

Ronald Christenson

Ronald Christenson, founder of the political science department at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter, Minnesota, died in September 1998, after a two-year illness. He was that rarest of persons, a true teacher-scholar-activist.

Christenson, born in 1937, graduated from Wisconsin State University, Eau Claire in 1959 and received his master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees in political science from the University of Minnesota.

He began his 34-year teaching career at Luther College in Decatur, Iowa. In 1969, he was called to Gustavus Adolphus to form a political science department and guide its growth over the years.

Christenson was, above all, a teacher. He received every major teaching award given by his college, including the Carlson Award for Distinguished Teaching. His reputation with students was "intellectual, knowledgeable, enthusiastic, and fair." His oral exams were legendary. Each final exam, he gave every one of his student an hour to engage in a dialog, with the student sitting in a rocking chair. During exam week, Christenson sat in his office for days on end, from seven in the morning until long into the evening, listening and talking with students.

Christenson was a prolific writer. He authored several books, including *Political Trials: Gordian Knots in the Law* (1986, with a revised edition completed just before his death) and *Political Trials in History* (1991). He also wrote introductory chapters of books by Roscoe Pound and Waller Lippman, scholarly papers that won prizes, book reviews for popular newspapers and academic journals, regular newsletters for the students in his department, and articles for faculty journals.

Christenson was a citizen of his college, who was chosen by his peers year after year to serve on the Faculty Senate and other organs of faculty governance. He was a citizen of

the nation, who worked for fair housing in Chicago with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and took on every political task, from distributing campaign literature to serving as an alternate delegate at a national party convention. He was a citizen of the world, who founded an Amnesty International Chapter, brought students to Great Britain to study law in London, served on the Lutheran College Task Force for Peace and Justice, and took the risk during the apartheid era of spiriting out of South Africa the banned book *Eye of the Needle* so that it could be published abroad with his introduction.

Christenson accomplished more than others without ever seeming to move too fast. He was the most gentle, most considerate of persons. A devoted husband, father, and grandfather, he spent quality and quantity time with his family. He took time for friends and acquaintances and strangers. He had his views, and he had the courage to express them even when he was in the minority. But, without exception, he treated every person he encountered—friend or adversary, college president or newly arrived student—with respect and kindness.

His was a good life.

Donald Ostrom
Gustavus Adolphus College

Werner J. Feld

Dr. Werner J. Feld, founding chair of the department of political science and Distinguished Professor at the University of New Orleans, passed away in September 1998, at his home in Colorado Springs, Colorado. At the time, Werner was working on the fourth edition of our textbook, *International Organizations*, and had just published the latest of his many scholarly books dealing with aspects of European integration.

Werner came to academia relatively late in life, having had careers in U.S. Army Intelligence and in

business before entering Tulane University in the 1960s, from which he received his doctorate. From the outset of his academic career, he and his late wife Elizabeth were active in the foreign affairs community of New Orleans and played leading roles in the development of the new Louisiana State University in New Orleans, which was subsequently renamed to reflect the city it served.

In his dealings with many persons from various walks of life over a very long time, Werner displayed a respect for cultural and social diversity and for personal tolerance. Born in Germany to Jewish parents, Werner emigrated to the United States with his family in the 1930s, where he became acculturated to American mores and culture without losing his love of things European, especially music. It is no accident, then, that when he embarked on a prolific writing career, he focused on the reconstitution of a Europe devastated by two disastrous wars. He not only studied, but fervently believed in employing, British theorist David Mitrany's concept of functionalism and French visionary Jean Monnet's notion of integration to settle long-standing nationalistic disputes and to eradicate war.

For most of his career at the University of New Orleans, and later at the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Denver and the University of Colorado, Colorado Springs, Werner never neglected his teaching responsibilities. He loved to teach and was a reliable mentor and career facilitator. An example of this was his leadership of a successful effort to obtain a doctoral program for New Orleans by arguing that students coming from minority backgrounds needed expanded opportunities for graduate study.

He enjoyed the collegiality that comes from participating in professional organizations and societies. He was active in the Foreign Relations Association of New Orleans, in

the Episcopal Church in both New Orleans and Colorado Springs (where he was a warden at the time of his death). He was an active member of the Committee on Atlantic Studies (chair), the International Studies Association (chair of the International Organization Section), the Conference Group on German Politics, and the European Studies Association. He published widely in journals on both sides of the Atlantic.

