

The many organizations to which Mr. Hanessian belonged included the American Political Science Association, the American Society of International Law, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the London Institute of World Affairs, the Middle East Institute and the Antarctic Society.

In all his activities he consistently showed lively intelligence, warm concern for all those with whom he came in contact, and a knack for encouraging commitment to important goals. His death is a grievous blow for us all and for what he was trying to accomplish.

Eugene B. Skolnikoff
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology

David Franklin Hughes

Dr. David Franklin Hughes, Professor of Government at Centre College of Kentucky, died in Arlington, Georgia, February 13, 1974, three days before his thirty-eighth birthday. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Laura M. Hughes, of Atlanta.

Dr. Hughes spent his entire career at Centre College. An honor graduate of Wake Forest College, he earned his doctorate at Princeton University. He brought with him a refreshing interest in young people and exacting standards of teaching and scholarship. To a greater degree than most of us, he shared not only his knowledge but his life with students. His colleagues recall fondly his generous expenditure of time and energy with pre-law students, with members of campus fraternities and other groups, and with the young people of his church. Many students, though fewer of his colleagues, realize how frequently he made the extra effort to help with a term paper, to inquire into the status of a pending application to a law or graduate school, or to give some sensitive advice about a personal problem. His large circle of friends in Danville and throughout Kentucky testifies to the ease with which he met and came to know people, many of whom had few if any ties with the academic profession. His active participation in state and local political affairs was another indication of the wide range of his interest and concern.

The commitment which sustained his short life, however, was to the academy. He was known for his gifts as a teacher and for the intellectual demands he made of his students. At times with humor and wit, at other times with censure, he required and obtained a level of excellence which earned not only their respect but their gratitude as well.

His conscientiousness as a teacher was balanced by his dedication to scholarship. A lover of good books and one who fully appreciated the literary, historical, and philosophical foundations of political science, he took especial delight in working with manuscripts and other primary sources. He knew the keen pleasure which the uncovering of an elusive letter or the discovery of an important but unnoticed document can bring. At the time of his death he was professionally regarded as an authority on Chief

Justice Salmon P. Chase and the Supreme Court during the Reconstruction era. Until the last few days of his life he was preparing for publication a manuscript on Chase. Based on his dissertation which had received the Edward S. Corwin Award from the American Political Science Association in 1964, it promised to be a major contribution to our knowledge of a period in the history of the court which until recently has been strangely neglected. His professional standing was recognized by his service on the Executive Council of the Southern Political Science Association and his election to the Presidency of the Kentucky Conference of Political Scientists in 1971. He pursued a continuing interest in strengthening professional and personal ties among Political Scientists throughout Kentucky and the adjoining region.

David Hughes's loyalty and dedication to teaching and scholarship were unsurpassed. He was vitally interested in every aspect of the life of Centre College. He served as Chairman of the Government Program from 1966-1970 and chaired the Division of Social Studies throughout its important first year. During his service of more than a decade, he served with distinction on most committees of the faculty.

The death of David Hughes is a grievous loss. He will be missed in many ways but perhaps most as a faithful friend, respected colleague, and vigorous spokesman for constitutional government and for civil and academic liberty.

Larry R. Matheny
Centre College

Karl Loewenstein

Upon his eightieth birthday, two years ago, Karl Loewenstein was given the Achievement Medal of the Federal Republic of Germany at a ceremony presided over by the West German Consul General. It provided an occasion for the expression of felicitations by some of his many friends. One who had known him for three decades said of his teaching at Amherst:

Karl brought something of the rigor of nineteenth century German scholarship into his classes and seminars. He insisted on accurate references to sources and careful use of material. He dazzled his students by the breadth of his reading and his amazing memory. In an argument, he was resourceful, witty, devastating. If a student took an ill-considered intellectual position, Karl could demolish it with incisive speed.

This was the judgment of one of his peers. One who had known Karl Loewenstein for a much shorter time and then only as a young member of the Amherst faculty also wrote some words on the occasion of the award. He said:

I can vouch for the genuine personal interest Karl took in the welfare and activities of younger Amherst colleagues. He often invited younger faculty members to his house on Sunset Avenue, where he and his charming wife would

chat for hours on politics and history, literature, and music. He liked to take visitors into his study, an awesome place on its superabundance of books and manuscripts, and show them with pride and reference a photograph of his Heidelberg teacher, Max Weber. If the conversation turned to Thomas Mann, as it often did, Karl would take from the book-shelf a row of first editions of that author's works, each containing a personal dedication and the author's signature.

