

the research traditions of European and American sociology, connecting scholarship in America with work being done at European universities. At Chicago, he was responsible for attracting some of the leading European scholars to teach at the University, including the great Italian classicist Arnaldo Momigliano, the French philosopher Raymond Aron and the British sinologist Michael Loewe, among many others.

Among his achievements was to bring together the empirical tradition of the Chicago school of sociology with the theoretical thinking of European social scientists. In recognizing his work, the Balzan Foundation said, "Probably more than any other single person, he has stressed the importance of combining them into a single framework, thus making an important contribution toward a truly universal, general sociology, as opposed to the 'French,' 'German,' and 'American' sociologies."

Shils founded and edited *Minerva*, the world's leading journal of the social, administrative, political and economic problems of science and scholarship. *Minerva*, which has a worldwide circulation, is published in England. He was a co-founder of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*.

Throughout his career, Shils challenged conventional thinking. The "Torment of Secrecy" (1956), for example, is widely regarded as the finest work on the security problems of the McCarthy years. During the 1950s, he signed an editorial in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* defending J. Robert Oppenheimer, an atomic scientist who had been accused of being a security risk.

Among his other books are *Toward a General Theory of Action* (with Talcott Parsons, 1952), *The Intellectual Between Tradition and Modernity: The Indian Situation* (1961), *The Calling of Sociology: And Other Essays on the Pursuit of Learning* (1980), *Tradition* (1981), *On the Constitution of Society* (1982) and *The Academic Ethos* (1984).

When he was chosen Jefferson Lecturer in the Humanities, Shils

decided to give a series of three talks. They were titled "Render Unto Caesar . . . : Government, Society, and Their Reciprocal Rights and Duties." He contended that the federal government was excessively involved in some ways in the operations of the nation's universities.

Shils, who grew up in Philadelphia and received a B.A. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1931, was named a research assistant at the University of Chicago in 1934. He became an instructor in the College at the University in 1938. He received an M.A. in 1961 from Cambridge University.

During World War II, Shils served with the British Army and the United States Office of Strategic Services.

He returned to Chicago and was appointed Associate Professor in 1947 and Professor in the Committee on Social Thought in 1950. In 1971 he was named Distinguished Service Professor in the Committee on Social Thought and in Sociology.

He spent 1955 and 1956 in India, where he studied Indian intellectuals. That work led to the book, *The Intellectual Between Tradition and Modernity: The Indian Situation*.

In much of his work, Shils sought connections between diverse ways of understanding society. As a reviewer for *The Times Literary Supplement* observed, in writing about *Center and Periphery; Essays in Macrosociology* (1976), "Professor Shils takes society as the basic unit of analysis, and he constantly brings all the sub-sectors of inquiry—economy, polity, culture, ideology—within the frame of the social whole.

"Society has a center," the review continued in summarizing Shils' perspective. "This core of values is connected to a wider cosmic order, whether this be located in the necessary dialectic of history, a messianic destiny, or metaphysical powers."

For many years, Shils held joint appointments at the University of Chicago and universities abroad. He was a reader in sociology, London School of Economics, from 1946 to 1950; a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, from 1961 to

1970; a fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, from 1970 to 1978; and an honorary professor in social anthropology at the University of London from 1971 to 1977. He was named honorary fellow at Peterhouse in 1979. He was also named an honorary fellow at the London School of Economics in 1972 and was a professor at the University of Leiden from 1976 to 1977.

In 1991, he edited a book about distinguished University of Chicago professors in connection with the University's Centennial. The volume, *Remembering the University of Chicago: Teachers, Scientists, and Scholars*, was "a great labor of love," Shils said. Shils wrote four of the 47 essays.

He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Philosophical Society.

Survivors include a son, Adam, of Chicago; a daughter-in-law, Carrie Shils; a grandson, Sam Shils; and a nephew, Edward B. Shils, professor emeritus at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

William Harms
University of Chicago

Kenneth E. Vanlandingham

Kenneth Vanlandingham died at age 74 in January 1995. A son of Kentucky, he was born and raised in Crittenden. He had polio as a child, overcoming considerable physical obstacles. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Kentucky, and his Ph.D. degree in 1950 from the University of Illinois. His dissertation topic, county financial administration in Kentucky, reflected this Kentucky heritage.

