

select cellar in his house in Pacific Palisades.

In addition to his culinary prowess, David had an eye for artistic excellence and his house contained many fine works of art, which he gladly displayed to his friends. By the time of his death, the collection, which he bequeathed to the UCLA Armand Hammer museum, proved much more valuable than most of us would have expected.

Most of all, David will be fondly remembered by members of the Political Science Poker Group. For longer than we can recall, every first Thursday of each month seven of us would assemble—first in David's house in Pacific Palisades, then in his condominium in Santa Monica—to play poker, drink beer, eat cold cuts, and gossip. Over the years, the membership of the group varied: some of its members died, some retired, others moved away. Yet, new members were recruited and the group persisted until it could justly be called the longest floating poker game in Southern California—thanks, mostly, to David's hospitality.

David died in his sleep in San Jose on July 10, 1998, due to complications from Parkinson's Disease. He is survived by a daughter, Jody, a son, Herbert, a sister, Ann Johnson, and his friends. All of who will miss him greatly.

Andrzej Korbonski
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Cornelius Philip Cotter

Cornelius P. Cotter, my husband, colleague, and friend of 33 years, died on July 12, 1999, of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. After retiring from the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee in 1989, he lived in Atascadero, California, where, at the time of his passing, he was working on a book on presidents and their national party organizations.

Neil was born into a political family on March 18, 1924, in New York City. His parents were reform Democrats who spent most evenings at precinct headquarters. As a child, Neil rode with Mayor LaGuardia on a fire truck in city parades. Later, as

a young political scientist, he noticed the large majority of Democrats in our discipline and perversely decided to balance the scales by joining the (liberal wing of the) Republican party.

His independent and responsible nature was forged during his impoverished childhood. He was a Fresh Air Fund child, sent from a city tenement to a New Jersey farm for several summers, where he established his preference for rural over urban society. During the winter months, he helped provide food and heat for the family by pulling "flat chickens" from their cages and cutting planks from the nearby wharves and, later, by biking around Manhattan for Western Union. His intellectual interests developed early; he began building a library of classics before his teens. He did not finish high school but took night courses in typing and shorthand.

Like his Irish father, he held an AFL Carpenter's Union card. While working on the docks in a war industry, Neil was injured when a pile-driver operator dropped a pile on him, and he spent a year (reading) in a hospital (under workmen's compensation) while his leg and back healed. He left his crutch behind to enlist in the Navy in 1943, was accepted as a Seabee, and served in the Pacific for the rest of World War II, primarily on Johnson Island. Because very few Seabees could take dictation, he was assigned to manage records of military trials.

In 1946, finding himself discharged and in California, Neil took the Stanford University admission tests and used the GI Bill and jobs with the college veterans and Annual Reviews offices to fund his pursuit of an A.B., which he received in 1949. His mentor was Charles Fairman, who guided him to graduate work at Harvard University where he took an M.P.A. (1951) and a Ph.D. (1953). To support his family while in graduate school he accepted a position as business manager of a new summer tent theatre called *Musie Circus* that operated out of Lambertville, New Jersey. When he was offered the Sheldon Traveling Fellowship for 1951–52, he had to make a decision between an academic ca-

reer and a partnership in the theatre business. Neil chose to go to London where he headquartered at the School of Economics while collecting data for his dissertation on wartime emergency powers. He reported his research in the *Stanford Law Review* in 1953; the article was reprinted in U.S. Senate hearings in 1973.

In 1952–53 he was an instructor at Columbia University. The Stanford political science department invited him back in 1953 as assistant professor and promoted him to associate professor in 1956. His textbook, *Government and Private Enterprise* (1960), which he developed for his course on national regulatory agencies, has enduring value. He received a grant from the Fund for the Republic in 1954 that produced articles (with J. Malcolm Smith) in the three regional journals on executive accountability and a book, *Powers of the President During Crisis*, in 1960, which was reissued in 1972. Atherton Press invited Neil in 1960 to be series editor for books on public policy; five books appeared between 1962 and 1964 on reapportionment, foreign trade, atomic power, the Supreme Court, and administrative control.

Neil also began his long-term association with the Republican party while at Stanford. He served the party by visiting county party groups throughout California and evaluating potential candidates for state offices. This concern with practical politics led Neil to coedit a book with Leonard Freedman titled *Issues of the Sixties* (1961). In 1959 he was named a faculty fellow of the Republican National Committee under the auspices of the National Center for Education in Politics (NCEP). He received a Stern Family Fund grant to write, with Bernard C. Hennessy, who was the fellow at the Democratic National Committee, *Politics without Power* (1964). This book offered the first detailed description of national committee operations and became required for students of *American politics*. The following year, Neil was appointed assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, Meade Alcorn, and his successor, Thruston Morton

Jr. He also served Senator Charles Percy as executive director of the party's Committee on Program and Progress. The product of this exercise in diplomacy was *Decisions for a Better America* (1960). His active interest in the Republican party ended after the convention in Miami in 1968, where he served as consultant to the Platform Committee.

