



Susette M. Talarico

Charles A. Dana Professor of Government and Law, Lafayette College.

William Rudnick, University of Notre Dame, received the best undergraduate paper award from the Southwestern Political Science Association for "Alternative Selection Shapes the Policy Agenda: Star Wars and the Arms Control Association."

Steven Sanderson, University of Florida, has received a five-year grant of \$1.2 million from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. The grant will sponsor the activities of the Program in Biological Conservation and Sustainable Development, which Sanderson codirects.

John Spanier, University of Florida, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in spring 1991.

Clarence Stone, University of Maryland, College Park, has received the Ralph J. Bunche Award for the best scholarly work in political science exploring the phenomenon of ethnic and cultural pluralism for *Regime Politics: Governing Atlanta 1946-1988* (University Press of Kansas).

Susette M. Talarico, professor of political science, University of Georgia, received the University's 1990 Josiah Meigs Award for Excellence in Teaching. She also won that award in 1986.

Kenneth Wald, University of Florida, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture at the Hebrew University of

Jerusalem for the 1990-91 academic year.

David B. Walker will be on a Fulbright Professorship September 1990-June 1991 with the Seminar for Political Science at the George-August University at Gottingen, West Germany.

Quansheng Zhao (East-West Center/Old Dominion University) has recently been appointed Peace Fellow by the United States Institute of Peace, Washington, DC, where he will conduct a project on Chinese foreign policy. Zhao has also received the 4th Pacific Basin Academic Grant from the Ohira Memorial Foundation (Japan) for his research on the Japanese experience and East Asian political development.

In Memoriam

M. Glenn Abernathy

Glenn Abernathy, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Government and International Studies at The University of South Carolina, died June 5, 1990, at the Chippenham Hospital, Richmond, Virginia, after suffering a stroke while visiting his son and daughter-in-law. He was sixty-eight and resided in Columbia, South Carolina.

Born in Birmingham, Alabama, he was a graduate of Birmingham Southern College and took his M.A. in public administration at the University of Alabama. He obtained his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin where he specialized in constitutional law and studied under David Fellman.

During World War II, Glenn was an Air Force captain, serving as a meteorologist from 1942 to 1946. After the war he was assistant city manager of Mountain Brook, Alabama, and taught a year at the University of Alabama. Later he was a visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin and the University of Southampton in England.

He joined the faculty of the University of South Carolina in 1951 and served in the department of government and international studies until his retirement in 1986. He held

the Olin D. Johnston Chair of Political Science at that time.

His major field of interest was constitutional and administrative law, and he specialized in civil liberties, especially the First Amendment and the right of assembly and association. His leading publications included the *Right of Assembly and Association*, *The Organization and Jurisdiction of the Courts of South Carolina*, *Civil Liberties Under the Constitution* and *The Carter Years*, of which he was the American editor and co-author. At the time of his death, Glenn was working on a textbook on administrative law and had only shortly before finished revisions of the 5th edition of his authoritative textbook on civil liberties and the constitution.

In his 35 years at South Carolina, he was recipient of the Russell Award for Creative Research; Director of the Bureau of Government Research and Services, AAUP Faculty Citizen of the Year, the first chair of the faculty senate and of the Faculty Tenure and Promotion Committee. He also chaired numerous departmental and university search committees and was an outstanding teacher of constitutional law and American political theory.

His many services to the profession included chairing nominating committees of the Southern Political Science Association, being president of the U.S.C. and South Carolina chapters of AAUP and organizing and participating on numerous panels of the American Political Science Association, the Midwestern Political Science Association, and the Southern Political Science Association.

Glenn was a gentleman and a scholar in the truest sense of those words and fully embodied those trinitarian values of academic life—teaching, scholarship, and service. A genuine role model for his colleagues, his students and his profession, he will be sorely missed by members of his department, university, and discipline.

Contributions in memory of M. Glenn Abernathy may be sent to: Glenn Abernathy Memorial Fund, c/o Department of Government and International Studies, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South

Carolina 29208. Contributions will be used to endow a chair in his name.

