

## Joseph Lepgold

Joseph Lepgold, who held a joint appointment in the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service and the Department of Government at Georgetown University, died on December 4, 2001, of injuries sustained in a hotel fire in Paris, France.

Born on November 9, 1954, Joe received a B.A. from the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee in 1975, and an M.A. in 1980 and Ph.D. in 1987 in political science from Stanford University. He began his professional career at Lawrence University, where he was an assistant professor from 1987 to 1990. In 1990, he joined the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service and Department of Government at Georgetown University, where he was promoted to the rank of associate professor in 1995.

Joe was a consummate teacher, scholar, and colleague. At the time of his death, he was field chair of the International Relations subfield in the Department of Government and chair of the Faculty Field Committee for International Politics in the School of Foreign Service. In this capacity, Joe presided over a fundamental reform of the undergraduate and graduate curricula. He also set the standard as a teacher, having won teaching awards in the department and the School of Foreign Service in 1993, 1996, and 1997. Student appreciation of Professor Lepgold's passion and enthusiasm for the profession was summed up nicely in an editorial in the college paper honoring Joe at the time of his death: "Georgetown professors are here because they love what they do. Dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge and fervent in their desire to share it, they come to campus to teach us and advance human understanding."

Always intrigued by new ideas and seeking to push the field of international relations in new directions, Joe was a prolific scholar who enjoyed working with others in the field. His research interests were broad, ranging most recently from problems of multilateral security, theories of strategic interaction, and theories of cognitive processes, to the link between theories of international relations and policy practice. Joe published articles in leading journals in the field of international relations, including *International Security*, *International Organization*, *Security Studies*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *Journal of Strategic*

*Studies*, *Review of International Studies*, and *International Interactions*. He also contributed chapters to a variety of scholarly collections on security studies and international relations theory.

At the time of his death, he was pursuing three major areas of research. First, Joe was interested in closing the gap between academia and the policy world. In his recent book, *Beyond the Ivory Tower: International Relations Theory and the Problem of Policy Relevance* (Columbia University Press, 2001; coauthored with Miroslav Nincic), he sought to develop a framework for generating theoretical insights useful to policymakers in world politics. Second, Joe sought to create synergies between different theoretical viewpoints. In a forthcoming book, *World Politics into the 21st Century* (Prentice-Hall), he and Alan Lamborn argued that connecting theories of strategic choice with insights on the individual and social origins of cognition would improve our understanding of some of the most important political puzzles in security, international political economy, human rights, and the environment. They also believed that making these connections would increase the common ground in political science while making the discipline's theoretical insights more valuable to policymakers and more accessible to students. In yet a third project on "Regional Conflict Management," Joe and Paul Diehl sought to increase understanding on how regional solutions and approaches to conflict management might supplement global efforts in the post-Cold War era. The project will result in an edited book, under contract with Rowman and Littlefield.

Professor Lepgold had accepted an invitation to lecture at the prestigious L'Institut d'études politiques de Paris (Sciences Po) prior to his death. He will be remembered for "his commitment to teaching and dedication to his students, his excitement and passion in his scholarship, his zest for living, and his love of family and this community" (Dr. Dorothy Brown, University Provost).

George Shambaugh  
Victor Cha  
Georgetown University

## Erwin L. Levine

Erwin L. Levine, professor emeritus at Skidmore College, died at his

residence in Saratoga Springs on January 12, 2002, after a long illness.

Erwin was born on June 26, 1926, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, receiving training that he was to draw on for the rest of his career. Soon after graduating in 1943, Erwin enlisted in the U.S. Navy, serving as an electronics technician on the U.S.S. Mt. Olympus in the Pacific theater during the closing months of World War II. Following the war, he earned a B.A. in political science from Brown University before joining the family business, the Levine Chapel in Brookline, Massachusetts, as a funeral director. He subsequently returned to Brown where he earned M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in political science.

