

The ultimate stage of his varied career began in 1993, when he became a founding member of the Scowcroft Group, an international investment advisory firm, at which he specialized in guiding firms seeking business opportunities in China and Russia. He continued in this capacity for the rest of his life.

Leaving government did not mean the end of Arnie's deep commitment to public service. He belonged to the Council on Foreign Relations, the Trilateral Commission, the International Institute of Strategic Studies, and the Aspen Strategy Group, and he was a member and director of the Atlantic Council of the United States. He served as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board from 2001–05, and on several presidential advisory groups, panels, and commissions. He also advised the director of the CIA, the National Security Agency, and the Department of Defense.

The positions he held and the work he did does not capture the essence of Arnie Kanter. Fred Kempe, President and CEO of the Atlantic Council, characterized him as a "brilliant, kind, provocative, incisive, humorous, demanding, helpful, irreverent thinker and actor." His Scowcroft Group colleagues Brent Scowcroft, Ginny Mulberger, and Eric Melby called him "a totally engaged, brilliant strategic thinker, one of the quiet but true national treasures and . . . the kindest and most loyal of friends." And CIA Director Leon Panetta said he was "one of America's brightest minds on intelligence and foreign policy." We concur. But for the signers of this memorial, who knew him first as "Young Arnold" when we all started graduate school together in 1966 and 1967, what was most impressive was that, except for a few pounds here and there, he always remained exactly the same funny, helpful, irascible, down-to-earth friend we knew as young graduate students. We never heard from him about the high positions he attained or the important men in government who became his champions and relied heavily on his counsel. More than one of us benefited directly from his help and advice, yet he never begrudged us the time this required from his busy schedule. Nor could one easily know of personal tragedies he and his wife endured, most notably the loss of a son in infancy. Whatever adversity Arnie encountered, he carried on positively and with great good will.

Arnold Kanter is survived by his wife of 40 years, Anne Strassman Kanter of

McLean, Virginia, and two children, Clare Kanter of New York City and Noah Kanter of Washington, D.C., as well as his brother Robert.

Lawrence Eagleburger and Brent Scowcroft met Arnie long after we did. Not part of our graduate school group, they did not join us in writing this statement. But they wish to be associated with the sentiments we express.

William I. Bacchus
*U.S. Department of State/
 U.S. Agency for International
 Development, retired*
 Stanley I. Bach
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VICTOR T. LE VINE

Victor T. Le Vine, professor emeritus of political science, analyst, and commentator, died on May 7, 2010, after a brief illness. Le Vine, an only son, was born in Berlin in 1928. His family fled Nazi Germany and lived in France until they immigrated to the United States in 1938. A polyglot, fluent in French, German, and Russian, he was a rigorous researcher, a dedicated teacher, and an encyclopedic repository of classical works in politics, history, literature, and music. He mentored hundreds of graduate and undergraduate students in his 47 years as an academic and was known for using his multilingual skills and photographic memory to make every class lecture come alive—at times accompanying them with his vivid newspaper clippings that he collected from his travels. In his classroom, the politics of the postcolonial world were peppered with vignettes of his experiences as a participant observer in the heyday of Africa's decolonization. He shared with his students the emergence of the political systems of diverse countries such as Benin, Cameroon, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Eritrea, Ghana, France, Israel, the PRC, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Zaire (DRC).

A graduate of the University of California, Los Angeles (BA 1953; MA 1958; Ph.D. 1961), Victor Le Vine was one of the first

cohort of Africanists trained by James S. Coleman. His seminal works on Cameroon and francophone Africa, *The Cameroon from Mandate to Independence* (1964), *Political Corruption: The Ghana Case* (1975), and *Politics in Francophone Africa* (2004) continue to be required readings for both graduate and undergraduate students specializing in francophone Africa. His interest in conflict resolution led him to specialize in comparative research in the politics of the Middle East and Afro-Arab countries, leading the publication of his book on *Afro-Arab Connection: Political and Economic Realities* (1979), which guided his later research on oil politics, corruption, and terrorism. A renaissance scholar, Le Vine was never limited by geographic boundaries and produced articles and chapters on informal politics and economics of disparate areas such as Somalia and Russia. He was also a consistent critique of ideological wars and actively sought to change the culture of conflict endemic in war-torn regions such as Israel/Palestine, Ireland, Cyprus, and Turkey. As a founding member of the Center for International Understanding (CIU), Le Vine strove tirelessly to include students, civil society organizations, diplomats, and policymakers in the use of dialogue as a means of fostering understanding.

Victor Le Vine is remembered for his insistence on empirical data and especially the importance he placed on research design and the formulation of the "question" or "puzzle" guiding his students' research. A repertoire heard by his hundreds of students was "What is the question?" often accompanied by his exhortation to keep "focused." Soft-spoken but firm, he mentored many students who would have been left on the margins of quantitative political science. His insistence on understanding history and factoring in the "human element" made him the teacher-of-choice for scholars who, like him, refused to be fenced in by academic boundaries. He welcomed not only students who specialized in comparative politics, but also those whose primary training was in African history, anthropology, sociology, and literature. Le Vine had a knack also for fostering the self-esteem of inquiring minds and guiding them through the maze of academic bureaucracy. His special courses dealing with "Law and International Politics" and "Guerrilla Wars and Terrorism" drew crowds, making him one of the most popular teachers in the department of political

science at Washington University. Many a student who entered his classroom hoping to fulfill a required elective course ended up joining the ever-widening circle of comparativists.

