Late Professor Remembered Here and in Israel

By Joni James
JOURNAL REPORTER

Today in Tel Aviv, Israel, half a world away from Winston-Salem, people will attend a memorial service for one of their own, Saguiv A. Hadari. At Wake Forest University, where the popular former professor taught politics, he will be remembered as a determined young intellectual.

Hadan, who moved to Stanford University last year as an assistant professor of political science, died June 27 at his home in Palo Alto, Calif., of colon cancer. He was 32.

Hadan came to Wake Forest in 1983. During his four years there, he showed a gift for teaching that made him a favorite with students, said Jack D. Fleer, the chairman of the university's politics department. His classes filled early; underclassmen had to declare a politics major before they could win a spot in his class.

Katy J. Harriger, an assistant professor of politics at Wake, said, "He was the best I've ever met." She and Hadar taught a class, "Women and Politics," during his last semester, the fall of 1986. Hadari received the Reid-Doyle Excellence Award for teaching in 1986, a few months after he learned he had cancer. Ms. Harriger won the same award the next year.

Hadan found out about the cancer in October 1985, a month after his 30th birthday. At the time, Hadari, who specialized in recent political philosophy, was on a research leave from the university and had just started writing a book.

Colleagues and students said that they were amazed at the dedication with which Hadari continued his work even after he learned that he was sick. He taught a full load the next two semesters, the spring and fall of 1986. Though he occasionally missed classes because of the cancer, he made time for his students. The severity of his illness forced him to take a medical leave the spring semester of 1987. But he accepted the job at Stanford the next school year, teaching two semesters, before his death last week.

"He was determined to not let this thing stop him from meeting his responsibilities," Fleer said.

At Wake Forest, Hadari created four new courses, two of which he was never able to teach because of his medical leave.

A course that Hadari taught at Stanford this year, "How to Read Political Theory," typified the man's work, said Carl C. Moses, a professor of politics at Wake Forest.

"He worked hard to provoke curiosity and was always looking for new ways," he said. "He was critical in believing that we haven't found the best way of learning."

Hadan was born Sept. 15, 1955 in Tel Aviv, Israel. He graduated cum laude from Tel Aviv University in 1979 and earned his master's and doctorate degrees from Princeton University.

As an Israeli, Hadari served his mandatory three years in the Israeli army. His colleagues described him as a patriot, but also a critic of the Israeli government.

Ms. Harriger said, "He was not a passivist, but he was more like a dove, who knew what it was all about because he'd been there (in the army)."

James A. Steintrager Jr., a Wake graduate who took classes under Hadari for three years and worked closely with him on an honors thesis, talked about Hadar earlier this week. While a graduate student at the University of Chicago, Steintrager had kept in touch with Hadari.

"He taught me that you keep on going no matter what," Steintrager said. "That this (college) is something you do, that grades aren't the most important thing; it's that you do what you want to do."

Steintrager told about visiting Hadari at home after Hadari had returned from a long hospital stay. He found the professor lying on the floor, working on an article that he wanted to finish.

"Until the end he was working on books, essays and articles," Steintrager said.

"He was always available. He was absolutely dedicated to teaching, which is not easy to find when there are so many professors interested in publishing," he said.

Just before his death, Hadari had learned that his book, Theory in Practice: Tocqueville's New Science of Politics, had been accepted for publication by the Stanford University Press.

Wake Forest plans to hold a memorial service for Hadari when students return in September.
Today

REYNOLDA CINEMA: Smurfs' Magic Flute, an animated film, 10 a.m. Part of the Summer Series sponsored by the Winston-Salem Police Department. Free.

OUTTA THE BAG: noon-1 p.m. weekdays, Winston Square Park, 226 Marshall St. Today: WSJS/Solid Gold Lunch (oldies '50s and '60s). Thursday: Fryzix (jazz). Friday: Theme Park (rock 'n' roll). The concerts are sponsored by Urban Arts and the city of Winston-Salem. Radio station WSJS will be the host. Free.

CHILDREN'S OUTREACH PROGRAM: Harry, the Dirty Dog; Every Dog's Guide to Complete Home Safety; Let's Give Kitty a Bath; and Angus Lost at 10 p.m. today. Martin Luther King Recreation Center; 3:30 p.m. Thursday, Salvation Army Boys' Club. Free.