Erwin joined the Skidmore College faculty in 1961 and continued to teach at Skidmore until his retirement in 1988. Both his students and his colleagues regarded Erwin as a non-pareil teacher. A natty dresser who many students believed donned a jacket and a tie before retrieving his newspaper from the driveway in the morning, Erwin was a commanding presence in the classroom, often using the snap of a shirt cuff or the brandishing of a pair of eyeglasses to rivet students' attention on important points in his meticulously researched and cogently argued lectures. Erwin, however, could also be playful, spicing his lectures with a corpus of sometimes obscure allusions that ranged from Frank Sinatra songs to the tale of "Goldilocks and the Three Bears."

Erwin was a generous colleague. Many members of the Skidmore faculty counted him as their mentor, and he reveled in their successes. He counseled students and faculty alike with a mordant sense of humor and a wry wit, crystallizing complex issues with a single quip out of the side of his mouth. But Erwin was, first and foremost, a friend—a friend to the profession, a friend to the college, a friend to the larger community, and a friend to those who loved him.

Erwin sported catholic research interests. While he was primarily a student of the American presidency, Erwin ranged outside his subfield to publish a book on the legislative process (*Public Law 94-142: An Act of Congress: The Education for All Handicapped Children Act of 1975*; coauthored with Elizabeth M. Wexler); a two-volume political biography of a United States

Senator (*Theodore Francis Green: The Rhode Island Years, 1906–1936* and *Theodore Francis Green: The Washington Years, 1937–1960*); and a definitive American-government textbook (*An Introduction to American Government*). The last, originally cowritten with Elmer E. Cornwell, went through five editions and more than a dozen printings and was published in Great Britain for the British Open University Series. Erwin's work was distinguished by its lucid and economical prose, attention to detail, and willingness to grapple with critical concepts. Professor Robert J. Spitzer, for example, praised *Public Law 94-142* in the pages of *APSR* for being "clearly and concisely written," and for going "to great pains to explain important concepts, processes, and terms that are often taken for granted in other such books."

Erwin was as much a student of American history as he was a student of contemporary American politics. This was most evident in his work on the political thought of John C. Calhoun. In a lecture delivered in 1972 to the Skidmore College faculty entitled, "The Ghost of John C. Calhoun and American Politics," Erwin described Calhoun's thesis that mankind's nature was "dual," one side of its nature "selfish" and the other side "social." Erwin's nature may have contained a selfish side, but it was never apparent to his colleagues. It was instead Erwin's social nature that was both most conspicuous to those who knew him and most central to his character. In an interview with a local reporter conducted in 1988, he averred that he "knew from a young age that you had to belong to a community if you were going to have some sort of success in life." Erwin's most important contribution to the Skidmore community came in 1970, when, as chair of the Faculty Committee on Educational Policy and Planning, he cobbled together the college-wide Calhounite concurrent majority necessary both to authorize and to implement Skidmore's transformation from a single-sex to a coeducational institution, an achievement that served to guarantee the future success of the college. Erwin's service to the college also included a term as chair of the Department of Government from 1979 to 1986 and participation on a number of special commissions and task forces that studied, recommended, and then saw enacted significant changes to both the college curriculum and the faculty governance structure.

Skidmore was not the only institution or organization that benefited from Erwin's managerial and leadership skills.

Many candidates who sought local office during the 1960s enlisted Erwin's help in running their campaigns. Erwin was also active in a number of local civic, governmental, and charitable organizations, including the Saratoga Springs Charter Revision Committee, the Saratoga Springs Zoning Board, the Saratoga Care Foundation of Saratoga Hospital, the Capital District Hospice Foundation, and the Wesley Health Care Center. Erwin proved to be an unparalleled fund-raiser for many of these organizations. When, for example, the Saratoga Care Foundation launched an ambitious capital campaign a few years back, Erwin helped raise \$1.5 million in a mere six months. In 1998, the Capital District Chapter of the National Society of Fund Raising Executives honored Erwin for his charitable work by bestowing on him its Lifetime Achievement Award.

