

George G. Bauroth

George G. Bauroth, who taught political science for three decades at St. Vincent College in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, died on June 24, 2000, from a stroke. Though death has taken him away, his influence over his family, friends, and students will be felt for many years.

Bauroth was born on October 3, 1929 in New Haven, Connecticut, and grew up in nearby West Haven. Drafted into the Army, he served from January 1951 to February 1953 and eventually reached the rank of Acting Supply Sergeant. After leaving the service he attended the University of Connecticut, receiving his Master's degree in political science in 1960. He worked as a graduate assistant at the University of Connecticut from 1960 to 1964 and completed his Ph.D. in 1970 with a dissertation titled "An Institutional Organization: Australia's Role and Intent in the Creation of the South East Asian Organization."

In 1964, Bauroth moved to Latrobe to serve as an instructor in the political science department of Saint Vincent College. He became an associate professor in 1971 and full professor in 1981. He was actively involved in administrative affairs, eventually serving as department chair from 1983 to 1986. In addition, Bauroth was chair of the Republican Party of Unity Township, was a Fulbright-Hayes fellow to Nigeria in 1988, and worked with the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh from 1980 to 1994. Finally, he was a member of Gamma Gamma chapter of Pi Sigma Alpha, the Southwestern Social Science Association, the Academy of Political Science, and the American Political Science Association.

Beyond academic concerns, Bauroth participated fully in life. He spent much of his time scuba diving, spelunking, camping, canoeing, and performing other activities that took him out into the real world. He ran gardens that could feed a family and he was adept at fixing cars. He was also a deeply religious man with a devotion to the Catholic church. Most of all, he loved to teach. Bauroth enjoyed a good argument with his students as he tried to make them think for themselves, and not to rely on the easy answers. His lectures and discussions were so lively and engaging that few ever realized that he was a shy man who once had an intense fear of public speaking. He wanted his

students to use political science as a means of understanding their rights and obligations as citizens in this society.

Bauroth is survived by his wife of 41 years, Phyllis, and his children Charles, Francis, Monica, Brigid, Nicholas, Joshua, Anastasia, Erika, and Rebecca as well as three grandchildren. We miss him.

Nicholas Bauroth
Loyola University, Chicago

Adam C. Breckenridge

Adam C. Breckenridge died on June 11, 2001, in Lincoln, Nebraska, after a long and distinguished career as professor and administrator.

Born on July 10, 1916, in Turney, Missouri, he attended Northwest Missouri State College, graduating with a B.A. in 1936. He went on to earn an M.A. in political science and public law from the University of Missouri in 1938, and a Ph.D. in politics from Princeton University in 1942. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1942 to 1946, and again—during the Korean War—from 1950 to 1952. During his second tour of duty, he worked in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. The administrative experience he gained would serve him well in his next assignment and throughout his career. Following active service, he continued in the Reserves, eventually retiring with the rank of captain.

In 1946, Breck was appointed as an instructor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. He was promoted to assistant professor in 1948, associate professor in 1950, and full professor in 1955. He served as chair of the department from 1953 to 1955. From his return in 1952 until his retirement in 1981, Breck would remain a member of the Department of Political Science. And while he loved teaching and research, both were interrupted, as he was summoned to take on a series of increasingly important administrative assignments at the University of Nebraska.

In his strictly academic role, Breck was a well-respected and zealous teacher, whose classes "always filled first," as one colleague put it. He was also a productive scholar, noted for his work in the areas of state government, county government, constitutional law, and law enforcement. A sampling of his published works include: *One House or Two: Nebraska's Unicameral Legislature* (1957); *The Right to Privacy* (1970); *Congress Against the Court* (1970); and *The Executive Privilege: Presidential Control over Legislation* (1974); and numerous articles and book chapters on a wide range of topics. There was also a practical side to Breck's role. He lent his expertise and scholarly know-how to various government boards and commissions, including service as Special Master for

In Memoriam
Rita Mae Kelly
1939 - 2001



Rita Mae Kelly, Andrew R. Cecil Distinguished Chair in Applied Ethics at the University of Texas, Dallas and APSA Vice President passed away on October 14. A complete memoriam will appear in the March 2002 issue.

the U.S. District Court for Minnesota in reapportioning that state's legislature in the early 1970s.

Breck was also a distinguished administrator whose talent and special skills emerged early in his career. In addition to serving as chair of the Department of Political Science, in 1955 he was invited to serve as Administrative Assistant to the Chancellor by newly appointed chancellor Clifford M. Hardin. That same year, he was appointed Dean of Faculty and designated Vice Chancellor for International Programs, supervising the university's overseas programs in Turkey and Colombia.

