

Milestones

DIED. Allard K. Lowenstein, 51, Yale educated lawyer and liberal Democratic gadfly who led the anti-Viet Nam "Dump Johnson" movement that contributed to L.B.J.'s decision not to seek re-election in 1968; of four gunshot wounds, apparently inflicted by a former protégé; in Manhattan. Lowenstein was active in the 1960s civil rights movement, went to the House from New York in 1968, but was never returned to Congress after that single two-year term.

DIED. Jay Anson, 58, scriptwriter whose allegedly factual 1977 thriller, *The Amityville Horror*, about a family's experiences in a haunted house on New York's Long Island, sold millions of copies before being made into a film last year; after heart surgery; in Palo Alto, Calif.

DIED. Heinz Linge, 67, Adolf Hitler's valet, an SS officer who claimed to be the last person to have seen the Führer and his

new wife Eva Braun before their suicide in a Berlin bunker on April 30, 1945; of a heart attack; in Hamburg, West Germany. Linge denied Moscow's story that Hitler had dispatched himself with cyanide, maintaining that he used a pistol. Was Adolf mad in his final days? Never, the faithful servant insisted; he killed himself only for the quite rational reason that "everything was hopeless."

DIED. Herman Tarnower, 69, cardiologist who won worldwide fame for his Scarsdale Diet; of gunshot wounds; in White Plains, N.Y. (see NATION).

DIED. Ernő Gerő, 81, pro-Moscow Hungarian who as leader of his country's Communist Party sought to stop rising anti-Soviet feeling by ordering police to fire into a group of demonstrators in Budapest on Oct. 23, 1956, the episode that inflamed the heroic but brutally quelled Hungarian uprising; of a heart attack; in Budapest.

DIED. Manlio Brosio, 82, Italian diplomat who, as Secretary-General of NATO from 1964 to 1971, helped contain the damage of Charles de Gaulle's exit from the alliance; in Turin, Italy. A leader of Italy's small, right-of-center Liberal Party, Brosio helped coordinate the anti-Fascist resistance in World War II, later served as Defense Minister and envoy to Moscow, London, Washington and Paris.

DIED. Sheldon Glueck, 83, Polish-born Harvard law professor and criminologist; in Cambridge, Mass. Glueck and his wife Eleanor, who also taught at Harvard, developed "social prediction tables" for determining the delinquency potential of youths. They used 40 factors—including maternal affection, family cohesiveness, even body type—to pinpoint future troublemakers as early as age six. Though the technique was criticized because it could be used to prejudice young people, tests showed it to be highly reliable.