TECHNIQUES IN STEREO AND 3-D PHOTOGRAPHY: 7:30 p.m., Sawtooth Center, 226 N. Marshall St. Edwin Clements, of Associated Photographers of Winston-Salem, will present a slide show and demonstration of techniques for photography. Admission is $2 and proceeds will benefit Reynolds Presbyterian Church.


DECOY: A CAPSULATION WITHOUT END: 8 p.m., Reynolda House. Doyle Fosso, of the department of English at Wake Forest University, will discuss John Ashbery, Jasper Johns and William Cullen Bryant. Free.

Friday

SUMMER READING PROGRAM: HEALTH FAIR: 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Main Library, 660 W. Fifth St. For ages 6-13. Children must be accompanied by an adult. Free.


CRIME PREVENTION AWARDS FESTIVAL: 7-9 p.m., Winston Square Park, 226 N. Marshall St. Sponsored by Winston-Salem Housing Authority. The festival is presented by Urban Arts Council, Inc.

THE HEART OF RELATIONSHIP YEAR: 1:30-3 p.m., Highland Park. Robert B. Jordan III, a Distinguished Professor of Psychology at Duke University and author of The Heart of Relationship Year. She said.
SAGUIV A. HADARI

Address: 2000 Faculty Drive, #6D  
Winston-Salem, NC 27106  
(919)725-8474

Date of Birth: September 15, 1955

Education

Ph.D. Princeton University, Department of Politics, April 1983  
M.A. Princeton University, Department of Politics, May 1981  
B.A. Tel-Aviv University (cum laude), June 1979

Language Fluency

English, French and Hebrew

Academic Honors

Ford Foundation Women’s Studies Grant (administered by 
Duke/UNC-Chapel Hill), Fall 1986  
Reid-Doyle Price for Teaching Excellence, Wake Forest 
University, Summer, 1985-86  
Special Research Grant, Wake Forest University, Summer 1985  
Grant, William C. Archie Fund for Faculty Excellence, Wake 
Forest University, Summer 1984  
Fellowship, Princeton University, Department of Politics, 
1979-83  
Fellowship, Tel-Aviv University, Department of Political 
Science, 1979-80

Areas of Concentration

Political Theory: contemporary, modern ancient  
Philosophy of Social Science  
Political Economy, general theory, international  
Education: philosophy of education, politics of education

Teaching Experience

Wake Forest University: Assistant Professor, 1983-Present  
NEH Great Texts Seminar, Wake Forest Selected Group Leader, 
Fall 1985  
Princeton University: Teaching Assistant, Spring 1982, Fall 
1980  
Tel-Aviv University: Teaching Assistant, Summer 1980
Publications

"Athena Beheaded: Introducing Students to the Nuclear Question," News for Teachers of Political Science, Fall 1985

Book Reviews: B. Barber, Strong Democracy, Ethics, July 1985
R. Bernstein, Beyond Objectivity and Relativism, Ethics, October 1984

Regular Booknotes in Ethics

Forthcoming: "What are Preference Explanations? The Interpretive Core of Economic Modelling," Social Science Quarterly (June 1987)

Under consideration: "Value-Tradeoff"

Professional Activities

APSA Convention, Washington, D.C. 1986. Panel Chair and Discussant: "Applications of Game Theory"
Southwest PSA Convention, San Antonio, March 1986. Panel Organizer, Chair and Paper: "Value-Tradeoff: The Structure of Basic Political Dilemmas"

APSA Convention, New Orleans, 1985. Panel Chair: "Practices of Political Speech and Action"

Midwest PSA Convention, Chicago, April 1985. Panel Discussant: "Practice Theory"


American Association of Professors for Peace in the Middle East, UNC-Chapel Hill, Spring 1984. Lecture: "The Lessons of Lebanon"

Manuscript Reviewer: The Journal of Politics
Manuscript Reviewer: State University of New York Press

References Available

Sheldon S. Wolin, Department of Politics, Princeton University
Russell Hardin, Department of Political Science, University of Chicago
John Nelson, Department of Political Science, University of Iowa
Richard Rorty, University of Virginia
Carl Schorske, Department of History, Princeton University
Former Professor
At Wake Forest
Dies of Cancer

SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL

Saguiv A. Hadari, a former Wake Forest University professor, died of cancer Monday at his home in Palo Alto, Calif. He was 32.

