
Henry Lanz

HENRY LANZ, Professor of Slavic Languages and Philosophy at Stanford University, died on November 1, 1945, after a brief illness. He was born in Moscow, February 2, 1886. His father, a naturalized American citizen, was a distant relative of L. N. Tolstoi; his mother was the translator of many books into Russian, among them, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Henry Lanz attended Moscow University for two years during the times of great student excitement just before and during the revolution of 1905. He later went to Heidelberg where he received the Ph.D. degree in 1911. From 1912 to 1914 he served as instructor in logic in the Reform Gymnasium and lecturer in aesthetics in the Beethoven School of Music in Moscow. He joined the Stanford faculty in 1918.

Professor Lanz was a man of broad interests. He was an accomplished musician and a student of the philosophy of music. In the field of Slavic studies, his main interest was in the civilization of Slavic countries, particularly of Russia and Poland, and this interest included contemporary problems. At Heidelberg he worked principally in philosophy, and his scholarly publications were in this field. In 1931 he published the *Physical Basis of Rime*, and in 1941 *In Quest of Morals*. He published papers in the *Philosophical Review* and the *International Journal of Ethics*, in which his last published work, "A Contribution to the Problem of Immortality," appeared. At the time of his death Professor Lanz was working on three books. One on Aesthetics, another on the implications of immortality, and a third, a Russian language textbook.

He was a man of wide cultivation, a fine teacher, unconventional and provocative in his approach to many questions, and never dull or perfunctory. Many generations of students and a large number of his fellow citizens are indebted to Henry Lanz for a saner, clearer understanding of the problems and achievements of both the old Russia and the new.

H. H. FISHER.

Roman Dybowski (19 Nov., 1883-1 June, 1945)

When university life reconstructs itself in Poland, after the rubble has been cleared away and libraries have been restored, either through the return of Polish books from the plunderer's possession or through gifts from abroad, English studies will be found to have suffered a loss greater perhaps than that experienced in any other field of scholarship. For of the outstanding professors of English in Poland before the war, the two greatest, Andrzej Tretiak (b. 1886) of the University of War-

saw, and Roman Dyboski of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, will both be missing. Tretiak was murdered by the Germans. "In the second battle for Warsaw, during the struggle for the crossing of the Vistula, in August this year [1944] he was dragged out by the Germans from his flat overlooking the Kierbędz Bridge and executed by shooting," Dr. Patkaniowska informs us in an obituary appearing in *Polish Science and Learning* (London, No. 5, Dec. 1944, pp. 116–117). Professor Dyboski was not brought to the grave in any such violent manner, but fell a victim, nevertheless, just as much as did Professor Tretiak, of the Second World War. He died on June 1, 1945, of exhaustion, worn out by the strain of seemingly endless occupation, which had but a mere six months before been lifted through the arrival of the Russians. As we learn from a student, writing from Kraków in December 1945, the moment deliverance came, "Professor Dyboski had rushed at his university work as a starved man rushes at food, . . . He hated everything that was underhanded and stealthy and now that he was able to come out of this 'city of dreadful night' and act and speak openly, he seemed to be again in his native element. He was organizing courses for teachers and lecturing to enthusiastic audiences of students, their numbers ever increasing." It seems a pity he should have been cut off just when he seemed needed most.

Roman Dyboski was born in Cieszyn, in Silesia, in 1883, the son of Antoni Dyboski and Marja Lopuszańska, a strongly Polish and devoutly Catholic family, living on the frontier of both Polishness and Catholicism. Like so many Silesians from the 14th century to the present, Dyboski studied first in Kraków, then in Vienna, where English studies were highly developed and where this branch now began to engage his full interest. In 1908 we find him a docent in English language and literature in the University of Vienna, later the same in the Jagiellonian University which was his *alma mater*, and from 1911–1914 Professor Extraordinary in this university.

The First World War snatched the young professor from his quiet post, flinging him into the Austrian army. In 1915 he was taken prisoner by the Russians and for seven years held captive in one camp or another in Russia, part of the time in Siberia. According to his own testimony, in the work *Seven Years of Captivity*, this was the period of greatest spiritual molding and growth he was to experience in his whole lifetime. His students tell that he always said those years of hardship, in which he never once lost faith, but was a source of the greatest inspiration to his fellow-prisoners, "gave him more than all the universities in the world."