In 1969, Breck returned, at his own request, to academic duties, but his respite from administrative chores was short-lived. The 1970s were difficult for the University of Nebraska, as they were for many institutions of higher education. Student demonstrations, strained relationships between the university and its governing body, and frequent turnover among university administrators was, to say the least, disruptive and unsettling. Not unexpected, Breck was summoned once again—this time by newly appointed Chancellor, James Zumberg. Breck served as Acting Director of Libraries (1973–74), Acting Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs (1974–75), Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs (1975–77) and Interim Chancellor (1976–77). In 1977, again at his own request, he returned to the political science department full-time and remained there until his retirement.

Breck's role as an administrator at Nebraska, particularly during the early and middle 1970s, was a crucial one. It might be compared to that of a nimble utility infielder on a team plagued with injuries and defections. Robert Knoll in his book *Prairie University*, has this to say: "The only continuing administrator was Breck. His knowledge was so wide, his commitment so established, and his integrity so complete that even the most intransigent of the regents crossed him cautiously. Some close observers thought that he alone kept the institution from total collapse on more than one occasion in those years" (163).

A chronicle of Breck's professional career falls somewhat short of giving us the full measure of the man. Fortunately, it can be fleshed out by recollections of friends and colleagues.

Breck was always ready to accept any academic or administrative task he was asked to perform. As a dear friend and colleague put it, "He was a natural administrator, in the best sense of the word, and greatly enjoyed the challenge

of consulting and working with others to promote the welfare of the university." He was not, however, immoderately ambitious or self-serving. He was concerned more with problem-solving and institutional progress based on stability, rather than with advancing to the topmost rung of the administrative ladder. Breck did not seek the posts he occupied; others sought him and asked him to serve. While he cheerfully and willingly accepted the call, he made it quite clear that his primary commitment was to the world of teaching and research, and that he had every intention of returning to that world.

In addition to his temperate and unpretentious attitude toward administrative advancement, Breck also displayed a very strong sense of institutional loyalty. He turned down several offers of presidencies of other colleges and universities. As the chair of his department put it, "In an age when administrators come and go, he was one who dedicated his life to the University of Nebraska." Frequent rotation of personnel is essential in the world of higher education, but it becomes a mixed blessing indeed if there is no hard core of talented scholars and administrators who are prepared to stick with the institution over the long haul. Breck was very definitely a member of this dedicated and vital hard core.

Both as an administrator and colleague, Breck was a model of fairness and civility. He was brisk and decisive, he liked to "cut to the chase," but he was never discourteous or antagonistic. When he returned to the department in 1977, after serving at the highest levels of the institution, he adapted easily. There were no special favors or considerations. He was just another member of the department. While open to change, he revered tradition and maintained an unflinching insistence that all play by rules. He kept things harmonious and on track for his colleagues in the department and for the university to which he was devoted.

Finally as those who knew him well will attest, there was an innate kindness and warmth to the man. He could spend hours with the teenage son of a colleague working on and restoring their 1962 Corvairs, visit with students who just wanted to talk, and discuss with junior faculty evolving trends in the discipline. It is with deepest affection and respect that I recall my many years of association with him.

Raphael Zariski
University of Nebraska, Lincoln

John G. Grumm

John G. Grumm died on March 9, 2001, in Niantic, Connecticut. He was 78 years old. He died after a lengthy struggle with Parkinson's disease and its complications. At the time of his death, John was an emeritus professor of government at Wesleyan University. He served on the Wesleyan faculty from 1969 until his retirement in 1991.

John Grumm came to Wesleyan from California via Kansas in the fall of 1969. He arrived in a most conventional fashion, by automobile—not, as folklore among the older set at Wesleyan would have it, by sailing up the Connecticut River in full nautical attire, ensigns flying, in his sloop the Lani Kuhana. There was something different about his arrival, though, namely the 16-foot fiberglass Lugar sailboat he trailed behind him. He had built the boat himself, he told us, in the basement of his home in Kansas, a feat that both impressed and puzzled us—how in heaven's name did he manage to get the boat out of the basement without doing serious harm to the basement, the boat, or himself? And what kind of person, we wondered further, would build a sailboat in Kansas, a land of cornfields and endless horizons, intermittent rivers and occasional farm ponds. I don't know if his Wesleyan colleagues ever received satisfactory answers to their questions.

