

Master's degree in 1941 and staying on, as a Teaching Fellow and tutor, from 1941 to 1943.

A rare combination of command over intimate details and a sense of the strategic sweep of events would characterize his continuing education, public service, and professional career. Resuming his formal education after service as a regional specialist on Hungary and Yugoslavia in the United States Office of War Information, George continued his graduate education, as a Weld Scholar at Harvard University, earning the Ph.D. and the Toppan Prize for the best Ph.D. thesis in government in 1949. The completion of his graduate education, however, was, like the rest of his life, a rich and demanding mix of responsibilities and commitments. In 1948 he began service as a consultant to Free Europe, and this continued until 1957. In 1947 he began his teaching career as an assistant professor of political science at Brown University—where he remained until 1950, interspersed with visiting appointments at the University of Massachusetts and the University of Vermont.

His initial appointment at Oberlin, as an assistant professor of government, began—for him and us—a golden era. His most significant contributions are barely suggested by the formal landmarks: promotion to associate in 1952; the award of tenure in 1954; promotion to full professor in 1958; service as Chairman in 1970 and 1971 and in the years 1974 through 1976; continued service as an esteemed teacher until his death on February 20, 1981. His most significant contributions are only suggested by his professional awards and scholarly achievements: research grants and awards from the Ford Foundation, the American Philosophical Society, the Rockefeller Foundation, Harvard's Center for International Affairs, and Oberlin's own research support programs; innumerable reviews, important articles and a successful text on international relations; his life-long work on Britain's appeasement policies before the Second World War. His most significant contributions are signaled, however, by the qualities of his intellect and his love.

A gentle, wondering, loving giant. His intellect, so powerful, yet so gentle. He more than most could have been severe

in his judgments, but his intellect was never employed to discomfit others. His curious mind was never too certain, never dogmatic but always inquiring, always wondering, questioning his own understandings as well as those of others.

And always loving. What we his students found in George was something rare: a scholar of impeccably high standards, possessed of a rigorous and extraordinarily well furnished mind and a loving, generous friend. Thus, for all of George's brilliance in expounding the relations of power and politics among nations, his most significant quality and the legacy we treasure is the lesson he taught every day about the power of love in human relations: love of learning, and love of teaching.

In spite of the fact that George Lanyi wrote comparatively little for professional publication, he was widely acknowledged to be a leading member of his field. The recognition came through his high personal standing with others at major centers of learning who regularly relied on George for stimulus and criticism, and because of his influence upon an ever widening stream of Oberlin students and junior faculty over a 30-year period during which Oberlin became a significant source of talent for the social sciences in the United States.

For them and us, George Lanyi, this friend of slender stature, is one for whom this time will be known as a time of giants passing.

Paul A. Dawson
Oberlin College

Henry Pachter

Henry Pachter, Citizen of the Left, and member of the German circle inspired by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Korsch, died on December 10, 1980. At Freiburg and Berlin he had studied history and philosophy, and written his dissertation on "The Proletariat Before 1848. Then, heeding Marx's injunction about changing the world, he put his talents at the disposal of the German Labor Movement and left-wing factions in Weimar. But, like so many of his generation, he underestimated the power of nationalism and soon

found himself in France, part of a refugee community that had lost its bearings. "Now all I valued highly seems futile. The fog outside cannot cloak the shame. I know I failed to live with my age and I must be a failure as long as I live" (Max Heimmann Neisse, quoted by Pachter in *Salamagundi*, Fall 1969).

America's entry into the war made allies of Europe's radical intellectuals, and Henry was among those who moved to the United States, worked for OSS, and became a citizen. Here he sought to interpret twentieth century politics with the skills and perspective of a displaced European, but one sympathetic to the very different culture he discovered on this side of the Atlantic. He worked at the U.N. as a diplomatic correspondent for European papers. He lectured in history (and was Chairman of the department) at that emigre haven in New York, The New School for Social Research. He taught political science at City College and Rutgers University. He helped found *Dissent* and served on its Editorial Board. And he wrote voluminously on foreign affairs, diplomatic history, Marxism, modern European culture, and the fascist experience. His articles appeared in *Commentary*, *Telos*, *The New Republic*, *Social Research*, *World Politics*, and other noteworthy journals. His books included *Modern Germany* (1978), *The Fall and Rise of Europe* (1975), *Collision Course* (on the missile crisis, 1963), and other works on modern politics. *Weimer Etudes*, a posthumous collection of his essays, will be published by the Columbia University Press.

His analyses were penetrating and his ideals never flagged. Although cynical and idiosyncratic, Henry well represented the brilliant German intellectual tradition disrupted by the Nazis. His colleagues at Columbia University's Faculty Seminar on Political Thought will miss his always interesting questions and comments.

Elaine Spitz
New School for Social Research

Richard L. Park

Richard L. Park was outstanding in the advancement of Indian studies in America, courageous in the face of physical

adversity over a number of years, and devoted to his friends and students. His interests and activities over a life span of 60 years reflected an intellectual curiosity far beyond the scope of the courses he offered. Professor Park's versatility ranged from music to fund raising, from administration to writing. Although a political scientist of note, he would probably say his most satisfying achievement was the presidency of the Association for Asian Studies, 1978-79. Probably no other person has given as much time, effort, and dedication in different capacities to the work of the Association. If Professor Park had lived and been in good health, he might well have written that definitive book in Indian politics, a task for which he was eminently qualified. As it was, his contributions as author or editor of books and monographs on South Asia were highly commendable. Through his dedication to the promotion of Indian studies Professor Park opened the avenue for a large number of others to take advantage of the opportunities offered. Herein lies the lasting memorial to his name.

Born in Savannah, Georgia, Richard L. Park received his B.S. at Northwestern University in 1942 and his Ph.D. at Harvard University in 1951. In between he served in the U.S. Army Air Force, 1942-46, where he developed an interest in India that lasted through his life. His concern for military education was later evidenced by his professorship at the National War College in Washington, 1968-69, and by his lectures in various war colleges of the United States. Professor Park's major teaching positions were at the University of California at Berkeley (assistant professor of political science, 1953-59) and the University of Michigan (associate professor of political science, 1959-62, and professor, 1966-80). While at Berkeley and Ann Arbor, he was instrumental in the development of the Center for South Asia Studies at the former institution and the Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies at the latter.

In the field of administration Professor Park was the representative in India of the Asia Foundation, 1962-64, Dean of the Division of Social Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh, 1964-66, and Acting Chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of Michigan,