

will do so if we admit their inherent ambiguity, viewing them somewhat in the manner that we have learned to view love—as something our inability to describe does not tarnish.” Besides indicating the sort of contribution this work makes to the literature of contemporary political theory, these words testify to the spirit of a man whose temperament, mirroring his intellectual convictions, was democratic to the core.

A long-standing member of the American Political Science Association, Bob was also an active participant in the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association of University Professors, and the Western Political Science Association. Moreover, he served as vice president from 1958-59 and president from 1970-71 of the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association.

Bob married artist and poet Ruth Fluno on January 18, 1944. She died November 24, 1974. He was remarried to Marcella Kerins on February 17, 1979 in Walla Walla. Survivors include Marcella; his sister, Helen Jean Rodrigues-Torrent of Clearwater, Florida; a brother, John Fluno of Winter Park; three nieces; and one nephew.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Robert Y. Fluno Award Endowment at Whitman College.

Graeme Auton
Redlands University

Timothy V. Kaufman-Osborn
Whitman College

John H. E. Fried

John H. E. Fried, a member of the American Political Science Association for some 50 years, died on December 18, at the age of 85, after a brief illness.

Born and educated in Vienna, John had a distinguished career as a teacher and practitioner of international law and as an activist in the cause of peace and world order. At the end of World War II he served as special counsel to the United States War Crimes Tribunal, following which he edited the 14-volume record of the 12 trials. John worked in various capacities for the United Nations and was selected as an ar-

bitrator in a number of international disputes. He taught international law at the graduate center of the City University of New York and at Lehman College, where he was professor emeritus of political science at the time of his death.

An indefatigable lecturer and writer, John made numerous contributions to the literature of international law. His early association with Nuremberg and the other war crimes trials helped to focus and define his interests for the balance of his life. John's commitment to the theories of crimes against the peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity were the underpinnings of his active opposition to the Vietnam war and the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons. As one of the last survivors of the band of "Nuremberg jurists," John felt a special responsibility to keep the Nuremberg idea alive. But he made many other important contributions to the thinking of his colleagues, including his advocacy of the right to peace as a crucial, "third generation" human right. He was honored at a testimonial party in December 1989 by the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy and by then Manhattan Borough President David N. Dinkins, who declared December 14 as "John H. E. Fried and the Right to Peace Day" in Manhattan.

John gave unstintingly, not only of his ideas, but also of his time, his interest, and his encouragement to students and colleagues alike. If more international lawyers acted as courageously as John did on the principles they espouse, and if more peace activists took international law as seriously, the world would be a better place.

Peter Weiss
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy

Victor Adeola Olorunsola

On September 29, 1990, the profession lost a noted African scholar. Victor A. Olorunsola died after a long battle with cancer.

Born in Nigeria, Victor completed his undergraduate studies at Friends University with high honors. After completing his master's and doctoral

degrees at Indiana University, he taught in the department of political science at California State University, Long Beach, before moving to Iowa State University. During his 20 years at Iowa State, Victor gained an international reputation for his expertise on African politics and on the politics of ethnicity. His major works included *The Politics of Cultural Sub-Nationalism in Africa* (1972), *Societal Reconstruction in Two African States* (1977), *Soldiers and Power* (1977), and *State Versus Ethnic Claims: An African Policy Dilemma* (1983). He was awarded numerous grants from the Social Science Research Council, the Ford Foundation, the Hoover Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Rothchild Foundation. In 1981, he organized the Rockefeller Bellagio Conference on State Coherence and Ethnicity.

Victor also developed a reputation as a devoted teacher and a supportive colleague. As chairperson of the department of political science for ten years, Victor built the Ph.D. program. He chaired the University's Departmental Executive Officers Council, coordinated Graduate Studies, and served on a wide range of committees including the Presidential Search Committee, the University Performing Arts Council, the University Committee on the World Food Institute, the College Committee on International Programs, the Truman Fellowship Committee, and the ISU-USAID Zambia Project Advisory Committee. At the national level, Victor served as a member of the Executive Council of the American Political Science Association and as a member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the African Studies Association. He served for many years as an evaluator of proposals and fellowship applications for the National Science Foundation.

In 1987, Victor became Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Louisville. During his administration he restructured the Arts and Sciences Advising Center, introduced an orientation course to facilitate the matriculation of Arts and Sciences undergraduate students, enhanced the college honors program, funded lecture series in

Women's Studies and Pan-African Studies, doubled the research funds available for college faculty, developed a research initiative that enabled junior faculty to reduce their teaching loads and increase their scholarly endeavors, launched an impressive fund-raising campaign, initiated a new personnel policy, and made important gains in hiring women and minority faculty. Although his time at the University of Louisville was brief, Victor led the college with distinction until his untimely death.

