

Ronald Inglehart, department of political science, University of Michigan, has received the Worcester Prize for the most outstanding article in the *International Journal of Public Opinion Research* for "The Rise of Postmaterialistic Values and Changing Religious Orientations, Gender Roles and Sexual Norms," (co-authored with David Appel).

Michael S. Lewis-Beck, political science, University of Iowa, received the Quincy Wright Award from the International Studies Association for his book *Economics and Elections: The Major Western Democracies*.

James M. Lindsay, political science, University of Iowa, has been awarded a Pew Faculty Fellowship in International Affairs.

Colette G. Mazzucelli, Georgetown University, is a 1990-91 Fulbright Fellow to Paris, France, where she will begin doctoral research on the policies of the French Socialists and the German Social Democrats towards Eastern Europe in the 1980s. Mazzucelli is also the recipient of a Jean Monnet Dissertation Fellowship for German language studies and dissertation research during the summers 1990 and 1991.

Emile A. Nakhleh, chair of department of government and international studies, Mount Saint Mary's, has been selected as the college's first holder of the John L. Morrison Professorship in International Studies. The professorship was endowed for the purpose of honoring a dedicated teacher and scholar.

Eric J. Novotny, vice president, international marketing and business development, COMSAT systems division, was selected to receive the 1990 University Faculty Award for Outstanding Teaching (Adjunct) at The American University.

Lucian W. Pye, Ford International professor of political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was awarded the institute's Graduate Student Council Teaching Award. This award is given each year to one professor in each department for excellence in teaching, particularly with respect to teaching and interaction with graduate students.

Alfredo Rehren, University of Chile, has been awarded a 1990-91 research fellowship by the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University for "Executive Leadership and the Redemocratization of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay."

Wayne G. Reilly, professor of political science, Hollins College, has been selected as the first recipient of the Marion Salinger Award by The Southeast Council for Canadian Studies in recognition of outstanding and important contributions to Canadian Studies.

Charles F. Sabel, professor of political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was awarded the Ford International Professor chair.

Kim Scheppele, department of political science, University of Michigan, has received the Class of 1923 Teaching Award for her excellence in undergraduate teaching. She also received the university's Faculty Recognition Award for 1989-90. Scheppele received "Special Recognition" in the Distinguished Scholarship Competition of the American Sociological Association for her book *Legal Secrets*. She was also granted tenure effective fall 1990.

John N. Short, University of Arkansas at Monticello, was awarded the campus Alpha Chi honor society



Wayne Reilly

1990 Teacher of the Year award for overall excellence and achievement in teaching, professional activities, and contributions to the campus.

Kurt Steiner, Professor Emeritus of Political Science, Stanford University, was awarded an honorary Doctorate of the Social and Economic Sciences by the Academic Senate of the University of Vienna for his contribution to the field of comparative politics.

Charles Stewart III, associate professor of political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been selected to be the next holder of the Cecil and Ida Green Career Development Professorship for a two-year term.

Paul P. Van Riper, professor emeritus of political science, Texas A&M University, is the recipient of the 1989-90 Dwight Waldo Award of the American Society of Public Administration for outstanding contributions to the literature and leadership of public administration through an extended career.

Harold Wolman, department of political science, Wayne State University, has received a Charles Gershenson Distinguished Faculty Fellowship for 1990-1992.

In Memorium

Marver and Sheva Bernstein

Editor's Note: Marver H. Bernstein and his wife Sheva perished in a fire at the Heliopolis Sheraton Hotel, near Cairo, Egypt, on March 2, 1990. The Bernsteins were preparing to join a Smithsonian group tour of the Red Sea, having just completed a 10-day stay in Israel where they maintained an apartment.

Born in 1919 in Mankato, Minnesota, Marver Bernstein graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Wisconsin, and earned a Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1948. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Bureau of the Budget. After the war, he taught at Princeton University and became the founding dean of its Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, 1964-69. Bernstein was president of

Brandeis University from 1972-83. Thereafter, and until his death, he served Georgetown University as a University Professor and advisor to the president.

His work in the areas of regulation, personnel and administration was pathbreaking and continues to influence scholars and students alike. Bernstein contributed his talents to a variety of professional, civic, and religious organizations, including the National Academy of Public Administration, the Massachusetts State Ethics Commission, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, and American Professors for Peace in the Middle East.

In addition, Marver Bernstein served the American Political Science Association as annual meeting program chairman in 1958, council member in 1955-56, and trust and development committee member in 1981-83. His most significant contribution was as chairman of the Committee on Professional Standards and Responsibilities. The report of that committee in 1968, "Ethical Problems of Academic Political Scientists," still guides the profession.

