

to take a position in the University of Oregon's department of political science, then ranked among the top departments nationwide.

Fizszman taught undergraduate and graduate students. He edited three editions of *The American Political Arena* (Little, Brown), an important collection of political science writings, which moved undergraduate political science courses away from the traditional focus on civics and formal political institutions to a focus on the various forces, including informal social and cultural forces, which lead to political action and results.

His primary focus, however, was on the communist political systems of Eastern Europe. He had a deep understanding of the history of the region, the political infighting among various political and social groups, and the cultural background of the peoples of the area. He focused on areas of human activities that were traditionally viewed as nonpolitical but that are politically relevant inasmuch as they have an immediate bearing on people's attitudes, perceptions, social values, and styles.

Although East Europeans tend to relate politics to most social and public activities, the communist regimes of the 1950s and 1960s allowed easier access to traditionally nonpolitical areas of the society and Fizszman took advantage of this during extensive research trips in Czechoslovakia and Poland, where he lived with his family for much of 1965 and 1966. He talked with educators, musicians, writers and others who were not formal political figures. He was the first U.S. citizen permitted to do field research of this type in an East European country during the Iron Curtain period, and he report much of his research in *Revolution and Tradition in People's Poland* (Princeton University Press, 1972).

Fizszman was eventually expelled from Poland by the Polish government in the summer of 1966 and was not permitted to return until 1982. He did, however, maintain close contacts and helped many key persons active in the major democratic upheavals in Poland during 1968 and the transition period that

followed, which led to the end in late 1970 of the regime of Wladyslaw Gomulka, who had dominated the Polish political scene since October 1956. A generation of intellectuals in Poland dedicated to forging democracies while destructing long term dictatorships viewed Fizszman as an important spokesman for truth and integrity. He understood that his writings, while the product of solid academic research, were also a form of political action that could and did influence people and policies in ways that contributed to fundamental political change.

Fizszman returned to Czechoslovakia during the Prague Spring of 1968, leaving just before the Soviet invasion, and he lived and worked with his family in Yugoslavia during much of 1973 and 1974.

In the United States, Fizszman was active in many social causes. He was one of the first professors at Oregon to openly and actively oppose U.S. participation in the Vietnam War and was a prime organizer of one of the first nationwide campus sit-ins.

Fizszman was a colorful and powerful character who could both captivate and exasperate students and colleagues with his stories, strong opinions, and unswerving insight. He was known as a man of sharp intelligence, a true intellectual who understood how history and culture shaped the major political events of his time. Throughout his life and despite great distance, he maintained a close circle of friends from his prewar years in Poland, with whom he visited and corresponded regularly. He was witty, sometimes biting so, and had a well-developed and fearless sense of irony and humor. He understood the theoretical underpinnings of various political movements but also recognized that dogma and narrow specializations are injurious to truthful understanding. He was practical. He was a man of integrity who could be harsh if he felt someone compromised his or her political integrity, but was never unforgiving personally. He loved literature, especially the writing of East European authors who placed their characters, however subtly, within a political context. He loved music and intelligent conversation.

Fizszman contributed documents and other items to the Flight and Rescue exhibition, which opened at The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, in May, to tell the story of the 2200 Polish Jews who escaped Nazi destruction by going east via Japan with the help of Sugihara and the Dutch diplomat Jan Zwartendijk.

Fizszman is survived by his wife of 49 years, Rachele Noto Fizszman; two daughters, Gale Fizszman and Sula Fizszman; and two granddaughters.

Rachele Noto Fizszman

## Leigh Edmund Grosenick

Leigh Edmund Grosenick, professor of political science and public administration at Virginia Commonwealth University, passed away on December 27, 1999, after a long and valiant struggle with leukemia. He was born on March 24, 1935, in Alexandria, Minnesota, and was a graduate of its public schools. Leigh completed his formal education by attending the University of Minnesota, where he earned a B.A. in political science in 1960, an M.A. in public administration in 1965, and a Ph.D. in political science in 1968.

Leigh led a very long and distinguished career in academe and the larger public sector. He served as the research director of the League of Minnesota Municipalities from 1965 to 1968, then accepted an appointment, as assistant professor, to the department of government and foreign affairs at the University of Virginia. In 1973, Leigh became director of state-federal relations for the State of Minnesota.

Leigh spent the majority of his academic career at Virginia Commonwealth University, where he served as the chair of the department of public administration from 1975 to 1981, and again from 1991 to 1994. He was the founding director of the Master of Public Administration Program in 1975, and he established the Doctor of Public Administration Program in 1981. He served with enormous dedication and distinction on a number of im-

portant departmental, college, and university committees.

