

research, and administration, but also universally liked and respected, and indeed loved, by the many colleagues and students who encountered her. Her colleague Abraham Holtzman described her in his eulogy as “a modest person, someone who respected others and was never pompous or presumptuous, a person blessed with a warm personality, a ready laugh and a smile. She was a sharing and giving person. Her house was always open to faculty and students. In the language of my parents—something now part of the English language, Erika was a ‘*mensch*’ in the full sense of the word.”

The College of Humanities and Social Sciences at NCSU is establishing a research symposium series in Fairchild’s memory. Her department is remembering her commitment to student excellence with an award to the student writing the best senior seminar paper each year, with a cash prize supported by a contribution from her children.

Marvin S. Soroos  
North Carolina State University

## J. Gus Liebenow

J. Gus Liebenow was born in Berwyn, Illinois. In a career of more than 40 years, he established a reputation as one of the leading authorities on African societies and politics and was a driving force in the evolution and establishment of the field of African studies in the United States.

Even before completing his Ph.D. at Northwestern University, Gus had begun his understanding of foreign cultures through service in the U.S. Army medical corps in World War II, both in Western Europe and the Philippines between 1943-46, and later in a project for basic education and rural development sponsored by UNESCO and the American Friends Service Committee in Mexico. After World War II he returned to Illinois and graduated with highest honors from the University of Illinois with a bachelor’s degree in 1949 and a master’s in 1950. He was a Goodwin Fellow from 1951-52 at Harvard University and returned to the Midwest

to earn his Ph.D. in political science at Northwestern University in 1955. He taught for two years at the University of Texas, before joining the Department of Government faculty at Indiana University in 1958. He founded the African Studies Program in 1961 and directed the program for its first 11 years.

Gus played a formative role in the careers of generations of graduate students who have subsequently distinguished themselves as teachers, scholars and politicians. His students remain grateful to him for going the extra mile, both intellectually and in his personal support for them. Gus also helped to recruit a distinguished Africanist faculty at IU representing more than a dozen academic disciplines. He served as dean for research and advanced studies from 1970-72 and was vice president and dean for academic affairs on the Bloomington campus from 1972-74. In all of his administrative duties and obligations, Gus exhibited great vision and integrity. Indeed, his colleagues in administration frequently noted that even as vice president and dean he was a great teacher. Many young administrators credit their success to the example he set. After leaving the university administration, Gus served as head of both the I.U. Bloomington Faculty Council and the university system-wide Council in 1976-77. He was also president of the I.U. chapter of the American Association of University Professors in 1979-80.

Gus was a prolific writer on African politics, education, history, agriculture and urbanization since 1952. In 1956 his article concerning Africa in the *American Political Science Review* was only the second concerning Africa to appear in the prestigious journal. From then onwards he was an active contributor to scholarship. As an innovative scholar in the development of political theory related to the continent, Gus made lasting contributions to both political science and African studies with such works as *Liberia: The Evolution of Privilege* (Cornell University Press, 1969); *Colonial Rule and Political Development in Tanzania: The Case of the Makonde* (Northwestern University Press, 1971), which was published on three continents; and two

award-winning books published by Indiana University Press, *African Politics: Crises and Challenges* (1986), and *Liberia: The Quest for Democracy* (1987).

Through his writings, speeches and teaching Gus shaped the way decision makers, academics and world leaders looked at Africa; his influence was far-reaching. Gus lectured throughout the United States for the University Field Staff International. He also testified as an expert on Liberia before several U.S. Senate and House of Representatives committees. In writing about Gus Liebenow in 1982, Amos Sawyer, then dean of the College of Social Sciences and Humanities of the University of Liberia and currently interim president of Liberia, wrote that Gus was always “lucid, interesting, and profound in his analysis.” In 1987 he was named Rudy Professor of Political Science at Indiana University in recognition of his local, national and international contributions.

He was a founding member of the African Studies Association, and served as president during 1977 and 1978. This was a most difficult time in the organization’s history, when it needed the courageous and innovative leadership that he provided. He also served on the African Advisory Committee of the U.S. Department of State and was a member of the executive council of the International African Institute in London.

After his retirement in 1990, Gus was selected for the Lifetime Achievement Award of the Liberian Studies Association. It was the first such award in the 23-year history of the association, which includes several hundred scholars and others from the United States, West Africa, Europe and Asia. Gus dedicated his life to Africa, to scholarship, and to those values that make universities centers of civility and exciting venues for the free exchange of ideas.

Survivors include his wife Beverly (Bellis) Liebenow; two daughters, Diane Liebenow Gray of Chicago, Ill., and Debra Liebenow Daly of Tampa, Fla.; two sons, Jay Stanton Liebenow of Washington, D.C., and John Stuart Liebenow of Columbus, Ind.; two sisters, Miki Montgomery and Gladys Sturnfield, and one

brother, Gil Liebenow, all of Illinois; and eight grandchildren.