It is difficult to think of a world without Marver and Sheva. We had some preparation in 1972, when after 25 years at Princeton and after serving as the first Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School, they left for the presidency at Brandeis. Our lives were emptier, but we knew theirs were fuller. And we could still see them from time to time. Then, since 1983, after their retirement from Brandeis and while Marver taught at Georgetown, we had more of them—and, more important, they had a life that, if not leisurely, was freer from pressure than it had been since they first worked in Washington during World War II. Among the few consolations we can have in their tragic deaths is that, as in 47 years of life, they were together.

Together. Marver and Sheva. It was a package deal. Friendship with one brought the bonus of fiercely loyal friendship with the other. Indeed, they were so close it was at times difficult to tell the exact division of labor between them. Even in Marver's scholarship, one could

glimpse Sheva's shadow. She read his manuscripts and offered editorial suggestions. And she quickly learned how to avoid the inevitable clashes between author and editor: She would put her comments in writing and refuse to discuss them. They were there for Marver to take, modify, or reject. Wisely he took much more than he rejected.

In 1961 Marver invited me to join in co-authoring a textbook, and we went through six editions together. That much collaboration entailed a great deal of arguing and bargaining. On occasion, as he and I sat in their living room and "discussed" changes in each other's manuscripts, I would make a suggestion that would cause Sheva's eyes to light up. She would never say a word, but I knew that on that point I had an ally.

Among the most successful aspects of Marver's chairmanship of the department of politics and deanship of the Woodrow Wilson School was the sense of community that he and Sheva generated. On all important issues, whether in the department or the Woodrow Wilson School, Marver consulted with colleagues—not only with senior faculty who had a legal right to be heard but also with junior faculty. He sought wisdom; and, being ironical by nature, he also sought consensus. Marion Levy, for several decades Marver's colleague, once described him as the ideal conservative. If you presented a novel idea to him, he would first think of all the reasons against it. Then, if a few weeks later, you brought it up again, he would also provide lots of good reasons for it. In sum, he listened. He made up his own mind, but he listened first.

In the Woodrow Wilson School, Marver presided over the difficult task of transforming a small master's program into a large school of public service. There were few models to follow. Indeed, *his* policies were to form models for other institutions. He wanted a program in which students were to take courses in different disciplines; furthermore, he insisted that some of these courses themselves be interdisciplinary, taught not by one faculty member but by several with different perspectives and intellectual roots. Among the first of these was a course taught

jointly by Marion Levy, a sociologist, Gardner Patterson, an economist, and Harold Sprout, a political scientist. This was the sort of decision that came naturally to Marver. His own life was interdisciplinary. Sheva was, after all, an economist.

For some years, Marver himself ran one of these courses, "In Quest of the Public Interest." I once taught it with him. In one sense it was a joy, as working with Marver always was. In another sense, it was a burden: Marver, who was without intellectual pretension, was really a very learned man. He had read everything on any topic, and what was worse, if you were teaching with him, he remembered it all. The reading lists were enormous. I gained a tremendous amount of understanding, as did the students, though we all staggered under the weight of the bibliographies.

Sheva's role in the department and the school was to build community through the warmth of her house—and her personality. As soon as one passed the Mezuzah on their doorpost and entered their home, whether in Ferris-Thompson or McCosh Circle, one felt warmth and welcome. Food and drink were always available, but more important was sympathetic understanding of a problem or delight in a victory. They shared both with equal readiness. You knew they felt your pain or rejoiced in your happiness.

When one entered their home, one was also invariably treated to a sense of order and organization that far exceeded anything most of us were accustomed to. Indeed, Marver kept an index of where things were located in the house, and, when he had spare time, he would rearrange Sheva's purse, a deed which a less understanding woman would have rewarded with cruel and unusual punishments too horrible for a mere male to imagine. Occasionally, when Marver had been playing the piano—something he did superbly, but usually only for himself and Sheva—the keyboard might be open, or in the den a large, almost completed, jig-saw puzzle might be taking up a table, or, in the days when Marver smoked, a pipe might be in an ash tray (a clean ash tray, I should add).

But other stray items, even dust kitties, were not allowed. The only exceptions were friends. Stray friends abounded and were always welcome.

Organization was also one of the hallmarks of Marver's administration as well as scholarship. He had a marvelous knack for understanding complex issues and presenting them with wonderful clarity. Sometimes, these presentations went on at great length; that length was a function of his equally marvelous integrity: He insisted on fairly presenting all sides of an issue, even when he passionately believed in the rightness of one side. He had a sense not only of substantive justice, but also of procedural justice.

