

at Judson College, Rangoon University. After interruption caused by World War II and life under enemy occupation, he finally was awarded the B.A. in 1946 with honors in history. After two years as a township officer under British Military Administration, he turned to his calling as a teacher, serving in the History Departments of Rangoon University and of University College, Mandalay. He earned his M.A. in history at Rangoon University in 1951. In 1954, he, his wife, and infant daughter came to the United States, where he earned his Ph.D. in political science in 1958 at Yale University with a dissertation on the post-War Burmese executive.

Gyi returned to Burma and rebuilt the departments of history and of political science at University of Mandalay. He carried the main burden of teaching undergraduates and graduates from 1958 to 1965. He accepted additional work as Dean of Arts and as convener of the Matriculation Board in the early 1960s. His career there ended abruptly, however, when a student reported to the authorities his characterization of an official booklet, "The Burmese Way to Socialism."

Gyi decided to return to the United States. Bates College hired him for a position in the government department in 1967. As a teacher here, Gyi offered an extraordinary range of courses, including comparative politics courses on Western Europe, the Soviet Union and East Europe, South Asia, East Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and a unit on the Politics of Separatist Movements; and international relations courses including the introductory course, regional politics in the Middle East, and one on the role of the United Nations. He attracted large enrollments and thereby exposed thousands of Bates students to political systems other than their own, while also conveying his strong beliefs in the values of freedom and of peaceful resolution of conflict. Students knew he cared about them and about his subject matter.

Gyi devoted his nonteaching energies to his research, gathering information on Burmese politics and policies at Yale's Sterling Library, the Library of Congress, and the British Museum Library in London. The

result was several articles and his book, *Burmese Political Values: The Socio-Political Roots of Authoritarianism*, a fine blending of institutional, historical, and cultural data that explains the difficulty of transferring British political institutions to a new setting. Gyi also attended conferences of the New England and Northeastern Political Science Associations and of the Association for Asian Studies. In 1986 he was elected as one of ten founding Directors of a new Burma Studies Foundation.

Although Gyi's interests included gardening, hiking, and swimming, his prime devotions were to his family and to the College. He and his wife, Hla Mya Oo, took special pride in their daughter, Khin Khin, a Bates alumna of 1975 and now a medical doctor. In the year of his retirement, he demonstrated his gratitude to the College by a gift to fund an annual award to the best student in comparative politics.

We surely miss a gentle man whose teaching informed so many of our students and whose scholarship left us a better understanding of his troubled native land.

Douglas I. Hodgkin
Steven E. Kemper
William S. Corlett, Jr.
Bates College

Saguiv Hadari

Saguiv A. Hadari, assistant professor in the Stanford political science department, died of cancer at his Palo Alto home Monday morning, June 27. He was 32.

Described by colleagues as a brilliant, warm person, he recently had learned that his book, *Theory in Practice: Tocqueville's New Science of Politics* had been accepted for publication by Stanford University Press.

Hospitalized from mid-February through mid-March, he was working on a series of essays on Rousseau and had hoped to write about the trade-offs between competing values.

People in Political Science

"His work gave him a lot of spirit. His commitment to research and writing enabled him to fight the disease as long as he did," according to his wife, Ingrid Creppel, who is working on her doctoral dissertation in political philosophy for the University of Chicago.

He also is survived by his parents, Fanny and Yehoshua Hadari, of Tel Aviv, Israel, and a sister, Liora Youngman, of Jerusalem.

Services were held Wednesday, July 6, at the Holon Cemetery in Tel Aviv.

Born September 15, 1955, in Tel Aviv, Hadari graduated cum laude from Tel Aviv University in 1979, then earned his M.A. at Princeton in 1981 and his Ph.D. there in 1983.

He was a teaching assistant at both universities before being named an assistant professor at Wake Forest University, where he taught before coming to Stanford last September.

He taught a seminar in "Equality and Liberty" and courses in "Rousseau and His Readers" and "Reading Political Theory."

He was fluent in English, French, and Hebrew and also was a jazz pianist.

The family prefers memorial contributions to the I Have a Dream Foundation/REFAC, 100 East 42nd Street, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10017.

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Charles H. Levine

Charles H. Levine, Distinguished Professor of Government and Public Administration at The American University, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in Chevy Chase, Maryland, on September 23, at the age of 49.

Charles Levine, Charlie to his friends, combined the qualities of distinguished scholar, teacher, public servant, generous and reliable friend, sportsman, professional colleague, and above all a loving husband and father.

Given the short span of his professional life, his contributions to public administration and political science were prodigious.

In less than two short decades, Charlie became one of the most prolific scholars in the field of public administration having published nine books and over sixty scholarly articles and chapters with major contributions on topics ranging from civil service reform, cutback management, human resource management, urban politics, to the politics of racial conflict and poverty. He combined the best of political science with public administration and business management working with Charles S. Hyneman, York Willbern, James Thompson, Fred Diamant while earning an M.B.A., M.P.A., and Ph.D. from Indiana University. Having published several scholarly articles before leaving graduate school, he quickly launched his career with the publication of *Racial Conflict and the American Mayor: Power, Polarization, and Performance* in 1974.

At the time of his death, Charlie had just finished a joint project, *Public Administration: Challenge, Choices, and Consequences* with B. Guy Peters and Frank J. Thompson. His other major works include *Expertise and Democratic Decision Making* with Peter Benda; *The Unfinished Agenda for Civil Service Reform*; *The Politics of Retrenchment: How Local Governments Manage Fiscal Stress* with Irene S. Rubin and George G. Wolohojian; *Fiscal Stress and Public Policy* with Irene S. Rubin; *Managing Fiscal Stress*; *Urban Politics: Past, Present, and Future* with Harlan Hahn; *Readings in Urban Politics* with Harlan Hahn; and *Managing Human Resources: A Challenge to Urban Government*. He was the founding co-editor of *Administration and Society* and served on numerous editorial boards in public administration and public policy.

His scholarship also included nine works that had a direct practical impact on public management such as his influential publications *The Quiet Crisis of the Civil Service: The Federal Personnel System at the Crossroads* and *Attracting New Staff and Retaining Capability During a Period of Declining Manpower Ceilings* for the prestigious National Academy of Public Administration. His scholarship in the management of law enforcement agencies is also well known in the criminal justice field. His publications in this field include *Strategic Management for Law Enforcement Agencies* (for the