

Wilder Crane significantly enhanced and enriched the quality of our profession, our university, and our lives. In recognition of his special contributions, the department has established a Crane Scholarship Fund in his honor.

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## Harry Kantor

Harry Kantor, professor emeritus of political science at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and formerly professor at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 1952–1968, died unexpectedly at his home in Gainesville, Florida, on December 31, 1985. He was author of the book, *Patterns of Politics and Political Structures in Latin America* (1969). He had directed a number of doctoral dissertations by students of Latin American governments, and his students in 1981 presented him with a festschrift edited by Howard Wiarda of the University of Massachusetts, entitled *The Continuing Struggle for Democracy in Latin America*. In 1982 Kantor delivered a principal address on Latin American governments at the White House Conference on Free Elections.

Kantor received his B.A. degree from the University of Illinois, his M.A. from the University of Wisconsin, and his Ph.D. from the University of California at Los Angeles. One of his earliest books was on the Aprista movement, headed by Haya de la Torre. He was a frequent visitor to Latin America and his speciality was the electoral process. He is survived by his wife, Vivian, by three sisters, by a son and daughter, and by six grandchildren.

## Stephen Denis Kertesz

With the death of Stephen Kertesz on January 26, 1986, both diplomacy and scholarship have lost one of their most accomplished and respected contributors. His two careers, first in the Foreign Ministry of Hungary and then in American universities, spanned two con-

tinents and the aftermath of two world wars. Born in 1904 in Putnok, Hungary, he received the Doctor of Laws degree at the University of Budapest in 1926 and then continued his education at Paris and The Hague from 1926 to 1929. As a Rockefeller Fellow he also studied at Yale, Oxford, and Geneva from 1935 to 1937.

His diplomatic career began with service in the office of the Foreign Ministry which represented Hungary before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals and the Permanent Court of International Justice (1931-1941). In this period he prepared several projects for long-range settlements between Hungary and her neighbors and became one of a group of officials who tried first to keep Hungary out of war and later to conclude an early armistice. After the Nazi coup in October 1944 he was accused of treason and imprisoned. Escaping in December, he survived the siege of Budapest by hiding with his family in a small cellar for seven weeks. With the Soviet occupation he again narrowly escaped arrest and deportation but then was able to resume his work in the Foreign Ministry.

In June 1945 he was put in charge of Hungarian preparations for the Peace Conference and made a determined effort to find constructive solutions to the problems of the Danubian area, not only in the interest of Hungary but in the hope of lasting regional cooperation and peace. As Secretary General of the Hungarian Peace Delegation in Paris 1946, he experienced the painful frustration of seeing such proposals sacrificed to great power politics. He was serving as Minister in Italy in 1947 when the Communists finally took over control in Budapest and, although led to believe that he would be named Foreign Minister if he returned, he chose to give up his career and a lifelong dream of serving his native land to take refuge in the West.

His long and distinguished academic career in the United States began in 1948 at Yale University Law School where he taught for two years; then in 1950 he joined the faculty of the University of Notre Dame. At Notre Dame his extraordinary leadership included the

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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-