Leigh played a highly visible and major role in the public administration community, and was a very active member of a number of professional organizations. He belonged to the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) for almost 40 years and served on the association's national council from 1982 to 1985. He was also a member of the Minnesota chapter of ASPA from 1964 to 1968 and, again from 1973 to 1975, as well as a founding member of ASPA's Virginia chapter, which he served as secretary-treasurer (1969-70) and president (1980-81). In addition, Leigh served the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration in several capacities, most notably as national conference program chair in 1977. He was also a member of the National Assistance Management Association, Council on Governmental Ethics Laws, International City Management Association (1975-82), and the American Political Science Association (1965-73).

I personally became acquainted with Leigh in the mid-1970s, when he joined the VCU faculty. I was immediately impressed by his keen mind, dedication, strong commitment to professionalism, personal integrity, and wry, sharp sense of humor. In those, admittedly, somewhat distant years, I was already convinced that the university had wisely secured the talents of an individual who would strongly advance the study, art, and practice of public administration not only at the university, but throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Leigh was always a fine departmental and university citizen, whose professional attitudes and behavior were largely shaped by the greater, or common, interest. For example, when the departments of political science and public administration were merged at VCU in 1995, Leigh played a major facilitating role in ensuring the success of the merger. Further, when I assumed the position of department chair in July 1998, Leigh immediately extended to me his warm congratulations, sup-

port, and wise counsel, the latter which I solicited many times.

Leigh truly enjoyed teaching, and was highly sought after and respected by the students. In this regard, I will always fondly recall a truly memorable experience I had with him during the spring semester of 1999. Leigh invited me to deliver a guest lecture on small-town governments and politics to students enrolled in a VCU-sponsored course conducted at Longwood College, a small college located about an hour south of our home campus. As we traveled to Longwood, we reflected on developments in public administration and political science over the last three decades. In a sense, our conversation constituted a journey through our somewhat similar professional careers. After the class, Leigh and I joined the students for dinner in a restaurant near the school. At this event, Leigh's legendary strong and natural rapport with students, and their equally strong love and respect for him, was once again immediately evident, as they earnestly pleaded with me to allow Leigh to teach another course at Longwood.

As a professional, Leigh had a "foot" and interest in both public administration and political science, but always considered himself principally a member of the public administration community. Nevertheless, through his extensive participation in conferences and numerous published papers, Leigh made an enormous and valuable intellectual contribution to both disciplines.

In his earliest articles, Leigh considered intergovernmental relations. Later on, he pursued a scholarly interest in professional ethics in the public sector. His articles appeared in *Public Administration Review*, *Public Administration Quarterly*, *Minnesota Municipalities*, and *Virginia Town and City*. Leigh also contributed chapters to several books.

Leigh received several awards throughout his career, including a leadership award from the National Association of Towns and Townships (1982), a faculty fellowship from the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (1971-72), and a re-

search fellowship (1964-66) and assistantship (1962-64) from the Municipal Research Bureau of the University of Minnesota.

Leigh was not only a stellar professional colleague, but also a truly warm and compassionate human being. All of his colleagues at VCU will truly miss his presence. He will also be sorely missed by a large number of individuals working in the larger public sector in the Commonwealth. Nevertheless, Leigh has left behind for us a splendid model for living a full and rewarding life.

Leigh is survived by his wife, Elizabeth Lowry Andrews; a daughter, Evelyn Anna; and a son, Christopher Leigh.

In appreciation of Leigh's splendid efforts to advance the study, art, and practice of public administration in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the General Assembly passed a resolution noting his passing and bestowing upon him its grateful appreciation.

Nelson Wikstrom  
*Virginia Commonwealth University*

## L. Kent Kimball

L. (Lorenzo) Kent Kimball, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, University of Utah, died June 10, 1999. Born June 16, 1922, he was married and the father of two sons.

His service as an academician was preceded by a military career of 21 years, from 1941 to 1962. He served as a hospital administrator and medical services staff officer in the U.S. Air Force, and spent 12 years in the Strategic Air Command. His Air Force career involved assignments at nine different posts, and he retired with the rank of Lt. Colonel.

At the University of Utah, he obtained a B.A. degree (1962) and a Ph.D. (1968) in political science. He became a faculty member there in 1967, serving in the political science department until his retirement as a professor emeritus in 1987. His fields were international politics, American foreign policy, and the politics and culture of the Middle East.

Professor Kimball served the department and the university effectively in a variety of significant ca-