

World, 1913–1921, ed. Link, 1982) Johnston carefully explored the truly important and enduring questions about international politics. These writings delve into such issues as the nature of man and of politics, the relationship between self-interest and the common good, the balance between justice and order, the cultural and historical roots of state behavior, the historic struggle in the modern state system between the preservation of state independence and the drive for hegemony, and the bases of durable peace among nations. Drawing from a strong background in American studies in such writings as “Little America—Big America” (*Yale Review* Fall 1968) and “Security and American Diplomacy” (in *America’s World Role in the Seventies*, ed. Said, 1970), Johnston set out the defining ideas and experiences which shaped America’s political culture and set this country apart from all others. His more particular analyses, such as “Franklin Roosevelt and the Wartime Strategy for Peace” (in *Traditions and Values: American Diplomacy, 1865–1945*, ed. Graebner, 1985), and “The Reagan Revolution and German Democracy” (in *Shepherd of Democracy?* ed. Hodge & Nolan, 1992) are carefully set within a broad and illuminating historical and philosophical context. While Johnston regarded the collapse of the Soviet Union and of the ideological threat of communism as a tremendous victory for the United States, he looked at recent trends in American foreign policy with grave concern as, for example, in “Ancient Blood Feuds Underlie Bosnia Issue” (*Richmond Times-Dispatch* March 10, 1996). He believed that the United States, lacking a moral and cultural compass, was dangerously adrift in the post-Cold War world.

For a great many students and colleagues, the “UVA experience” has been immeasurably diminished by Johnston’s premature retirement and untimely death. Although we deeply mourn his passing, we take comfort from the fact that he remains “accessible”—both to us and to new generations of students—through his scholarship. The personal integrity of the man is manifest in the steady judgment and fierce independence of mind

that he brought to analysis of political issues. It is especially fitting that he spent most of his career teaching at Thomas Jefferson’s university; Johnston was renowned for his commitment to the search for truth irrespective of the personal or political consequences, his devotion to the United States and the Jeffersonian principles of human freedom and individual liberty upon which it was founded, and his “eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man.” He once noted that the Reagan administration achieved many of its foreign policy successes, such as the INF Treaty, not by accommodating the conventional wisdom on arms control but by firmly resisting very heavy political, diplomatic, and media pressures for the sake of achieving a durable and worthwhile agreement. Johnston followed a broadly similar approach in his scholarship; such writings as “Radical Revisionism and the Disintegration of the American Foreign Policy Consensus” (*Orbis*, Spring 1976) and “The Containment of John Gaddis” (*The National Interest*, Winter 1986/87), among a great many others, clearly show that Johnston never trimmed his judgments to bring them into accord with the conventional wisdom of the academy. And because he never sought to be “in fashion” at the expense of the pursuit of truth, his scholarship will never be out of fashion either. Built on the firmest of foundations, Whittle Johnston’s scholarship will continue to draw attention, admiration and respect for as long as serious students are engaged in the study of American foreign policy and international politics.

Whittle Johnston often described his family as “the greatest of blessings given to me.” He is survived by Martha Stickney Johnston, his beloved wife and devoted companion of 40 years. “Without Martha”, he always insisted, “nothing would have been possible.” Johnston is also survived by his daughter Caithness and her husband Russell, his daughter Ruth and her husband Brandt, his son Stafford and his wife Susan and their three children. He is also survived by his brother James and his family. His many friends at UVA and around the country miss him

deeply and send their condolences to the Johnston family.

David C. Jordan
Jonathan G. Rice
Robert F. Turner
Michael F. Cairo
University of Virginia

Christina K. Smith
Huntington College

Charles H. Kunsman

Charles H. Kunsman, Jr., Professor Emeritus of Political Science at San Jose State University, passed away this past summer.

Kunsman was born in the District of Columbia in 1924. He was a triple graduate of the University of California, Berkeley, receiving his bachelor’s degree in 1949, a master’s in 1955 and his Ph.D in 1963. He served in the Army Air Corp from 1943 to 1946.

Kunsman taught at the University of Nevada, Reno, and served for several sessions as an assistant clerk and researcher of the California State Assembly before his appointment at SJSU in 1961. He retired in early 1996. His courses were mainly in the field of comparative governments, such as the politics and government of Canada and Scandinavia.

Kunsman’s intellectual interest in these subjects never flagged. He continued to research and write papers for scholarly conferences and to travel to observe electoral politics elsewhere. He recently returned from such a visit to British Columbia much excited by a close election campaign. Kunsman was also renowned as a jovial host and for his extensive knowledge of the pubs of Canada and England.

A past president of the Northern California Political Science Association, Kunsman was also a member of several professional organizations and the Saratoga Men’s Club.

Theodore Norton
San Jose State University

Sam Postbrief

Sam Postbrief died on October 17, 1996, at the age of 49. He was riding his bike late that night near his home in Scituate, Massachusetts,

when he was struck by hit-and-run driver.