He was professor in the Political Science Department of the University of Kentucky, joining the faculty in 1950. His courses on Municipal Government and Rural Local Government were popular, taken by many future attorneys and public administrators around the state. Although officially retiring in 1986, Vanlandingham never completely retired, still proctoring two corre-

spondence courses and communicating with students about their written responses. In fact, he was grading yet another set of papers in his hospital bed just weeks before his death.

Vanlandingham wrote a number of articles and other publications dealing with state and local government and the Kentucky constitution. Those articles appeared in such publications as *Municipal Government*, *Kentucky Law Journal*, *William and Mary Law Review*, and *Northwestern University Law Review*. In the profession, he wrote the book on home rule, becoming known as the "prophet of home rule" for cities. As one former student and city manager himself commented, ". . . he brought it all together, explained all the vagaries, running up the necessary storm warnings but more important, offering the keys to making the theory work. The man was a treasure for those that believe in home rule."

Vanlandingham used his professional expertise in the broader community. He conducted a number of studies for the Kentucky Legislative Research Commission and served as a member of state committees to study problems of metropolitan government in Kentucky. He also served as consultant to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

But most of all he was a gentle man, one who believed that institutions at the local level best serve the community.

He is survived by his wife Joyce and their daughter and family, all of Lexington.

Karen Mingst
Donald Gross
Bradley Canon
University of Kentucky

H-G. Peter Wallach

H-G. Peter Wallach, 56, died unexpectedly in Berlin, Connecticut,

on Monday evening, March 13. He was a professor of political science at Central Connecticut State University. Wallach also served as director of the Connecticut State University Program for European and American Studies and as an officer of CCSU's Faculty Senate.

Wallach was on sabbatical leave, working on his sixth book, devoted to leadership. In addition to his scholarship in U.S. constitutional law, he was also a widely published authority on German politics.

CCSU President John W. Shumaker said: "Wallach was a gifted teacher and a dedicated international scholar. His participation in the University's programs to mark the 300th Anniversary of German Emigration to America in 1983 led to the founding of CCSU's German Studies Council, which he chaired. He and his wife, Martha Kaarsberg Wallach, professor of modern languages, established the CSU Program for European and American Studies, offering summer courses in German language, culture and political systems in Rastatt, Germany. He was instrumental in helping to establish the Connecticut/Baden-Wurttemberg Student Exchange Program, for which CCSU coordinates exchanges for all universities of both states."

Karen C. Beyard, vice president of academic affairs at CCSU, noted that Professor Wallach "represents such a loss to our academic community because in so many ways Peter represented what is best about academe: He was a demanding but caring teacher, a scholar whose work advanced his field, a valued friend and colleague, a campus leader whose actions and influences were felt in ways that benefited our students in general and our university as a whole. He has left us a legacy of academic and intellectual integrity."

New Britain Mayor Linda Blogoslawski said: "The City of New Britain has lost a true friend and supporter, who worked hard to add an important higher education ele-

ment to our sister-city relationship with Rastatt, Germany. Wallach's meetings with German business people always included mention of this city and area as potential sites for expansion in the U.S. as part of CCSU's efforts to promote economic development in its international contacts."

Former State Senator Joseph H. Harper, Jr., a leading proponent of the state-to-state exchange program, recalled: "Peter Wallach was one of the finest educators I have ever known and will be remembered for his long and tireless efforts to promote joint programs between Connecticut and Baden-Wurttemberg."

Appointed to the CCSU's Political Science Department in 1978, Wallach received his A.B. from Kenyon College and his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Connecticut. Prior to coming to CCSU, he was a lecturer at UConn, an assistant professor and department chair at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay and academic coordinator for the urban corridor consortium at the University of Wisconsin. He was a Visiting Fellow at Yale University and lectured widely in the U.S. and in Germany, where he was frequently invited to monitor federal elections. The subject of Wallach's most recent works were his studies and observations of the last separate elections held by the former East and West German states prior to reunification.

Wallach was long associated with the American Civil Liberties Union and actively participated in many professional organizations.

Wallach is survived by his wife, Martha K. Wallach; his mother, Gerda Wallach; his brother, Wendell Wallach; his sister, Amei Wallach, three stepchildren (Fred, Ray, and Tina Kaarsberg); and three grandchildren (Sasha and Eli Bugler, and Elizabeth Kaarsberg).

Central Connecticut State
University