

ican Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

Christine Harrington, assistant professor of politics, New York University, has received a 1988 Scheuer Presidential Fellowship, spring term.

Sophia Peterson, professor of political science, West Virginia University, was designated a gold medal finalist in the 1987 CASE Professor of the Year Award Program.

Joseph Raz has been awarded the Elaine and David Spitz Book Award for 1988 for *The Morality of Freedom*.

In Memoriam

Michael P. Gehlen

Michael P. Gehlen, professor of political science at the University of New Mexico from 1970 to 1977 and chairman of the Department of Political Science from 1970 to 1973, suffered a fatal heart attack at his home in Arcadia, California, on December 14, 1987. He was fifty-three. He is survived by his wife, Frieda, and two sons, Kurt and Patrick.

After earning his Ph.D. at the University of Texas in 1963, he taught at Oregon State University for two years and then at Purdue University for four, with an intervening year, 1967-1968, as visiting associate professor at the University of California, Berkeley. At both Purdue and New Mexico, Frieda Gehlen was a member of the sociology faculty. Mike published widely on Soviet politics and foreign policy, including *The Politics of Coexistence* in 1967 and *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union: A Functional Analysis* in 1969, both with the Indiana University Press. He was active in the profession, as a member of the board of editors of the *Journal of Politics*, from 1968 to 1972, as vice-president and program chairman of the Southwest Political Science Association 1971-1972, and chair, panelist, and presenter of papers at numerous political science conventions.

Mike was always eager for new challenges, of theory and practice together. He was a scholar of the first rank, and a highly regarded teacher and administrator. He was something of a musical historian and also a fine pianist who gave concerts in New Mexico and New York during his tenure in our department. In the 1970s he began to study the stock market in a serious way, and to invest, and in 1977 he resigned from the University of New Mexico and became a successful stock broker in southern California. We lost an irreplaceable colleague then—a good and respected friend, who set the highest standards for himself and of the discipline—and we join his family in mourning his early passing now.

Robert J. Sickels
University of New Mexico

George Armstrong Kelly

George Armstrong Kelly died of a heart attack on December 23, 1987 at the age of fifty-five. He had experienced serious heart troubles in his late thirties and forties but had recovered from them as well as from a later bout with cancer. He was extraordinarily active and productive as a scholar and teacher during the last decade and his sudden and early death is a severe blow to his family, his colleagues, and his innumerable friends. It is also an enormous loss to political theory, to the profession, and to intellectual and cultural life.

George Kelly was born in Pittsburgh in 1932. He graduated from St. Paul's School in 1949, took his B.A. (magna cum laude) at Harvard in 1949, his M.A. in English from Stanford in 1954, and his Ph.D. in government from Harvard in 1967. He was a member of the Harvard University International Seminar from 1959 to 1961 and was its Associate Director in 1961, and he was a Research Fellow and for two years Assistant Director of the Harvard Center for International Affairs in the same period and again in 1967-68. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Government at Harvard in 1967, Associate Pro-

fessor of Politics at Brandeis University in 1968, and Professor of Politics, Philosophy, and the History of Ideas at Brandeis from 1973 to 1977. In part due to considerations of health, he resigned his position at Brandeis in 1978. In 1979-80 he was a Member of the School of Social Science at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey and a Fellow of the New York Institute for the Humanities in the same year. Since 1980 he has been Visiting Professor on a half-time basis in the Humanities Center and the Department of Political Science at The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. During these last years he divided his time between Baltimore, his family home in New York City, and his much loved summer residence in Barnstable, Massachusetts.

George Kelly was truly a many splended man. Along with his extensive work as a scholar, teacher, translator and editor, he wrote and published poetry, he was a playwright and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Charles Playhouse of Boston and later of the Theatre Company of Boston, a Trustee of Wilson College and of The Sturgis Library of Barnstable, Massachusetts, and a member of the National Advisory Council of the French-American Foundation; he was a vestryman in his Episcopal parish and otherwise active in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, and from time to time he was heavily involved in the politics and public affairs of the several communities in which he resided. Although he was a man of great reserve, because of his unexcelled learning, his distinctive personal grace, and his unflinching judgment, he moved to positions of responsibility and leadership in these many activities.

Kelly's earliest published work in political science was in the field of international relations. His first book, *Lost Soldiers: the French Army and Empire in Crisis* (1965), is a sensitive study of the Algerian crisis which reflected the interest in relationships between war and revolution which he also pursued in *Internal War and International Systems* (with Linda B. Miller, 1969), *Struggles in the State: Sources and Patterns of World Revolution* (with Clifford W. Brown, Jr., 1970), and in numerous articles written in the same period. It is evident in these

works that his fascination was with theoretical issues that he believed had been raised in their most compelling form by the French Revolution and the great French and German political thinkers who influenced and were profoundly influenced by it. Essays written in the 1960's and forming parts of *Idealism, Politics and History: Sources of Hegelian Thought* (1969) began the long series of studies which have established him as eminent among students of French and German intellectual and political history.

