justice and peace in international affairs. The Pastoral Letter was hailed by liberals at the time as an important anti-war statement in the face of the Reagan military buildup and debate over the deployment of the MX missile which, it was argued, would severely compromise the stability of the nuclear arms race. The bishops were harshly criticized by leading conservatives both within and outside the government. For her part, Okin took the bishops to task for the inconsistencies in their argument and for their conditional support of deterrence based on a counterforce strategy. Using the very terms of the just war theory the bishops invoked, Okin insisted that the bishops had not gone far enough in their condemnation of nuclear weapons and war as an instrument of international politics. She argued particularly that the bishops' claim that American Catholics might serve in the military and in defense industries without violating Catholic moral teaching contradicted the bishops' own principles.

In "Poverty, Well-Being, and Gender: What Counts, Who's Heard?" (2003) Okin argued that the conditions of global inequality, global poverty, and inequality within nations constituted a moral and political crisis. In this essay in *Philosophy and Public Affairs* and in other work that was unpublished at her death, Okin turned her attention to issues of material deprivation and vulnerability around the world.

For Okin, justice and gender were not just of philosophical import, but something she cared about with practical passion. She supported the organization and agency of some of the world's poorest women in her work with the Global Fund for Women. In the tradition of great liberals, Susan Okin gave us political theory as advocacy, liberalism as radical political thought. Unfortunately, our conversation with her about what liberal political thought has to offer in dealing with the most pressing problems of global poverty and inequality was cut short by her premature death.

Susan Okin inspires us in the pursuit of justice not only by the force of her keen intellect, but also by the way in which she lived and worked: watching over her students and egging them on; helping friends and colleagues sort out and develop their ideas; refusing to waffle or shilly-shally; delighting in cooking, swimming, and being with friends; and manifesting unceasing attentiveness to and pride in her children. We honor her best when we emulate her dedication to clear thinking, her honesty and courage, her commitment to others, and her passion for justice.

Brooke Ackerly
Vanderbilt University
Jane Mansbridge
Harvard University
Nancy Rosenblum
Harvard University
Molly Shanley
Vassar College
J. Ann Tickner
University of Southern California
Iris Marion Young
University of Chicago

Metin Tamkoc

The world lost a true gentleman and a scholar–an aristocrat of the highest order—in early 2004 when Metin Tamkoc passed away in Istanbul, Turkey. One of his colleagues described him as having "possessed a rare combination of urbanity, seriousness of purpose, and good humor. He treated students and faculty alike with deep respect and pursued the highest standards of scholarship."

The involvement of Metin Tamkoc in international affairs spanned more than three decades. Born September 2, 1926, in Ankara, Turkey, he was a graduate of the University of Istanbul School of Law in 1950. He received an M.A. in international relations from the University of Maryland in 1955 and a Ph.D. in International Law from Georgetown University in 1960. He did postgraduate work in international law at The Hague. From 1964–1966 he was a Fulbright Scholar and from 1967–1968 a Fellow of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. While at Middle Eastern Technical University (METU) in Ankara, he served as chairman of the department of public administration, dean of the school of administrative sciences, and assistant president of the University. He served in the Turkish Armed Forces Command in Korea and was a translator and interpreter for the American Military Mission in Ankara and for the U.S. Department of State. Metin also served as a writer, translator, producer, and announcer for Voice of America and worked with the Peace Corps.

In 1964, Metin came to Texas Tech University as a visiting professor. He became a professor in the department of political science in 1966, serving until his retirement in 1994. He taught International Law, International Organization and Politics, International Relations, and Governments and Politics of the Middle East. He was the author of numerous articles in English and Turkish, as well as eight books or monographs, including *International Civil War* (1967), *The Warrior Diplomats: Guardians of the National Security and Modernization of Turkey* (1976), and *The Turkish Cypriot State* (1988).

In 1985, as the result of his extensive contributions in international law and politics, Metin was awarded the title of "Professor" in all 27 Turkish universities by the Board of Presidents of Turkish Universities. His passing leaves a tremendous void among the voices of understanding between the Middle East and the West. One of his former graduate students described his death in terms of "an overwhelming sadness and devastating loss to the voices of reason in the world of international relations."

Metin was preceded in death by his beloved daughter, Ayse. He is survived by his son, Ali, of Virginia and his wife of Cesme, Turkey. To recognize Metin and his tremendous contributions to Texas Tech University and the international community, there will be a tree planting in his honor at the International Cultural Center. To participate, you may send your contribution to Metin Tamkoc Memorial, Box 43103, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX 79409-3103. (Checks should be made out to "Trees for Tech.") The date and time of the planting ceremony will be announced, and all contributors will be notified directly.

Clarke E. Cochran
Texas Tech University
Kathleen A. Ellis
Texas Tech University

Yang Wei

Yang Wei, professor of political science at the Shih Hsin University, president of the Vanguard Institute for Policy Studies, Taipei, Taiwan, and president of the Sino-American Cultural and Economic Association of the Republic of China, passed away on March 3, 2004, after a valiant battle with cancer. A political scientist of international standing, Dr. Wei's career encompassed many different fields that included professorships in political science teaching and research, along with presidencies of academic and professional associations, and service in the Republic of China (ROC) cabinet and parliament.

Born in Wu-chan, Hupeh, China in 1937, Dr. Wei received most of his education in Taiwan. He obtained an L.L.B.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049096504045378 Published online by Cambridge University Press