

### Frederick Holladay Harris, Jr.

Dr. Frederick Holladay Harris, Jr., of the Department of Political Science, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University since 1967, died September 26, 1975 in a hospital in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He is survived by his wife, Rose de B. Harris, a son, Frederick H. de B. Harris, an Assistant Professor of Economics at the College of William and Mary, and Crafford A. Harris, a pre-medical student at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

A native of Raleigh, North Carolina, Fred was a long-time resident of Norfolk, Virginia. He graduated from Maury High School in Norfolk and later taught at Maury. He also served as probation officer for the Juvenile Court in Norfolk. During World War II he was a field artillery officer in Europe and received the bronze star for heroism in action. He was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Randolph-Macon College, did graduate work at Harvard University, and received the M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina while enjoying a Ford Foundation Fellowship. During 1955-56 he taught at the University of the South. Fred held teaching positions at the University of North Carolina (1948-54, 56-57) and Georgia State College (1957-67). Most recently, he had been representing The College of Arts and Sciences of V.P.I. and S.U. on the Virginia State Project: "Land: Policy Issues and Planning Problems."

Fred was a voracious student of positive and normative political philosophy and behavioral political science. He was probably the best-read political scientist I have known. As a colleague, he combined to an unusual degree a capacity for gentle compassion for others and tough and exacting standards for himself. As a teacher, he was kind but required high standards of performance.

Fred had been active in the Democratic Party in Atlanta and elsewhere before coming to V.P.I. and S.U. Later he was elected district chairman of the Montgomery County, Virginia, Democratic Committee. He had a remarkable capacity for meeting people and remembering names and faces. After he had lived a few years in Blacksburg, he knew and was known by a tremendous number of people.

Afflicted by a painful illness during the last three years of his life, he seemed in suffering to achieve a heightened nobility, combining stoic endurance and serene humility with his usual cheerful demeanor. In the words of our Department Head, "A gallant gentleman has passed from us . . . we are diminished by his loss, but fortunate to have known him. . . ." In his memory the Frederick Holladay Harris, Jr., Memorial Award has been established in the Department of Political Science. Under terms of the memorial establishing this award, prizes are to be presented to meritorious students.

Joseph L. Bernd  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
and State University

### Louise W. Holborn

Louise W. Holborn, Professor Emeritus of Political Science at Connecticut College, New London, died suddenly of a heart attack at her home in Orange City, Florida, on October 4, 1975. Dr. Holborn was a distinguished scholar whose many contributions to the study of international work for refugees were widely acclaimed both in this country and abroad. In July 1971 she received the Golden Nansen Ring of Honor during an international conference on refugees and migration at Bergen, Norway, the 17th recipient of this outstanding international award. In January, 1975, Louise Holborn was similarly honored with the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit, First Class, of the Federal Republic of Germany, in recognition of her work for refugees, and on behalf of German-American cultural relations after World War II.

Louise Holborn was born in Germany in 1898, the daughter of Professor Ludwig Holborn, Director of the Physikalisch-Technischen Reichsanstalt in Berlin. Trained first as a social worker, she had her initial first-hand experience working with refugees expelled from territories ceded to Poland after World War I. She was studying at the Deutsche Hochschule fuer Politik in Berlin, where her brother Hajo Holborn, was Carnegie Professor of History and International Relations, when Hitler came into power. Both she and her brother, who subsequently became Professor of History at Yale University, decided to go into voluntary exile. She completed her Ph.D. at Radcliffe College, Harvard University in 1938, writing her dissertation on Fridtjof Nansen's work with refugees. She taught at Wellesley College, Smith College and Connecticut College, and for a number of years thereafter was associated with the Radcliffe Institute of Radcliffe College.

Dr. Holborn's best known publications are *The International Refugee Organization: Its History and Work, 1948-52*, Oxford University Press, 1956, commissioned by the Liquidation Board of that organization, and *Refugees, A Problem of Our Time: The Work of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, 1952-1973*, 2 vols., Scarecrow Press, 1975. She was to present a paper at the World Law Conference in Washington, D.C., on October 14, 1975, that dealt with the most recent responsibilities of the UNHCR. It was read by a colleague.

