

John J. Kennedy

When Jack Kennedy died on January 28 in Mexico City, the academic community lost one of its most respected authorities in the field of Latin American studies. He spent the major part of his teaching career at the University of Notre Dame (1951–59 and 1964–80), where he founded and directed the Program of Latin American Studies, and he served as the Chairman of the Department of Government and International Studies. From 1959 to 1964 he taught at the University of Virginia, serving as Executive Officer of the Department of Government and Foreign Affairs.

He spent part of his youth in New Mexico and graduated in 1936 from the University of New Mexico. After receiving his M.A. at Columbia University in 1938, his first position was at the Public Administration Clearing House of the University of Chicago, where he served as liaison officer for Latin American activities (1938–42). He then served in the State Department (1941–42, 1946–48) and the U.S. Navy (1942–46) as a regional specialist. He began his teaching career as a visiting professor at the University of Puerto Rico (1948–50), after which he completed his Ph.D. at Columbia in 1954.

He was at Virginia when it received National Defense Education Act fellowships for area studies, and he directed a significant number of dissertations there, including those by Peter Snow (later Chairman of Political Science at the University of Iowa) and James Creagan (later U.S. Ambassador to Honduras). His return to Notre Dame coincided with that university's rapid period of change under the leadership of Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C. Working with Stephen Kertesz, Kennedy helped administer large grants from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations to develop Notre Dame's area study programs. A number of bright young graduate students, often from Roman Catholic undergraduate colleges, came to the campus, attracted by the idea of studying Christian Democracy, a movement whose constituencies elected presidents in both Chile and Venezuela. As the Chairman of a Department with political fissures, he maintained an even keel and helped the department to avoid many of the methodological divisions of the period.

Throughout his academic career he

served as consultant for programs promoting higher education in Latin America, including the Ford Foundation (1964–65), the Catholic Inter-American Cooperation Program (1966–69), and the Rockefeller Foundation (1968–71, 1978–80). In connection with the latter, he taught at the Universidad del Valle in Cali, Colombia, from 1968 to 1971.

He was also honored as a Fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education (1937), the George William Curtis Fellow in Public Law at Columbia University (1938), and Fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations (1957–58).

In 1958 he published *Catholicism, Nationalism and Democracy in Argentina*, which was an important study of the struggles within the Roman Catholic Church relating to the Peron era. He published *Strategic Interests in Latin America* (1964) and then edited *Overall Development in Chile* (1966), a volume discussing the problems facing Chile during the Christian Democratic Party's presidency. He also translated *Argentine Foreign Policy, 1930–1962* (1966), and contributed chapters to a number of scholarly collections, as well as articles in *Foreign Affairs*, *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, and *The Review of Politics*.

A genuinely modest person, he would never have made a self-serving remark intentionally. He was also an imposing figure, handsome and well dressed, usually with a vest. As was observed at the memorial service for him on the Notre Dame campus, he respected and liked almost everyone. He often disagreed with the opinions of others, but seemingly was able to separate that from any feeling of rancor toward the person.

After his retirement in 1980, he continued to teach an interdisciplinary seminar required of Notre Dame sophomores. He enjoyed the students (and they him) and it was the perfect outlet for a person who had always read widely in and out of political science.

During his long and distinguished career as scholar, educator, administrator, and consultant, he made a significant contribution to Latin American studies—not only in terms of the advancement of knowledge and support for the field, but also through his extraordinary example as a man of insight, erudition, balance and integrity. He taught generations of young men and women not only an academic discipline, but gave them

an example of good judgment and commitment to the highest values and standards. Many Notre Dame undergraduates that went on to have careers in Latin America were first inspired by him. He was also an admired colleague and raconteur whose wit and wisdom helped make Notre Dame an engaging place.

Michael Francis
University of Notre Dame

James P. McGregor

James P. McGregor, 54, an expert on East European politics and public opinion and a long-time employee of the United States Information Agency (now the Department of State), died on December 31, 2000, of non-Hodgkins lymphoma.

Jim was born in Tacoma, Washington, lived as a youth in Albany, Missouri, and graduated from high school in Concordia, Kansas. He joined the U.S. Air Force in 1964, studied the Czech language at the foreign language institute in Monterey, California, and served for four years in intelligence operations both in the United States and abroad. Jim earned his undergraduate degree in 1972 from Northern Illinois University. He then attended The Ohio State University on a full fellowship, receiving his Ph.D. in political science in 1976. At OSU he majored in comparative politics, with a specialization in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. His interests at OSU also included research methods and statistics, and he enjoyed working with and programming computers.