In 1922 Professor Dyboski returned to Poland to his old post — he now became full professor — in the Jagiellonian University. He did not, however, remain there long, for soon various universities in Britain began to call for him. He spent the academic year 1922–23 in Britain, giving a series of lectures on Polish Literature and History, the sub-

stance of which, somewhat expanded, was published in the three excellent manuals in English, *Periods of Polish Literary History* (1923), *Modern Polish Literature* (1924), *Outlines of Polish History* (1925). In 1924 and 1925 Dyboski returned to England to lecture during the summer term, and in the latter year gave three lectures under the auspices of the League of Nations in Geneva. In the Geneva lectures, published as *Poland Old and New* (1926), we find clearly stated Dyboski's view of the policy to be followed by Poland in order to insure survival. It must, he said, be friendship with both neighbors, but never a "deal" with either. "The desperate device of a *rapprochement* with one of these great powers as a means of protection against the other — a device sometimes seriously suggested by well-wishing Western European 'observers' of the Polish situation — stands condemned by the bitter political experience of Poland in the past," (p. 17), such *rapprochements* having "always ended in disillusionment or sheer disaster."

Besides being a fine publicist for England in Poland and for Poland in the English-speaking world, Dyboski was an English scholar of distinction, as his published works show, from the early *Literatura i język średniowiecznej Anglii* (Kraków, 1910), through his studies of Byron, Shakespeare, Conrad, various modern figures like Alice Meynell and Willa Cather (on whom he was lecturing at the time of his death), and especially, in his later period, of Dickens. As the above-mentioned student states, Dyboski was the Father of English Studies in Poland; "before his appearance here as a young, but profoundly learned humanist, scarcely anything had been done with us to promote this branch of studies."

In 1928 Dyboski visited the United States, and under the auspices of the Kościuszko Foundation delivered some six hundred addresses to groups consisting of Americans of Polish origin, besides some hundred scholarly lectures. Out of this visit grew a volume of shrewd commentary on the American scene and especially on its Polish-descended citizens: *Stany Zjednoczone Ameryki Północnej: Wrażenia i Refleksje* (1930).

Dyboski could have spent the war years (1939–1945) abroad. Friends outside Poland, seeing the cataclysm approaching, urged him to leave the danger zone. He refused, preferring to remain in Kraków, where his life work had been centered. Owing to a happy coincidence, he was not present in the city on the day of the mass arrest of Jagiellonian professors early in the war, and so he escaped incarceration in Oranienburg. For the first five and a half years of the war he lived a "secluded and hushed life," as a student reports, something completely incompatible, as she says, with his "genial, merry, and brilliant nature." Thrown out of the university, he supported himself by teaching in a secondary technical school in the suburbs of Kraków. It was a truly monastic existence, and from it the world will one day have, as from the monasteries in the Dark Ages following the fall of the Roman Empire, fine monuments.

Awaiting publication from this period are a monumental work on *Great English and American Writers of the Last Hundred Years* (in Polish); a treatise in English on *Poland in World Civilization* (in this will be found a full and detailed description of life under the Germans); *English Language and Life*, a manual in English; and an English version of his Russian experiences, *In Russia through the Years of Upheaval* (1915–1922).

Roman Dyboski was dearly beloved by his students, who looked upon him more as a father than as a professor. His loss to scholarship is great, but his death is a great human loss, as well.

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George Zinobei Patrick

George Zinobei Patrick, Professor of Russian at the University of California, died at his home in Berkeley on February 24, 1946, after a long illness.

Professor Patrick was born in Nizhni Novgorod on May 19, 1883. His father and forefathers were merchants. He graduated at the Nizhni Novgorod Gymnasium in 1901, from the Historico-Philological Institute in Moscow in 1905, from the Faculté de Droit in Paris in 1911, and from the Moscow Law School in 1912. During his residence in Paris he taught French from November, 1909, to June, 1911, at the school conducted by the Association Philotechnique.

From June 1, 1916, to May 17, 1919, Professor Patrick acted as assistant to the legal department of the Russian Embassy's Division of Supplies in the United States, with offices in Washington and New York. When political events made it impossible for him either to continue work with the Russian Embassy or to return to Russia, he determined to prepare himself for a career in this country as a university teacher of French: at that time university positions in Russian were few and far between. Already conscious of weakness of the lungs, he came to California in search of a gentle climate, and in 1920 registered as a graduate student at the University of California. He received his doctor's degree in French in 1923; his dissertation, "Étude morphologique et syntaxique des verbes dans *Maître Pierre Pathelin*," was published by the University of California Press in 1924.

Meanwhile Professor Patrick had begun his work as a teacher of American students, being promptly appointed Assistant in French in January, 1920; during 1920–21 he served as Associate in French, during 1921–23 as Associate in French and Russian, and during 1923–27 as Assistant Professor of French and Russian. With the growth of the Slavic Department it became possible for him to devote his entire time to instruction in Russian, the work nearest his heart; he was made