

In Memoriam

Dom Bonafede

The Presidency Research Group sadly mourns the passing of its valued member and contributor Dom Bonafede, who died of complications from cancer on January 13, 1998.

Dom was a journalist and presidential analyst *par excellence*. He began his career in the 1950s, first working as a reporter for the *Havana Herald* in Cuba and later for two Miami newspapers, *The Miami News* and *The Miami Herald*. He moved to Washington in 1963, becoming a political correspondent for *The New York Herald Tribune*, and later for *Newsweek*. In 1969, Dom became assistant foreign editor for *The Washington Post*. After a year at the Post, he joined the then fledgling *National Journal* as its White House correspondent.

It was through Dom's insightful reporting for the *National Journal* that many of us got our first behind-the-scenes look at the Nixon White House. In his stories, Dom gave us the access which was difficult for most of us to obtain on our own. Dom continued to cover the White House for the *National Journal* for the next 10 years, providing a rich and detailed portrait of the changing tapestry of the contemporary presidency.

Dom loved presidential politics, but he was as interested in political institutions and policy processes as he was in the partisan political activity. He understood the interaction of organization, procedure, and politics and strived to help his readers appreciate the operational complexities of the White House and the Executive Office. Presidency watchers naturally gravitated to his in-depth descriptions and analyses which were consistently insightful from an institutional perspective.

Dom kept his eye on the presidency even after he left the White House beat to become the *Journal's* chief political correspondent. He contributed numerous book chapters

and articles to presidency literature. He also followed many of us into academia, becoming a professor of journalism at American University. Dom loved teaching and did so until his untimely death. He also took his faculty responsibilities seriously, so seriously that he actually injured himself running to a faculty meeting. How is that for devotion and dedication?

A prolific, savvy, and articulate journalist, Dom was always accessible to those of us in the political science community who studied the presidency. He was our friend, and we were his. More than anyone else, it was Dom Bonafede who first turned to political scientists as analytic sources for his articles. He even quoted us in his stories on the presidency well before other journalists did so. Although he had limited patience with the more esoteric and methodologically challenging parts of our research, he always valued our frameworks, our arguments, and our findings, gently, ever so gently, critiquing our conclusions from his real-world experience. Moreover, he came to our meetings, participated in our panels, and contributed to our dialogue.

We shall miss his friendship, his wisdom, and his good humor. But our research will continue to benefit from his insight and his understanding of the institutionalized presidency.

Stephen J. Wayne
Georgetown University

Eldon "Bud" Kenworthy

Eldon "Bud" Kenworthy died March 14, 1998, in Walla Walla, Washington, following an automobile accident. He was 62 years old.

Bud Kenworthy was born in 1935 in Pasadena, California. He received his bachelor's degree from Oberlin College in 1956 and his doctorate in political science from Yale Univer-

sity in 1970. At the time of his death, Bud was professor of politics at Whitman College in Walla Walla. He previously served for a quarter-century as a faculty member with the government department at Cornell University. Over the years, among other awards, he received fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities and from the Woodrow Wilson and Danforth Foundations. In 1970, Cornell bestowed on him its Clark Award for the Advancement of Teaching.

Bud both studied and deeply loved Latin America and its people. He published articles on Latin American politics in *World Policy Journal*, *Current History*, the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, *Democracy*, and many other journals. He contributed chapters to noted textbooks on Latin American politics and on American foreign policy. In 1995, Penn State Press published his book, *America/Americas: Myth in the Making of U.S. Policy Toward Latin America*. The book is a detailed study of popular images and myths about Latin America and their culmination in the rhetoric of the Reagan Administration during the 1980s.

Bud Kenworthy was long interested in how both high and low culture and the images they generate affect the attitudes of American political leaders and the American public toward Latin America. He began studying this issue in 1984 with his *World Policy Journal* article, "Grenada as a Theater." Just prior to his untimely death, he published a book chapter, "Nature in Latin America," which began with a discussion of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and the monster's plea to be allowed peaceful refuge in Latin America, a plea dismissed by the scientist who described the region, stereotypically, as uncivilized wilderness.

Over the past fifteen years, Bud Kenworthy's teaching and research interests increasingly focused on environmental issues and on ways in

which ordinary citizens can and do understand and contribute to solving the problems of our complex technological world. Shortly before his accident, he had returned to teaching from a year's sabbatical leave. His activities during that year show Bud at his best as a scholar, teacher, and political activist.