From 1983 to 1987, Hadari was an assistant professor of politics at Wake Forest. In 1986, he received the Reid-Doyle Prize for Excellence in Teaching.

He joined the faculty at Stanford University last September as an assistant professor of political science.

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.

Hadari was born Sept. 15, 1955, in Tel Aviv, Israel. He graduated cum laude from Tel Aviv University in 1979, then earned his master's degree at Princeton University in 1981 and his doctorate there in 1983. He was a teaching assistant at both universities before coming to Wake Forest.

A memorial service is planned for Wednesday, July 6, at the Holon cemetery in Tel Aviv. His family prefers that memorial contributions be made to the I Have A Dream Foundation/REFAC, 100 East 42nd St., Third Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
War in Lebanon 'Was a First... And It Was

By ROBERT S. GRAETTINGER
Sentinel Staff Reporter

The funeral of Lt. Donald George Lo­
sey, killed while serving in the multina­
tional peacekeeping force in Lebanon, brought the war home to Winston-Salem last month, causing many to question the United States mission there.

In recent weeks, Menachem Begin re­
signed as prime minister of Israel for personal reasons, soon after he abruptly ordered Israeli troops to pull back from forward positions in Lebanon. Quickly, the focus of the news in this country became the escalating conflict and the presence of U. S. troops in Lebanon, an escalation that appears to have eased somewhat with a ceasefire that took effect yesterday.

Dr. Sajuiv Hadari, assistant professor of political science at Wake Forest Uni­
versity, offers a personal view of Israel, the conflict in Lebanon and arguments for continued American involvement.

Hadari, a native Israeli, says he is "part of the lucky generation."

The 28-year-old Hadari started comp­ulsory military service just after the Yom Kippur war in 1973.

Despite skirmishes and defensive ac­
tivities against forces of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the people his age did not fight in a war until after he had completed his three-year term and the Israelis went into Lebanon in 1982. "Everyone that was a little older had fought in at least one war," he said. "But now this has all changed, and everyone my age has already fought in a war."

After finishing his military service in 1976, Hadari attended the University of Tel Aviv. Then he pursued a doctorate in political theory at Princeton.

SAJUIV HADARI: "That's really the most important fact to understanding what [Menachem Begin] did politically. There's only one thing that matters to him — the survival of the Israeli state and the Jewish people."

Hadari lived through the transition be­
tween the last liberal Labor Party gov­
ernment, led by Yitzhak Rabin, and the conservative coalition etched out by Be­
gin and his Likud Party block in 1977.

Now, with Begin's retirement, Israel has lost one of the most powerful forces on her political stage.

Hadari said that Begin is "the best illustration of one school of Zionism. It is extremely nationalistic, right-wing in its policy, and at least in terms of rhetoric, fundamentalist in its religions attitude."

The party is also conservative in its economic outlook, Hadari said, and is faced with the continuing problem of...
maintaining a war economy. The results have been harsh. The country has 130 percent inflation and is obliged to put the majority of its budget toward defense.

"Begin was in the opposition for 30 years," he said. "He didn't have the mentality of a leader of the whole nation. He was very good at parliamentary politics, but when he had to act as head of state in the Knesset (Israeli parliament), he was still acting as head of the Likud party."

But foremost is Begin's obsession with the past, Hadari said. "The most important thing to remember is that he is a Polish Jew that still lives under the trauma of the Holocaust ..."

"That's really the most important fact to understanding what he did politically. There's only one thing that matters to him — the survival of the Israeli state and the Jewish people."

"He worries about that all the time," Hadari said. "And he uses that line all the time — 'never again.'"

This obsession has caused some questionable actions, Hadari said. He contends Israel lost too much as a result of the 1978 Camp David Agreement negotiated by President Jimmy Carter, Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. The agreement was negotiated soon after Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem in 1977, the first friendly visit by a major Arab leader since the formation of the Jewish state.