Hegel's Retreat from Eleusis (1978), which made a major contribution to the recovery and appreciation of the philosophy of Hegel, combines historical detail that helped to destroy then prevalent misconceptions and philosophical and political acuity that make its essays of lasting importance to all political theorists. Kelly's treatment of lordship and bondage is arguably the standard for the rest of the literature on that difficult but timelessly fascinating topic. His reflections on related issues such as the possibility of a "neutral" state, authority, and theory and practice are weighty and masterful in presentation.

Hegel's Retreat is exemplary in demonstrating some of the many ways in which studies in political history and the history of political thought can inform and complement critically constructive reflections in political theory. The same is true of the works that George completed, at a quite astonishing pace, after 1978. In *Victims, Authority and Terror: The Parallel Deaths of d'Orleans, Custine, Baille, and Malesherbes* (1982) he used detailed historical biography both to develop an original interpretation of the French Revolution and as stimulus to a meditation on the great themes announced by the first part of his title. *Mortal Politics in Eighteenth Century France* (1986) and a virtually complete but as yet unpublished manuscript dealing with cognate themes in French politics and political thought in the first half of the 19th century presents the same rich and enriching combination of characteristics. Along with the two works centering on Hegel, these are among the important books of our time. Together with yet another book published in the 1980's, *Politics and Religious Consciousness in America* (1984), they

make plain something of which everyone who was privileged to know George Kelly was aware, that he was a scholar and thinker of the first magnitude.

When George first came to Johns Hopkins in 1980 he was concerned to limit his teaching and related commitments. He was anxious to preserve substantial time for research and writing and he wanted to spend most of each week in New York City. On a trial basis, he agreed to teach one seminar per semester and to spend a day-and-a-half in Baltimore each week during the fall and spring terms.

Formally, these remained his teaching arrangements throughout his eight years on the Hopkins faculty. Within a very short time, however, it was clear that a perfect match had been made. Colleagues and students in political theory, in the Humanities Center, and in several other humanities departments soon became aware of the extraordinary breadth of his learning, of the acuity and incisiveness of his mind, of the dedication and skill that characterized his quiet but remarkably effective teaching, and above all of the distinctively humane sensibility that was manifest in all of his thinking and each of his activities. His rigorous seminar on Hegel's *Phenomenology* quickly became a "must" for graduate students in several departments, he offered a wide range of independent reading courses and directed numerous theses and dissertations, and he became a regular participant in and major contributor to the colloquia, seminars, and other intellectual activities occurring on campus.

For his part, George found Hopkins to his liking. At lunch a few days before his tragic death, he said that the term just ending had been his most satisfying semester of teaching ever, and went on to say that his years here were the most rewarding of his academic career. Despite, or, as George himself would surely say, because of the steady expansion of his teaching and related university commitments, these were enormously fruitful years for him. He continued his many activities outside of the university, he was intensely active in the scholarly world, and he completed four major books and a long list of important articles and reviews. We are honored by

our association with these splendid accomplishments. It has been a privilege and a joy to have him among us.

Kelly is survived by his wife Joanne Lyman of New York City; two sons, Charles Walton Kelly of Hollywood, California, and George Armstrong Kelly of Paris, France; a daughter, Eleanor Park Coughran of Canton, Massachusetts; a stepson, Christopher L. B. Finney, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and a stepdaughter, Suzanne Finney-Sawits of Washington, D. C. It is requested that memorial gifts be made to the Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Massachusetts.

William E. Connolly
Richard E. Flathman
John G. A. Pocock
The Johns Hopkins
University, Baltimore

John D. Lewis

John D. Lewis, Emeritus Professor of Government at Oberlin College and a leading scholar and teacher in the field of political theory, died in Oberlin after a prolonged illness, on January 23, 1988.

Lewis was born in Paterson, New Jersey, on October 6, 1905. He earned a B.A. at Oberlin in 1928, followed by A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Wisconsin, in 1929 and 1934, respectively. He taught at Wisconsin from 1931 to 1935 before accepting the position at Oberlin, which he held until his retirement in 1972. He chaired the Department of Government during 19 of his 37 years at Oberlin. He also taught at Columbia University, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota, and Wesleyan University. After his retirement he continued to teach at Case-Western Reserve University, Colorado College, and Penn State as well as at Oberlin. Lewis also held a Fulbright senior appointment at Oxford University in 1959-60.

A leader in the profession, Lewis served as book review editor of the *APSR* from 1952 to 1962, a member of the APSA national council from 1956 to 1958, and APSA vice-president in 1962-63. He was