In 1976 he joined USIA's Office of Research, where he was the top expert on Eastern Europe. During the eight-year period he worked there, he wrote more than 70 reports on a wide variety of topics relating to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. His research included analyses of Soviet media trends, Soviet and East European politics, and USIA programs (exchanges such as the Fulbright program, the audiences of the Voice of America, and the exhibits that traveled to the Soviet Union). During this time, he pioneered in the analysis of public opinion in Eastern Europe.

From 1984 to 1994, Jim was a policy officer in USIA's Office of Policy Guidance. In this office, he worked on rapid response guidance sent to American embassies worldwide on media and foreign

policy developments related to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Jim's lifelong fascination with computers eventually led him to take up work in the field of technology. In 1994, he established and ran the first U.S. Government Internet web site devoted to international information programs, an achievement that brought him national attention and an appearance on the C-SPAN television network for a demonstration of the web site. At the time of his death, he was the Chief of Internet Services for the Office of International Information Programs of the Department of State. Jim was the recipient of numerous USIA awards for excellence, including a meritorious commendation as part of a group that conducted groundbreaking surrogate research to analyze the attitudes of Soviet elites, and a citation for outstanding achievement in technology.

Despite his full-time employment with the Federal Government, Jim remained a dedicated scholar throughout his life. He was a political scientist who took very seriously the profession and rigorous analysis. He had a strong command of the literature in his fields of interest. He published a wide variety of articles on Eastern European politics, public opinion, and institutions, in journals such as *Comparative Politics*, *Studies in Comparative Communism*, *East European Quarterly*, *Soviet Studies*, *Slavic Review*, and *Communist and Post-Communist Studies*. In the early to mid-1990s these publications included a series of articles that systematically examined electoral laws, the presidency, and constitutions in the emerging East European democracies, emphasizing the importance, as he wrote, not only of behavior but also of the impact of institutions on behavior. While his research on Eastern Europe matched nicely with his work in USIA, Jim also continued his deep interest—almost unique for an “applied political scientist”—in research methods and statistics. For example, in 1993 Jim wrote an article for *PS* on the regression method. He felt it important to give back to the profession; he coedited a work published by APSA on alternative careers for political scientists, writing an extensive section himself on getting a job in and working for the federal government.

During his years in the federal government, Jim continued working not only as a research scholar, but also as a teacher. Jim taught courses as an adjunct faculty member at three universities—American, George Mason, and George Washington—in the Washington, DC area; on

several occasions, he even took the often-thankless task of teaching courses on research methods.

His avocations included travel (especially to Eastern Europe and the western United States) and flying small aircraft. He also spent many hours volunteering with senior citizens at the Commonwealth Care Center in Fairfax, Virginia. Jim is survived by his wife of 29 years, Roberta, and his brother Neal.

I knew him as a fellow student at Ohio State, a colleague at USIA, and a friend over a period of 30 years. Jim was a man of tremendous integrity and one of the most straightforward people I have ever known. He was always generous to others with both his time and knowledge. His friends, colleagues, and the profession will miss him dearly.

Douglas A. Wertman
Department of State

Joseph Rothschild

Joseph Rothschild (1931–2000) opened a characteristically brilliant article on “Ethnic Peripheries Versus Ethnic Cores: Jewish Political Strategies in Interwar Poland” (*Political Science Quarterly* 96 [Winter 1981–82]) with a disclaimer: “This article is intended as an interpretive study, based on secondary, rather than primary research” (591). Cautionary words like these often are no more than defensive gestures; not, however, from the pen of a scholar whose very first book, *The Communist Party of Bulgaria: Origins and Development, 1883–1936* (Columbia University Press 1959), was based on original source material in Bulgarian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, German, and French. Albeit modest in presentation and self-assessment, Joe's fierce and unremitting pride in the learning, skill, and intellectual power inherent in his craft permitted no departures from a quest for control of primary material and information unless clearly advertised as such. Over the course of four fertile decades of scholarship, he combined this passion for getting things right with a penchant for systematic analytical characterization, producing an array of essential works. These stand as a model of what rigorous and deep area study, informed by large questions and systematic inquiry, may best bring about.

Professor Rothschild's work took diverse forms. He wrote important monographs on Poland as well as Bulgaria, synoptic learned overviews of politics in interwar and postwar East and Central Europe, and major theoretical contributions to the study of politicized ethnicity. Read as a corpus, what stands out is his

engaged quest to comprehend the dark side of the human condition as a means to rescue the tradition of Enlightenment, an effort that conveys these essential and meticulous works beyond regional studies to a much wider audience.