In the conclusion to his 1972 lecture on "John C. Calhoun and American Politics," Erwin argued that while "all of us learn that reason, not passion, should be the first principle of life . . . compassion for others must also guide us in our political life. Only in that way, and only then, will our natural self-interest side . . . cease to be consistently superior to the social, outgoing side of our nature. . . . If you do not have the faith that man can be both moral and good despite his inadequacies and weaknesses . . . no political system will ever satisfy you, and you will then live in despair and die in despair, no matter how hard you try to avoid despair." Those of us who knew and loved Erwin are profoundly saddened by his death. But we are comforted by the knowledge that Erwin Levine neither lived nor died in despair.

Grace M. Burton  
Ronald P. Seyb  
Skidmore College

## Michael P. Rogin

Michael Paul Rogin, Robson Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley, died in Paris on November 25, 2001. He was 64 years of age.

He was born on June 29, 1937, in Mt. Kisco, New York, and received his bachelor's degree summa cum laude in government from Harvard University in 1958. He did graduate work at the University of Chicago, where he earned his master's degree in 1959 and his doctorate in political science in 1962.

After teaching one year at Makerere University in Uganda, Mike received an

appointment in the UC Berkeley political science department in 1963 and remained there throughout his distinguished career. His eight books and numerous articles and essays earned him a preeminent place in the United States and Europe among scholars of politics and the literate public, who valued the breadth and originality of his work and its interdisciplinary character. His books include *The Intellectuals and McCarthy* (1967), which he described as "a Gothic horror story (the first of many) disguised as Social Science"; *Fathers and Children: Andrew Jackson and the Subjugation of the American Indian* (1975); *Subversive Genealogy: the Politics and Art of Herman Melville* (1983); "Ronald Reagan," *the Movie, and Other Episodes in Political Demonology* (1987); *Blackface, White Noise: Jewish Immigrants in the Hollywood Melting Pot* (1996); and *Independence Day, or How I learned to Stop Worrying and Love Enola Gay* (published by the British Film Institute in 1998).

What is apparent beyond the breadth and deliberately controversial character of the topics he chose to explore is the prodigious labor of research Mike invested in each. *The Intellectuals and McCarthy* immediately garnered the Albert J. Beveridge award of the American Historical Association. Awarded annually to the most distinguished book in English on the history of the United States which employs "new methodological or conceptual tools or [which] constitutes a significant reexamination of an important interpretive problem," the Beveridge prize aptly summarized the kind of mark Mike's scholarship would leave on almost every historical or theoretical subject he touched. His next book, *Fathers and Children*, would be characterized in one review as "the most brilliant psychoanalytic study of an American president yet published," and in *The New York Times Book Review* as a "stunning" major reinterpretation of the Age of Jackson. In *Subversive Genealogy*, he turned the tool of psychobiography to the life and writings of Herman Melville to expose what the New Historicist and former Berkeley colleague, Professor Stephen Greenblatt recently called "hidden histories" (*London Review of Books*, 3 January 2002). As Greenblatt puts it, the fundamental aim of this exposition was "to burrow deeply into the strata where psychic fantasy and social identity merge, where private dream and national dream collude in darkness." In this place, Mike found the resources of his vision of American political thought that was neither wholly dark nor even

cynical but certainly, for want of a better term, clear-eyed. In his view, America's liberal democracy—theoretically and historically—was anchored every bit as much in genocide and in slavery as in any foundational document and only a fantasy could mask that fact. Such a perspective often made Mike's work appear to other political theorists as idiosyncratic, but also as profoundly original and subversive. "Mike invented ways of thinking about things. . . . No one can duplicate that," writes UC Law Professor Robert Post, who coauthored *Race and Representation* with Mike in 1998.

*Subversive Genealogy* might arguably be Mike's most original work, and yet in his typically good humored way he both credited and distanced himself from the thinker who had originally coined that title. "I have borrowed the title from an essay by my college professor, Judith Shklar," he wrote in the preface of the work. "She would not approve of the uses to which I have put her oxymoron, however, and so my book has a subversive genealogy of its own. I thank Judith Shklar for permission both to use her title and to write my book." Mike's later, more openly public and combative writings—"*Ronald Reagan*," *the Movie*; *Blackface, White Noise*; and *Independence Day*—explored his unshakable belief that American cinema was a subject worthy of the theorist's attention, as something more than benign entertainment and often nothing less than "propaganda disguised as escapism." From its earliest days, film seemed to Mike to have become an almost irresistible medium of self-reflection for Americans—a transformative lens through which, he claimed, we "reimagined American society and rewrote American history." As such, film's political, social, and aesthetic power could not be overestimated, nor the depths of its impact on popular imagination left unexcavated. His death leaves incomplete a much-anticipated book on the Hollywood Popular Front.

