Leslie C. Eliason

Leslie C. Eliason, associate professor in the Graduate School of International Policy Studies (GSIPS) at the Monterey Institute for International Studies (MIIS), passed away on April 12, 2004 after a short illness. She was only 44.

Leslie's unexpected death is an incalculable loss for all of us who knew her as a friend, colleague, mentor, scholar, and teacher. Leslie was an outstanding scholar of comparative public policy, administrative capacity building in new democracies, and an expert on Scandinavian and especially Danish politics. Her deepest devotion and commitment was, however, to her students.

Leslie was a passionate believer in the transformative potential of education. In her relatively short career, Leslie taught thousands of students in courses ranging from Scandinavian culture, comparative public policy, quantitative and qualitative methods, EU politics, and public policy analysis.

Leslie was the source of inspiration, tireless support, and encouragement to her students. When Leslie was in the hospital shortly before her death, many of her former students sent messages and greetings to her from every corner of the world. A recurring theme in these messages was how much Leslie had inspired them to do excellent work and to finish what they had set out to do. Judging by the number of emails and cards that she received from current and former students while she was in the hospital, Leslie's influence was enormous. And the outpouring of grief from fellows and colleagues demonstrates how she so selflessly and positively affected the lives of so many with whom she worked. The University of California San Francisco Medical Center said that Leslie had set a record for patient emails—she received more than 200 in just a few weeks.

Leslie believed very much in the importance of education in facilitating and consolidating the transition to democracy in the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe and elsewhere. She took part in and helped to shape some of the programs and institutions set up for this purpose. During the 2003–2004 academic year, Leslie was on sabbatical leave in Budapest as a visiting fellow at the Center for Policy Studies at Central European University. While there, under the auspices of George Soros' Open Society Institute (OSI), she led several training missions in Mongolia, Budapest, and Sarajevo. She devoted much of her time in Budapest to the development of OSI policy training materials with the longer term goal of contributing vital new evidence and ideas to the current literature on public policy. It was during her training with the foundation in Bosnia that she fell ill and was diagnosed with cancer.

Leslie's research interests ranged from Scandinavian politics to international relations and democratic transitions. Her research was supported by the Fulbright Foundation, the Swedish-American Bicentennial Fund, the Friedrich Ebert-Stiftung Foundation, and the German Marshall Fund. Leslie co-edited several books, including *Forward to the Past* (Århus University Press) with Lene Bøgh Sørensen, that analyzed political development in Hungary, Austria, and the Czech and *Slovak Republics; Fascism, Liberalism and Social Democracy in Central Europe,* (Århus University Press) also with Lene Bøgh Sørensen; and *The Diffusion of Military Technology and Ideas* (Stanford University Press) with Emily O. Goldman.

Leslie was born on August 12, 1959 in Portland, Oregon and grew up in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. She spent her senior year of high school as a Rotary exchange student in Denmark, an experience that marked the beginning of her longstanding personal and professional ties with Denmark. She earned a B.A. in Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia in 1981. At UVA, Leslie was vice president of the Student Body, and was awarded the Alumni Association's Distinguished Student Award. In her fourth year at Virginia, Leslie lived in one of the few student residences on the lawn, the original buildings designed and built by Thomas Jefferson. Living on the lawn is an honor bestowed to a few students each year in recognition of outstanding service to the University. Upon graduation at UVA, Leslie went to Denmark for a year on a Marshall Fund scholarship at Århus University.

When she returned from Århus, Leslie began her graduate studies at Stanford University and received her Ph.D. in political science in1988. Leslie's first appointment after her Ph.D. was in the Scandinavian Department at the University of Washington. In 1990 she moved to the Graduate School of Public Affairs. In 1997 Leslie was appointed associate professor at the Monterey Institute for International Studies.