Patrick O'Meara  
N. Brian Winchester  
*Indiana University*

John Daly  
*University of South Florida*

### Donald O. Schoonmaker

Donald O. Schoonmaker, 55, professor of politics at Wake Forest University, died May 20, 1993, after a five-month illness from complications related to treatment for leukemia.

Professor Schoonmaker was born in New York. He was a graduate of Wake Forest University (A.B. 1960) and Princeton University (M.A. 1962 and Ph.D. 1966).

He taught briefly at Pennsylvania State University (1963) and the University of Maryland, European Division in West Germany (1963-65). In 1965, Dr. Schoonmaker joined the faculty of the department of politics at Wake Forest University where he spent the bulk of his professional career, becoming a professor in 1982. He taught courses and conducted research in comparative politics with an emphasis on Germany and Western European governments. He had a special interest in films and literature as sources of insight into politics. His courses were popular and challenging, attracting many of the university's finest students for whom he served as a compassionate mentor and friend, as well as teacher.

Don was a member of several professional associations. He frequently presented scholarly papers at the American Political Science Association, the Council on European Studies, the German Studies Association and the Conference Group on German Politics. Recently he served as an officer in the latter, being chosen as president-elect for the 1993-94 academic year. His research was aided by several fellowships including awards from the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, the Fulbright Scholar program, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the German Exchange Fellowship program.

Since the early 1980s, Professor Schoonmaker published articles and chapters in books on aspects of German electoral activities and political parties. Among these were items published in the *Review of Politics*, *When Parties Fail* (edited by K. Lawson and P. Merkl), and *The New Germany: Unification and the Development of the New German Party System* (edited by R. Dalton, 1993). His two books on German politics include *German Politics* (Heath, 1971) and *Between Protest and Power: The Green Party in Germany* (Westview, 1992) which was co-authored by Gene Frankland. He coedited and contributed to a volume, *English Romanticism: Preludes and Postludes* (Colleagues Press, 1993).

Don was a very active member of the university faculty and a conscientious citizen in his home community. He served on numerous civic boards and organizations. Among these were the Experiment in Self-Reliance, a local antipoverty agency; Common Cause, a public interest group; and the Afro-American Historical Society.

In March 1993, he was selected to receive the Wake Forest University Alumni Association's Faculty Prize for outstanding community service. Seen by many as a "conscience of the community," he was an eloquent and passionate spokesman for racial and social justice.

Professor Schoonmaker leaves his devoted wife Meyressa; a daughter and son-in-law, Kirsten Schoonmaker-Bryant and Darren Bryant, and a son Trevor Owen Schoonmaker. His premature and quick departure leaves a void in his university, his community, and his profession. He leaves a rich legacy and many happy memories.

Jack D. Fleeer  
Katy J. Harriger  
Richard D. Sears  
*Wake Forest University*

### William J. Siffin

Bill Siffin's academic career began over fifty years ago as an Indiana University undergraduate, where he earned a B.S. in business administra-

tion in 1943; it included an M.A. in public administration from the University of Minnesota and a Ph.D. from Harvard. By the mid-fifties Indiana had reclaimed Bill, who returned to Bloomington where he lived with his wife, Catherine Fox Siffin, and his three children, Mark, Louise, and Kelly, while serving Indiana University as an active faculty member for thirty-six years, and a still active emeritus for five more years.

Few faculty members were more cosmopolitan, more acquainted with and concerned about the realities of life in the international arena than Bill. His long-standing dedication to an understanding of international affairs and the development of institutional structures in developing countries grew from a solid base of knowledge drawn from the American administrative experience. His graduate work concentrated more on American than foreign phenomena, resulting in a dissertation (later published by the I.U. Press) on legislative councils in American states. Building on this foundation of close acquaintance with American public affairs, Bill became one of the central figures in an influential intellectual movement addressing issues of comparative administration, particularly the international and intercultural dimensions of public administration.

This movement, in which he was certainly one of the best known participants, transferred American administrative experience and lore to scores of developing countries around the world, affecting the thinking and practice of the scholars and officials in these countries who were and are trying to cope with almost insoluble problems. Perhaps just as important, it significantly affected the ideas of American scholars of public affairs, raising new questions about the models and postulates of American doctrine.

Bill Siffin's contributions to this debate began as early as the 1950s, when he edited and contributed to a volume entitled *Toward the Comparative Study of Public Administration*. With his colleague and longtime friend, Fred Riggs, Bill participated actively in the Indiana University Comparative Administration