We were nonetheless impressed, partly because John had shown such good sense in moving to Connecticut, but even more so by his solid record of scholarly achievement and his quiet, unassuming professional way. He was already a nationally recognized scholar when he joined the Wesleyan faculty, and he remained so throughout his 22 years at the university, adding to his scholarly distinction and enriching his colleagues, his students, and the university.

John was a native Californian. He was born and raised in Southern California, educated at Occidental College, and he received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley. He served in the U.S. Navy as a radio operator on Guam at the close of World War II—or as he would say as a disc jockey and jazz aficionado, broadcasting under the handle "Jumpin' Johnny" to and from Guam and to a few ships at sea. Following his discharge, he completed his undergraduate education and for a while considered a career in electrical engineering, but politics of a sort triumphed. He enrolled in the political science doctoral program at Berkeley, was awarded a degree in 1957, taught briefly there, and subse-

quently joined the political science faculty at the University of Kansas. He remained at Kansas until 1970 as a professor of political science, Associate Director of the Government Research Center, and Assistant Dean of Faculties for Research. In 1969 he joined the Wesleyan faculty as a Visiting Professor of Government. The following year he accepted an appointment to the regular faculty.

John dedicated more than 40 years to research and teaching, well into his retirement years. He first gained national prominence in the profession with the publication, in 1958, of his "Theories of Electoral Systems." An outgrowth of his dissertation, the work was part of an ongoing effort to understand the collapse of democracy in Western Europe prior to World War II. John challenged the conventional wisdom that electoral systems such as proportional representation contributed to political fragmentation, which in turn led to stalemate and instability, and ultimately to a loss of public confidence in popular rule.

Although John's work on political parties and electoral systems first brought him national prominence, he is probably best known for his work on state legislatures and how these institutions could be adapted to the demands of modern society. John played a leadership role, for example, in the state legislative reform movement of the 1960s and 1970s, a movement spurred by the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Baker v. Carr* and the reapportionment revolution that followed. The major objective of the reform was to rationalize the workings of state legislatures, among other ways by eliminating such nineteenth-century constraints as limits on the frequency and length of legislative sessions while at the same time providing legislators with the resources needed to govern—for example, professionals staffs, legislative agencies, and sophisticated information-management systems. As Research Director of the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures (CCSL) and a member of the American Political Science Association's Committee on State Legislatures, John was instrumental in promoting these and other changes and helped shape the recommendations detailed in the CCSL's influential reports *State Legislatures: An Evaluation of Their Effectiveness* (1971) and *The Sometimes Governments* (1971).

John's concern for legislative reform was coupled with an abiding interest in policy questions. He served on the editorial boards of *Policy and Policy Studies Journal*, was book review editor of the *American Journal of Political Science* and

a member of the Executive Council of the Midwest Political Science Association. He was also Staff Director of the Federal Advisory Committee on Higher Education (1967–68), and a Consultant to the Office of the United States Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (1967–69). Of the some 24 articles and monographs he published, most dealt with the impact of legislative structure on policy outcomes. In 1971, he crafted what came to be known as "Grumm's Legislative Professionalism Index," an index widely used by scholars to account for differences in what state governments do and how they go about doing it. In retirement he continued his research on state tax systems—developing tax equity measures and working with advocacy groups such as the AFL-CIO to persuade legislatures to enact revenue measures that would ease the burden on the poor.

Like his research, John's teaching centered on state government and public policy. He brought a lifetime of experience to the classroom, including service as Executive Secretary to California's Governor Edmund Brown, as a Member of the Advisory Council to Governor Robert Docking of Kansas, and as Dean of the Faculties of Connecticut's Charter Oak College. For many years he also supervised Wesleyan students participating in the Connecticut State Legislative Internship Program. He was an early champion of quantitative methods in political science research and teaching and was an early advocate of computer applications in the classroom, creating numerous computer simulations for his courses and working to make computers more accessible to students.

John was predeceased by his first wife Phyllis who died in 1977 while John was a Visiting Professor at the University of Hawaii. He is survived by his second wife Godelieve (Levica); by his children, Jennifer and Daniel; by Godelieve's children Chris, Mike, Phil, and Renica; and by six grandchildren. In 1991, Levica and John retired to Rogers Lake in Lyme, Connecticut and to his beloved Lani Kuhlana, the "Beautiful evening Star." The name evokes so many enchanting and ineffable memories and symbolizes his skill as a sailor and his passion for the sea—a skill and a passion we still find difficult to believe were nurtured in the cornfields of Kansas, but a skill and a passion which, like everything else about John, were, simply stated, genuine.

