

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

Pine, the Jefferson Award, the Order of the Golden Fleece, the North Carolina ACLU Frank Porter Graham and Finlator Awards, and the Robert Seymour Award from People of Faith Against the Death Penalty.

He loved teaching and taught at Georgetown, Wake Forest, Duke, American University, the University of Oregon, and the University of Arkansas law schools. Until January 2010, he taught a constitutional law course for Duke's Osher Lifelong Learning Institute.

He is survived by his wife Eleanor Kinaird and his three children of his late wife of 55 years, Jean Ann Rutledge Pollitt: Daniel R. Pollitt, wife Linda Weisel, and son Daniel L. Pollitt; Phoebe Ann Pollitt, husband Bruce Ball, and sons Douglas Paletta and Andrew Paletta; and Susan H. Pollitt, husband Bill Rowe, and sons William Pollitt Rowe and Henry Rowe Pollitt.

Susan Pollitt

I never expected when I moved to North Carolina to come to know a friend, a mentor, a lodestar, a hero—who was of somewhat more advanced age, a law professor, in theory retired, from whom I'd hang on every word, ask of every lesson, drink deeply of every story, and learn so much of living life—as a lawyer, as an activist, as engaged academic, as constitutionalist, as a friend, as a Tar Heel, as a man, as a believer in hope.

He could, on the surface, seem a contradiction. The Marine so powerfully committed to peace—not chicken-hawk, but battle-tested dove. The man of ideas and surpassing intellect, wholly committed to action. The most formidable of adversaries—relentless, bold, stunningly courageous—but the most gentlemanly of opponents. The raised voice was not his hallmark. It was, instead, the twinkling eye.

Pollitt was a constitutional historian who would deploy every turn of a five hundred year history in the protection of civil right in order to carve a better future. The legal philosopher who could out-lawyer anyone. The only one of us who could write gracefully enough to be published in *Esquire* or *Harper's*. The most distinguished of the Carolina law school's scholars, who cared not a whit for distinction. No one ever accomplished more and spoke of it less.

No one was ever more elite in attainment and more democratic in tempera-

ment, kindly to all he encountered. The law school staff loved Dan, but maybe not as much as he loved them. And nobody ever knew so much more than his students could possibly comprehend but still believed so entirely in their promise.

This was not contradiction, but transcendence. For as great as was his intellect, his passion, his commitment, his learning, his determination, they all took second seat to his heart. We mourn his unbounded heart.

It is near impossible to talk about Dan's career in an encompassing way—too much, it is too varied, too crucial. And for me, an amateur student of the civil rights era, it is too marvelous, too multifaceted. Every time I would become obsessed with some new aspect, I would eventually talk to Dan about it. He would usually say, "Oh, yeah, I remember that." And, of course, he would have played some untrumpeted role. A few years ago, I became focused on Fannie Lou Hamer of Ruleville, Mississippi, who was famously "sick and tired of being sick and tired." After I had read two biographies and everything I could find about her, I mentioned her to Dan. He said, "Oh, yeah, I represented her when she tried to unseat the Mississippi delegation in Atlantic City."

My favorite mental picture of him—one that I keep in my head—is of Dan sitting on the sidewalk a half century ago with a couple of black teenage students, picketing segregation at the Varsity Theatre on Franklin Street. He demonstrated constant, fearless, egoless commitment to the words we speak in the life we lead, even if others disagreed or hated it, or even if he was alone. If he thought it was right, it didn't matter if it was popular. Maybe it would become popular eventually. But if it was wrong, even if it was popular, it wasn't ever going to become right.

My favorite story about Dan comes from the decision that led him to move to Carolina—refusing to sign a loyalty oath in Arkansas. Dan was an immensely accomplished professor, so Carolina wasn't the only place that quickly offered him a job. The University of Pennsylvania recruited him hard. As they were working to woo him, Dean Fordham mentioned, "There's one other thing. We have a loyalty oath here too." Dan said, "What? You know what I've just been through, and that's why I'm leaving Arkansas." Fordham said, "Yeah, but that was Arkansas, this is Penn."

Dean Fordham obviously didn't know who he was dealing with. There was no one

less likely to be moved by prestige and more likely to be driven by principle than Dan Pollitt.

Gene Nichol

*University of North Carolina
School of Law*

PAUL LIONEL PURYEAR, SR.

The Right Reverend Dr. Paul Lionel Puryear, Sr., Professor Emeritus at the University of Virginia, passed away on Thursday, April 22, 2010, in Charlottesville, Virginia, at the age of 80. Born in Belleville, New Jersey, as the second son of the Reverend Thomas Langston Puryear, Sr., and the Reverend Pauline Sims Puryear, he attended public schools in Newark, New Jersey. He transferred as a high school freshman to the renowned Palmer Memorial Residential School in Sedalia, North Carolina. He became an ordained A.M.E. minister at the age of 18.

Paul graduated first in his class with a Bachelor of Arts in sociology and political science from Talladega College in Talladega, Alabama. While at Talladega, he served as student body president, served in the concert choir, and served as chapter president of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. In 1953, he entered the University of Chicago as a Danforth Foundation Fellow, where he earned a Master's of Arts in political science in 1956 and a Ph.D. in political science and a doctorate in divinity in 1960.

Paul began his career as an assistant professor of political science at Norfolk State University in Norfolk, Virginia, where he received tenure. In 1961, he became chairman of the political science department at Tuskegee University in Tuskegee, Alabama. He continued his career at Fisk University, where he served as chairman of the social services division beginning in 1966. In 1970, he became the first African American administrator at Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida, where he served as provost of the social sciences and law school. During his tenure at Florida State, he did a one-year sabbatical at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City. In 1976, he became the vice chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, where he later served as a professor of African American studies. In 1982, he came to the University of Virginia as the Dean of African American Affairs, later serving as a professor of political science and government, before