

In Memoriam

Hans Gustav Güterbock (May 27, 1908-March 29, 2000), Tiffany and Margaret Blake Distinguished Service Professor of Hittitology at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, passed away earlier this year. Thus ended a long and exceptionally distinguished scholarly career, which, in addition to major contributions to the study of the Hittite language and civilization, included significant involvement in the development of contemporary Turkish scholarship and academics.

Güterbock was born in Berlin. His father was the Secretary of the Deutsche Orientgesellschaft. He studied Hittitology and Anatolian languages at the universities of Berlin, Leipzig, and Marburg, and received the PhD at Leipzig in 1934. From 1933 to 1935, he was Research Assistant at the Berlin Museum, as well as epigrapher with the German expedition at Boğazköy, the ancient Hittite capital, during the summers of 1933, 1934, and 1935. He continued to work at this site after moving to Turkey in 1936, and even after arriving in Chicago after World War II. The move to Turkey was timely both for him and for Turkey, inasmuch as Nazi dogma considered him a Jew and made him unemployable in Germany, while Turkey was able to benefit from his many talents. He was appointed the first Professor of Hittitology at the Dil, Tarih ve Coğrafya Fakültesi, which later became part of Ankara University. He left Turkey in 1948, serving as Guest Lecturer at Uppsala University in Sweden before joining the Oriental Institute at Chicago as Associate Professor of Hittitology in 1949. He became Emeritus Professor in 1976.

Professor Güterbock's scholarship included the editing of Hittite texts both in cuneiform copy and in philological editions, with translations and commentaries. He participated in the decipherment of 'Hittite' hieroglyphs, especially in seal inscriptions, as well as monumental iconography and inscriptions. In Ankara, he planned and directed the exhibit of Hittite reliefs in what is now the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, housed in a historic Ottoman bazaar which he helped select and rebuild.

Güterbock enjoyed a great deal of affection, respect, and recognition from his colleagues. He was elected President of the American Oriental Society in 1962. He served as President of the American Research Institute in Turkey (ARIT) from 1968 to 1977. In the latter capacity, he led the successful effort to put this leading American academic institution in Turkish studies on a solid footing. He received three honorary degrees, and was elected to several learned societies, including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the British Academy, the American Philosophical Society, and the Turkish Academy of Sciences.

Throughout his career, he adhered strictly to the highest standards of scholarship. He was forthright and undaunted in his criticism of scholarly error or pretense. In short, he was thoroughly dedicated to his profession, to the point of continuing scholarly publication after his eyesight failed him during the last few years. A prodigious memory was a critical asset in these activities, as well as throughout his life. Above all, he was a friend and a mentor to those who responded positively to his values. He loved life, and always had his feet firmly planted on the ground. He will be sorely missed.

He is survived by his wife, Frances, to whom he was married in 1940, two sons, five grandchildren, and a great granddaughter.

FRANK TACHAU
University of Illinois at Chicago

George M. Haddad was born in Syria and was educated at The American University of Beirut (B.A.); he later studied at the Sorbonne (Licence des Lettres), the School of Oriental Languages in Paris (Diploma), and the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (Ph.D., 1949). He was a member of the faculty and chairman of the Department

of History at the Syrian State University in Damascus (1949-59). Before obtaining his doctorate in Chicago he had been instructor in history and geography at the American Friends Boys' School in Ramallah (Palestine), and in Syrian public secondary schools. He later became inspector of education in Aleppo and Damascus (1939-46) until the government sent him for graduate work in history in Chicago. As a visiting professor, he lectured on the history and culture of the Middle East at Bowdoin College (Maine), Thiel College (Pennsylvania) and the University of Michigan. He served as Professor of Middle Eastern history at the University of California at Santa Barbara since 1960, and was the first faculty member to teach courses on the Middle East on both undergraduate and graduate levels. He helped introduce the teaching of Arabic and Hebrew and established the major in Middle Eastern studies. He was chairman of the Middle East Studies Committee until his retirement. He retired as professor emeritus in July 1978 and was recalled to active service in 1978-79.

Professor Haddad is the author of several books, among them a series of history textbooks in Arabic for Syrian secondary schools between 1935 and 1945. His first book, published in 1931, *The Arab Conquest of Damascus 635 A.D.* was the expanded version of a prize essay written in his junior year in college; the prize was given by Professor Dana Munro of Princeton for the best essay on a topic of Near Eastern history. He also wrote a *History of Arab Civilisation, Aspects of Social Life in Antioch in the Hellenistic Roman Period, Fifty Years of Modern Syria and Lebanon, History of Civilisation in the Middle East, Revolutions and Military Rule in the Middle East* (in three volumes), and a monograph on *Arab Peace Efforts and the Solution of the Arab Israeli Conflict*. He has traveled in various parts of the Middle East. As a member of the international conferences and delegations, he served as chairman of the Constitution Committee of the Conference for Economic and Cultural Relations Between the Mediterranean Countries (Palermo, Italy, 1954), and lectured on the Arab World as a member of the Town Hall Asia Delegation that was invited to tour the US in 1955. He was a member of the American Historical Association, the American Oriental Society, the Middle East Institute, and a fellow of the Middle Eastern Studies Association of North America. He appeared on several panels and interviews on television for discussion of Middle Eastern problems and issues. At one time he was a fellow of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago and a member of the editorial board of *Military Affairs*. In Syria he was a member of the board of directors of the department of antiquities and museums, and of the editorial board of its journal (*Annales Archéologiques Syriennes*). He was awarded the medal of the Order of Saints Peter and Paul, rank of Commander, by the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Antioch and all the Orient for his efforts to restore the Basilica of St. Symeon Stylites, West of Aleppo, which was built by Emperor Justinian in the sixth century.

His short biographical sketch was included in *The International Who's Who of the Arab World, The Directory of American Scholars, The Who's Who in the West, The Who's Who of Contemporary Authors, and The Dictionary of International Biography*.

Professor Haddad immigrated to the US with his family in the summer of 1959. He taught at the University of California in Santa Barbara (UCSB) for nearly twenty years. After retiring from there, he moved, with his family, to San Francisco, where he taught several classes at the Fromm Institute at the University of San Francisco.

He passed away February 22, 2000 in San Francisco, California.

Prepared by the family of GEORGE M. HADDAD

Rev. Dr. **Stephen S. Infantino**, 61, of Green Oaks, Illinois passed away Wednesday, March 1, 2000 at the Condell Medical Center in Libertyville from injuries received from a fall on February 28. He was born November 11, 1938 in Chicago and had lived in Green Oaks since 1976. He was a 1957 graduate of Quigley North Seminary in Chicago and began college at St. Mary of the Lake Seminary in Mundelein. He completed his religious