Throughout her professional career, Leslie left an indelible mark on the institutions and the people she touched. She contributed to strengthening the Area Studies program in the Scandinavian Department at the University of Washington, helped to restructure the international gateway and Humphrey Fellows Program at the Graduate School of Public Affairs at the University of Washington, and played a leading role in revamping the curriculum at the Graduate School of International Policy Studies at Monterey. Leslie felt that she had found her niche in her work with OSI and CEU/CPS. Leslie was an impatient teacher and scholar in the sense that she wanted to make a difference in the best and quickest possible way. In the CEU/CPS and OSI's training missions she saw limitless opportunities to have immediate impact.

The words of Dean Amy Sands of the Monterey Institute are indicative of the sense of loss we all feel: "During her time in Monterey, she made substantial and unique contributions that reflected her warmth and care for students; her sharp and inquisitive intellect; and her enthusiasm for her work both as a teacher and policy researcher. Leslie was known for her intense and passionate commitment to anything and anyone she cared for and this was reflected in her efforts to maintain the integrity and quality of our curriculum, in her role as a teacher and advisor, and in her intellectual and personal empathy for others. As one of her colleagues described her, she was a standard setter, problem solver, and mentor to her students and her faculty colleagues."

In her spare time, Leslie loved to cook, garden, and travel. She practiced yoga, and taught yoga classes at the Yoga Center of Carmel. In the past few years Leslie had become an avid student of Buddhist philosophy, and these teachings were a great comfort to her during her illness.

Those of us who were lucky to know Leslie will miss her warmth, optimism, intellect and laughter. Leslie is survived by her parents, William A. and Nancy Carol Eliason of Punta Gorda, Florida; two brothers and sisters in law, Colonel William T. Eliason, USAF, and his wife, Debra of Yorktown, Virginia; and Charlies H. Eliason and his wife, Jane, of San Francisco. She also leaves two nephews and a niece, Michael, Alex, and Kristin Eliason, of Yorktown, Virginia. Sadly, Jane passed away a few weeks after Leslie.

Leslie's family has established a memorial fund and foundation in her honor. This foundation will be dedicated to activities

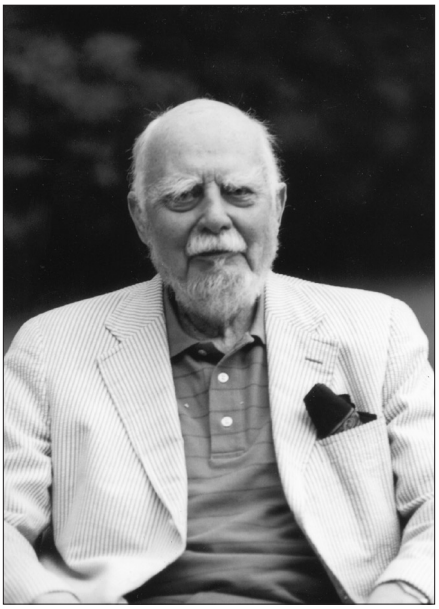
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that Leslie believed in. If you are interested in making contributions to honor the memory of Leslie, please send your gift to:

Leslie Eliason Memorial Foundation
c/o Denise Harter
7327 SW Barnes Road, #810
Portland, OR 97225-6119

Karen Anderson
Leiden University

Emily O. Goldman
University of California, Davis



Pendleton Herring

Pendleton Herring, a pioneering student of American politics and influential foundation executive, died at his home in Princeton, New Jersey, on August 17, 2004, at the age of 100. He had two successive careers, first as a leading political scientist, then as head of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC), a capacity in which he played a major part in fostering the burgeoning of the social and behavioral sciences in the post-World War II years.

