

just arrived from McGraw-Hill with a copyright date of 1981, and he was in the second week of a new grant from the National Institute on Aging to study the quality of life of those in their later years. If death was due, the terms at least were the most merciful.

For a generation of scholars in political science as well as other of the social sciences, his benign, insightful and towering presence will be keenly missed.

Philip E. Converse
The University of Michigan

Billy Dudley

The death of Billy Dudley on December 23, 1980 at the age of 49 came unseasonably early in life, and at a time in the history of his country, Nigeria, when, as a fearless scholar of politics he could hardly be more missed. His friends who happened also to be colleagues will feel keenly bereft of his presence. Billy began his professional career as a tutor in the Extra-Mural Studies Department of Ibadan University in 1959. In 1971, he was appointed professor of political science in the University of Ibadan, and served as sometime Chairman. Billy was an eminent pioneer of political studies in Nigeria and an international academic of the first rank. He achieved an outstanding reputation and produced a very substantial body of published works that with the resumption of civilian democratic politics in Nigeria last year became more than ever valuable as a contribution. Not to have his continuing analysis is a deprivation.

In pursuing from the very beginning a broad sweep of field investigation as well as intellectual rigor and an eclectic choice of approaches to his subject, he helped lay down a standard of excellence that is virtually *de-rigueur* in the political science literature of Nigeria. At home and abroad alike, he undertook taxing and significant assignments of profession and citizenship, one of the more recent latter ones being that of a member of the national committee that drafted the present Nigerian Constitution. He officially and unofficially advised the international political science community.

Many will know that to have Billy Dudley in memory is to salute the best tradition

of intellectual strife as a war over truth. His good fight was conceived of generous hospitality and famous sociability, and an incorruptible unwillingness to withhold criticism or condemnation for the sake of concord, personal or otherwise. True to his subject and with comparable passion, he pained and exulted over matters of politics and conveyed the process faithfully.

C. S. Whitaker, Jr.
Rutgers University

George A. Lanyi

Words spoken of him by a friend echo in our ears: "a gentle, wondering, loving giant."

George Albert Lanyi was born in Budapest on April 30, 1913, the son of a prominent newspaper publisher. Early photographs of George in his student years reveal a devilishly handsome and debonair young man. He completed four semesters of study at Heidelberg University and at the University of Berlin between 1931 and 1933. One of his recollections of his student days at Heidelberg University—recollections he shared with us two years ago—reminds us of his self-deprecating wit: he completed a rendezvous beneath a young lady's window by persuading a passer-by to give the pre-arranged signal—a whistle—which George had agreed to in spite of not knowing how to whistle!

But among his recollections of those years, too, was the gathering darkness of Nazism. He knew the Berlin of the Reichstag fire and the rise of Hitler, and the extraordinary perspective on world affairs his colleagues valued is perhaps explained by his coming to age as the Weimar democracy collapsed in the ruins of the Reichstag.

After one summer's study at Zurich University in 1933, he braved the strange matriculation exams and went on to earn a Bachelor of Science degree from the London School of Economics in 1937. Having married Susan Polya, our beloved Susi, and decided that the time had come to leave Europe, the young couple moved to the United States, and George pursued his education at Harvard, earning the

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