

universities of Târgu Mureş and Alba Iulia. Numerous writing projects were also in the works, notably a new history of Romania.

It is hard to imagine being in Cluj and not meeting Pompiliu Teodor to exchange thoughts on everything imaginable, from the state of the profession and literature and philosophy to old and new politics and human foibles, and to try out good wine and Transylvanian cuisine. We had been doing it for forty years. He was interested in everything.

KEITH HITCHINS

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

November 2001

John Albert White, 1910–2001

Born in Providence, Rhode Island, on 14 August 1910, John Albert White died in League City, Texas, on 8 August 2001. White received his B.A. from the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1933, where he studied with Andrei Lobanov-Rostovsky; his M.A. from Columbia University under Geroid Tanquary Robinson in 1938; and his Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1947 under Harold Fisher. White's publications include *The Siberian Intervention* (1950), *The Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War* (1964), and *Transition to Global Rivalry: Alliance Diplomacy and the Quadruple Entente, 1895–1907* (1995). While working at the Hoover Institution on his dissertation on the Siberian intervention, White obtained two research grants (1948 and 1949), and he was later awarded several Rockefeller Foundation research grants—to Japan in 1946–47 and again in 1954–55, and to England in 1963–64.

From 1947 to 1977 White was a professor of Russian history at the University of Hawai'i. He began his teaching career, however, with a focus on Asia that had been sparked by his having been sent to Colorado to study Japanese during World War II, and early in his career, he coauthored a book entitled *Asia* (1953) with the well-known historian Shunzo Sakamaki. During his time at the University of Hawai'i, White taught the general introduction to Russian history as well as specialized courses on Siberia and Central Asia, which he alternated every other year, and a course on Russian foreign policy. He served several times as chair of the department of history, actively participated in university committees, and lectured frequently in the community.

In 1960 White worked hard to persuade the newly created, federally funded East-West Center to include the Soviet Union within its ambit and was disappointed by his lack of success. Eventually, Russian scholars and students were able to receive scholarships and conference invitations, but only in the wake of glasnost and the collapse of the Soviet Union. But in 1986, almost a decade after White had retired, the University of Hawai'i established a Center for the Soviet Union in the Asia Pacific Region. It was a real pleasure for him to see his lifetime interests recognized in such a formal way.

Another of White's biggest concerns was building up the library's collection on Russian history and, in particular, on Siberia. Over the years White worked tirelessly to persuade the library administration of the importance of continuing to build this collection.

We greatly miss the kindness and thoughtfulness of this gentlemanly professor.

PATRICIA POLANSKY

ROBERT VALLIANT

University of Hawai'i

January 2002

George Barany, 1922–2001

At the recent annual meeting held in Crystal City, Virginia, I was deeply aware of the ghosts in the halls, for some of the great figures in our profession are leaving us at an alarming rate. In my own field, Hungarian studies, we mourned Peter F. Sugar not that long ago, and now we mourn George Barany. His gaunt, lanky figure was a presence at most annual