"An Arab chief of state finally decided he was going to recognize the state of Israel. He came to Jerusalem, and just for that trip he got the whole of Sinai." Begin "should have given it (Sinai) up, but only after getting some more concessions," Hadari said.

Lebanon, Hadari said, was a departure from the defensive posture of the

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War in Lebanon 'A First... It Was Started by Israel'

Continued from Page 17

Israelis. "Lebanon was a first," he said. "There were actions, and some of them on a grand scale before," he said, "but this was a war and it was started by Israel."

Even in 1967, when Israel fired the first shot of the "six-day war," he said, Arab troops were massing on the borders of Israel and there was a blockade.

But in the Lebanese situation, the Israeli government was "trying to use the military to achieve some political goals," he said. "The goal of Begin was not just pushing the PLO back and destroying this kind of security belt in the north, but of getting rid of the PLO completely and of destroying it as a political, and therefore military power."

However, "Lebanon is hopelessly divided," he said. There are dividing lines between the Moslems and Christians, and within the faiths themselves, he said. "And the Druse are there in the middle."

Into that you have to factor the ideological dividing lines between Marxist and anti-Marxist and the national allegiance many of the combatants have with the Syrians.

With the gift of hindsight, Hadari said that Israel should have kept to its originally stated goal of driving the PLO out of 40-mile defensive corridor in southern Lebanon. But, he said, the problem has always been that the PLO retreats into friendly territory.

"In 1978," he said, "the Israeli army drove the PLO out of an area and they came back. What they tried to do this time was to destroy the infrastructure, kick the PLO out, and get an international agreement that they are not going to come back; and still it doesn't work, because the Syrians have an interest in pushing them (the PLO) back."

The chances for confrontation are even greater, he said, because the PLO and the Syrians are "both Soviet clients and the Soviets now have to help their clients, because otherwise they lose the Middle East."

As for American involvement in Lebanon, Hadari said that it is essential. A departure now would be morally incorrect, he said. The United States would lose credibility with its allies and its departure would be registered as a victory for the Soviets.

But he admitted that the American role in Lebanon has changed. Originally, the Israelis and now the United States became involved to try to salvage peace in that country by helping the government establish itself.

"I'm not sure it's possible," he said. "But the other alternative is to leave it completely alone and let the Syrians, the PLO and the Soviets influence take over."

As far as the overall balance of power in the area is concerned, he views the Syrians as the only potential source of problems.

"As long Syria is isolated and Khadafi (Libyan leader Muammar Khadafi) keeps shouting from afar, I don't think there will be any major problems."

And what are the chances for peace in the region?

Israel needs to be more aggressive in its pursuit of peace, he said. "One has to take the risk. And now is the time to take it because now we are stronger than anyone in the Middle East."

"The people want peace in Israel," he said. "They have had a good experience with Egypt."

And of the next generation of Israelis?

"I would hope that they would be less dogmatic, less ideological and more pragmatic," he said. "But the trouble is, that in Israel, and in the rest of the world, there is a drift to the right. "But part of it might be the effect of the Begin reign," he said.

"I'm pretty sure that they will be less rigid, but I'm not sure what inclination they will have initially."
COVER SHEET

STANFORD NEWS SERVICE

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(415) 723-2558
FAX # (415) 321-1324

DATE June 26, 1988

FROM: Bob Beyers

FOR: Andrea Freeman
Wake Forest Univ

NUMBER OF PAGES 2 INCLUDING COVER
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Beyers, 725-1930

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ASSISTANT PROF. SAGUIV A. HADARI, STANFORD POLITICAL SCIENTIST, DIES AT 32

STANFORD—

Assistant Prof. Saguiv A. Hadari of 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.

"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 Crepeli, 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 are planned Wednesday, July 6, at the Holon cemetery in Tel Aviv.

Born Sept. 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 St., third floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

6-28-88 —30— obit RWB84
Politics
Professor
Questions, Challenges, Encourages

Sagul Hadari is restless. He shifts abruptly in his chair as he makes his points, often with a rebuffal as if he were his own opponent, and with an insistent twist of language and logic—a habit—demolishes the rebuttal to rest his original point on firm ground.