Back in the late 1960s, when the campus was in ferment over the war in Vietnam, Vice President Hubert Humphrey was scheduled to speak at the Woodrow Wilson School. Realizing that the organization of radical students, the SDS, would try to stage demonstrations against Humphrey, Marver called some of them in to work out arrangements so that they might be heard without preventing others from hearing Humphrey. The ensuing negotiations troubled Marver; for, like many groups which tend toward anarchy, the SDS had no clearly defined leadership, and no one could speak for it. After one frustrating encounter, Marver looked out his office window at the plaza and bubbling fountain down below and said wistfully: "When I was a student at Wisconsin, I was an activist, too; but we were *organized*." You can bet they were.

Marver and Sheva were leaders in Hadassah, B'Nai B'rith, and other Jewish organizations, but they did not wear their religion on their sleeves—only in their hearts. They were living examples of the Torah's commands to love our neighbors and to be hospitable to strangers.

One could comment at length about Marver's scholarship, his book-length analyses *Regulating Business by Independent Commission* (Princeton University Press, 1955); *The Politics of Israel: The First Decade of Statehood* (Princeton University Press, 1957); *The Job of the Federal Executive* (Brookings, 1958); his study for the American Political Science Association on

ethics and conflict of interest; and his editorship of Volume 400 of *The Annals: The Government as Regulator* (1972). One could also talk more about Sheva's help in these and other publications; or the work of both of them for the community. But I don't remember them as learned scholars or skilled executives or community leaders, but as my children's "Aunt" Sheva and "Uncle" Marver, and as my wife's and my own dear friends.

Walter F. Murphy
Princeton, NJ

Anne Meyers Cohler

Anne Meyers Cohler died suddenly of a stroke on December 10, 1989. She was 49 years old. At the time of her death she was a lecturer in Continuing Education and The College of the University of Chicago, and had taught previously at De Paul College and Lake Forest College.

Anne Cohler had the satisfaction shortly before her death of seeing two major works of hers on Montesquieu come to print, after years of devoted study. Her analysis of Montesquieu's political philosophy is in her book, *Montesquieu's Comparative Politics and the Spirit of American Constitutionalism* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1988).

As she explains, Montesquieu did not believe that a universal standard by which one may seem to judge the worth of various regimes can be the spring that makes these regimes work. Each regime has its own motive force, or spirit. To attempt to govern by a universal standard is to produce despotism. Political science, therefore, must reject abstract principles of legitimation in the manner of Hobbes and Locke. It must turn to comparative politics in which the spirit of each particular regime is preserved and the order of regimes is found in the internal principles of action which actually shape those in political life. Montesquieu thereby shows how prudence may be cultivated in modern political circumstances. Anne Cohler found that the American founders and Tocqueville understood and preserved Mon-

tesquieu's well-crafted moderation.

Her other work on Montesquieu is a translation of *The Spirit of the Laws*, done with Basia Miller and Harold Stone, and published by Cambridge University Press in 1989. This is the first complete English translation of Montesquieu's book since Nugent's erring approximation in the 18th century, and the authors have put all those ignorant of French in their debt. For who would not want to know what Montesquieu knows, or at least what he tells? And even those who speak French will be indebted to the scholarship in this book. This monumental effort, in which more than 2,000 citations were checked, does justice to the most comprehensive modern book on politics and will serve generations as a most useful memorial to Anne Cohler's devotion.

Before her work on Montesquieu, Anne Cohler had produced an important book entitled *Rousseau and Nationalism*. There she showed that Rousseau was the first to describe a pre-political "nation" as the necessary material of any social contract and thus the basis of a decent, unsophisticated politics. All students of modern nationalism ought to be in her debt. Her doctoral dissertation, this book will become an enduring contribution someday when scholars stumble over it and announce a discovery. But Anne never thirsted for success; she only knew how to deserve it.

Besides these scholarly accomplishments, Anne was also a mother to two sons, Jonathan and James, and a wife to Bertram Cohler, professor of psychology at the University of Chicago. These ordinary human offices she performed with rare competence and with an intelligence and good cheer manifest to all her friends and acquaintances. Though quietly heroic like all good women, she did not feel it necessary or wise to contain her criticism of the unworthy. When the undersigned first got to know her as a graduate student at Harvard, we listened to her trenchant judgments on personalities and events with undisguised glee. With her striking red hair she was a sight to behold, but her mind and her tongue were even better. Though she came from Texas, she received her