Herring also had a strong commitment to public service. During the war, he worked with the Bureau of the Budget as an advisor on the Records of War Administration and on advisory committees for the army, navy, and air force. He was awarded the Navy Citation and Distinguished Civilian Service Award in 1946. His most important public contribution was as the principal advisor to Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal's Associate Ferdinand Eberstadt in a study of the feasibility of unifying the armed services. The Eberstadt report was a major determinant of the National Security Act of 1947, which created the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Council, and the Central Intelligence Agency.[1]

Edward Pendleton Herring was born on October 27, 1903, in Baltimore, Maryland. (He later dropped his first name.) Herring had a formative early political memory of being taken to the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson in 1913. He received his A.B. in English in 1925 and Ph.D. in political science in 1928 from the Johns Hopkins University. He embarked on a graduate education with a view to entering the diplomatic corps, an interest sparked by his world travels as a mess boy and cook on merchant ships during college vacations. During his graduate studies, Herring was taught constitutional law by Frank J. Goodnow, the first president of the American Political Science Association.

When the time came to select a dissertation topic, Herring proposed an interview-based study of the activities of lobbies in the nation's capital. When the earlier Johns Hopkins graduate student Woodrow Wilson had conducted the study published in 1885 as *Congressional Government,* he did not see fit to visit Capitol Hill. Herring's proposal, he recollected in his APSA oral history, prompted a deliberation on the part of the faculty about whether interviewing "came under the rubric of scholarly research." He reports that after being given a go-ahead, "I simply wandered around the congressional corridors as if I were the white rabbit in *Alice in Wonderland* . . . I remember distinctly knocking on a very large door that was opened by a little man with a florid countenance. He invited me in, and it was only after we had been talking for some time and he had likened lobbyists to coyotes that I realized he was John Nance Garner."[2] Herring's dissertation, which was published in 1929 as *Group Representation Before Congress,* has taken a place alongside Peter Odegard's *Pressure Politics* (1928) and E. E. Schattschneider's *Politics, Pressures and the Tariff* (1935) as the foundation of the study of pressure groups as a field of political science. It also paved the way for field studies of political behavior in Washington and other settings.

Herring was a member of Harvard University's Department of Government from 1928 to 1947, and secretary of Harvard's Graduate School of Public Administration from 1936 to1947. During his years at Harvard, he published six books, each of which had a significant impact. Following *Group Representation Before Congress,* he published *Public Administration and the Public Interest,* an early analysis of the interactions among government agencies and their clienteles, and *Federal Commissioners: A Study of Their Careers and Qualifications,* an exploration of the backgrounds of the members of federal regulatory commissions. Both appeared in 1938.

Herring's next two works were more general in scope and impact. *Presidential Leadership: The Political Relations of Congress and the Chief Executive* (1940) is a searching analysis of the presidency in action. *The Politics of Democracy: American Political Parties in Action* (1940), remains a principal source of ideas and inspiration for those who hold the view that the United States needs a politics of moderation and consensus rather than one of sharp choice between irreconcilable alternatives and that the pragmatic, decentralized parties of American tradition are more likely to meet that need than the unified, disciplined British-style parties admired by advocates of "responsible party government." Herring's final book, *The Impact of War: Our American Democracy Under Arms* (1941), is an account of the military buildup that was in progress in the period before Pearl Harbor and an early contribution to the study of civil-military relations. It was this work that brought Herring to the attention of Eberstadt.

After the war Herring resigned from Harvard to join the staff of the Carnegie Corporation. In 1948, he became president of the Social Science Research Council, founded in 1923 to promote the organization and funding of social science research. Herring held the SSRC presidency from1948 to 1968. In those 20 years, the Council became the prime organization shaping the nature of research in most of the social sciences. At the beginning of Herring's presidency the annual budget of the SSRC was under $500,000. When he left office it was nearly $2 million.

Under Herring's leadership, the growing resources of the Council were used to pursue two main goals. The first was to improve the quality of social science knowledge by encouraging researchers to acquire more and better data, analyze them by more rigorous quantitative methods, and develop systematic theories with predictive power. The second was to focus and report research in ways that would make it accessible to public policy makers. The Council worked mainly through committees of scholars, chosen and encouraged by Herring and his staff. Among the more noteworthy were the committees

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on mathematics in social science research, economic stability, and biological bases of social behavior. In Herring's own discipline, the committee on political behavior and its derivative committees on comparative politics and governmental and legal processes played key roles in the "behavioral revolution" that transformed political science beginning in the 1950s.

