

Thorton Hogan Anderson

Thorton Hogan Anderson, professor emeritus at the University of Maryland, died on November 9, 1997. Professor Anderson was a political theorist who specialized in the study of American and Russian political thought and the study of the founding Congresses of the United States. Professor Anderson was in good health and intellectually active to the point of his death, and had published a book in 1993 on the first Congress. Anderson's most recent book focused upon the various regional influences on the American founding and on the way that those had manifested themselves in the first Congress. At the time of his death, Anderson was at work on yet another book on the institutional development of Congress in the decade following the ratification of the Constitution.

Thorton Anderson was born and raised in Lexington, Kentucky, where he studied for the bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Kentucky, under the tutelage of Professor Jasper Shannon in the mid- to late 1930s. Shannon later pointed Anderson towards a fellowship at the Brookings Institution, where he completed work on his master's thesis in 1939. Also with the guidance of Shannon, Anderson left Kentucky to pursue doctoral studies at the University of Wisconsin. His progress toward the doctorate was interrupted by the Second World War, but Anderson returned to Wisconsin immediately after the war and finished his degree in 1949. In the early 1950s, Anderson served as a visiting professor at the University of California, Berkeley and taught in the University of Maryland's Paris Program; he spent the rest of his career at the University of Maryland, College Park. Anderson's books include *Brooks Adams: Constructive Conservative* (1951), *The Development of American Political Thought* (1961), *Masters of Russian Marxism* (1963), and *Creating the Constitution* (1993).

Throughout his lifetime, Anderson was deeply devoted to the scholarly enterprise and the profession of political science, attending conferences well into retirement. At the time of his death, he still received and read both the *American Political Science Review* and the *Journal of Politics*, and he still held membership in the APSA. A man ahead of his time, Anderson was particularly devoted to the teaching, mentoring, and scholarly encouragement of women. He leaves behind a wife, Mary Lou Anderson, and a former wife, Elizabeth Anderson, both of whom hold the doctorate, and a daughter, Leslie Anderson, who holds the doctorate in political science and teaches at the University of Florida. Anderson also leaves a son, Ross Anderson, who works in Washington, DC.

Leslie Anderson
University of Florida

James B. Christoph

A major contributor to the study of comparative politics over the past 40 years, James Bernard Christoph, Emeritus Professor of Political Science and West European Studies at Indiana University, died May 8, 1998, in Bloomington, Indiana, at the age of 69 after a long illness. Jim Christoph was an accomplished academic in several different fields of endeavor—research, teaching, service, and administration. Jim had a way of teaching and engaging students that was infectious, rigorous, respectful, and enticing. He awakened and nurtured interests in comparative politics in both undergraduate and graduate students. Several of them made that study the center of their academic lives and professional activities. In 21 years of the British Politics Group awarding the Samuel H. Beer Prize for the Best Ph.D. Dissertation in British Politics, Jim's students won three times, more than any other university or supervisor.

Born in Waukesha, Wisconsin,

Jim received his B.A. with Highest Honors from the University of Wisconsin in 1950, earning Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi honors in the process. As an undergraduate, he established a life-long rapport with Leon Epstein, then a junior faculty member at Wisconsin. He went on to get his M.A. and Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota (1956), with additional work at Harvard, the London School of Economics, and the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research. More than these degrees, however, Jim was a widely educated person in several fields and enjoyed teaching interdisciplinary courses, which he frequently did in the West European Studies Program. Before going to Indiana in 1967, as chair of the political science department, he rose in the ranks at Ohio State University from instructor in 1955 to administrative positions. He also served as a Fulbright-Hays Professor in the Johns Hopkins University Bologna Center.

While serving as chair at Indiana, Jim was faced with serious challenges. As on other American campuses at the time, students and faculty at Indiana demonstrated against the Vietnam War. The limits of freedom of expression were often stretched and tested. Many of the strident voices came from Jim's department. As a member of the American Association of University Professors and American Civil Liberties Union, Jim tenaciously upheld a fundamental belief in open dialogue and academic freedom. He took particular pride in rallying support for a graduate teaching assistant in 1969 in the name of free speech and academic freedom. This meant challenging decisions made by powerful officials at the university, a task from which many others would shrink.

Jim was active in several professional organizations. He was on the Executive Council of the American Political Science Association, was program chair for the Midwest Polit-

ical Science Association, and participated on other committees in both organizations. He was a founding member of the British Politics Group, an organization which he also served as president and as a longtime member of the Executive Committee. He also participated on committees of the National Science Foundation and Fulbright-Hays Program.