Russell D. Murphy
Wesleyan University

John L. Houk

John L. Houk, emeritus professor of political science at California State University, Los Angeles, died May 15, 2001, in La Crescenta, California, at the age of 80 from esophageal cancer.

John served in Europe during World War II in the 92nd Bomb Group of the Army Air Corps. In the course of the war, he was shot down and decorated for bravery. After the war, he received his B.A. cum laude from the University of Southern California (USC) in 1948. He began his career as an analyst of Far Eastern affairs in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress from 1950 to 1953. From 1953 to 1957 he held several positions at USC, administering the international programs of the School of Public Administration in Iran, Brazil, Iraq, Kuwait, Pakistan, and other nations. He was also a Herman Fellow and a Haynes Fellow.

In 1957, he left USC to serve 10 years as a researcher and division chair at the Center for Research on Strategic Studies (CRESS) at the American University in Washington, DC. While at American University, he was an instructor at the University of Maryland between 1960 and 1965. He finished his Ph.D. in 1966 at the University of Southern California.

He left Washington, DC in 1967 to become the founding dean of the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences and professor of political science at the University of Guam from 1967 to 1969. He also served as the founding dean of the School of Business and Economics at Humboldt State College in the California State University system in 1969–1970. He spent the next year, 1970–71, as the deputy state university dean, instructional programs, in the Chancellor's office of the California State University system.

He came to Cal State Los Angeles in 1971 and served as dean for academic planning on the campus from 1971 to 1980. In early 1981, he came to the department of political science as professor of political science and taught full-time until his retirement in 1983. He then taught part-time each year on the early retirement program into the late 1980s.

He wrote a number of monographs on "psychological operations" in several Southeast Asian nations, as well as two entitled "The Soviet Propaganda Program" and "Tensions Within the Soviet Union" in the 1950s. While at American University and the Legislative Reference Service, he wrote many reports on various Asian issues for members and committees of Congress. He taught courses on world politics, the American federal

system, the politics of China and Southeast Asia, comparative politics, and introductory American politics.

He was known as a consultative administrator, a tactful, diplomatic, perceptive and sensitive person in dealing with both people and issues. He had many skills in mediation, conflict resolution, and developing compromise on contentious issues. He was truly a person who tried to work out the inevitable difficulties between administration and faculty governance. He was a champion of human rights in each of his positions. When he came back to the department in 1981 as a faculty member after many years in administration, his colleagues noted the enthusiastic way he generously and helpfully involved himself in department issues, matters, and committees, while enthusiastically "retooling" himself for teaching. John was a beloved colleague and true partisan of the university, a man whose calm and friendly nature and many skills, enthusiasms, and experience will be missed by his colleagues.

J. Theodore Anagnoson

Stanley D. Hopper

Benjamin W. Smith

California State University, Los Angeles

Virgil B. Zimmermann

Virgil B. Zimmermann, professor emeritus of public administration at Rockefeller College [formerly the Graduate School of Public Affairs] of the State University of New York at Albany, died at the age of 86 on August 20, 2001, at his home in Voorheesville, New York. A graduate of the University of South Dakota, he did graduate work and taught at the University of Nebraska, University of West Virginia, Yale University, and DePauw University. At Yale he was a Cowles Fellow in Government (1940–42). He joined the faculty of Rockefeller College in 1964, retired in 1981, but remained active in the college.

An individual with broad experience and interests, Virgil worked for the United States Office of Price Administration in the period 1942–47 and 1951–52. He spent the following four years in the Philippines as a member of the United States foreign aid program and was accompanied by his wife and four young daughters. In 1956, he accepted a University of California, Berkeley appointment and moved to Rome, Italy, to teach at the University's Center for Public Administration.

Virgil joined the faculty of the Graduate School of Public Affairs, a unit of the statewide university system, two years after the first faculty members were hired. He participated actively in the development of a master of arts program and doctor of philosophy program in political science and political economy. He played a major role in the design and development of the master of public administration program and the doctor of public administration program.

His specialty was public personnel administration, but his experience allowed him to offer a variety of seminars in the field of public administration. He was highly respected by his students, many of whom hold high positions today in state and local governments, and colleagues who frequently sought his advice. Virgil kept in contact with his former students and performed a major service for the college by preparing the first directory of its graduates. He will be missed by his colleagues, former students, and many friends.

Joseph F. Zimmerman

State University of New York at Albany