Hadari is disturbing. His classroom style can be somewhat combative. According to one student, "He is different from what students are used to expecting from a teacher... but he has brought an infinitude of energy to the Department of Politics and to the campus."

And Hadari is a bit arrogant. The arrogance comes in part from academic success, in part, perhaps, from growing up quickly and violently in Israel. Hadari is a sabra, a native-born Israeli. His father settled in Israel and began a lifetime of work in projects in business and education to further Israeli causes. His mother was born in Belgium, and Hadari spent seven years of his youth living there. At the age of eighteen, however, he began serving the mandatory three years of military service in the Israeli Air Force.

"I was part of the lucky generation," Hadari says. "I enlisted at the end of the Yom Kippur War. We did not engage in real battle, so you did not die in battle; you died from mistakes—a faulty grenade, someone fooling around with a gun that turns out to be loaded."

Then in a softer voice, "So many of my graduate school friends were being shrunk. To me graduate school was nothing. It was a game. It was all nothing but a game. After three years on the Egyptian border being buzzed by MiGs, he shrugs. "It is nothing."" After service in Israel's Air Force, Hadari enrolled at Tel Aviv University. He finished his B.A. three years and had, in fact, begun applying to graduate schools after his second year. The people there (students and faculty) were old and tired. The students had finished military training—we were tired of regimentation; we just wanted to do the bare minimum and get out."

Hadari applied to American schools—Berkeley, Yale, Stanford, and Rutgers—because, he says, they are among the best in the world and because he wanted to write and speak English, which he then knew as well as his native Hebrew. "The only thing I had going for me were GRE scores and good grades on the test of English as a foreign language." Friends began to point out that Princeton University, not among Hadari's original choices, has a program in political philosophy. Hadari, who had never even been to America when he applied to schools here, was accepted and left for the US. His plan was to finish his degree and return to teach at Tel Aviv, where he had been half-promised a job when he finished his PhD.

At Princeton, Hadari found a mentor in Richard Rorty and opportunities to study with some of the top philosophers in the field. "All my suspicions of absolutes were showed up in philosophical structures. I had the opportunity to work with really good people on a one-to-one basis. It was an incredible academic atmosphere."

He finished his master's degree and the PhD in just four years; now seven years after his enrollment in Princeton's program only one other of his classmates has finished the degree in political theory.

"What allowed him to finish so soon? Ironically, it may be that he viewed the work less grimly than some of his fellow students. Hadari encourages his students to see exams more as big games than as existential questions. He knows, philosophically and practically, that examinations are not life and death, and his finds equanimity at hosting as laziness would be infuriating.

Hadari came to Wake Forest quite unexpectedly. Just weeks before he planned to return to Israel, he was told that because of cutbacks he would not be employed. He began seeking teaching jobs in America in the midst of preparations for his wedding; while at Princeton he had fallen in love with an American woman who had agreed to return with him to Israel. On the evening after his wedding, he flew to Winston-Salem to be interviewed for a position in the Department of Politics, then returned to meet his bride for their honeymoon. Wake Forest called him on his honeymoon to offer him the job."

"I take teaching—even the technique of teaching—very seriously." Hadari was an instructor in the Air Force part of his training was to be videotaped so that he could study his own lectures. "With sheer heroic effort, I listened to myself and thought about how to make people listen, how to make them stop writing and to think... Teaching is not the profession to be in now. It doesn't pay well and it is losing prestige because in America, prestige is measured with money."

Hadari has even less reason now to be dedicating so many hours of his day to his research and to his students. He discovered recently that he was seriously ill, and his recovery has been painful and enervating. His restlessness is in part due to his discomfort and in part due to the activity that has always been his habit. He speaks once or twice an hour, to himself, to have to teach. He has become more overconfident than he had before the rolls of dice were loaded, his commitment to teaching in Israel, Hadari has even less reason now to be dedicated so many hours of his day to his research and to his students. He discovered recently that he was seriously ill, and his recovery has been painful and enervating. His restlessness is in part due to his discomfort and in part due to the activity that has always been his habit. He speaks once or twice an hour, to himself, to have to teach. He has become more overconfident than he had before the rolls of dice were loaded.

