

Years. But in both these books he showered compliments on his colleagues from the pioneer years.

Galtung was bold in advancing concrete predictions about the world's future. In many ways, this was a strength, especially in comparison with the cautious and wise-with-hindsight remarks to which social scientists are often prone. While he was not always equally adept at admitting error, he had no lack of critics who were happy to point out his errors for him. For a researcher, a measure of obstinacy can be a strength, particularly when things get difficult. Progress in research is often achieved through a dialogue between the bold voices and their critics, between the enthusiast and the sceptic, as Johan himself put it in an essay from 1960.

When PRIO—long after Galtung's time—became the first institution to be designated a Centre of Excellence in the social sciences by the Research Council of Norway, this represented a

recognition of what Galtung had started, even though he himself had pursued other paths.

For those of us who were young in the 1960s and entered the social sciences, and especially peace research, Johan Galtung was an unusually inspiring mentor. He was generous with his time and supplied endless scholarly guidance and encouragement. When something did not go well, he would take the time to explain why. Those of us who could not always follow him on his complex path, are nevertheless eternally grateful for having enjoyed such help and support as we entered the world of research.

A shorter version was first published on *PRIO News* on the death of his passing. ■

— Nils Petter Gleditsch, *PRIO*;
and Raimo Väyrynen, *University of Helsinki*

Charles O. Jones

Dr. Charles O. Jones, Hawkins Professor Emeritus of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison, passed away on January 3, 2024. Prof. Jones was one of the leading scholars of American political institutions of his generation, described by the *Washington Post* as a “dean of American political scientists.” Jones finished his distinguished career at the University of Wisconsin, arriving in 1988 and serving until his retirement in 1997. He previously taught at Wellesley College, the University of Arizona, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Virginia. He also was a non-resident Senior Fellow in the Governmental Studies Program at The Brookings Institution. He is survived by his wife—Vera (Mire) Jones, two sons—Daniel and Joe, two brothers, a sister, and three grandchildren.

Jones wrote or edited 18 books and contributed over 100 articles and book chapters. Jones's scholarship can be divided into three periods: his early work mostly concerned the US Congress, he then shifted to public policy, and his most recent writing focused on the presidency and Congress:

His work on Congress made important contributions to the study of leadership, congressional committees, and the minority party in Congress. One seminal article on leadership made an important distinction between procedural and substantive majorities and examined the limits of leadership with the cases of Joseph Cannon and Howard Smith, leaders who pushed the boundaries of their power (*JOP*, 1968). His case study of the House Agriculture Committee expanded on the standard typology of congressional representation (the roles of trustee, delegate, and politico), to explore how those roles were employed at the committee level, from the perspective of the member of Congress (*APSR*, 1971). His most important contribution from this early work was *The Minority Party in Congress* (1970) which examined the impact of contextual factors such as the size of the majority party and its degree of unity and the role of the president on strategies of accommodation, obstruction, or institutional maintenance (it was a useful reminder that not that long ago, the minority party in the House didn't always obstruct). Much of this work was rooted in an approach that characterized most of his research: 1) understanding the political process and institutions from the perspective of the politicians through personal interviews and archival research, and 2) examining the complex interactions between politicians and institutions in

our system of separated powers. He rejected simple explanations and theories and always searched for more nuanced understandings of our complex system.

His work on public policy, while employing this approach, also developed general frameworks, as in an article outlining a policy making process that logically flows from problem identification and representation through formulation, legitimation, implementation, and evaluation (*AJPS*, 1974). His case study of air pollution at the Clairton coke works produced his most significant work on this topic, *Clean Air: The Policies and Politics of Pollution Control* (1978). This book outlines three kinds of knowledge used in policymaking: information that helps identify the problem, knowledge that informs alternative solutions to the problem; and knowledge about society's capacity to deal with the problem.

His most recent work on the presidency produced *The Trusteeship Presidency: Jimmy Carter and the United States Congress* (1988), *The Reagan Legacy: Promise and Performance* (1988), *The Presidency in a Separated System* (2000, which won the Richard E. Neustadt Prize), *Separate But Equal Branches: Congress and the Presidency* (1995), *Passages to the Presidency: From Campaigning to Governing* (1998); *Clinton and Congress, 1993-1996: Risk, Restoration, and Reelection* (1999); and *Preparing to Be President: The Memos of Richard E. Neustadt* (2000). This work continually reminds his readers that “our is not a presidential system,” but one of separated powers.

Writing in an accessible style, Prof. Jones saw his audience as not only his political science colleagues, but the broader public and, importantly, undergraduate students. He wrote textbooks in each of the three primary areas of his research outlined above: *An Introduction to the Study of Public Policy* (1970); *The United States Congress: People, Place, and Policy* (1982); and *The American Presidency: A Very Short Introduction* (2007).

His national prominence was reflected in his service as President of the American Political Science Association (he also served as Treasurer and Vice President of the APSA) and as editor of the discipline's flagship journal, the *American Political Science Review* (from 1975-1981). He also was co-editor of *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, President of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chairman of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Social Science Research Council.

