

Vivien's career expanded far beyond the University of Sussex. She was a visiting professor at Smith College and at Ohio State University, and held fellowships and scholarships from the American Council of Learned Societies, Massey College of Toronto University, the United States Institute of Peace, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the Brookings Institution.

Vivien's pleasures and enthusiasms were many, and included her love of the outdoors, fondness for music and food, the reading of detective novels, and, most of all, her family and friends. These pleasures allowed her to play the academic game of "never too busy to talk to you" and "let's have another cup of coffee" when, in reality, she was one of the most dedicated and conscientious of colleagues and teachers. She was a thoughtful mentor to many students and colleagues both at home and abroad.

The following pleasures also leave us with cherished memories.

Outdoors: She organized and chaired a prestigious international conference at the Rockefeller Center in Bellagio, yet found time every day for a walk in the surrounding countryside?

Music: Her love of music is well known but how many were aware of her secret passion for American musicals, not Rodgers and Hammerstein, more Rodgers and Hart, and Cole Porter?

Food and wine: She could recite the menu at a Michelin three-star restaurant that she shared with her friends the Keefers over 20 years ago. More recently, she took great delight in the 10 euro lunches in southwest France. Vivien was a practicing helixophile—a collector of corkscrews to you and me.

Detective stories: Her taste paralleled her career. When I first met Vivien in 1974 she was reading *Rex Stout*, whose detective, Nero Wolfe, was a great foodie and orchid grower. She moved on to Robert B. Parker, whose private eye, Spenser, fought for justice in Cambridge, Massachusetts. There have been many others since, but none more so than Sarah Paretsky's tough female private eye, V.I. Warhowski.

Vivien did "grumpy": but then universities provide great opportunities for doing so.

Vivien will be fondly remembered by her family and many dear friends. A thoughtful mentor to many students and colleagues both at home and abroad. An

enthusiastic world traveler as well as an energetic hiker.

Joyce Gelb

SAM HUNTINGTON

Sam Huntington's works were taken seriously by political leaders and informed publics around the world. He served in government and advised administrations, both Republican and Democratic. But if you asked Sam who he was, professionally, he would have said, I am sure, "I am a social scientist."

His total commitment to social science was visible in many ways. He was tremendously proud that *Political Order and Changing Societies* was for many years the most frequently cited work in political science. I remember him working for weeks to perfect the message of his speech as president of the APSA that social scientists have an obligation to truth and to the larger political communities they belong to, because their ideas can have great importance. While open to and interested in the work of historians, he strongly believed that historians and political scientists had different callings. He engaged one of the leading historians of the American Revolution in a (barely) polite but unrelenting public debate, because the historian challenged, not only the historical accuracy of the argument made by Louis Hartz in his book *The Liberal Tradition*, but also the legitimacy of making generalizations across time and space to explain the origins and consequences of that revolution.

The importance of making such generalizations and testing them was overwhelming for Sam. It was not enough to know the particular, however important that was. He told with pride a story about an argument he had had with a policymaker, about the incidence of future coups in a country that had just had its first coup. The policymaker said, "I know this country, I have lived here and worked here for years. People want things to settle down." Sam, recounting the incident, said, "but I knew empirically that across countries at this level of institutionalization, the first coup leads to an increased expectation that coups can succeed, so that after the first coup there will be a second coup and a third coup. And I was right." Up until the end of his working days, the highest praise he could think to bestow on a book or an

article was, "this is a first class work of social science."

Because he was so committed to social science, he could be stern towards those less disciplined. One brilliant academic was being considered for a university position on the strength of his written work. Sam was opposed. "Will he train graduate students in social science?" he asked, throwing up his chin, and raising his eyebrows, implying that the academic in question would never do so in a million years, and so should not be hired. And woe to any academic, young or old, in whose work Sam found any intellectual sloppiness. Sam would not tolerate it, as he did not tolerate it in himself. I know of at least one 250-page manuscript that Sam wrote and never circulated because it was not up to his standards. He dropped another fascinating research project when, after a year or more or work, he judged that his arguments simply did not stand up to his own critical scrutiny.

I can think, therefore, of nothing I could say that would please Sam more than to call him the greatest American social scientist of his generation.

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WILLIAM W. KAUFMANN

William W. Kaufmann died on December 14, 2008, in his sleep, at the age of 90. During the cold war, he was a key figure among the "defense intellectuals"—less famous but more influential than most—who moved freely from think tanks to the Pentagon to academia and back again, crafting the theories of nuclear deterrence and translating them to policy. Yet by the '80s, in the final, rococo phase of the standoff, he'd come to reject much of his old thinking and emerged, quite publicly, as one of the defense establishment's most accredited critics.

He served as special assistant to the secretary of defense in every administration from John F. Kennedy's to Jimmy Carter's—all the while spending every Thursday and Friday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he taught the art and science of defense planning to 20 years' worth of graduate students, many of whom went on to prominent positions in the field themselves. (Only during the Cuban