Sam Postbrief will be remembered by his many friends as an outgoing person of many talents. His intellectual interests ranged widely, from normative and formal political theory to public administration to ethics and foreign policy. Since 1994, he was Assistant Professor of Social Science in the John Hazen White School of Arts and Sciences at Johnson and Wales University, Providence, Rhode Island. He arrived at Johnson and Wales as a faculty member in its College of Culinary Arts in 1993.

Sam started his professional life in political science. He received his Bachelor of Arts in political science from Brooklyn College in 1969 and went on to graduate work at Indiana University. Sam received his Ph.D. from Indiana in 1975, writing his dissertation on John Rawls's theory of justice. While still in graduate school, he published an article in the *British Journal of Political Science*.

In 1975, Sam took a position as Assistant Professor of Government and Politics at the University of Maryland—College Park. He quickly became known as the department's Renaissance Man, becoming a mentor to both undergraduate and graduate students across a wide variety of fields. He was more than a simple intellectual force. He became the department's spirit, showing students and colleagues the fine arts of photography and cuisine. Sam organized departmental dinners at Washington's finest restaurants, giving him the opportunity to learn about cooking and to meet some of the most important chefs in the country.

It was no surprise to many that Sam ultimately moved on to become a highly respected chef himself (after a brief career as a professional photographer after he left Maryland). He was self-taught and started small (at a Washington, D.C. branch of the *Vie de France* chain). He moved on to greater things. He became a chef de partie at the Windows Restaurant in Rosslyn, Virginia and moved on to become sous chef and executive sous chef at such well-known restaurants in New York City as the Rainbow Room, the Casual Quilted Giraffe, the Princeton Club

of New York, and The China Grill. In 1993, he shifted from the kitchen to the classroom and the next year he returned to social science, teaching courses on food and culture.

Sam Postbrief will be remembered for his wide ranging interests, his mastery of many fields, and his ebullient personality and sense of humor. He was working on a primer for chefs on the international language of kitchen insults. He was also writing, with his wife Wendy Gordon, a Professor of Law at Boston University, an essay on the concept of ownership.

For many at Maryland and at Johnson and Wales, and for his many friends throughout academia and the world of cuisine, Sam Postbrief was always a source of wit and warmth.

Eric M. Uslaner
University of Maryland

Dankwart A. Rustow

Dankwart A. Rustow died in New York on August 3, 1996 at the age of 71 from non-Hodgkins lymphoma. He had retired in June 1995 from the City University of New York where he had served as Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology for 25 years at its Graduate School and University Center and at Brooklyn College. One of the world's foremost productive and innovative scholars in the field of comparative and international politics, Dan Rustow served as vice president of the American Political Science Association in 1973–1974 and of the Middle East Studies Association of North America in 1969–1970. In 1972–1973, he was chairman of the Caucus for a New Political Science. He was a founder and subsequently editor-in-chief of the journal *Comparative Politics*.

Most renowned for his work in comparative politics with a special emphasis on modernization and democracy, Dan Rustow's interests were not delimited by field, area or discipline. Poet, cartographer, and linguist (he was fluent in French, German, Italian, Swedish and Turkish), Rustow was a complete political and social scientist as evidenced by his very broad writings and the very

incisive interdisciplinary seminar, "History and Philosophy of Social Science" which he taught for many years at the City University Graduate School. At CUNY, Rustow organized and chaired *The Energy Forum*, a monthly colloquium of international experts on petroleum and other energy resources. Prior to coming to CUNY, Rustow taught at Princeton, where he was a founding member of its program in Near East Studies and at Columbia, where he was professor of "international social forces." Rustow attracted the finest graduate students. The long and distinguished list of those whom he mentored through their doctoral studies is tribute to his challenging intellect and high scholarly standards.

Born in Berlin in 1924, Rustow joined his father, Alexander Rüstow in Istanbul in 1940. The elder Rüstow, an eminent professor of sociology who had opposed Nazism's coming to power, went into exile in Turkey in 1933. In Turkey, Dankwart Rustow embarked on his brilliant academic career at the Lycee de Galatasaray and the University of Istanbul. Emigrating to the United States, Rustow completed his undergraduate training at Queens College (CUNY) in 1947, where he majored in political science, graduated *summa cum laude* and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Rustow received his Ph.D., again *summa cum laude*, from Yale University in 1951. His dissertation, *A Study of Parties and Cabinet Government in Sweden*, became the basis of his first book, *The Politics of Compromise: Parties and Cabinet Government in Sweden*, Princeton University Press, 1955.

Dankwart Rustow was part of the team of political scientists assembled by the Social Science Research Council in the mid 1950's and headed by Gabriel Almond that produced the ground-breaking studies of the political development process. He contributed the section on the "Near East" to *The Politics of Developing Areas* (1960) edited by Almond and James Coleman and was co-author with Robert E. Ward of the volume *Political Modernization in Japan and Turkey* (1964). After spending two years (1961–63) on the staff of the Brookings Institution, he