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## 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-