His first book probed a paradox—“Amongst the most backward of European countries, Bulgaria produced international Communism's best bolsheviks” (302)—by precisely analyzing the history of this uncommonly orthodox and extreme peasant-based party with a mass following, from its founding in 1903 to the 1936 purge of its own cadres. Though organized, like much of Rothschild's work, in detailed chronological chapters, the book never shies away from offering interpretive judgments or broad propositions about such themes as the imbrication of corruption and terror and the propensities of peasant politics, which he mainly thought to be doleful.

A second book soon followed. *Pilsudski's Coup D'Etat* (Columbia University Press 1966) combines biography with an intense analysis of two key moments in interwar Poland—Josef Pilsudski's ‘march on Warsaw’ of May 1926 and the crisis of September 1930—to give us an account of a person, key themes in Polish political history, and, more generally, the precarious fate of semiparliamentary regimes in the post-Versailles world. Here, as in much of his work, Rothschild was reluctant to draw general conclusions or move too robustly beyond his own deep research and evidence. Yet this text, novelistic in sweep, sympathetically chronicling Pilsudski's effort to grapple with administrative insufficiency, financial crises, immature party politics, and corruption, only to lapse into dictatorship, remains one of the richest and most suggestive works dealing with authoritarianism, civil and military relations, violence in politics, as well as party and personal strategies.

Soon, Rothschild's scope widened. His magisterial *East Central Europe between the Two World Wars* (University of Washington Press 1974) is an outstanding, controlled work that built on and, arguably, surpassed Hugh Seton Watson's classic study, *Eastern Europe between the Wars, 1918–1941* (1945). Rothschild managed to tame and make sense of the remarkably heterogeneous and uncertain site he brought under his purview. Covering Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Romania, and the Baltic states, and highlighting their remarkable range of religions, peoples, threats to stability, geopolitical vulnerability, ersatz democ-

racies, economic backwardness, nationalist temptations, and enduring ethnic and minority issues—not least the status of the region's doomed Jews—this book remains a treasure trove for students of these subjects.

Rothschild followed up with a rather different, more self-consciously social scientific effort, *Ethnopolitics: A Conceptual Framework* (Columbia University Press 1979). This cool volume brings order to a vexing topic. Transcending the primordial–constructivist divide, Rothschild sought to understand why and how ethnic rather than regional or class-based understandings give politicized shape to unequal distributions of social, economic, and political goods in multicultural countries; why the politics of ethnicity is sometimes competitive, sometimes cooperative, and often conflictual; and how these outcomes are shaped by the strategic choices of elites, especially ethnic entrepreneurs. The book is particularly powerful in its treatment of shifts in the basis of conflict from class to ethnicity, as in the cases of Ireland and Nigeria, and in its suggestive appreciation of the powers of ethnic identification.

Professor Rothschild's last book, *Return to Diversity: A Political History of Eastern Europe Since World War II* (Oxford University Press 1989, second edition 1994) continued his interwar synthesis. Here, the overwhelming impression is one of external determination, first by Nazi Germany then by the USSR. Refusing simplification or reductionism of any kind, this erudite yet accessible volume presents country-by-country accounts of the arc of Communist emergence, hegemony, rule, reform, failure, and disintegration. A decade on, it remains unsurpassed as an overview.

This striking scholarly record was shaped and advanced at Joseph Rothschild's primary intellectual home, Columbia University. He joined what then was its Department of Public Law and Government as an instructor in 1955 upon the completion of his Ph.D. at Oxford. Promoted to assistant professor in 1958, associate professor in 1962, and professor in 1968, Joe became Class of 1919 Professor of Political Science in 1978. He served as department chair from 1971 to 1975, and again in 1981–82

and 1989–91. He also was a leading figure in Columbia's Institutes devoted to the study of Russia and to East Central Europe. This career was punctuated by academic honors that include fellowships from the Social Science Research Council, the Guggenheim Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the American Council on Learned Societies, the Ford Foundation, and the Woodrow Wilson Center at the Smithsonian Institution. These distinctions were preceded, perhaps even predicted, by those he was awarded as an undergraduate at Columbia College. He graduated in 1951 *summa cum laude*, with distinction in Government, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was granted a Kellett Fellowship for study at Oxford.