Mike's quality of mind, which others have characterized as "a fabulous empathetic intelligence," had in many ways to be experienced to be fully appreciated. As Stephen Greenblatt again recalls, "Mike always had the startling gift of being totally present when he was with you, an ability to focus all of his formidable energy on you, so that you felt you were the sole object of his passionate attention. No matter, as I discovered early on, that many others felt the same sense of privileged intimacy."

This passionate attention was certainly both intellectual as well as

personal, as much the product perhaps of his gifted, serious fascination with chess, as of his fascination with his colleagues and students. Mike never overlooked the small, the incidental, the casually expressed in conversation or argument. He wondered at others' reactions to a given book, a movie, a student's well or poorly organized thesis chapter, seemingly with the same rapt attention. This, of course, is why students adored him. It is also perhaps one source of the penetrating insights that made memorable so many of his contributions to the *London Review of Books*, including a thunderbolt review of David Mamet's novel, *The Old Religion* ("Magician Behind Bars") in 1998, and a touching but frank assessment two months later of the collected letters of Simone de Beauvoir and Nelsen Algren, her *Beloved Chicago Man* ("More than ever, and for ever").

While such work ensures that Mike will be remembered as a prolific, wide-ranging author, at Berkeley he will also be recalled as a master teacher and mentor of graduate students and undergraduates alike, across a wide range of academic disciplines. In addition to political science these include English, comparative literature, history, American studies, sociology and ethnic studies. Within political theory, he taught the history of European and American political thought, as well as courses on film, Marxism, race and racism, and feminism, and a near-legendary course on the American president that would change its coordinates with each new incumbent of the office. His impact on students was enormous. As one of 30 faculty members across the campus nominated in 1978 by graduating seniors as their best teacher and the one from whom they had learned the most at Berkeley, Mike received the Award for Distinguished Teaching. In 1996, when Chancellor's Professorships were established, he was among the first group to be awarded this honor. Such just rewards are the scholar's due, but from his many friends and colleagues at Berkeley and across the country who both loved and honored him, quite simply they do not seem enough. In a characteristic passage at the conclusion of his consideration of de Beauvoir's unresolved relationship with Nelson Algren, Mike reflected on the significance of the ring that she kept as her secret sign of betrothal to him. He quotes from her reported dream to Algren concerning it: "I told you I should be buried with your ring at my finger, which I intend to do. Your ring at my finger, and your face in my heart as

long as I live." It is no secret that Mike's face will remain in our hearts as well.

Shannon Stimson  
Paul Thomas

*University of California, Berkeley*

## William Pierce Tucker

William Pierce Tucker, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Texas Tech University, died November 10, 2001, a few weeks shy of his ninety-first birthday. A gentle and genial colleague, Bill Tucker was a model of the intellectual life, sustaining his reading and reflection on political economy and world politics until a few months before his death.

Born in Walla Walla, Washington, on December 7, 1910, Bill grew up in Oregon. He obtained his B.A. from the University of Puget Sound in 1930, his M.A. from the University of Washington a year later, and a Bachelor of Library Science from the same institution in 1933. Bill received his Ph.D. in Political Science in the University of Minnesota in 1945. He married Margaret Fountain of Port Townsend, Washington, in 1932. She preceded him in death after 65 years of marriage. His survivors include two sons, William F. Tucker and Laurance H. Tucker; a daughter, Elizabeth T. Karras; six grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

Bill Tucker came to Texas Tech in 1967, teaching here until his retirement in 1977. He held previous positions at Macalester College from 1942–56, where he was head librarian for a time and chairman of Political Science, and at the University of Puerto Rico from 1956 to 1964. Before taking up his position at Macalester, Bill served as State Librarian of Washington from 1937 to 1941. He held visiting appointments at a half-dozen other universities during his 35-year teaching career.

