

and colleagues. His loss is all the more tragic because those who knew Gil were struck by his seemingly boundless energy, his enormous intellectual curiosity, his constant stream of ideas, and his incredible work ethic—all fed by a seemingly insatiable desire to read everything (ever) written in the areas of his current interest.

With an undergraduate degree in sociology from the University of Chicago, it is no surprise that Gil's main focus was on conflict processes across a variety of levels of analysis. Both his master's thesis from the University of New Mexico (1994) and his Ph.D. dissertation from the University of South Carolina (2002) focused on the relationships between internal and external conflict, and the two-level games played between governments and societies, or elites and the masses, in the complex Middle East conflict system. Gil's main research interests were conflict theory in general and protracted conflict in particular, with the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as an ongoing case for analysis. These areas, and others, were situated within an excellent grasp of philosophy of science, epistemology, and the logic of inquiry, along with international relations theory, especially realist theory.

In 1997, Gil and I co-authored a book dealing with international relations theory and the philosophy of science, *Agency, Structure and International Politics: From Ontology to Empirical Inquiry* (Routledge). In this work, we used the opportunity and willingness framework as a springboard to grapple with the broader debate in the literature concerning the agent-structure relationship. This was a truly collaborative project that developed from papers that Gil was writing for one of our directed readings courses. Both the agent-structure question and the opportunity and willingness framework were central to Gil's concern with two-level conflict. In the development of *Agency, Structure and International Politics*, Gil demonstrated a breadth of knowledge and a feel for the subtlety of political philosophy that would have been impressive for a senior scholar in this area. Gil demonstrated the same strengths in his written comprehensive exams and his orals (which his committee felt were completed with distinction), as well as his dissertation, *Toward a Spatial Model of Protracted Conflict Management: The Palestinian Case*.

His dissertation project on intra-Palestinian conflict over the issue of strat-

egy toward Israel stems from the same broad concerns. In it, Gil aimed to synthesize and develop his own model for the analysis of two-level conflict. He aimed for a model that could deal with the complexities of protracted conflict and the impact of external international factors on the internal political process of coalition building. Gil demonstrated flexibility and nimbleness of intellect when he had to redesign his research after getting into the field, using multiple datasets and sources including the use of Palestinian public opinion data. His dissertation was the basis for his 2005 *Journal of Conflict Resolution* article, "Commercial Pacifism and Protracted Conflict: Models from the Palestinian Case," as well as three pieces that were under review at the time of his death, "Dual-Track Strategy in Ethno-nationalist Peacemaking: Models from the Palestinian Case," "A General Framework for the Analysis of Third-Party Effects on International and Domestic Conflict: The Case of Syria," and "Toward a Spatial Model of the Domestic Politics of Protracted Ethnonationalist Conflict Resolution." His article, "Coser on Rallying and Diversion," accepted for publication at the *Review of International Studies*, also stemmed from his interest in the relationship between elites and followers. In addition, Gil published articles in the *International Studies Review* and the *Journal of Strategic Studies*, and several book chapters. His chapter, "Rational Counterterrorism Strategy in Asymmetric Protracted Conflicts and Its Discontents: The Israeli-Palestinian Case," will be published in 2010 in the volume, *Coping with Terrorism* (SUNY Press), edited by Rafael Reuveny and William R. Thompson. Sadly, Gil was still in the process of revising a book manuscript, *Liberalism, Realism, and Protracted Nationalist Conflict*, before his death.

It must be noted that at the same time that he was been finishing his dissertation, Gil was also engaged in writing a series of reports and monographs for the Jerusalem Media and Communications Centre, where he was a public opinion analyst from 1998 to 2001. He was also a research fellow at the Harry S Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace at Hebrew University from 1998 to 2003, and a postdoctoral fellow at the Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations at Hebrew University in 2004–05. He joined the department of political science at Tel Aviv as a lecturer in 2005.

Gil wrote the first two lines of the preface to Friedman and Starr's *Agency, Structure, and International Politics*: "What is it about the way back that makes it seem shorter? Most likely it is the familiarity and the increased understanding that we acquire along the way out" (xii). Gil's mind was all about "the journey"—ever restless, ever asking, ever moving, ever along "the way out." The great tragedy is that Gil's journey was cut so very short, well before he had the opportunity to illuminate the way back.

Gil is survived by his sister Orly Prince, his brother Ethan Friedman, and his son, Liam Macfarlane. He will be greatly missed by us all.

Harvey Starr
University of South Carolina

BETTY GLAD

Dr. Betty Glad, 82, died August 2, 2010. She enjoyed a truly distinguished career as a scholar of American politics and foreign policy. Betty was the Olin D. Johnston Professor of Political Science and Distinguished Professor Emerita at the University of South Carolina. She was an exemplary scholar and an expert on the American presidency, U.S. foreign policy, and political leadership. She was the author of *Jimmy Carter: In Search of the Great White House*; *Charles Evans Hughes and the Illusions of Innocence*; *Key Pittman: The Tragedy of a Senate Insider*; and, most recently, *An Outsider in the White House: Jimmy Carter, His Advisors, and the Making of American Foreign Policy* (Cornell University Press, 2009). Betty was also editor or co-editor of *The Psychological Dimensions of War*, *The Russian Transformation*, and other books. In addition, she published dozens of articles, book chapters, and commentary. Her first book, *Charles Evans Hughes*, was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize.