Herring succeeded in attracting the country's leading social scientists to serve on the SSRC's committees and board of directors and participate in its conferences. Included were R. A. Gordon, Lawrence R. Klein, Simon Kuznets, and James Tobin in economics; Philip Curtin, Louis Gottschalk, Roy F. Nichols, and Edwin Reischauer in history; Willard Hurst, Edward H. Levi, and Leon Lipson in law; Gabriel A. Almond, Robert A. Dahl, V. O. Key, Jr., and David B. Truman in political science; Angus Campbell, Lee J. Cronbach, Leon Festinger, Gardner Lindzey, and Herbert A. Simon in psychology; James S. Coleman, Paul F. Lazarsfeld, and Robert K. Merton in sociology; and Otis Dudley Duncan and Frederick Mosteller in statistics.

Herring retired from the SSRC in1968. He had become president of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in 1962, a position he continued to hold for almost 30 years. During that period, he was instrumental in persuading the Johnson Administration and Congress to establish the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C., as a living memorial to the nation's 28th president. Under Herring's aegis, the foundation supported the publication of the 69-volume *Papers of Woodrow Wilson,* a project to which Herring was an intellectual mentor.

Herring was an active member of the American Political Science Association. He was president of the Association at the peak of the depredations of Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy. Herring's 1953 presidential address was a closely reasoned analysis of the importance of the systematic study of government for "helping our democracy to know itself better." Without ever mentioning Senator McCarthy by name, Herring warned against those "who seek to further their own interests through exploitation of public concern with the Communist contagion."[3] Herring received several APSA awards. In 1979 he received the Charles E. Merriam Award for his contributions to public service. In 1987, he received the James Madison Award in recognition of his scholarship. In 1998, he was in the group of initial recipients of the Frank J. Goodnow Award for contributions to the profession. During its 2003 centennial celebration, the Association recognized Herring's own approaching centenary at a dinner in his honor. Rising to the occasion, he walked to the microphone and crisply enumerated the ways the APSA had advanced his professional life.

There is probably no other figure of his generation who had as varied and great an impact on social science as Pendleton Herring. The postwar political science literature on pressure groups, political parties, and administrative behavior took his prewar books as points of departure, and postwar research across the spectrum of the social sciences owes much to his efforts as president of the SSRC.

It remains to remark on Herring the man. He was a courtly and cultivated presence and a delightful human being. He was unostentatiously erudite and as steeped in the humanities as the social sciences. He carried out his many avocations at a higher level than might have been thought possible for an amateur. Herring took up painting in the 1950s, producing vividly colorful canvases in an impressionist mode, many of them of flowers. (He was an avid gardener.) He turned to poetry in the 1980s and 1990s, privately publishing a collection of sonnets (*Caged Thoughts*) and a pensive series of reflections on the perspective on life of "an old man in his eighth and ninth decades" (*Ventures into Verse*). A scholar to the end, Herring introduced the second collection by noting that he had employed such forms as the haiku, rondeau, and sestina, appending a glossary explaining the verse forms he had used. He remarked on his continuing relish for life in a poem occasioned by his 88th birthday, noting that he had become "too old to dance a jig, but not to hum a tune."

Another of Herring's passions was collecting historical prints that illustrate political behavior, which he donated to the Association. They are on display at the national office, where they are known as the Pendleton Herring Print Collection. Included are works of William Hogarth, George Caleb Bingham, and Thomas Nast. Contributions for the maintenance and expansion of the collection should be made to the "APSA Herring Fund." Those wishing to contribute prints or other works of art should contact Robert J-P. Hauck at 202-483-2512 or rhauck@apsanet.org.

