

Basketball team from 1948-65, compiling a won-loss record unmatched before or since.

With the proliferation of the Naval Academy course offerings in the middle and late 60's, Professor Mahoney was afforded the chance to combine the two loves of his professional life—teaching and the law—offering from then until his death courses in Constitutional Law and the Elements of Law. Large scale growth in enrollments in both testified to his skill and complete dedication.

Possessed of high principles and strong convictions, and the courage and facility in both speech and writing to advance and uphold them in and out of the classroom, Pat had vast influence on his colleagues and on almost two generations of midshipmen, many now Admirals, highly successful business and professional men and at least two astronauts. In life a peerless teacher, his example is a high standard for his colleagues at the Academy and undergraduate teachers everywhere.

John R. Probert
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Kalman H. Silvert

The obituary as a form of expression is always constraining. Kal Silvert would have been bothered by that constraint. He was concerned not only with the substance of scholarly discourse, but also its form. He prized effective expression of thought, because it facilitated understanding and through understanding the ability to choose.

But, since he would have forgiven the need to bow to certain demands of form, we can begin by reciting the usual litany. Kalman Hirsch Silvert died suddenly on June 15, 1976 in New York City. He had been born on March 10, 1921 in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his B.A. in 1942, his M.A. and Ph.D. in Political Science in 1947 and 1948 respectively. His first academic post (1948) was at Tulane University, where he rose to the rank of Professor of Political Science. He became Professor of Government at Dartmouth College in 1960. Concurrently with his tenure at Tulane and Dartmouth, he joined the American Universities Field Staff (AUFS), eventually becoming its Director of Studies. In 1967, he left Dartmouth and the AUFS to become a Professor of Politics at New York University, Director of NYU's Ibero-American Center and concurrently Program Advisor, Social Sciences, for the Ford Foundation. At his death he still held his posts in the Politics Department and the Ford Foundation, although he no longer served as director of the Ibero-American Center.

His other formal associations throughout his career suggest the breadth of his involvement as scholar and as citizen of his profession, his country and mankind. Among his affiliations, he was founding president of the Latin American Studies Association and a member of the Board of Directors of the Center for Inter-American Relations. He served on the Citizens

Advisory Committee for the Alliance for Progress, as a consultant for Education and World Affairs and as a member of the Commission on U.S.-Latin American Relations (the Linowitz Commission), where he also headed the Committee on Human Rights.

All these formal affiliations only begin to hint at the nature of the man. He was without exaggeration the most respected social scientist among all Latin Americanists. As William Glade suggested in his introduction to Kal's Hackett lecture (University of Texas, April 1976), if Latin American studies had a dean, it would have been Kalman Silvert. But, Glade continued, given the nature of Latin American studies, Kal was not its dean, but its bouncer. He kept his fellow scholars honest.

Kal's reputation among Latin Americanists in the United States was matched by the respect and affection he inspired among Latin Americans. He was colleague to his fellow social scientists in Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela, to name the principal areas of his activities as teacher and scholar. He was a colleague in the fullest sense of the word: he taught but he also learned. More importantly, he understood and emphasized with Latin Americans and with the special nature of each country where he lived and studied. His efforts as teacher helped lay the foundation for the emergence of Latin American social science in the post-war democratic era. He mourned the destruction, in this past decade, of democracy in country after country and the related destruction of the institutional basis of the social science he had helped to forge. He fought to the last day of his life with all the personal and institutional resources he would command to protect and preserve islands of freedom amidst the waves of terror and repression. His defense of the possibilities of freedom was unflinching.

As Kal related with Latin Americans and the Latin American political scene, he grew intellectually. That growth was reflected in the works he published. *A Study in Government: Guatemala* (1955), still considered a standard reference, demonstrated his concern with the concept of nation and its relation to the various formal levels of state organization. A concern with the complexity of national life was reflected in the essays that described (as the book was titled) *The Conflict Society* (1961). The subtlety of his comprehension of Latin America turned the vignettes in that book into social science—into a revelation of the valuatative orientations of those he examined. *Education, Class and Nation* (1976), done together with Leonard Reissman, joined values to institutions to historical transformations in an attempt to understand the terms of political choice that could open or close the possibilities of freedom. This volume, based on a study of Chile and Venezuela, was the empirical justification for, as well as the fruit of, the political understanding expressed in *Man's Power: A Biased Guide to Political Thought and Action* (1970) and *The Reason for Democracy* (1977). *Man's Power* set forth an analytical framework for understand-

ing the importance of a defense of political freedom. It set forth as well Kal's vision of the proper role of the social scientist as scientist, separating this role from that of the social scientist as citizen. *The Reason for Democracy* carried that analysis forward by drawing out the political significance of the weakening of democratic thought that he had both predicted and argued against in the early work. These works and his last collection on Latin America, *Essays in Understanding Latin America* (1977), which emphasizes international political and scholarly relations, were his way of coming home, of seeing the United States through the vision he acquired as a Latin Americanist.

His symbolic homecoming was a lonely one, although he certainly was not alone. His sense of family had made colleagues of his wife, Frieda, and his three sons. His ability as a teacher and his generosity as a friend had won for him the respect and affection of his students in the United States. His was the loneliness of Rousseau's solitary walker who through reason comes to separate himself from the constraints of his social order. His was the loneliness of the search for a similar understanding among his fellow political scientists. He had come home with a realization of the need to expand the ability to think rationally and to extend effective participation. He found too many in his own profession and in high

office prepared to deny the freedom to think and participate in the name of political expediency. He argued against what he was when he wrote regarding the United States in *The Reason for Democracy*:

If democracy is our choice, then the only direction is toward it, and the only way is freely—a building of organized power through new and established institutions, and a conscious attempt to think our way through the situation. We probably need less of the power component in democracy than we do if the knowledge factor, for we remain in major areas a significantly free society, an exciting and an open one. What we lack, by and large, is the habit of thinking about action in democratic ways. Conceptualization, intellectualization, debate, an honest grappling with our minds—these we need, before we lost what ability we still have to translate our ideas into the power to control ourselves as well as those who are increasing their control over us.

Kal Silvert is dead. His challenge to think remains with us.

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The International Political Science Association Invitation to Membership-1976

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Individual members are entitled also to receive at lower rates either the *International Political Science Abstracts* published bi-monthly by the Association itself or the *International Social Science Journal*, the quarterly organ of the Department of Social Sciences of UNESCO. To join the Association send your name and check to the International Political Science Association, General Secretariat, 43 rue des Champs Elysées, B-1050, Bruxelles, Belgium.