Raymond A. Moore
University of South Carolina

Frederick C. Mosher

Frederick C. (Fritz) Mosher, professor of government and foreign affairs at the White Burkett Miller Center of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, who recently received posthumously the John Gaus Award of the American Political Science Association, died peacefully in his sleep at his home in Charlottesville on May 21, after a long illness brought on by emphysema. During the final weeks of his illness, which he knew to be terminal, he tried repeatedly to dictate parts of a lecture that might be read at the time of the award. This effort proved unsuccessful, although it was another demonstration of his persistence in any scholarly activity once undertaken.

A memorial service was held in the Dome Room of the Rotunda, University of Virginia, on May 27, at which over 20 members of his scattered family gathered, along with over 100 colleagues and friends. Recollections of his life and work in the diverse aspects of his career were offered by colleagues, relatives, and friends.

In opening the service, Kenneth W. Thompson, Director of the Miller Center, made a statement about Fritz Mosher's life and contributions that included the following:

His biography as citizen/scholar is an unfolding pattern of dedication to the city and the common good . . . His life's work is a parable of public service, scholarship, and teaching. This afternoon we hope simply to commemorate and celebrate a few brief chapters in an immensely rich and full human story. . . .

So far as I know, he never received 'a best teacher award' but he prepared scores of students for high responsibility. He never claimed to be a political theorist but he had read more American political thought than all the self-appointed theorists. He was an indifferent member of the leading professional societies, with one exception perhaps, yet each selected him for its highest honors. He pleaded ignor-

ance in fields such as foreign policy, yet gave leadership to the Herter Commission and wrote the definitive work on foreign policy and transitions . . .

He gave himself to the Miller Center beyond anything I can recount and did so in literally every dimension of its work. . . . To our scholarship, he brought immense professional prestige and large scholarly output. In our Forums, he was a faithful and energetic presence. Within our national commissions, he contributed from vast experience and unquestioned knowledge. To the University, he gave proof we were serious. . . . His legacy provides guidelines for all who would serve the Center in the years ahead.

When Fritz Mosher graduated "magna cum laude" from Dartmouth College in 1934, he was recruited almost immediately for a beginning position in the new Tennessee Valley Authority, most of his Dartmouth classmates had great difficulty in that depression year in getting jobs at all, especially jobs that had good career prospects. He was assigned to a research assistant position in the TVA Social and Economic Division, where I was already in place, and started work initially under my supervision. He was obviously bright, energetic, and ambitious. The basis for a life-long friendship was firmly laid during the two years while we were both with TVA, which we both left for different reasons in 1936.

At the time of his graduation from Dartmouth, Fritz had evidently not yet formulated any firm ideas about his long-term career objectives, except that he did not wish at that time to follow in the footsteps of his well-known father into university teaching. But in those early years of TVA, he was fascinated by what he saw going on and by the opportunities for administrative work in government agencies. By 1936 he could also see that he needed a better

credential for such work than his Dartmouth B.A. So he went to Syracuse University—one of the few institutions offering graduate programs in public administration in those days—for an intensive two-year program leading to an M.S. degree in that field.

After that, he spent a year with the Public Administration Clearing House in Chicago and then moved to a supervisory position with the Civil Service Department of the Los Angeles City Government. It was there that he met Edith Kern and they were married.

In 1941, some time before Pearl Harbor, Fritz decided to join the rapidly expanding War Department, and the Moshers moved to Washington. After Pearl Harbor, Fritz soon went into uniform as an officer in the Army Air Force, rising to the rank of major, and eventually receiving the Legion of Merit Award. Even while in uniform, Fritz was concerned mainly with military administrative matters, working out of the Pentagon. After the war, he served for a time as assistant personnel director in the United Nations relief agency (UNRRA) and then moved to the U.S. Department of State, where he was assistant director of Planning for the Foreign Service in the backwash of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

By 1949, however, Fritz had decided that he did want an academic career, and returned to his roots as a professor of political science at Syracuse University. In 1951-52, he took leave from Syracuse on a Ford Foundation Faculty Fellowship for a year at Harvard, where he completed a doctorate in public administration (DPA). He was back at Syracuse from 1952-1957, during which he served as editor-in-chief of *Public Administration Review*, 1953-56, and published his first book, *Program Budgeting: Theory and Practice*, in 1954. From

CORRECTION

A correction has been requested for the "In Memoriam" published in September 1990 *PS* on Marver and Sheva Bernstein. The word "ironical" was incorrectly typed in the following sentence for "irenical." The sentence should read as follows: He sought wisdom; and, being irenic by nature, he also sought consensus.