Herring's first wife, Katharine Channing, died in 1969. He married Virginia Stamen Wood, in 1971, who survives him along with his two sons H. James Herring of Princeton, NJ, and Thomas S. Herring of Wareham, MA, five grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

Fred I. Greenstein
Princeton University

Austin Ranney
University of California-Berkeley

Notes

1. For an account of Herring's efforts see Jeffrey M. Dorwart, *Eberstadt and Forrestal: A National Security Partnership, 1909-1949* (Texas A&M Press, 1991), pp. 95-96."Herring's most significant contribution to the ideas and forms of national security that emerged from the Eberstadt Unification Report of 1945," Dorwart comments, "lay in the corporatist scheme that he developed in his 1941 book, The Impact of War: Our American Democracy under Arms, widely regarded as the single most important synthesis of civil-military relations written before World War II."
2. Michael A. Baer, Malcolm E. Jewell, and Lee Sigelman, eds, *Political Science in America: Oral Histories of a Discipline* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1991), 24.
3. Pendleton Herring, "On the Study of Government," *American Political Science Review* 47 (1953), 971.

Jacob W. Landynski

After more than four decades with the New School, Jacob Landynski passed away on July 29, 2003. Born in Gateshead, England, on May 6, 1930, he received his bachelor's degree at Brooklyn College in 1958 and his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1963, studying under Carl Swisher. His teaching career at the New School began in 1962, and he served for a period as chairman of the political science department. His major work, *Search and Seizure and the Supreme Court* was published in 1966 by the Johns Hopkins Press. Other works followed. His students and friends valued his contributions to scholarship and his kind and gentle manner. The following are tributes by Michla Pomerance and Louis Fisher.

From Michla Pomerance: I first met Jacob at Brooklyn College, as a fellow student in a course on 20th Century American History, and what I remember most about that course were his contributions to it. In a clipped British accent (which those who did not know Jacob could easily mistake for snobbery), and with a sophistication miles ahead of that of anyone else in the class, he would add a new dimension to just about every subject that was being discussed by the lecturer, Professor Hyman Kublin, or reported on by the students. He was older and far more mature than most of us; he read widely and perceptively even on the most obscure topics; and he never limited himself to examining only one side of any issue. Kublin, quite naturally, treated him more like a colleague than a student. Un-

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knowingly, too, Jacob managed to teach his fellow students something about what true scholarship was and should be about.

Our second, and last, class together was a senior honors seminar in political science, conducted by Martin Landau (who later moved to Berkeley). I do not recall any occasion when Jacob came unprepared to class or unable to participate in it astutely. All of us were treated with great respect (often undeservedly so), but I would venture to say that Landau held Jacob in absolute awe. Their relationship then, and for many years thereafter, was marked by a goodly measure of mutual admiration, despite some considerable divergence in their intellectual approaches to political science.

All during that semester, Jacob seemed intent on pursuing a career in law and would regularly summon very persuasive arguments in order to try to convince everyone else that that would be the only practical course to take and that graduate study would probably be a waste of time. In the end, though, he rightly decided that the enticing offer to study constitutional law at Johns Hopkins under such an eminent scholar as Carl Swisher (and with a generous fellowship) was not one to be lightly refused. Undoubtedly, the high regard in which Professor Samuel Konefsky held Jacob's abilities was a major factor in the decision by Johns Hopkins to court Jacob so avidly.

After graduating from Brooklyn College *summa cum laude,* with honors and also a special award in political science, Jacob began his studies at Johns Hopkins. Under Swisher's guidance, he made great strides, and his doctoral dissertation on search and seizure, completed so quickly yet comprehensively, became a classic, cited by judges (including the Supreme Court) and scholars throughout the years. Jacob was lucky to land a job at the New School, but the New School was even luckier to have landed Jacob; and I know that they were always well aware of this fact. The tributes that poured forth from students and faculty alike since his passing are only a small reflection of the high esteem in which they held Jacob. Experts in constitutional law can also attest to how highly regarded he was in his field of expertise.