Betty earned her BS degree magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Utah. She received her doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1962. Afterwards, she taught at Mt. Holyoke College and Brooklyn College and then taught for many years at the University of Illinois–Urbana-Champaign. She also served as a visiting professor at New York University during the years 1986–88. Betty was one of the first women to earn a Ph.D. in political science and then teach at a Ph.D.-granting institution. She served as the first woman

chair of the University of Illinois's department of political science. In 1989, she moved from Illinois to the University of South Carolina.

Betty was a dedicated teacher and an exemplary mentor to untold numbers of graduate students whose careers were enhanced with her care and guidance. As a pioneer and role model for women throughout the political science profession, she also was one of the first women to challenge prevailing conventions and gender discrimination in the discipline, and one of the first to attain national and international stature. As a result, she won many awards for both scholarship and leadership throughout her long career, including the Frank D. Goodnow Award from the APSA for a lifetime of contributions and service to the discipline and the Harold Lasswell Award from the International Society for Political Psychology for a lifetime of outstanding contributions to political psychology. In 2007, she received a distinguished alumna award from the University of Utah. She served in many posts and positions, including as president of the International Society for Political Psychology, president of the Presidency Research Section of the APSA, and vice-president of the APSA.

Betty's interests and scholarly contributions were wide-ranging, but she was particularly interested in the social psychology of political leadership. Her books and articles include analyses of the leadership styles of six recent American presidents, as well as Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin, Wilhelm deKlerk, Nelson Mandela, and many others. She was always fascinated by and attracted to and yet wary of both politics and political leadership. This was due mainly to her deep knowledge of many political leaders and the triumphs and tragedies of political history in which they played a part, but it was due also to her own experiences as an academic leader, political activist, and reflective citizen. Betty was a committed democrat, and also a committed Democrat, but her love of justice far transcended her other political commitments and fascinations. She enjoyed music and ballroom dancing, and, of course, reading and good conversation.

Intellectually vigorous to the end, Betty's successful career as a scholar and teacher, mentor and leader, was aided in no small measure by her personal courage, strength, and tenacity. These virtues also served her well in the last few years of her

life, when she continued her work while combating a great many physical challenges. Betty is now buried next to her parents in Salt Lake City, Utah. She is survived by her brother and sister-in-law, Jay and Edris Glad, and by her great-nephew and -niece, Christine and Jason Stout, and many close cousins. She also leaves behind many friends, colleagues, and former students in the United States and many other nations. A memorial service was held in the Rutledge College Chapel on the historic Horseshoe of the University of South Carolina, Columbia, on Sunday, August 8, 2010.

Daniel Sabia, Jr.
University of South Carolina
Laura R. Woliver
University of South Carolina

ARNOLD KANTER

It is with deep sadness that we report the passing of our friend and colleague Arnold Kanter on April 10, 2010, at the all-too-young age of 65. He died from acute myelogenous leukemia, diagnosed in 2007.

Arnie trained as an academic political scientist, earning his undergraduate degree at the University of Michigan (1965) and his M.Phil. (1968) and Ph.D. (1975) at Yale. But his exemplary career as a teacher, public servant, policy analyst, and statesman provides an impressive demonstration of the diverse endeavors to which that training can profitably be applied.

His career began in academic fashion, with two years as a Brookings Fellow (1969–71), a year as a lecturer in the department of political science at Ohio State, and a stint as an assistant professor with joint appointments at the Institute of Public Policy Studies and the department of political science at the University of Michigan until 1977. During this early period, he published his dissertation as *Defense Politics: A Budgetary Perspective*; co-edited with Morton H. Halperin the 1973 volume *Readings in American Foreign Policy: A Bureaucratic Perspective*; and assisted on Halperin's seminal *Bureaucratic Politics & Foreign Policy* (1974), a book that remains a classic today, having been revised in a second edition in 2006. He continued to write and publish journal articles and op-ed essays throughout his life.

It was in 1977 that academic political science suffered a loss, while government and the public interest scored a major gain.

Arnie accepted a position in the Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, serving as a Council on Foreign Relations Fellow as a mid-level analyst, followed very quickly by promotion to Deputy Office Director in that bureau. He soon realized that the structure and sometimes frustrating operating requirements of the bureaucracy can also present great opportunities to those who learn to navigate them and to turn the characteristics and peculiarities of government to their advantage. His academic training in bureaucratic politics no doubt helped him to do just that. One of us observed him close at hand during this period and saw him become one of the best bureaucratic operatives ever, without sacrificing his strengths as a policy analyst. It is very difficult to carry out both functions equally well, but he easily managed to do so. Arnie's talents were soon recognized, and within eight years, he was asked to take on important assignments as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, and as a senior aide to the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Lawrence Eagleburger.

In 1985, he left government for the RAND Corporation, where he served first as associate director of the International Security and Defense Program, and then as director of the National Security Strategies Program. In 1989, he returned to government as Senior Director for Defense Policy and Arms Control on Brent Scowcroft's National Security Council staff, an assignment that carried with it the title of Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. In 1991, Secretary of State James Baker brought him back to the Department as Under Secretary for Political Affairs, the department's third-ranking position. In that capacity, he was largely responsible for the day-to-day management of U.S. foreign policy. In 1992 and early 1993, after Secretary Baker departed the State Department for the White House and Larry Eagleburger, as the Deputy Secretary, acted as Secretary and ultimately was named Secretary on a recess appointment, Kanter was sometimes called upon to carry out the Deputy Secretary's responsibilities, and even those of the Secretary when Eagleburger was absent. During his two tours at State and with the NSC, he was a primary participant in developing and negotiating the SALT I and SALT II treaties, and in other arms control negotiations involving the USSR and North Korea.