Bill's most important academic legacy is *The Mexican Government Today* (University of Minnesota Press, 1957), one of the first major texts on Mexican politics. He published numerous articles and reviews on Latin American politics in such journals as the *Journal of Politics*, *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*, and the *American Sociological Review*. He traveled extensively in Central and South America. Bill was active in politics, serving two terms in the Minnesota Legislature and cofounding the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party with Hubert Humphrey and Eugene McCarthy.

Bill and Margaret were lovers of nature. Each winter after his retirement, they would pull out of Lubbock in their

weathered camping trailer, heading for New Mexico or Arizona, where they would hike and enjoy the wild flowers. In his youth, Bill was an avid mountaineer, having climbed every major peak in Oregon and Washington, including two 10,000-foot peaks in one day.

His former colleagues regularly would see Bill on his bike, headed for the Tech Library where he would check out massive stacks of books. When he could no longer manage the bike ride, his daughter or son-in-law would furnish transportation. A few months before he died, Elizabeth gave me a stack of books to return and a new handwritten list of books he would like. Unfortunately, he never recovered from that last illness sufficiently to dig into the last stack of books.

A scholar and a political activist, a man of few carefully chosen words and a ready wit, Bill Tucker will be missed by friends and family.

Clarke E. Cochran,  
*Texas Tech University*

### **Richard A. Watson**

Professor Richard A. Watson had a very distinguished career as a teacher and research scholar at the University of Missouri-Columbia. After serving as a navigator in the Army Air Corps Troop Carrier Command, he completed his B.A. degree at Bucknell University in 1948. He received his Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Michigan in 1959, having previously received an L.L.B. from the University

of Michigan Law School. After joining the Missouri University Department of Political Science in September 1959, he served with distinction for 31 years until his retirement in 1990. He served as department chair and received the principal cross-disciplinary awards at UMC for teaching and research. Among these were the 1987 Thomas Jefferson award, the William H. Byler Distinguished Professorship in 1984–85, as well as the first Middlebush Chair of Political Science, from 1977 to 1980. An outstanding teacher, his courses in the American presidency, political parties, and interest groups were popular with students, as was his auditorium American government lecture course, as evidenced by his receipt of the Purple Chalk Award for excellence in undergraduate teaching. His advisement of M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations, and his readings and research seminars in American politics, were of great benefit to generations of graduate students.

Dick was highly active in the profession. He served terms as president of the Midwest Political Science Association and as a member of APSA's Council, and also served on the editorial boards of *APSR* and the *Midwest Review of Political Science*.

He was the author or coauthor of more than 10 books and monographs, and of numerous articles in scholarly journals. Three of the books were in multiple editions, including a leading textbook in American government, *Promise and Performance of American Democracy* (five editions); and two books of broad interest within the discipline, *The Presidential Contest* (four

editions); and *The Politics of the Presidency* (three editions). Other book-length works include a major research study, *The Politics of the Bench and the Bar: Judicial Selection Under the Missouri Nonpartisan Court Plan*, coauthored with Rondal G. Downing; *Presidential Politics*; and *Presidential Vetoes and Public Policy*.

His numerous articles appeared in leading journals of the profession, including *APSR*, the *Midwest Journal of Political Science*, the *Journal of Politics*, and the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, as well as in specialized political science journals and leading journals in other disciplines, notably the *American Journal of Sociology* and the *American Bar Association Journal*.

Among his research grants were a Postdoctoral Ford Faculty Fellowship, a Social Science Research Council grant, a Project '87 grant from AHA and APSA, and an Earhart Foundation Faculty Research Grant. In 1965–66 he was a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford. He was also a guest scholar at the University of Denver Law School in 1972 and at the Brookings Institution in 1982.

Richard Watson is survived by his wife, Joan, of Columbia, Missouri, and three children, Tom Watson of New York City, Sue Stillman of Minneapolis, and John Watson of Columbia. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

David M. Wood  
Dean L. Yarwood  
*University of Missouri, Columbia*