

People in Political Science

founding and developing of area studies programs on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Africa and Asia, the Committee on International Relations, and the Institute for International Studies for which he obtained major grants, guided the publication of over 60 scholarly monographs and organized innumerable conferences, symposia, and lecture series.

Even while so rigorously engaged in administration and teaching, he edited seven volumes on international problems and East European affairs, wrote several dozen scholarly articles, and authored five books on international law and diplomacy, the most recent being his valuable and moving account, *Between Russia and the West: Hungary and the Illusions of Peacemaking, 1945-1947*, and the companion documentary collection, *The Last European Peace Conference: Paris 1946—Conflict of Values*. A tireless servant of the academic community in general, he will also be widely remembered for his work for the Foreign Area Fellowship Program, the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants, the Fulbright-Hays Program, the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the International Studies Association, the American Political Science Association, the Conference on European Problems, the Committee on Atlantic Studies, the Institute for the Study of World Politics, and the editorial boards of *Current History* and *The Review of Politics*.

Among the many honors and awards which he received over the years were a Guggenheim Fellowship (1958-59), a Rockefeller grant (1965-66), the Sesquicentennial Award of St. Louis University (1968), and an honorary degree from Indiana University (1975), as well as numerous awards at Notre Dame, including appointment to one of the first faculty chairs (1963), the Faculty Award (1963), and a special Presidential Citation upon his retirement in 1975.

A diplomat and peacemaker who sought to overcome national antagonisms and divisions, a true scholar of remarkable insight and balance, a devoted educator

who taught generations of young men and women not only an academic discipline but good judgment, a gentle but vigorous organizer and administrator who made his university a nationally recognized center of learning in world affairs, and a beloved colleague whose erudition, wisdom, wit, charm, integrity, and commitment to the highest values and standards, he will be much missed and never forgotten by those who knew him and those who have benefited from his far-reaching and significant contributions to education and understanding both at home and around the world.

George Brinkley
University of Notre Dame

Virginia Emerson Lewis

Virginia Emerson Lewis died on December 4, 1984, after a prolonged bout with cancer. She was 71 years old.

Both a lawyer and a Ph.D., Virginia Lewis spent most of her professional life at Hood College where she began her teaching career in 1947. She served as chairperson of the History and Political Science Department from 1965-1979.

Even after "retirement" at 65, she continued to teach part-time at Hood. In 1984, Governor Harry Hughes proclaimed her 70th birthday Virginia Emerson Lewis Day.

Her most significant contribution to the college was the example of her political activism. She introduced fieldwork courses into the curriculum where students had the opportunity to work in both state and national political campaigns. She regularly transported students to political rallies, and because of her own political activities, attracted many prominent politicians to the Hood campus.

Senator Paul Sarbanes, Steven Sachs, Attorney General, and his deputy, Eleanor Carey, all eulogized Dr. Lewis at her memorial service on December 6 at the Hood College chapel.

She was responsible for developing a Law and Society program across depart-

mental boundaries which gave students many opportunities for internships in the law enforcement and judicial policy areas. She herself served on the Judicial Selection Board for Maryland. Her influence on students over the years was impressive, accounting for the unusually high number of Hood graduates who enter law school.

At the time of her death, Virginia Lewis was directing Steve Sachs' campaign for governor in Frederick County. In effect, she wrote her own obituary when she said, "I am a Democrat and I intend to die in that state of grace."

Memorial donations may be made to the Virginia E. Lewis Chair in Politics, Hood College, Frederick, Maryland 21701.

Margery Elfin
Hood College

Donald G. Morgan

Donald G. Morgan, professor emeritus of political science at Mount Holyoke College, died on October 4 in Bellows Falls, Vermont, at the age of 74.

Born in Chicago, he received an A.B. from Cornell University in 1933, attended the Geneva School of International Studies, won an Ed.M. and an M.A. from Harvard and then a Ph.D. from that University in 1942.

Harvard provided him with the standard of what constituted scholarship in political science. He returned often to Cambridge to seek the counsel and the collegiality of those who had once been his mentors. In turn he acted as a colleague and a caring critic to faculty who sought his advice.

Morgan's first book, *Justice William Johnson, the First Dissenter*, which appeared in 1954, gave insight into the early years of the Supreme Court when important norms of judicial conduct were being established. His magnum opus, *Congress and the Constitution, a Study of Judicial Responsibility*, published by

Harvard in 1966, explored the role of the national legislature in interpreting the constitution. These books and numerous articles made lasting contributions to our understanding of the relationship between judicial and Congressional interpretations of the constitution. They expressed Morgan's lifelong concern about the interplay of law and politics.

While Harvard defined for him the meaning of scholarly research, Mount Holyoke College provided the setting in which Morgan became an extraordinarily effective teacher. A member of its faculty from 1943 until his retirement in 1976, he found in the classrooms of that eminent liberal arts college the right environment for his pedagogy. A gentle man in both meanings of that term, a scholar who spoke as clearly and carefully as he wrote, an enthusiast for his subject, Morgan taught American government, public law, and political thought to generations of students. He had lost his sight in a childhood accident, and relied on some students to be his readers, as they depended on him as a teacher. For the ablest of them, that collaboration produced an exceptional intellectual experience, a running seminar in the exegesis of texts.

Don was chairman of the department when I began my career there. To my lasting good fortune he gave firm shape to my dim notion of what it meant to be a member of this profession. He was colleague, friend, and boss, in fine proportions. When our paths eventually diverged, our active correspondence maintained our ties.

Donald Morgan would want above all to be remembered as the good citizen that he was, as a member of his profession, of the Mount Holyoke faculty, and of the South Hadley Town Meeting which he long served as an elected representative. He was ardently committed to classical democratic values, joined eagerly in the discussion of issues large and small, but never lost his respect for those who dissented from his views. He was a member of the polis as well as its chronicler.

Gerhard Loewenberg
The University of Iowa