Jim's scholarly interests were diverse, including political culture, public policy, public administration, and foreign policy. An edited book, *Cases in Comparative Politics*, first published in 1965, went through three editions, the latter two co-edited with Bernard E. Brown. *Britain at the Crossroads* was published by the Foreign Policy Association in 1967. His major scholarly book, *Capital Punishment and British Politics* (1962), has had a considerable long-term impact on political science. It posed the question of how a supposedly responsible two-party system with strong executive leadership could find this issue so difficult to resolve and contrary to usual parliamentary procedures. Examining Western democracies more broadly, a former student of his at Ohio State, T. Alexander Smith, synthesized the findings of his book with the policy classification scheme of Theodore Lowi in *The Comparative Policy Process*. Raymond Tatalovich and Byron Daynes later analyzed United States politics in similar terms in *Social Regulatory Policy*. A considerable amount of subsequent work has argued that a comprehensive theory of public policy must also include non-socioeconomic issues in which different institutional procedures are followed, including a weakening of normal lines of party and ideology in favor of appeals to a legislator's conscience and constituents' wishes. A recent article in the *British Journal of Political Science* cites Jim's book several times as a foundation of research on parliamentary free votes. Thus work in at least three areas—comparative politics, public policy, and legislative behavior—has been influenced to the present by this theoretically-informed study of one policy issue in one country.

Jim's paper, "Consensus and Cleavage in British Political Ideology," which won the Pi Sigma Alpha Award for the Best Paper presented at the 1964 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, was published in 1965 in the *APSR*, and was reprinted in several widely used comparative politics readers. Other published papers appeared in the *Western Political Quarterly*, *Midwest Journal of Political Science*, and *Public Administration Review*, among other journals on both sides of the Atlantic. Jim was also a prolific reviewer of books for scholarly journals. After his official retirement in 1992, he continued to be professionally active and to publish.

Jim Christoph worked diligently on behalf of graduate students at Indiana, whether they were immediately under his tutelage or not. If there were jobs, scholarships, grants, or awards and honors for which they might be eligible, Jim arranged to nominate them. He was also generous with introductions to his colleagues in the United Kingdom. As a mentor, he was encouraging, positive, and rigorous. He was equally attentive to undergraduate needs. After three years as director of undergraduate studies in political science, he served as director of learning support services for the Undergraduate Life Division at Indiana between 1981 and 1984. Much of what the four of us know about the art of university teaching we learned from Jim, who persuaded by example, not by exhortation. His courses were popular for the right reasons. Jim's good and upbeat nature was apparent when he was in front of the classroom.

As a professional, he was someone who generated respect from colleagues through his sound scholarship, conscientious teaching, and enthusiastic university citizenship. Jim served in many positions at Indiana and received particular accolades for his teaching, the Distinguished Teaching Award in 1980, and for his service, the Distinguished Faculty Service Award in 1988.

When one of us visited Jim near the end of his life, the conversation

was of books, British politics, his last graduate student winning the Beer Award, the lives of his children, and what recent graduates were doing. Fully aware of the circumstances of his deteriorating health, he reflected on his short future on this earth. As ever, Jim was true and valiant, funny and life-affirming, kind and generous.

Despite all of his professional activities, well beyond the call of duty in many instances, Jim found time to accompany his wife Natalie in raising a family of five children and challenging visitors to their household to tennis competition. The sense of loss, but also the comfort of a life well lived, keenly felt by his family, is shared by the wider academic and other communities with which he was associated. Jim Christoph wore many hats—scholar, mentor, husband, father, friend. In all of these roles he displayed compassion and decency. As a person, Jim was a rare combination of dignity and pleasantness. Jim Christoph was, in fact, the very definition of the gentleman scholar.

Michael Jogerst
University of Chicago
Jeffrey Pickering
Kansas State University
Donley T. Studlar
West Virginia University
Jerold L. Waltman
University of Southern Mississippi

Robert Howe Connery

It is with deep sadness that we report the death on July 3, 1998, at age 90, of Robert Howe Connery, our colleague, friend, and, for one of us, our teacher.

Connery was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, and graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1929. After receiving his master's degree there in 1930, he went on to Columbia to earn his doctorate in 1935. He served as a naval officer and historian of the office of Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal during World War II, and eventually attained the rank of commander. After the war, Connery taught at several universities—Catholic University of America, Stanford, University of Illinois, and Duke—