At Columbia, Joe especially distinguished himself as a teacher and leader of the core course in Contemporary Civilization (CC), which was born after the First World War, not out of self-congratulation but as the reflexive act of a civilization in crisis. He edited the two volumes of basic readings used for decades, as well as a companion book of essays, *Chapters in Western Civilization*. He chaired the program between 1968 and 1971. In those uncertain years, he renewed the College's commitment to CC and inspired a new generation of instructors. Year after year, he deployed his energy, learning, intelligence, and wit in the classroom, personally initiating novice students into the mysteries, joys and challenges of sustained intellectual inquiry, all the while remaining a superb graduate teacher, offering counsel with acuity, directness, sympathy, and efficiency.

In his last years, Joe confronted various distressful brain ailments affecting his sight, speech, and mobility. A fiercely autonomous person, Joe not only had to suffer debilitation but dependence, a fate mitigated by the exceptional care and love that surrounded him but that could not restore his capabilities. Anxious by temperament, Joe experienced distressing premonitions about the outcomes of his surgeries. Many of us tried to assure him his fears were irrational, that his sense of foreboding was excessive. His experience teaches humility.

In the early 1970s, my family and I moved into an apartment one floor

above Joe and Ruth, his spirited and courageous artist wife who predeceased him by 29 days, and their children Nina and Gerson. I found myself a neighbor as well as a colleague of a former undergraduate advisor, now privileged to witness his interactions with family, observe his Sabbath walks to the Jewish Theological Seminary, and share conversations, at chance meetings, about what he had just discovered in Butler Library. The unpretentious comportment of his family apartment, even the absence of a television, was an extension of his and Ruth's seriousness and values.

At work, our fellow members of the political science department encountered a private person of uncompromising standards and sustained reason, with a zeal to get things right and communicate clearly and elegantly. Outside the walls of the university other aspects of Joe's rich, complex persona were more visible—the parts I associate with the experiences of the boy who had been born in Germany in the waning days of Weimar and who had arrived in the United States in 1940, older by encounters with radical evil than most children at the age of nine. It is impossible to understand his moments of brooding, his fierce loving protectiveness as a parent, and his persistent apprehension that good times might not continue without this recognition. It surely is also impossible to understand Joe's commitments to liberal learning and democracy, or his reflexive understandings, or his fierce personal and institutional loyalties without taking measure of his early biography. In his life and in his historical social science, anxiety, sorrow, and a guardianship role for reason were joined, as in a braid.

Columbia is launching a Rothschild Scholarship Fund. Colleagues wishing to contribute or receive information about this effort are invited to contact Professor Robert Y. Shapiro, Chair, Department of Political Science, Columbia University, 420 West 118th Street, mail code 3320, New York, New York 10027; or by email to rys3@columbia.edu; or by phone, 212-854-3944.

Ira Katznelson
Columbia University

Glen T. Broach

Glen T. Broach, chair of the political science department at Winthrop College and noted authority on South Carolina politics, died suddenly at his home November 14, 2000. He was a respected teacher and scholar who made a lasting impression on his students and colleagues at three universities and in overseas institutions. Many former students wrote to the department to express their regrets at the untimely passing of Dr. Broach and to remark about their many wonderful exchanges with him. He knew exactly when to make a humorous but instructive anecdote to motivate his classes, and his long experience with Southern politics generally and South Carolina affairs specifically gave his professional writings wonderful depth and

sensitivity. Lee Bandy, a political reporter for *The State*, termed his insightful newsletter, *The Carolina Report*, "first-rate political analysis." More recently, Dr. Broach embarked on a major new research project on public administration in the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe, an area of tremendous academic and political interest. Right up to his sudden death, he was continuing to help Ukrainian students he had taught while on a Fulbright to the Ukrainian Academy of Public Administration in 1998. He was a strong advocate for faculty governance at Winthrop and consistently advocated their right to be included in decision making at the university.

Glen Broach came to Winthrop in 1984 from East Tennessee State University, where he had served as department

chair since 1978. He also served as assistant professor at the University of South Alabama.

Born in Mobile, Alabama, Broach earned a bachelor's degree in political science from Spring Hill College in Alabama and a master's degree and a Ph.D. in political science from the University of Alabama. He was a U.S. Army veteran of the Vietnam War and received the Purple Heart.

Surviving are his wife, Barbara Banks Broach; his son, Thomas Glen Broach; his daughter, Elizabeth Broach Brown; his mother, Margaret Hyde Broach; four brothers, Robert, John, William, and James; three sisters, Anita, Mary Ellen, and Jean; and five grandchildren.

Christopher D. Van Alert
Winthrop College