Such a skeletal outline of some of the highlights of his career reveals little about Victor's personality, character, or acumen. He was a soft-spoken, gentle person of extraordinary warmth and kindness, a person possessing the remarkable ability to put others at ease, a person whose demeanor manifested a rare combination of intellect without arrogance, leadership without bullishness, goodness without a cynical underside. He was honest and straightforward in dealing with faculty concerns. He was a strategist par excellence, principled in his convictions, sensitive to the range of options available to achieve his objectives, and willing to try multiple means to attain his goals. He had great skill in working with people with different disciplinary interests to build consensus. He shared a ready smile, warm wit, and a remarkable joy-in-living with all who entered his office.

Victor also had a vision of liberal arts education that guided his various professional endeavors. Born of a lifetime of distinguished service as teacher, scholar, and administrator, this vision captures the values and virtues that characterized Victor's life. In a world too prone to instrumentalism, Victor conceived university education as a world of intrinsic values—a world in which teaching, research, and service are worthy in their own right. He understood that teaching is far more than the transmittal of information or the credentialing of the future white-collar labor force. From the wealth of his own classroom experiences, he understood teaching to be a humane process that enriches both teacher and student, a joint venture of discovery of natural phenomena, social

worlds and encultured imaginings; an on-going exploration in which one steeped in a tradition enables another to comprehend and appreciate that tradition in all its richness and complexity. He understood teaching to be a transformative project—one that cultivates the senses and the intellect and one that subtly transforms the world under investigation.

Precisely because of this dual aspect of teaching's transformative project, Victor believed that research and teaching are inseparably intertwined. He knew, as only a life-long scholar could know, that the world is constituted in large part by the categories and concepts that scholars create to comprehend it. The intricacies and complexities of this world-making are what great scholars share with their students in the classroom. From his own extensive research on the politics of ethnicity and the politics of the military in various African regimes, Victor gleaned a conception of political possibility that he shared with his students—both in the traditional context of graduate and undergraduate education and in the non-traditional context of United Nations-sponsored conferences that sought him out frequently for instruction.

Victor envisioned the university as a place where he could empower others to understand and shape the world around them. He saw the university as a place where he could foster research and scholarship as an essential feature of our collective endeavor.

Victor also held a view of the university as a community of equals, a community in which diversity could be cherished, not just tolerated, a community in which service means pursuing opportunities to work together to accomplish goals of our own choosing, a community in which each member's contribution is respected and valued. Precisely because Victor understood college existence to be qualitatively different than life in the worlds of business, finance, industry, or entertainment, he believed that faculty engaged in service to the university could transcend personal idiosyncrasies, disciplinary rivalries, and cultural stereotypes, and live collegially—with a proud consciousness of the privileged nature of education,

a devotion to their profession and a keen commitment to carry collective projects to completion, despite limitations imposed by the finitude of resources and the fallibility that haunts us all.

In his life, Victor pursued this vision with unswerving dedication and unflagging energy. His efforts enriched all those who had the privilege to know and work with him. His leadership, his friendship, and his many contributions to the profession will be well remembered and sorely missed. To honor his vision and to help continue his efforts, Victor's wife, Carol, and his three children, Ade, Michael, and Gayle, have established the Victor Olorunsola Young Scholars Research Fund at the University of Louisville.

Mary Hawkesworth
University of Louisville

Robert E. Scott

Robert E. Scott, professor of political science emeritus, died suddenly on December 7, 1990, in his home in Urbana, Illinois. He was a specialist in Latin American politics.

Scott was born in Chicago in 1923. He received a bachelor's degree (1945) and masters (1946) from Northwestern, and his doctorate from the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in 1949.

He joined the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign faculty in 1949, rising to the rank of Professor in 1961. He held joint appointments with the Center for Latin American Studies and Center for International Comparative Studies, where he was associate director. In 1962 he had an appointment with the Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. In 1965 he was a visiting professor at Yale.

Scott served on several panels and committees for the Ford Foundation, the National Science Foundation, and the Social Science Research Council. For the NSF he was a member of the political science panel. He was a founding member of the Latin American Studies Association.

His book, *Mexican Government in Transition* (published in 1959 and revised in 1964) was widely quoted by American and Mexican scholars.