

of the IPSA Research Committee on Comparative Judicial Studies.

Alvin Z. Rubinstein, University of Pennsylvania, was awarded the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies' Marshall Shulman Prize for the book, *Moscow's Third World Strategy* (Princeton University Press), which was judged the best book published in the field of Soviet foreign policy in 1988.

In Memoriam

Marjorie Ruth Dilley

Marjorie R. Dilley, Professor Emeritus of Government, died peacefully at her home in Canon City, Colorado, on October 28, 1989, at the age of 86. She began teaching at Connecticut College in 1935 and retired in 1969. Her influence extends well beyond her thirty-four years there. She was a woman of many talents and gifts, whose life was shaped by the Great Depression, the New Deal, World War II, McCarthyism, and the Civil Rights Movement. In each of these eras she demonstrated a strength of will and astringent leadership marked by an insistence on truth, justice, and due process. The courage of her convictions carried over into her professional career, whether it was teaching in the classroom, influencing faculty policy, or urging her students and colleagues to 'do good and avoid evil.'

Born on January 26, 1903, in Roseville, Illinois, she took her AB degree in history and political science at the University of Colorado in 1923, taught for four years in high schools in New Mexico and Colorado, began graduate work at the University of Washington (in Seattle), received her MA in 1928, and her Ph.D. in 1934. Between 1930 and 1932 she taught at the College of Puget Sound, and during 1932–1933 studied at the London School of Economics where she worked with Harold Laski and Bronislaw Malinowski. One of her classmates was Jomo Kenyatta, who some thirty years later became Kenya's first president.

A mid-westerner by birth and by choice, many of Marjorie's values were influenced by the mid-westerner's love of the land and the knowledge that both nature and nurture are essential elements in any process of growth, whether it was of the intellect or of the character, and whether it was of a cornfield or of African violets. She also had sharper experiences of the Great Depression than most of her colleagues at Connecticut College, and this left a life-long impression on her. That she managed to finance a year in London to do research is all the more remarkable, especially when we remember that the fellowships that post-World War II graduates took for granted were few and far between during the depression years and, certainly, rarely available to women. Little wonder then that she used her time there so profitably, mining the archives of the Colonial Office Library as she gathered the evidence for her dissertation, which was ultimately published in 1937 as *British Policy in Kenya Colony*. This book was republished nearly thirty years later—in 1966—primarily because it was a classic in its field, a perceptive detailed study that accurately judged an era of British colonial policy and subjected white settler politics to a scrutiny it had never experienced before. Since the 1930s were not a time of anxious soul-searching about white attitudes toward Africans, the book won a renown in the Colonial Office that made officials wince at the mention of it, while they nevertheless acknowledged the validity of her critical analysis. That made it a best-seller among District Officers in Kenya Colony.

She came to Connecticut College in 1935 as an instructor in what was then the department of history and government and became chair when government emerged as a separate department in 1946. By the end of that academic year she was a full professor. During World War II she was actively engaged in numerous activities related to civil defense on campus and raised funds for the relief of children in Bristol, England (for which King George VI of England awarded her the medal of Service in the Cause of Freedom).

With the rise of 'McCarthyism' in the 1950s she refused to be bullied into silence and conformity as some of the liberals of that period were. In faculty meetings, chapel services, and in the classroom, she spoke out repeatedly against the constraints of McCarthyism and firmly rejected efforts to submit course syllabi to any agency outside her Department. Marjorie was not a liberal with a capital "L"; she simply believed in the right to dissent, the pragmatic importance of the right to differ in a pluralistic society, and the civic duty of citizens to participate in shaping public policy. Many an FBI agent conducting a security check on former students left her office in a dazed condition after inquiring about whether the students were "radical." "Just what do you mean by 'radical'?" she would ask.

She believed firmly in the rights of citizenship and expressed these views vigorously in classroom and chapel. In the 1960s she applied these beliefs to the civil rights movement and supported it in many different ways. She took the lead in raising bail for a Connecticut College student who had been arrested in the summer of 1964 for participating in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee as a Freedom Rider in Mississippi. Marjorie lived the precepts of the constitutional law that she taught in the classroom; as a liberal in the traditional sense she also rejected the radicalism of the 1970s that sanctioned any action that imposed one's views on others. In her view no one could claim a constitutional right to attack the system outside its constitutional context. Her tolerance did not extend to intolerance.