Neil was on leave from Stanford while at the national committee but resigned in 1961 to pursue civil rights work. At Stanford he tried to invigorate the department by bringing in stimulating visiting professors, including Mulford Q. Sibley from Minnesota. He took the leadership in recruiting Heinz Eulau in an effort to build a national reputation for the department.

His political associations in DC led to his appointment by President Eisenhower in 1960 to the staff of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. He worked with the state advisory committees in 1961 and then, by appointment of President Kennedy, with the programs division in charge of research and hearings in 1962–63. He traveled throughout the South with an FBI agent identifying witnesses for future hearings and later prepared the scenario for his legal staff. Under difficult and dangerous conditions he operated effectively with great discretion. The reports the Commission provided to Congress set the stage for the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. He was the primary author of the *50 States Report* (1961), *Civil Rights '63* (1963), and *Freedom to the Free* (1963). He was at the White House reception where President Kennedy distributed copies of this book on the century of emancipation (1863–1963) to civil rights leaders. He also planned and directed the commission hearings in Newark in September 1962 and the Indianapolis hearings in March 1963. He prepared for publication a number of other Civil Rights Commission reports on the public schools and housing in 1962.

Neil left DC in 1963 to serve as chair of the department at Wichita State University. He witnessed with his children the crash and explosion of an Air Force tanker in a crowded

section of Wichita, which stimulated his writing of *Jet Tanker Crash: Urban Response to Military Disaster* (1968). He followed this book with an examination of lawsuits and settlements under federal military and tort acts in the *Texas Law Review* (1969), a continuation of his early interest in administrative behavior during emergencies.

I met Neil in June 1966 at the NSF summer seminar on Mathematical Applications in Political Science III, which was held at Virginia Tech. The participants shared a traditional doctoral training, with emphasis on languages rather than statistics. The intent of the program was to improve attendees' capabilities to prepare graduate students for scientific research. Only a few of the participants incorporated the new learning in their own research, but Neil recognized the need to revise the requirements for graduate degrees and to hire appropriately trained professors. He was also able to integrate the approach into his own research designs and to form joint ventures with younger scholars. We married in July 1966, and in summer 1967 moved to Milwaukee, where we had found positions in the same department.

The department at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee recruited Neil to build its new doctoral program. He taught an introductory scope and methods seminar for graduate students with emphasis on theoretical grounding and research design that created fear and trembling and a succession of capable young (now full) professors situated around the country. He served as department chair from 1969 to 1972. Between 1973–75 he was associate dean for research in the graduate school. In that capacity he quietly fostered the development of professors in the arts and sciences. He also took on many other administrative assignments including chairing a search and screen committee for chancellor and the divisional committee that reviewed tenure decisions. He continued his association with the Civil Rights Commission by serving on the Wisconsin state advisory committee and leading investi-

gative trips to Indian reservations and northern public schools.

While in Milwaukee, he edited *Practical Politics in the United States* (1969) and the *Political Science Annuals* for 1972 through 1975. In 1978–81 he received a large NSF grant to study state and local party organizations. Neil was convinced that political scientists underestimated the strengths of American party institutions, due to drawing their inferences from survey data on voting behavior and subjective attitudes. The seed for this project can be found in his 1980 article (with Bibby) in the *Political Science Quarterly*. Neil and his collaborators, John Bibby, Robert Huckshorn, and James Gibson, interviewed party leaders and collected data on party values, now archived at ICPSR. Initial findings were reported in *Publius*, *International Political Science Review*, and *American Journal of Political Science*. The book generated by the grant was *Party Organizations in American Politics* (1984), which was issued in paperback in 1989. The book is widely cited and may be considered a contemporary classic. Other articles based on the grant appeared later in *American Journal of Political Science* (1985) and the *Journal of Politics* (1986). The latter article won for Neil and his coauthors APSA's Organized Section on Political Organizations and Parties' prize for outstanding article.

Perhaps his happiest year was spent on sabbatical in Europe in 1987–88. Neil was appointed the Distinguished Senior Fulbright Professor at the University of Bologna and taught courses on political parties during the university's 900th anniversary celebration. He was also a resident scholar at the Rockefeller Study and Conference Center, Bellagio, Italy, where he began work on his final book. We also did some reading and writing in London, Cornwall, and the Canary Islands, vacationed on Italian eastern shore beaches, and took a Mediterranean cruise.