Unusual in a world of broken promises and unfulfilled aspirations, when Werner obligated himself to write a journal article, a conference paper, a book chapter, or a book, he meticulously kept his word. As collaborators over many years in these activities, we never were disappointed by him, even though, sadly, we sometimes disappointed him. But he never was one to look back at the “might-have-beens”; instead he was always looking forward to the next conference paper, book chapter, journal article, or book.

We, along with his many other friends and colleagues, will especially miss his unfailing courtesy, his reliability, his candor, and his keen insights.

Robert S. Jordan
University of New Orleans
John K. Wildgen
University of New Orleans

John P. Lovell

John P. Lovell, professor emeritus of political science at Indiana University and founding director of the Indiana Center on Global Change and World Peace, died on September 15, 1998, at his Bloomington residence, of Parkinson's disease. He was 66 years old.

John was born in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1932, the youngest son of Frank and Nyla Metcalf Lovell. He grew up in Madison. He was a 1955 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and served as class historian. After he completed his military service in 1958, he pursued graduate studies in political science at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. His graduate school honors included a Knapp Fellowship and a University of Wisconsin Fellowship. He

received his Ph.D. in 1962. His doctoral dissertation was titled “The Cadet Phase of Professional Socialization of the West Pointer.”

John began his teaching career as an instructor at Indiana University in 1962, and rose to the rank of full professor in 1971. During 1971–72 he was a visiting professor at the U.S. Naval Academy. In 1978–79 and 1984–85 he was a visiting professor at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Complications of Parkinson's disease led to his early retirement from Indiana in 1994, after 32 years of teaching.

John's research dealt primarily with civil-military relations, particularly the complex relationships between the armed forces and society. He spent the latter portion of his career pursuing the question of what lessons the U.S. military had learned from its experiences during the war in Vietnam. He was also very interested in questions related to U.S. participation in the Korean War, and visited South Korea on a number of occasions. His theoretical contributions included the application and testing of models of cognition and organizational learning and change to the study of military bureaucracies and of theories about socialization to military professional schools. His books on foreign policy stressed the importance of learning from past successes and failures, a process he called “adaptation.” Three of John's books reflect these themes: *Foreign Policy in Perspective: Strategy, Adaptation, Decision Making* (Holt, Rinehart and Wilson, 1970); *Neither Athens nor Sparta? The American Service Academies in Transition* (Indiana University Press, 1970); and *The Challenge of American Foreign Policy: Purpose and Adaptation* (Macmillan, 1985). John was the editor or coeditor of three additional volumes concerned with these themes: *The Military and Politics in Five Developing Nations* (Center for Research in Social Systems, 1970); *New Civil-Military Relations: The Agonies of Adjustment to Post-Vietnam Realities* (Transaction Books, 1974); and *To Sheathe the Sword: Civil-Military Relations in the Quest for Democracy* (Greenwood, 1997).

In addition to his books, John published nine articles in peer-reviewed journals and twenty chapters in edited volumes. He was much sought after as a book reviewer and his reviews appeared in the *American Political Science Review*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *Armed Forces and Society*, *Journal of American History*, *Naval War College Review*, *Sociology*, *Society*, *Journal of Political and Military Sociology*, *Midwest Political Science Review*, and *Journal of Asian History*.

John's teaching was mainly in the area of U.S. foreign policy and the politics of national security, which he taught at the undergraduate and graduate levels. He also taught an introductory class on international politics and a variety of courses on war and peace. He was an early pioneer in the use of feature-length films in teaching about international affairs. His final coedited book, *Insights from Film into Violence and Oppression: Shattered Dreams of the Good Life* (Praeger, 1998), reflected his use of films for teaching.

John was the founding director of the Indiana Center on Global Change and World Peace in 1989, which was initially funded by a major grant from the MacArthur Foundation, and he continued as director until his retirement. John was very active in the profession and served on the governing councils of the Midwest Consortium of International Security Studies, the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society (of which he was a founding member), the Council of U.S.-Korean Studies, and the Indiana Consortium for Security Studies (which he founded). He also served as president of the International Studies Association-Midwest.

John was also an active member of the Bloomington community, serving in parent groups in the Monroe County Community School Corporation and in the Bloomington chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. He was always willing to share his expertise through numerous public lectures and appearances on radio and television programs.

John was a sports fan, especially of the Cincinnati Reds, and made many treks to Cincinnati, often ac-