An outstanding characteristic of Victor Le Vine was a spirit of egalitarianism, which he nurtured in and outside of the classroom. Whether chairing a dissertation committee, discussing papers in a panel, or leading a workshop on conflict resolution, he was inclusive and encouraging of women, minorities, and the non-political science majors who flocked into his classes. He practiced what he preached on respecting the right of every individual to a life of dignity and did not tolerate bigotry in any form or shape. He maintained his dignity as a free thinker and confronted parochialism using his intellect to win the battle with dignity against forces of McCarthyism and racism. Not forgetting his early years as a refugee from Nazi Germany, Le Vine also advocated for human rights and the equitable treatment of refugees fleeing tyrant regimes. He spent many hours gathering data on the human rights abuses suffered by opponents of regimes in francophone Africa and provided well-documented testimonials for asylum applicants seeking freedom.

Le Vine's abiding interest in peace and conflict resolution was born out of his understanding of its antithesis—war and the scourge of violence that haunted his generation. His analyses of nation building, war, and peace were always pragmatic and balanced. He did not shy away from volatile subjects such as the one- or two-state solution in Israel/Palestine; U.S. intervention in Iraq; terrorism and suicide bombers; electoral fraud in Africa, the Middle East, and Russia; and piracy in the Indian Ocean. His op-ed pieces in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and his insistence on academic integrity in comparative analysis of foreign policymaking in the twenty-first century will be sorely missed by his readers. A career spanning a half-century at Washington University in St. Louis (1961–2003; 2003–2010) ended at dawn on May 7, 2010, but Victor T. Le Vine left behind him a legacy of academic excellence, collegiality, and a compendium of work that bridged the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. He is survived by his wife, Nathalie; two children; four grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Ruth Iyob
University of Missouri–St. Louis

EUGENE F. MILLER

It is with great sadness that we report the passing of our longtime friend and colleague, Dr. Eugene F. Miller, professor emeritus of political science at the University of Georgia, who taught in the department of political science with great distinction from 1967 until his retirement in 2003. He died on May 30, 2010, following a two-year battle with multiple myeloma.

He was born in Atlanta on October 1, 1935, and received an undergraduate degree from Emory University in 1957. While at Emory, he received a Danforth Graduate Fellowship, which supported his Ph.D. studies at the University of Chicago. At Chicago, he was affiliated with the Committee on Social Thought and wrote his dissertation under the direction of the Nobel laureate Friedrich A. Hayek. He also studied with Leo Strauss, who deeply influenced his thinking and research. He completed his doctorate in 1965. Gene taught at Davidson College (1962–63) and Furman University (1963–67) before moving to the University of Georgia.

Gene was an accomplished scholar who brought a probing and deep intelligence to his research, whether it involved the exploration of fundamental issues in the philosophy of social science in an article that was the focus of a symposium in the *American Political Science Review*, or a historical investigation leading to a learned and definitive edition of major writings by David Hume. His love of scholarship held to the end: very shortly before his death he completed a book on Hayek's *The Constitution of Liberty*, which will soon be published by the Institute of Economic Affairs, a British free-market think tank. In a sense, his academic life came full circle.

An extraordinarily gifted, respected, and award-winning teacher, Gene was able to bring out the best efforts of his students in part because he insisted on excellence, in part because his caring and attentive manner made disappointing the instructor unthinkable in his classes.

As the department's graduate coordinator, Gene revolutionized the program. This required a tenacious political will and calm persistence, but also long hours: colleagues could not help but notice him working in his office, no matter how late they themselves left the political science building. More broadly, for decades, Gene was active in the programs of the Liberty Fund, helping to organize stellar conferences around the country.

Finally, it would be difficult to overstate Gene's warmth, generosity, good humor, and, in his last years, grace in the face of death. With all his intelligence and insight, he never felt the need to convince others of his abilities. He was a key mentor to one of us, despite profound philosophical differences. It never occurred to him that these differences were relevant to how he should treat a colleague or fellow human being. We have written this memorial, then, not simply to note Gene's professional accomplishments, but as an expression of gratitude.

Robert Grafstein
University of Georgia
John Maltese
University of Georgia

DANIEL HUBBARD POLLITT

Daniel Hubbard Pollitt, Graham Kenan Professor of Law emeritus of the UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law died March 5, surrounded by the love of his family. Dan loved his family, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, Holden Beach, and Tar Heel basketball.

Pollitt was born July 6, 1921, in Washington, DC, to Mima Riddiford and Basil Hubbard Pollitt. He graduated from Wesleyan University in Connecticut early to join the Marines. He fought in the Pacific as a Second Lieutenant in World War II, receiving several Purple Hearts. After the war, he attended Cornell Law School, where he served on the *Law Review*. He clerked for Judge Henry Edgerton of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Later, he joined the law firm of Joseph Rauh, Jr., beginning a lifetime of defending civil rights, civil liberties, and fighting injustices in local, state, and national arenas.

In 1951, he married Jean Ann Rutledge (1925–2006), daughter of Supreme Court Justice Wiley B. Rutledge and Annabel Person Rutledge. He and his wife of 55 years had three children, Daniel, Phoebe, and Susan.

In 1957, he moved to Chapel Hill, where he joined the faculty at the law school. A constitutional and labor law professor, he was active in numerous organizations including the NAACP, ACLU, AAUP, Southerners for Economic Justice, and RAFL. He was president of the faculty for four years.

Some of the honors and awards he received include the Order of the Long-Leaf