During his retirement Neil worked on his last book, *The President's Party*, based on 20 years of research in presidential libraries and other primary sources. We traveled by mo-

torhome during summer and winter vacation to the Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy libraries and used the Nixon papers in DC. This project grew from his 1983 *Political Science Quarterly* article on "Eisenhower as Party Leader." The subject is the relationship of presidents from FDR to LBJ to their national party committees. He leaves me with his manuscript!

Neil also leaves his two daughters, five sons (he was predeceased by one son), fourteen grandchildren, and three great-grandsons. To his colleagues and his family he was a strong, even a formidable, presence. His communications in public and private were never simple and explicit but always complex and involuted. He preferred not to direct students and children, but to provide the resources for them to find their own way. However, he did like to manage events and worked behind the scenes with energy and persistence to achieve the goals of the institutions he served. He recognized racial injustice early in his career, but came to feminism somewhat later. He had always noted exceptional ability in his female students, and by the late 1970s he also recognized that equitable opportunity for women required relief from their double burden and time and resources for their own work.

Neil had tremendous dignity, integrity, and self-determination. He did not ask for help or expect recognition and was surprised to receive an honor. When he needed external support for a project, he made sure that thorough preparation would ensure success, since he did not allow room for failure. He never acted on the basis of ideology; his own mind was always open to the consideration of new ideas. He even had a quirky sense of humor that he occasionally displayed. The world of scholarship was the one he chose for his own life, but he honored many other mental and physical pursuits. For those he loved and respected, he had a warm and generous heart.

Beverly Blair Cook
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

Regis A. Factor

Regis A. Factor, professor of government and international relations at the University of South Florida, St. Petersburg, died of ALS on April 18, 1999. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1937. He attended Washington and Jefferson College and then entered the Army, working in the Counter Intelligence Corps and perfecting his command of European languages. He entered the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, where he received a masters in 1966. At this time, his interests shifted, partly in response to his SAIS experience, partly (perhaps) to his experiences on the Bologna campus and in Italy, where he worked and had an opportunity to immerse himself in the local culture. He developed a stronger interest in the normative, and especially a belief in Catholicism as a means of thinking normatively about politics.

He became a student of government, specializing in international relations theory at the University of Notre Dame. The pull of political theory gradually increased, and he wrote his dissertation on Hans J. Morgenthau. In many ways, the dissertation provides an entre into the concerns of his later writing. In 1972 he was hired as the first political scientist in a startup program on the St. Petersburg campus of the University of South Florida. He served this campus and program faithfully for the rest of his career. He was an influential teacher who touched the lives of many students and encouraged the organizational efforts of students to create organizations that would provide a forum for serious and engaged thinking about public matters. He brought major scholars to this small campus and actively encouraged his students to be ambitious in both thought and political action. In St. Petersburg, Regis was an active Catholic layman. His profound personal engagement with the church, habits of study and reflection, and simple devotion, are in many ways inseparable from his intellectual life. His interests were wide and remarkable, ranging from the European sources of Vatican social teaching to a long-term fasci-

nation with the films of Stanley Kubrick.

Although a sizeable portion of his published work was produced in the course of our own long-term collaboration on Weber, the trajectory of the work was distinctively his. Together, we produced two books, *Max Weber and the Dispute over Reason and Value* (Routledge, 1984) and *Max Weber: The Lawyer as Social Thinker* (Routledge, 1994), and more than a dozen articles and chapters (some of which we used in our books), as well as minor items of record such as an article on Weber for the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. In addition, Regis produced a study of the *Archive für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik* (perhaps the greatest journal in the history of the social sciences), which included a substantial scholarly essay and an extensive bibliographic tool for users of this journal, and a lengthy manuscript, which will be published posthumously.

We began working together as a result of a discussion of the structure of the critiques of positivist social science found in Habermas and Leo Strauss and our mutual recognition of the many logical similarities between the superficially dissimilar arguments. The whole series of complex philosophical issues involving the basic concepts of value, value choice, relativism, historicism, and so forth was obviously central, and we recognized immediately that there was a personal thread to many of these disputes that was largely unacknowledged by (but accessible to) the post-World War II writers on these issues.

This research opened a path into a concern that motivated Regis throughout his life and hovered behind most of his thinking: the moral problem of Nazism and the question of its intellectual sources, and the larger question of modernity, neither of which could be understood apart from the other. In actuality, of course, these motivating questions were sublimated into scholarship. I should note that ours was a collaboration of opposites, but an effective one. His intellectual Catholicism, which I did not share, lent an interesting and sometimes very complex