Over the years, I was privileged to have maintained contact with Jacob and to value ever more his criticism, advice, and praise. His praise had always to be earned; it was never false or fulsome, and for that reason, the more to be cherished. His stamp of approval was always the ultimate compliment. His criticism was always well-grounded and constructive; and he offered advice and guidance unstintingly. He reveled, as no other academic I know, in the progress and accomplishments of others. About his own far more impressive achievements he was always humble and never boastful, though he had every right to be. He was too big a person for that.

Jacob's two visits to Israel were memorable occasions. In 1977–1978, he served as a Fulbright exchange scholar and taught a semester-course at the Hebrew University. During that year he was invited to deliver the very prestigious Paley Lectures in American Civilization. (That annual series of lectures had been launched by Robert Frost.) His lectures were well received at the time and were later published as an occasional paper under the title *Fundamental Rights and Public Policy in the New Supreme Court*. A decade later, in 1987, he participated in the Hebrew University's conference on the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, contributing comments on the new rights under the Constitution in his characteristically vibrant, astute, and incisive manner. Beyond that, it was primarily thanks to his constant guidance and occasional intercession that the conference organizers were able to assemble a galaxy of scholars, judges, and practitioners, probably unmatched even in the U.S. itself for any similar conference.

The human landscape has been much impoverished by his passing. We miss him sorely and always will.

From Louis Fisher: I started my graduate work at the New School in 1963, the same year that Jacob Landynski became assistant professor. My odd preparation included a bachelor's degree in chemistry from the College of William and Mary, graduate work in physical chemistry at Johns Hopkins, two years in the Army, and three years of technical writing in New York City. After taking three undergraduate courses in political science at the New School in 1962, to test my interest in the social sciences, I entered the graduate program.

Although only four years older, Landynski seemed established and credentialed, while I was in the midst of changing professional directions. I had many memorable professors at the New School, including Robert Heilbroner, Saul Padover, and Hans Staudinger, but it was Landynski who lit the way toward a lifetime of work in constitutional law, treating it as not merely the outpouring of decisions from the Supreme Court, but, of equal importance, the contributions of Congress, the president, executive agencies, the 50 states, and the general public. This broader framework, reflected in my own work, owes much to Jacob's influence, both as teacher and, as years progressed, a friend.

The text assigned by Landynski for his two-semester course in constitutional law was by Thomas Alpheas Mason and William M. Beaney, first published in 1959. I remember with great fondness Jacob's lectures, delivered while rocking back and forth as though little separated him from his years of rabbinic training. His presentations in the classroom were crisp, precise, and tightly organized, sprinkled with humor whenever appropriate. In addition to analyzing court decisions, we were expected to put them within a social and political context, seeing constitutional values as part of a broad and complex dialogue among democratic institutions. In later years Landynski honored me by assigning my own text, *American Constitutional Law*, now in its sixth edition with Carolina Academic Press.

After Jacob's death, friends and colleagues recalled what many regarded as his special quality of intellectual humanity. Henry Abraham said that his universe "was being informed by utter kindness, gentleness, and abiding encouragement, blessed by an unswerving commitment to resolute morality and ethics." All who were privileged to be in Landynski's company will appreciate the accuracy and insight of that description. My most recent work, *Military Tribunals and Presidential Power*, to be published in 2005, is dedicated to Jacob's memory, as a token of the great esteem in which I hold him.

Among the many letters I received from Landynski, I came upon one of November 17, 1983. Jacob says he received a phone call "from an old friend, Professor Shlomo Slonim of the Department of American Civilization at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Israel. He asked me whether I knew of any good studies on the legislative veto. It immediately occurred to me that the volume which you edited for the House of Representatives in February, 1980, might be just what the doctor ordered. Would it be possible for you to send him a copy?" Of course I quickly placed the volume in the mail. Through this contact, with Jacob operating as broker, I began a long and rewarding friendship with Shlomo and his wife, Michla Pomerance.

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Louis Fisher
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Congressional Research Service
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