He was one of four eminent scholars invited by Miami University (OH) to lecture and teach as part of its year-long "Latin American Celebration." Later he was also invited to present a paper and teach Dutch graduate students and scholars associated with the Centre for Latin American Research and Documentation (CEDLA) in Amsterdam. He wrote articles and book reviews for *Environmental Education*, *Environmental Ethics*, and the *LASA Forum*.

Making use of his long involvement with Costa Rica, he videotaped interviews with campesinos who have developed methods of fishing and farming that are productive and environmentally sustainable. He was completing a video documentary and a book on this subject at the time of his death.

As a result of these experiences with the campesinos, Bud, always an activist as well as a scholar, became wholeheartedly engaged in the "Responsible Coffee Campaign." This campaign is an effort by environmentalists and academics to encourage consumers to buy coffee grown under environmentally friendly conditions on small family farms, rather than from coffee plantations with their international, or corporate, ownership and heavy use of pesticides.

Beginning in 1966, Bud Kenworthy was a member of the faculty of Cornell University, where he taught Latin American politics. From 1982–87, he served as director of undergraduate studies for Cornell's government department, a post which meant overseeing the teaching and advising of what was usually the largest single contingent of student majors at the university. He is remembered by his colleagues at Cornell for his insistence that teaching and advising undergraduates be a priority, even at a university famed for its research and graduate programs.

Bud Kenworthy's close relationship with students became critically important during the student unrest that troubled Cornell in the 1960s. In 1969, he addressed a gathering of 4,000 students whose leaders were urging violent tactics. Bud, known to the students as a young and sympathetic professor, cautioned the students to be "rational radicals." His influence prevailed.

Bud was first invited to Whitman College in 1991 to serve as the Arnold Distinguished Visiting Professor, a one-year appointment. During that year, he and his wife, Cynthia, grew to love the serene beauty of eastern Washington. Bud also appreciated the opportunity to concentrate on undergraduate teaching at a respected liberal arts college. He returned to Whitman as a full-time faculty member in 1992.

At Whitman, Bud taught courses in Latin American and comparative politics, ecology and development, private and public leadership, and grass-roots activism. Whitman College President Thomas Cronin eulogized him as an "enormously creative and dedicated professor. He had a major influence on his students here, and he will be greatly missed."

Bud Kenworthy is survived by his wife, daughter, Lauren Kenworthy, and grandsons, Byron and Jesse Kenworthy Schaeffer.

Mary T. Hanna
Whitman College (WA)

Richard Carlton Snyder

With the passing of Dick Snyder at age 81 on December 9, 1997, in Scottsdale, Arizona, after a brief illness, political science lost one of the most creative and selfless scholar-teacher-leader of the post-WWII era. Early in his career, he committed himself to the professional development of political science in the context of other social sciences and professions as a contributor to continuous improvement of individual and public decision-making in democratic societies.

Dick's concerns and commitments characteristically extended far beyond his personal interest and made

him an exemplar of the scholarly teacher-leader. Educated at Union College (A.B. 1937) and Columbia University (M.A. 1939. Ph.D. 1945), his professional life encompassed: teaching every public law and government course except constitutional law at Columbia (1942–46); reeducating himself in the new behavioral sciences at Princeton (1946–55); guiding as new colleague and then chairing the innovative political science department at Northwestern (1955–65); contributing briefly as dean and then professor to the new Graduate School of Administration at University of California Irvine (1965–70); and expanding the base and scope of the interdisciplinary Mershon Center at Ohio State (1970–79). He retired in 1979 from the latter institution as director and professor of political science, educational policy and leadership, and public administration emeritus.

He served the APSA as a member of its executive council (1960–62), vice-president (1966–68), and as chair of the committee on pre-collegiate education (1970–77). Among many public services, he was a founder and president of the International Studies Association (1971–72) and a director of the Foreign Policy Association (1972–76). He lectured at the Foreign Service Institute (1957–59) and at the Army War College (1958–59). He served as consultant to the U.S. Office of Education (1963–65), as codirector of the National Program of Educational Leadership (1970–75), as president of the Civic Education Association (1974–95), and as a director of the Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc. (1980–97). He was a fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences (1956–57) and of the Western Behavioral Sciences Institute (1963–64) and a visiting scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation (1967–68). His publications included *The Most Favored Nation Clause* (1948), *Roots of Political Behavior* (1949, coedited with H.H. Wilson), *American Foreign Policy* (1954, with E.S. Furniss), *Role of the Military in American Foreign Policy* (1954, with B.M. Sapin), *National and International Decision-Making* (1961, with J.A. Robinson), and