

spent two years at the University of London before undertaking graduate study at the University of Wisconsin. Appointments there as a Fellow in Economics and Research Associate in Law were followed by award of the Ph.D. degree in Political Science in 1938 and an appointment to the faculty. By this time he had already published (in 1934) his first book, *Fascism at Work*, followed by *Fascist Italy* in 1939. Together with subsequent titles, *The Nazi State* (1943) and *The German Record* (1945), these works established William Ebenstein as an early authority on totalitarianism, an interest he maintained throughout his professional life. He was a pioneer in shifting the study of comparative government from a heavily institutional emphasis to one with a greater concern for ideological, cultural, and psychological interrelationships.

Remaining at Wisconsin until 1946, Ebenstein then accepted an appointment at Princeton University, shortly thereafter serving for a year in Paris as Director of the UNESCO Survey on Methods in Political Science. His 16 years at Princeton won him a reputation as one of that university's most articulate and popular undergraduate lecturers. At the graduate level, his seminars were demanding but stimulating. He set a sobering example with a prodigious work schedule of his own. And, while his intellectual prowess initially held students in awe, they soon learned that, outside the sacred seminar meetings, which tended to be formal, Bill Ebenstein was approachable, warmly human, willing to spend much time with them and their problems, and to give them moral support and helpful encouragement not only then but later at crucial points in their careers. During these vintage years at Princeton, he served as mentor to an impressive number of young political scientists who are among today's leading scholars.

In 1962 Professor Ebenstein accepted an appointment to the Department of Political Science at the University of California, Santa Barbara, then commencing a rapid expansion and the initiation of a doctoral program. Again, as earlier at Princeton and Wisconsin, he made his mark as a master teacher with a new generation of appreciative graduate and undergraduate students. His colleagues valued not only his vast experience and wise counsel, but his lively sense of humor. He frequently relieved either boredom or tension of department or committee meetings with a witty comment, or at times merely a quizzical glance or arched eyebrow.

As a scholar, his interests and talents manifested a near-cosmic scope and diversity in a formidable list of books, monographs, articles, and essays. In Austria he had been a student of Hans Kelsen and became one of Kelsen's foremost expositors in articles and particularly in the classic study, *The Pure Theory of Law* (1945). He authored numerous entries in encyclopedias, including *The International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*.

One of William Ebenstein's most notable achievements was his success in translating his scholarship into terms that were easily accessible to undergraduate students. For close to three decades, staples in political science curricula included such texts as: *Man and The State* (later revised as *Modern Political Thought*); *Great Political Thinkers*; *American Democracy in World Perspective* (senior co-author); and *Today's Isms: Communism, Fascism, Capitalism, Socialism*. This last title, first published in 1954 and currently in its seventh edition, reached literally hundreds of thousands of readers, not only in English, but (as was true of many of his works) in several foreign language translations.

His success as an author can be explained by a perspicacity in identifying issues of emerging importance, an unusually well-informed and wide-ranging intellectual grasp, the rare ability to weave complex currents of thought or practice into a concise and understandable synthesis, and a superb prose style. One could scarcely guess from his writings that English was not his original tongue. He had a sure instinct for just the right word, the apt modifier, the appropriate phrase. A skillful linguist, he handled several languages with fluency.

Bill Ebenstein's impact on the study and teaching of Political Science was clearly far-reaching. But the profession's loss, however great, does not match the personal void occasioned by his passing. Those whose good fortune it was to know him as more than a teacher and author will retain vivid memories of his human qualities of warmth, wit, and wisdom.

Gordon E. Baker  
C. Herman Pritchett  
Henry A. Turner  
John E. Moore

University of California, Santa Barbara

### Elmer J. "Pat" Mahoney

Professor Mahoney, the senior civilian professor in the Political Science Department at the U.S. Naval Academy, died suddenly August 24, 1976 in Annapolis.

"Pat," as he was known to everyone, came to the Naval Academy in 1942 as one of a large number of civilian educators commissioned to teach the Brigade then increased sizeably to meet wartime needs. A graduate of Western Maryland College and the University of Maryland Law School, Pat had, from the beginning, pursued teaching rather than the practice of law as his chosen profession. The Naval Academy, with its small classes, highly selective student body, and rigorous curriculum proved so attractive to this dedicated teacher that he stayed on in mufti at the end of World War II eventually becoming head of the Government Committee, the equivalent of the present Political Science Department, in which position he served from 1946 to 1970. A talented athlete in his college days, he also coached Navy's Plebe (Freshman)

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  
United States Naval Academy

### 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-