

Wilder Crane significantly enhanced and enriched the quality of our profession, our university, and our lives. In recognition of his special contributions, the department has established a Crane Scholarship Fund in his honor.

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Harry Kantor

Harry Kantor, professor emeritus of political science at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and formerly professor at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 1952–1968, died unexpectedly at his home in Gainesville, Florida, on December 31, 1985. He was author of the book, *Patterns of Politics and Political Structures in Latin America* (1969). He had directed a number of doctoral dissertations by students of Latin American governments, and his students in 1981 presented him with a festschrift edited by Howard Wiarda of the University of Massachusetts, entitled *The Continuing Struggle for Democracy in Latin America*. In 1982 Kantor delivered a principal address on Latin American governments at the White House Conference on Free Elections.

Kantor received his B.A. degree from the University of Illinois, his M.A. from the University of Wisconsin, and his Ph.D. from the University of California at Los Angeles. One of his earliest books was on the Aprista movement, headed by Haya de la Torre. He was a frequent visitor to Latin America and his speciality was the electoral process. He is survived by his wife, Vivian, by three sisters, by a son and daughter, and by six grandchildren.

Stephen Denis Kertesz

With the death of Stephen Kertesz on January 26, 1986, both diplomacy and scholarship have lost one of their most accomplished and respected contributors. His two careers, first in the Foreign Ministry of Hungary and then in American universities, spanned two con-

tinents and the aftermath of two world wars. Born in 1904 in Putnok, Hungary, he received the Doctor of Laws degree at the University of Budapest in 1926 and then continued his education at Paris and The Hague from 1926 to 1929. As a Rockefeller Fellow he also studied at Yale, Oxford, and Geneva from 1935 to 1937.

His diplomatic career began with service in the office of the Foreign Ministry which represented Hungary before the Mixed Arbitral Tribunals and the Permanent Court of International Justice (1931–1941). In this period he prepared several projects for long-range settlements between Hungary and her neighbors and became one of a group of officials who tried first to keep Hungary out of war and later to conclude an early armistice. After the Nazi coup in October 1944 he was accused of treason and imprisoned. Escaping in December, he survived the siege of Budapest by hiding with his family in a small cellar for seven weeks. With the Soviet occupation he again narrowly escaped arrest and deportation but then was able to resume his work in the Foreign Ministry.

In June 1945 he was put in charge of Hungarian preparations for the Peace Conference and made a determined effort to find constructive solutions to the problems of the Danubian area, not only in the interest of Hungary but in the hope of lasting regional cooperation and peace. As Secretary General of the Hungarian Peace Delegation in Paris 1946, he experienced the painful frustration of seeing such proposals sacrificed to great power politics. He was serving as Minister in Italy in 1947 when the Communists finally took over control in Budapest and, although led to believe that he would be named Foreign Minister if he returned, he chose to give up his career and a lifelong dream of serving his native land to take refuge in the West.

His long and distinguished academic career in the United States began in 1948 at Yale University Law School where he taught for two years; then in 1950 he joined the faculty of the University of Notre Dame. At Notre Dame his extraordinary leadership included the