Hadari comments: It's something you need that you don't want to go away from. It can be painful, but he won't permit completion."

There is a short list of things Hadari does not permit: intellectual laziness, lack of precision in one's thought and language, and in a personal sphere, bowing before the rolls of dice that habitation of one's life. His smile is as quick and flashing, his humor as sly, his commitment to ideas and to the rigorous challenge as hard and fast at every, His love for his friends and his generosity of spirit are unchanged. The balance, perhaps, to the intellectual demands he makes of people lies in the fact that he takes them into his life. As he would have done in Israel, Hadari has changed lives.

by JEANNE WHITMAN

Jeanne Whitman is assistant to the provost.
University celebrates Founders’ Day

Dean of the College Thomas E. Mullen presented the first two Reid-Doyle Prizes for Excellence in Teaching to assistant professor of biology Carole L. Browne and assistant professor of politics Saguiv Hadari. The University began presenting an award which recognizes excellent teachers at or below the assistant professor level in 1971. This year, the award was endowed by the family of Wilbur S. Doyle Sr. ('48) in honor of former University faculty member A.C. Reid (BA '17, MA '18). [See the story on page 2.] Browne, who holds the BS from the University of Hartford and the PhD from Syracuse University, has been on the faculty since 1980. Hadari has a BA from Tel-Aviv University and an MA and PhD from Princeton. He joined the faculty in 1983.

Associate Provost Laura C. Ford ('70) presented the first Excellence in Research awards to associate professor of psychology Deborah L. Best (BA ’70, MA ’72) and associate professor of health and sport science W. Jack Rejeski. The awards are new this year and recognize outstanding research contributions from faculty who are at the assistant professor level or who have been associate professors for no more than four years. In addition to her Wake Forest degrees, Best holds the PhD from UNC. She has been at Wake Forest since 1978 and received the Excellence in Teaching award in 1984. Rejeski has the BA from Norwich University and the MA and PhD from the University of Connecticut. He has been on the faculty since 1978.
CURRICULUM VITAE: SAGUIV AVIHAII HADARI

Born: September 15, 1955
Tel-Aviv, Israel

Home Address: 8 Avenue Emmanuel
Tel-Aviv, 62645
(03) 233134

Marital Status: Single

Present Address: 5316 S. Dorchester Ave.
Apt. 226
Chicago, Ill. 60615
Tel: 312 324-7653

EDUCATION

Currently enrolled in Ph.D. program, Politics Department,
Princeton University
Ph.D Received April 1983

M.A. Princeton University, 1981
Politics Department
General Examination Fields: 1) Political Theory
2) Philosophy of Education
3) International Relations

B.A. (cum laude) Tel-Aviv University, 1979
Major: Political Science
Minor: Statistics and Operation Research

DISSERTATION

Pedagogy and Education: The Political Limitations of
Educational Reformers - Examines the conceptions of
prominent radical thinkers who singled education as
the means for transforming society, and traces the
political implications of that choice

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

Hebrew, English, and French - Fluent (reading, writing, and speaking)

ACADEMIC HONORS

Fellowship, Princeton University, Department of Politics,
1979-1983

Fellowship, Tel-Aviv University, Department of Political
Science, 1979-1980
TEACHING FIELDS

Political Theory: ancient and medieval, early modern, radical thought

Education: philosophy of education, politics of education

International Relations: theory of international relations

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Princeton University:
Radical Thought, Teaching Assistant for Prof. Bernard Yack, Spring 1982
International Organizations, Teaching Assistant for Prof. Leon Gordenker, Spring 1982
Introduction to World Order, Teaching Assistant for Prof. Richard Falk, Fall 1980

Tel-Aviv University:
International Relations, Summer 1980

RELATED EXPERIENCE

Stevenson Hall Assistant Master, Princeton University, 1981-1982

IDF, Instructor in the Air Force, 1973-1976

REFERENCES

Prof. Sheldon S. Wolin, Politics Department
Prof. Richard Rorty, Department of Philosophy
Prof. Leon Gordenker, Politics Department
Prof. Richard Falk, Politics Department
Prof. Bernard Yack, Politics Department