On a more personal note, when the announcement of his

death was shared with the political science department's email list, there was an outpouring of fond memories of Professor Jones. My colleague Kathy Cramer, wrote, "He welcomed all of us new professors warmly as colleagues, and with enthusiasm. He seemed to delight in interacting with everybody—grad students, staff, and faculty alike, and treated everyone with respect. This department was so fortunate to have him." Another colleague remembered him as "smart, generous, a great citizen, and a wonderful observer of politics and people." Indeed, he and his wife of 64 years, Vera, were wonderful hosts who helped make the department a welcoming and collegial place. Others recalled his great sense of humor and wit that often lightened long department meetings. Another colleague recommended Jones's last book, *A Retirement Guide for Men: Ask Chuck* (2022), for

anyone who had recently retired or was thinking about retiring, saying reading it "was like having an afternoon with Chuck." Finally, I should note that he played a central role in recruiting me to the University of Wisconsin. I was happy in my first position at Duke University but he asked me if I would be interested in applying. After having a good interview and receiving the offer, Prof. Jones sealed the deal by mailing me a block of cheddar cheese in the shape of Wisconsin! I knew then that these were colleagues I wanted to be with.

Professor Jones will be greatly missed by everyone who was fortunate enough to have been touched by his remarkable career. ■

— David T. Canon, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Roger E. Kanet

Roger Edward Kanet, professor of political science and international studies at the University of Miami, passed away in Fort Myers, Florida on January 31, 2024.

Kanet was born in Cincinnati, Ohio on September 1, 1936. Coming of age during the beginning of the Cold War, he became one of the foremost scholars on the Soviet Union and the communist bloc. Kanet was raised in Russellville, Ohio and attended St. Xavier High School. He earned a bachelor's degree in philosophy from the Berchmanskolleg in Pullach-bei-München, Germany in 1960, where he credited his interest in Soviet and Russian studies to Fathers Falk and Hegy. In 1961, he earned a bachelor's degree in arts from Xavier University and went on to earn a master's degree from Lehigh University in 1963, and a master's and PhD from Princeton University in 1965 and 1966 respectively.

That same year, Kanet began his distinguished academic career as assistant professor at the University of Kansas, where he served until 1969. Promoted to associate professor, he moved to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), serving in that position from 1973 until 1978 before being promoted to professor. During his time there, Kanet served as Director of Graduate Studies (1975-1978), Department Head (1984-1987), Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs and Director of International Programs and Studies (1989-1997).

A beloved and respected educator, Kanet was regularly included in the UIUC's "List of Excellent Teachers" from 1974 until 1995. He earned the Burlington Northern Faculty Achievement Award for outstanding teaching and research (1989), the Department of Political Science's Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching (1984), the Campus Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching (1981), and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching (1981). In addition, Kanet served as a Joint Senior Fellow at the Research Institute on Communist Affairs and Russian Institutions at Columbia University (1972-1973), as a Fellow at the American Council of Learned Societies (1972-1973, 1978), as an IREX Fellow in Hungary and Poland (1976), as a NATO Faculty Fellow (1977), and as an Associate of the UIUC's Center for Advanced Study (1981-1982).

With the collapse of communism, Kanet joined many of his fellow "Sovietologists" and quickly adapted his expertise to the rapidly changing international landscape. The once-impenetrable Soviet Union was now a cluster of 15 independent

republics that set out on varying paths towards democratization. Germany was once again reunified, and the central European nations that had fallen behind the Iron Curtain soon dismantled their communist dictatorships, replacing them with multi-party democracies and capitalist economies. Soon, Kanet became an eminent scholar on the new national and international dynamics emerging in Russia and the former communist countries in Europe. An academic transition like this one would have been difficult for many, but Kanet's expansive knowledge and experience allowed him to adjust seamlessly to the new realities in the world.

A prolific author, Kanet was the author of several books, including *Russia, Re-Emerging Great Power* (2007), *The New Security Environment: The Impact on Russia, Central and Eastern Europe* (2005), *Resolving Regional Conflicts* (1998), *Post-Communist States in the World Community* (1998), *The Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation* (1997), *The Soviet Union and the Developing Nations* (1974), and *The Behavioral Revolution and Communist Studies* (1971). In addition, he was the editor and co-editor of 19 books, including *From Superpower to Besieged Global Power: Restoring World Order after the Failure of the Bush Doctrine* (2008), *Coping with Conflict after the Cold War* (1996), *Soviet Foreign Policy in Transition* (1992), *The Cold War as Cooperation* (1991), and *Limits of Soviet Power in the Developing World* (1989). In addition, he was the author of over 175 articles published in scholarly journals or books.

Although years later he would fondly recall his years at Urbana-Champaign, in 1997, Kanet made his way from icy Illinois to sunny South Florida, serving as professor of international studies at the University of Miami (UM) in Coral Gables, Florida. From 1997 until 2000, he served as dean of UM's School of International Studies.

Kanet was a member of the American Association of the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the International Studies Association, where he served as chair of the American-Soviet Relations section (1990-1992), and the International Council for Central and Eastern European Studies, where he was the program chair for the First World Congress and member of the program committee of the Second, and Seventh World Congresses.

During a career spanning six decades, Kanet oversaw 41 successful PhD dissertations through 2019 and served on another 23 committees. He was beloved by his colleagues and students and was known for his humility, humor, sharp wit, and jovial demeanor.

Kanet is survived by Joan Alice Edwards, his wife of 60