

Both the theme of Zaionchkovskii's work and his method — the construction of straightforward empirical narratives based on massive, systematic exploitation of government documents and archives and the private papers of statesmen — were new phenomena in Soviet historiography. His influence on scholarship on modern Russian history was correspondingly great and has given rise, not unwarrantedly, to the term "the Zaionchkovskii School." Long before his death, Professor Zaionchkovskii's influence had spread well beyond the ranks of his own graduate students, who were numerous, to their students, to a broader group of Soviet historians, and to two generations of American historians of modern Russia, among others. Zaionchkovskii's scholarship in general and his generous help to American scholars, both as an official adviser to exchange participants and as informal host and colleague to visitors to Moscow, were recognized a few years ago by the American Historical Association, which elected him an honorary life member.

From the time of his directorship of the Lenin Library Manuscript Collection, Zaionchkovskii's research work was accompanied by a steady stream of related documentary and bibliographical publications prepared under his editorship; most notably the diaries of the statesmen D. A. Miliutin, P. A. Valuev, and A. A. Polovtsev, among the documentary publications, and, among the bibliographies, *Spravochniki po istorii dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii. Bibliografiia* (1971; revised and expanded, 1978), and the remarkable multivolume national bibliography of memoirs and diaries pertaining to Russian history from earliest times through the Revolution of 1917 and the Civil War, *Istoriia dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii v dnevnikakh i memuarakh* (1976–).

For many years to come, P. A. Zaionchkovskii's books will remain the yardsticks by which contributions to modern Russian history will be measured.

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JAMES FRANKLIN CLARKE, 1906–1982

James F. Clarke died on December 5, 1982 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His death deeply saddened those who worked with and studied under him.

Born in Bitola (then Monastir) to second-generation American missionaries to the Ottoman Empire, Clarke was totally submerged in Balkan affairs from his early youth. He eventually decided to abandon the family's pastoral and missionary tradition for an academic career pursuing studies at Amherst, the University of Sofia, and Harvard, where he completed his Ph.D. in 1938. In the course of his career he held positions as a research consultant and as professor at Indiana University, the College of Idaho, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and, for twenty years until his retirement in 1976, as associate professor of East European history at the University of Pittsburgh. He helped to establish the East European Institute at Indiana University and its counterpart at the University of Pittsburgh. During and immediately after World War II he served in the Office of Strategic Services as chief of the Balkan section, the Office of War Information, the Allied Commission observing the Greek elections, and as a member of the United States mission to Bulgaria.

Clarke was not a prolific writer, although he contributed many articles and chapters in various books. His major work was his dissertation, which was reproduced in its original typewritten form as the publishers gave no opportunity for corrections or additions (*Bible Societies, American Missionaries and the National Revival of Bulgaria*, Arno, 1971). What Clarke lacked in the field of publications, however, he compensated for in the classroom. He taught East European history by delivering concise presentations

with balanced interpretations and a measure of humor. His students did more than study the historical events of Eastern Europe; they felt its costumes, heard its music, saw its architecture, and tasted its food. Each class made at least one journey to his log-cabin home where the students could wander through a virtual museum of East European culture while sampling the East European foods each one was responsible for preparing. Both Jim and his wife Esther excelled in the ethnic culinary arts.

After retirement Clarke served as a consultant to the Duquesne University Tamburitzans Institute of Folk Arts, where he deposited his enormous library including maps, posters, ethnographic materials, personal papers, and nearly 16,000 volumes. He was a founding member of the Bulgarian Studies Association as well as the Mac Gahan American-Bulgarian Foundation and served as executive officer in both organizations. His contribution to Bulgarian studies was acknowledged by the Bulgarian government in 1978 when it awarded him the Order of *Kiril i Methodi* (Class I). He continued to research and to participate in conferences even as he struggled through the advanced stages of cancer.

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