

Greek political thought and the ideas of the American Founding. Graduate and advanced students were particularly responsive to him. One of his most satisfying academic experiences was to serve as the first Director of the department's Honors Tutorial Program, designed for unusually talented students.

Anyone who encountered Alan was struck by his energy, vitality and enthusiasm for living. Whether expounding the ideas of the constitutional fathers, cheering the Indians, or upholding the virtues of Plato, his enthusiasm never faltered. In his long battle against Hodgkins disease, complicated in his last years by the effects of a strike, hope and the will to live never deserted him. His determined spirit and steadfast courage touched all who knew him.

An Alan Aichinger Memorial Scholarship Fund has been established to honor the memory of Alan. Friends who wish to contribute should address: The Alan Aichinger Memorial Scholarship Fund, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701.

William H. Elsbree
Ohio University

James E. Dornan, Jr.

Dr. James E. Dornan, Jr., 41, Chairman of the Department of Politics at the Catholic University of America, Associate Professor of Politics and Senior Political Scientist at SRI International, died on January 25, 1979, in an automobile accident.

James Dornan was a recognized authority on foreign relations, military strategy and Asian affairs. His energy was awesome. Although he had heavy administrative responsibilities, was much in demand as a speaker, lecturer and advisor and often had to travel inside and outside the United States, he was the author of some 60 articles and monographs. He edited two recently published books, *U.S. National Security Policy in the Decade Ahead* and *The U.S. War Machine*, and also edited a forthcoming volume, *The Chinese War Machine*. Other studies were classified as secret. His writings covered broad areas of international politics and foreign policy. He wrote on subjects ranging from the moral foundations of American foreign policy to the technical requirements of an effective nuclear strategy. A central theme in his work was the tension between "realism and "idealism" in the American approach to foreign affairs. Dornan himself was a realist in his understanding of the imperatives of power politics in a highly competitive world; yet he recognized that there must be a moral purpose to American foreign policy consistent with the ideals on which this country was founded. He believed that what he defined as a persistent "gap between dream and design" in U.S. foreign policy should be closed as much as possible. American economic and military power had to be linked to American political and moral purpose, if U.S. foreign policy was to be supported at home and successful abroad.

James Dornan believed that the strategic position of the U.S. and the West was becoming increasingly precarious. The Soviet-American military balance appeared to be shifting in favor of the USSR, which he saw as America's implacable geo-political and ideological opponent. The fact that many Americans could not or would not acknowledge this was for him a source of deep concern and disappointment. The U.S., he believed, must rid itself of wishful thinking and find a new strength of will, or it would lose the ability and the allies necessary to safeguard those principles of freedom and self-determination so important to American society and the Western world.

On the faculty of Catholic University since 1967, James Dornan assumed the Chairmanship of the Department of Politics in 1973. Under his leadership a major effort was made to develop the Department into a leading institution of political science. He brought in a number of outstanding young scholars and teachers. The Department's National reputation for scholarship and teaching was evidenced by a marked increase in the number of first-rate students applying for graduate study in the Department. It also became the second largest undergraduate department in the School of Arts and Sciences. James Dornan was a major figure in the academic leadership of the University. He was Chairman of the University's Academic Senate for an unheard of two terms. He was proud of what he had accomplished and had every right to be.

As a teacher, James Dornan injected a sense of excitement into the classroom. He was an excellent lecturer who soon made it clear that he had a thorough mastery of his subject. He had the ability to awaken intense interest in U.S. foreign policy, military strategy and American political thought in his students. He was as comfortable with technical matters, such as the processes of nuclear fission and fusion, as he was with theoretical issues, such as the long-range purposes of U.S. foreign policy. His teaching technique was extremely effective—he called on students to discuss assigned material in depth and could quickly expose the extent of their class preparation. Classes with James Dornan were invariably highly stimulating and thought-provoking. While he required hard work of his students, and did not give A's easily, he demanded no less of himself. He was widely loved and respected by his students, not only for his knowledge but also for his personal qualities. He had rare intellectual enthusiasm, a sense of enjoyment in and dedication to his work. There was also his willingness to help others with problems, both personal and professional.

James Dornan cared deeply about his family. In the midst of an ever more demanding and sometimes hectic professional life, he remained a very devoted husband and father.