Karl Loewenstein came to America from Germany in 1933 and became a citizen of the United States in 1939. Before the advent of Hitler, he was well established as a lawyer in Bavaria and as a teacher of public law at the University of Munich. Upon his arrival to this country, he was appointed associate professor of political science at Yale. He joined the Amherst faculty of political science in 1936 and was made William Nelson Cromwell Professor of Political Science and Jurisprudence in 1949, a title he held until his retirement in 1961.

He was a Guggenheim Fellow and a Fulbright Scholar. His interests were wide and varied and he traveled extensively not only in Europe but in Brazil and Japan. He taught wherever he traveled and traveled wherever he taught. And his scholarship was informed and enriched by experience and observation. His book on *Hitler's Germany* in the 1930's was described as "a gem of compactness and lucidity." His book on *Brazil Under Vargas* in the 1940's was one of the relatively few works on South American politics by an English language scholar before the concept of the Third World was formed. During the Second World War Karl had an appointment as Special Assistant to the Attorney General in Washington. After the war he served in Germany as a legal adviser in the Office of Military Government. Retirement for Karl in 1916 was not surcease. A true scholar, he was forever at the joyous tasks of research and writing. Works of his abound in the fields of comparative government and public law, and he was forever pushing some fresh project. Even in this, his 82nd year, new books of his are being published in Holland and Germany where his reputation as a scholar is very great.

But an account of books written, fellowships held, schools attended, and lectures given is a calculation of things and not of character. We all know that a man is more than the sum of things that can be counted and that print is simply the mark left were the spirit touched. Karl's spirit was a strong one. His was an authoritative voice that often spoke in confident imperatives, sometimes with sharp humor, sometimes with a certain puckishness, always true to his conviction. Careful of the protocols of dignity and deference in personal relations, he was nevertheless a vigorous libertarian in public affairs. In 1940 he worked to arouse the Amherst campus to the dangers of Hitlerism, and to rally support for Britain. In a pamphlet published in collaboration with a colleague in the Department of History, he wrote:

It is an illusion to believe that, because we have enjoyed democracy for a hundred and fifty years, it will be ours forever, or that others will also strive for it. It is equally an illusion that we may preserve it with ease while others jubilantly abandon it.

His sympathies were with the progressive governments of the world and he spoke and wrote vigorously against those who would preserve freedom by forbidding its use, whether they were brown shirts in Berlin, black shirts in Rome, colonels in Athens, or bureaucrats in Washington. One small triumph that gave him much pleasure was his success in persuading the Post Office Department in Washington to stop a commercial mailer from using metered postage carrying the slogan, "Socialism is slavery." In 1940, Archibald MacLeish said of a certain kind of academic:

The scholar digs his ivory cellar in the ruins of the past and lets the present sicken as it will.

Karl Loewenstein knew the past well. One of his books this year is an account of the history and politics of ancient Rome. But he dug no ivory cellar in the ruins of the past. He lived his life in the political present and strove without let, to draw its most virulent poisons.

Henry Steele Commager
Earl Latham
Amherst College

Joseph A. Peters

It is not often that someone comes among us who genuinely touches those near him with a sense of decency and goodness. It is less frequent still the same individual can accurately be given the accolade—humanitarian. Such a man was Joseph A. Peters—stimulating teacher, dedicated professional, political activist, guiding force in professional associations, appealing and humane iconoclast, irrepressible raconteur, devoted family man. Professor Peters died December 29, 1973, at the age of 47.

A 1947 graduate of Pennsylvania State University (the A.B.) and subsequently the University of Pennsylvania (the Ph.D.), he was able to develop a wealth of teaching experiences during his early professional career. This was a period of great excitement and expectation for him. For a while in 1950 he was a legislative aide to United States Senator Francis A. Myers, followed rapidly by a three-year sojourn in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of the United States Department of State. While in the State Department, he was able to nurture a life-long interest in the Soviet Union—a commitment he soon felt could best be realized in the academic world. After teaching at Beaver and Hunter Colleges and at the University of Pennsylvania, he came to Kutztown State College, where he was the chief force in establishing a separate department of political science. Simultaneously, he rose rapidly within his chosen profession. A long-standing member of the American Association of University Profes-