All of the above are members of the Princeton University faculty.
SAGUIV A. HADARI

Address: 2000 Faculty Drive, #6D
Winston-Salem, NC 27106
(919)725-8474

Date of Birth: September 15, 1955

Education

Ph.D. Princeton University, Department of Politics, April 1983
M.A. Princeton University, Department of Politics, May 1981
B.A. Tel-Aviv University (cum laude), June 1979

Language Fluency:

English, French and Hebrew

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University, Summer, 1985-86
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Forest University, Summer 1984
Fellowship, Princeton University, Department of Politics,
1979-83
Fellowship, Tel-Aviv University, Department of Political
Science, 1979-80

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Political Economy, general theory, international
Education: philosophy of education, politics of education

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HADARI 2

Publications


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APSA Convention, New Orleans, 1985. Panel Chair: "Practices of Political Speech and Action"

Midwest PSA Convention, Chicago, April 1985. Panel Discussant: "Practice Theory"
Southwest PSA Convention, Houston, March 1985. Paper: "Tocqueville's Critique of Economic Liberalism;" Panel Chair: "Issues in Political Theory Across Time and Cultures"

American Association of Professors for Peace in the Middle East, UNC-Chapel Hill, Spring 1984. Lecture: "The Lessons of Lebanon"

Manuscript Reviewer: The Journal of Politics
Manuscript Reviewer: State University of New York Press

References Available

Sheldon S. Wolin, Department of Politics, Princeton University
Russell Hardin, Department of Political Science, University of Chicago
John Nelson, Department of Political Science, University of Iowa
Richard Rorty, University of Virginia
Carl Schorske, Department of History, Princeton University
Dailey Succeeds
Casey as Director
Of Women's Athletics

Dianne Dailey has been named the University's new director of women's athletics and women's golf coach. She is a member of the women's professional golf tour and a former president of the Ladies Professional Golf Association.

Dailey succeeds recently retired Dorothy Casey as women's athletics director, and Mary Beth McGirr, who held the part-time position of women's golf coach.

A 1971 graduate of Salem College, Dailey holds a master's degree from N.C. State University. She served on the LPGA Players Council and Board of Directors before becoming vice president of the organization in 1985. She was named LPGA president the following year.

"Dianne is an outstanding person and Wake Forest is fortunate to add her to an already outstanding staff of coaches and administrators," said Athletic Director Gene Hooks.

"Wake Forest is without question one of the top institutions in the country," Dailey said. "I look forward to contributing to the continued growth of the women's athletic program in every sport in which we compete, including golf, which I feel can become a consistently nationally ranked program."

No Trespassing

Monroe Whitt, Reynolda Campus construction manager, reminds all employees that they cannot be admitted to construction areas without written permission from the Physical Plant.

High Blood Pressure? Bowman Gray Study Needs Volunteers

Do high blood pressure or atherosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) run in your family? If so, you may be interested in participating in a study at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

Researchers in the Section on Nephrology of the Department of Medicine are seeking volunteers, 40 and older, who know the answers to those two questions. The project, Multicenter Isradipine Diuretic Atherosclerosis Study (MIDAS), is part of a nationwide program to study whether blood pressure medicine can slow the production of cholesterol deposits in the arteries, as well as lower the blood pressure.

Volunteers will receive free regular medical exams, laboratory tests and ultrasound screenings. The study will last for three years.

If you are interested in enrolling, call Barbara Bearden, RN, at 748-4259.
MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SAGUIV A. HADARI

September 16, 1988

Presiding:

Jack D. Fleer, Professor and Chairman, Department of Politics

Music, Lucille Harris:

Intermezzo, Op. 118, No. 12  Johannes Brahms
Consolation Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy
Songs Without Words, Op. 19, No.1 Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy

Words by:

Don Schoonmaker, Department of Politics
Thomas E. Mullen, Dean of the College
Milena Cvijanovich, Saguiv's former student
Dolly McPherson, Department of English

Music:

Melody  Ernest Bloch
Faith  Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy
Intermezzo, Op. 116, No. 6  Johannes Brahms

Friends of Saguiv and Ingrid are invited to visit with Ingrid following the service in Wingate 110.