); *The Unfinished State of Nigeria* (1990); *Agenda for Action: African-U.S. Cooperation* with Anatoly Gromyko (1990); *African Politics and Problems of Development* with Richard Sklar (1991); *Nigeria: Rivers of Oil, Trails of Blood* with Richard Sklar (1995); and *Second*

Beginnings: New Political Frameworks in Nigeria also with Richard Sklar (2001). In all his work, Whitaker combined meticulous scholarship with trenchant observation to both challenge prevailing orthodoxies and to provide new understandings and insights.

For most of his life, Syl Whitaker was also a committed Quaker, a journey begun during his high school years in Pittsburgh. He publicly embraced non-violence as a way of life the summer of his junior year in high school while attending the famed Highlander Folk School in Tennessee. He thereafter became a leader in the causes of non-violence and sustaining fundamental human dignity.

In later life, Whitaker served on the Boards of the Friends Service and Unitarian Universalist Service Committees. He was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and served on its Africa related committees, and was a member of the Board of the United Nations Association.

A friend of Bill W's, at the time of his death still served on the Board of Alina Lodge in Blairstown, N.J.

C. Sylvester Whitaker was a man with a big mind, a large heart, and a deep soul. He will be remembered for his prodigious scholarship, fundamental commitment to human dignity and human rights, and his love of all things beautiful from the Nigerian savannah to the serenity of the Emir's Palace in Kazaure, and from his beloved Pacific Ocean to his cottage on a remote lake in Maine.

He is survived by his wife, Shirley Chow Whitaker; his sons Mark and Paul Whitaker; his grandchildren, Rachel and Matthew Whitaker; his stepsons James and Jason Chow; his sister Cleo McCray; and by his adopted Nigerian family in Kazaure.

Barbara Callaway
Professor of Political Science
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