Although she had little opportunity to pursue her interest in African affairs in the classroom, she nevertheless retained a life-long interest in African politics. She wrote her remarkable book on Kenya Colony without ever having visited the continent, but she ultimately spent two different academic years teaching at what was then Makerere College in Kampala, Uganda, first in 1958–1959 as a Smith-Mundt Visiting Professor of Government, and again in 1962–1963 as a Fulbright lecturer. She used her time fully and effectively while in East Africa, often lecturing about

American politics and traveling frequently when opportunity and time allowed.

Characterizations of her teaching style are legend. As one reminiscing friend put it: "She is famous for helping to make reluctant students think for themselves." One might add that she had a similar influence on her faculty friends too. Everyone will remember what an avid gardener she was, and somehow she managed to coax flowers and vegetables to do their best too!

Marjorie Ruth Dilley was a member of the Connecticut College community during its formative years—1935–1969—and she made a significant and lasting contribution to the excellence of its academic and collegial life and to the lives of those she touched.

Marion E. Doro
Connecticut College

Jarle Oskar Svarlien

Jarle Oskar Svarlien, professor emeritus of political science at the University of Florida, died after a long illness in Gainesville on January 9, 1990.

Oskar taught at the University of Florida for thirty years. He came to the United States from Norway at the age of 19 and received his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Washington. Upon receipt of his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1942, he worked as a Foreign Affairs Analyst for the Library of Congress and was assigned to the State Department's Office of Strategic Affairs during World War II.

He was an expert in international law and a man with broad intellectual interests and moral concerns. His first book, *An Introduction to the Law of Nations* (McGraw-Hill, 1955), became a standard work. His research on such varied topics as atomic weapons, territorial disputes, and the law of the sea was supported by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Philosophical Society and published in a wide array of journals, proceedings, and edited volumes. Among his many intellectual contributions must be included his pioneering conference

papers on the study of human rights in international relations.

A popular teacher, Oskar was equally provocative and eloquent in specialized seminars and in general introductory classes. He won a coveted distinguished faculty award from the Florida Blue Key in 1965.

Oskar was active in several organizations in the field of international law. Over the years, he served as a consultant to the World Law Fund, a member of several committees of the World Peace Through Law Center, and as both an active program participant and executive council member of the American Society of International Law. He was honored for his contributions to international law by the conferral of an honorary membership in the Consular Law Society and, in 1966, by the receipt of the Knight's Cross, First Class, of the Royal Order of St. Olav. The letter was an honor for his work in international law from the government of his native Norway. Svarlien was also a good citizen at home. His service to his university included the vice-presidency of the American Association of University Professors chapter and repeated terms as president of the UN Association.

In his retirement, Oskar continued to be an intrepid traveler. We will miss his acute observations on the human condition and his self-deprecating stories about a Norwegian peasant who made good.

Keith Legg
Kenneth Wald
University of Florida

Jack L. Walker, Jr.

Professor Jack Walker of the University of Michigan died in an automobile accident in Mountain View, California, on January 30, 1990, his 55th birthday. He was a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford at the time of his death.

He was born in Atlanta, Georgia, received his undergraduate degree from Emory University in 1956, and his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa in 1963. He joined the faculty of the department of political science at the University of Michigan in 1964. At Michigan, he served as the

director of the Institute of Public Policy Studies, as associate dean in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and as chair of the department of political science. He received major grants from the National Science Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, and the Ford Foundation, and has been a Guggenheim Fellow and a Senior Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center.

As a scholar, Jack had a breadth of interests that was remarkable. His research ranged across the fields of public policy-making, interest groups, and American politics generally. He was responsible for path-breaking studies of the diffusion of innovation, race and politics, interest group formation, and the setting of policy agendas. His work was characterized by its theoretical importance, conceptual boldness, meticulous execution, and graceful writing style. His was a truly creative intellect.

Several of his writings are acknowledged as central contributions. His controversial critique of what he called "the elitist theory of democracy" made an impact across the entire field of political science from normative political theory to behavioral studies of political processes. His classic article on the diffusion of innovation among the American states, in which he showed how changes in public policy spread from one state to another, was and is extremely influential. He made several important contributions to our understandings of race and politics. His work on the formation and maintenance of interest groups played a major part in turning the literature on the logic of collective action in a new direction and established him as one of the leading authorities on interest groups. At the time of his death, he was writing a general book on interest groups, growing out of a unique study of group origins, financing, and memberships, which promised to be tremendously important.

In that study and in others, Jack worked closely with a set of graduate students. That is to say, he started teaching them as students. Then they became research assistants. Then they became collaborators. Then they became close, lasting friends. One