Jim's life was imbued with energy and vitality. He lived his life as if every day were St. Patrick's Day. After hours Jim could make all of us feel as if we were Irish too. He could find humor in anything. He could laugh and make

others laugh in almost any circumstances. Despite his firmly held convictions, Jim was never without his lighter side in political debate. One could fight with him about political philosophy or public policy, but it was difficult even for his opponents not to like him—his irrepressible wit and humor, his unceasing vitality, and his sense of joy.

James E. Dornan, Jr. made a lasting mark on individuals and institutions far outside of his Department and University. His contributions will be long recognized. He will be sorely missed by friends, colleagues, and students.

Claes G. Ryn
The Catholic University of America

Russell Humke Fitzgibbon

Russell Humke Fitzgibbon, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and for years the most influential figure in Latin American political studies in the United States, died on January 8, 1979, at Sun City, Arizona. He is survived by his wife, Irene, a daughter, Katherine, Mrs. John C. Lilly, and a son, Alan.

Russell was born June 20, 1902, in Columbus, Indiana, where his father was superintendent of schools. His undergraduate education was at Hanover College, a Presbyterian institution founded in 1827. Following his graduation in 1924, he remained to serve on the Hanover faculty for the next 12 years, taking leaves of absence to secure his M.A. at Indiana University and his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin. He was influenced to enter the Latin American field by his professor at Indiana who suggested the subject of United States relations with Cuba for his M.A. thesis. He continued to work on this subject for his doctoral dissertation, and his first book, *Cuba and the United States*, was published in 1935.

This is the circumstance that led Russell to say often that he became a Latin Americanist "by accident." His pioneering studies in the then undeveloped Latin American field earned him an appointment at UCLA in 1936, where he remained until 1964. At UCLA he trained an entire "family" of distinguished scholars, turning out doctoral students who themselves produced another generation of outstanding Latin Americanists. He was the founding director of the UCLA Center for Latin American Studies, and he pioneered in making basic documentation about Latin American politics and government widely available in English. His compilation and translation of all the constitutions of the Western Hemisphere, published in 1948, has become a basic reference tool. His repeated application of social science methodology to Latin American Politics in his recurring studies, "Measurement of Latin American Political Change," published at five-year intervals from 1950 to 1970, reassured young scholars that behavioral statistical approaches could coexist with traditional analysis of institutions.

Fitzgibbon's other publications, as author, co-author, or editor, included *Outline of Latin American History*, *The Civilization of the Americas*, *Latin America: Past and Present*, and *Uruguay: Portrait of a Democracy*. He had underway a revised edition of *Latin America*, which is being completed by his son Alan and a former student, Julio Fernandez. In addition, Russell played editorial or advisory roles for the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, *Inter-American Economic Affairs*, *Hispanic American Report*, and the *American Political Science Review*.

Russell received many grants and awards—Del Amo, Doherty, Fulbright, and Social Science Research Council. During World War II he was a senior political analyst in the State Department's Office of Inter-American Affairs. He served the Organization of American States as a member of the OAS group officially observing the presidential election of 1962 in the Dominican Republic. He was president of the Western Political Science Association in 1956-57.

Russell took an active part in the administration of the University of California, serving as academic assistant to both Presidents Kerr and Hitch. His many roles in the Academic Senate, including chairmanship of the Southern Section, the Academic Council, and the statewide Budget Committee, culminated in his perceptive authorship of its descriptive history, *The Academic Senate of the University of California* (1968). He played a leading part in developing the Political Science Department at UCLA and served as its chairman for two separate terms.

Russell transferred to the Political Science Department at the University of California, Santa Barbara, in 1964, where he again attracted students to the Latin American field. With his knowledge of university administration, he was one of the drafters of the reorganization of the Santa Barbara Senate into a representative legislature. He reached retirement age in 1969, but was recalled by the University of California, Santa Barbara, for two additional years. In 1972 he and his wife moved to Arizona, where he continued for a time to offer graduate seminars at Arizona State University. He presented his extensive collection of political campaign posters, gathered during his many South American trips, to Arizona State.

Russell was not a narrow specialist. He edited the writings of William Allen White in a volume entitled *Forty Years on Main Street*. At the time of his death he had completed a book on Agatha Christie. Russell was a calm and modest, but determined, person, with a fount of dry humor behind his serious mask that brightened the lives of his many friends. His legacy is an important subfield of our discipline, which he developed with his own writing and the students he inspired. As teacher, scholar, and friend he was indeed "a man for all seasons."

Dean E. McHenry
University of California, Santa Cruz, Emeritus

C. Herman Pritchett
Henry A. Turner
University of California, Santa Barbara