Louise Holborn's concern for international peace and justice led to her editing of *The War and Peace Aims of the United Nations*, 2 vols., World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1943 (revised 1948), which were found on President Franklin Roosevelt's desk at the time of his death. She also published numerous articles including one on Luther and the growth of printing.

For many years, Louise Holborn worked closely with her colleagues, Gwendolen M. Carter of Smith College and Northwestern University, and John Herz of the City University of New York, in the preparation of a highly successful textbook in comparative government, *Major*

*Foreign Powers: The Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Soviet Union*, whose sixth edition was published in 1972 by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York. In conjunction with this publication, she edited two volumes of documents: *Documents of Major Foreign Powers*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1968, and *German Constitutional Documents Since 1871*, Praeger, New York, 1970. Her consistent interest in her country of birth took her on extensive lecturing tours in West Germany after World War II, when she also helped develop relationships between German and American women's organizations. More recently, she devoted some time to the Conference Group on German Politics, where she served as a member of the executive council and chaired the internship selection committee.

As a resident of Florida since 1970, Louise Holborn participated actively in local organizations, instituting a widely attended lecture series on contemporary international developments for the Winter Park branch of the American Association of University Women, heading the local chapter of Common Cause, and taking a role in the local branch of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. A warm, active, and concerned person has passed from our midst. She will be greatly missed.

Gwendolen M. Carter  
Indiana University

### **Luella Gettys Key (Mrs. V. O. Key, Jr.)**

Luella Gettys Key died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 28, 1975, after a long illness. A woman headed for scholarship in political science when the number of women in the discipline could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand (there were seven women with Ph.D.'s in 1920), she won membership in Phi Beta Kappa and completed her A.B. at the University of Nebraska in 1920. The next year she finished an M.A. and went off to Bryn Mawr College on a coveted Susan B. Anthony scholarship in politics. Aided by a Carnegie fellowship in 1923-24 and a University fellowship in 1924-25, she then Luella Gettys completed her Ph.D. at the University of Illinois in 1925. She became one of a total of 25 women throughout the country who were to receive doctorates in political science in the decade of the '20s.

After a brief stint as a teaching assistant at the University of Nebraska while studying for her master's degree, she constructed a professional career based on publications and consultantships and the editing of a number of books in the fields of public administration, parties and politics, and international law. Beginning as a legal research assistant in the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau in the mid-20s, she moved to the University of Chicago where she was a research assistant to a number of faculty

members in the late '20s and early '30s. Among the academics whose books bore the imprint of her research were Charles Merriam, Leonard D. White, and Quincy Wright.

Her own research and publication began in the '20s with her master's thesis on *The Reorganization of State Government in Nebraska* (1922). *The Law of Citizenship in the United States*, still considered a classic, was published in 1934. A monograph on *The Administration of Canadian Conditional Grants* came out in 1938. Articles and book reviews in the *APSR*, law journals and other professional periodicals, the last of which appeared in 1943, should also be noted.

In 1934 Luella Gettys married V. O. Key, Jr. Although Mrs. Key continued to edit and index some 11 books for other political scientists, several of whom were her husband's colleagues at Harvard, and during World War II (1942-45) accepted a part-time consultantship in the Office of Alien Property Custodian in Washington, D.C., she became increasingly absorbed in the work and writing of her husband, "V.O." as he was affectionately known. First they co-authored a couple of articles. In the '40s, '50s, and early '60s, Mrs. Key edited and indexed *Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups* (five editions from 1942 through the posthumous 1964), *Southern Politics* (1949), and three later books published by "V.O." before his untimely death in 1963.

Mrs. Key will be remembered not only for this early scholarship but for her ready wit and the encouragement she gave to subsequent generations of women political scientists.

Victoria Schuck  
Mount Holyoke College

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### **Sidney Pomerantz**

Sidney Pomerantz of The City College of The City University of New York died in June 1975 at the age of 65. He will be remembered for his scholarship, and for his devotion to his students, not only as a collectivity to be taught, but as individuals to be nurtured and encouraged.

Sidney Pomerantz's reputation as a scholar will remain with us. In addition to many articles and reviews, his book, *New York—An American City, 1783-1803*, remains as the classic work on the subject. He had been at work on a number of research projects, but illness slowed his progress. His major concern in recent years was the history of New York City at the end of the 19th century, and he had completed the re-