

tion to the San Francisco Conference drafting the Charter of the United Nations. Thus he could put to good use his profound knowledge of international law, which was then his main specialty.

Shortly after his return to Czechoslovakia Václav Beneš was appointed head of the Foreign Ministry's Department for United Nations Affairs, and in 1948 he was assigned as counselor to the Czechoslovak embassy in Paris. When Edvard Beneš resigned from the presidency in June 1948, Václav Beneš also tendered his resignation and emigrated to the United States. In 1949–50 he was recipient of a Lady Davis Foundation fellowship and earned a diploma of master of civil law from Montreal's McGill University. He then accepted an associate professorship in the Department of Government at Indiana University.

Beneš was an excellent speaker and a very popular teacher. He was one of the best experts on political problems of Eastern Europe, author of a number of articles, and coauthor of three books: *The Second Soviet-Yugoslav Dispute* (with Professors Robert F. Byrnes and Nicolas Spulber), published in Bloomington in 1959; *East European Governments and Politics* (with Professors Andrew Gyorgy and George Stambuk), published in New York in 1966; and *Poland* (with Professor Norman J. G. Pounds), published in London and New York in 1970. He died in the midst of his work on a new manuscript dealing with pre-Munich Czechoslovakia. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the American Political Science Association, and the Czechoslovak Society for Arts and Sciences in America.

A noted scholar and member of the faculty of Indiana University for over twenty years, Václav Beneš was a man of outstanding character, high moral standards, and unending devotion to his work. Although primarily engaged in his teaching duties in Indiana, he never lost sight of the plight of his former countrymen in Czechoslovakia and their efforts toward ultimate liberation.

EDWARD TABORSKY
University of Texas at Austin

THEODORE FRANKEL, 1922–1971

Theodore Frankel died after a brief illness in December 1971. From 1939, when as a seventeen-year-old Jewish youth in occupied Danzig he convinced his German SS examiners that he was a bona fide candidate for studies at New York's Yeshiva University, he was devoted to the world of ideas and deeply concerned with precision in thought and writing.

He did come to the United States, was graduated from Yeshiva, and became a U.S. citizen. After receiving an M.A. in economics from Columbia University in 1945, he spent a number of years as associate editor of *Commentary*. In 1958 he began a thirteen-year career with the U.S. government—which took him from the U.S. Army School Europe at Oberammergau, Germany, to research work at the Library of Congress. Though in such posts he was able to add his insights to the body of governmental knowledge about the USSR and Eastern Europe, he gained an opportunity to share his erudition with the broader community of scholars only in 1970 when he succeeded Abraham Brumberg as editor of *Problems of Communism*. His blend of continental thoroughness and American pragmatism flourished

during his brief tenure as he labored endless hours to nurture the scholarly content of that journal, standing uniquely at the crossroads of governmental and academic research. Despite the weight of editorial responsibilities, Frankel went on to pursue a doctorate at George Washington University. He moved with unassuming ease from the classroom to the podium at colloquia sponsored by the university's Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies. His dissertation—never completed—was to have been a study of the Marxist philosopher Moses Hess, about whom he had written (in German) in his early days as Yeshiva.

Ted Frankel also made his own personal contributions to the field of Communist studies. He participated in the Lenin Centenary Conference held at Oklahoma State University in April 1971 and in the Northeastern Slavic Conference at Montreal in May 1971. With economist John P. Hardt he coauthored an important chapter on Soviet economic managers in the seminal work *Interest Groups in Soviet Politics*, edited by H. Gordon Skilling and Franklyn Griffiths (Princeton, 1971). And he returned to the pages of *Commentary* with a penetrating and erudite review of the Khrushchev memoirs.

Frankel's untimely passing was a loss to the broader community of scholars, but it came as a particular blow to his many close friends and associates in the Washington Chapter of the AAASS, of which he served as vice-president at the time of his death.

WAYNE HALL

U.S. Information Agency, Washington, D.C.

HENRY L. ROBERTS, 1916–1972

Henry Roberts possessed qualities of mind and spirit rarely combined in one person: a rich and often tormented sensibility of his own, yet a capacity for intellectual and moral detachment and an empathy for the concerns of others which caused many to turn to him in times of doubts and troubles. This combination of qualities brought a grace to our lives which will be the poorer without him. Notwithstanding these exceptional qualities, Henry's person and life were characteristic of a whole generation of Americans, especially American academicians, who were suddenly swept out of their moorings by America's involvement in the Second World War to find themselves living lives they had not sought in the chaotic world of the war and immediate postwar years into which they felt imperiously called upon to restore an order.

Henry Roberts had studied at Yale to become a historian of Western Europe, but as a result of his wartime service in OSS he found himself in Rumania, immediately after the armistice of 1944, watching with torment—and yet with his never-absent sense of irony—the disintegration, under Russia's shadow, of Rumanian society and politics. There was little that Henry could do about this chaotic drama and its eventual resolution, but it impelled him to write a book about the processes in Rumanian life between the two wars that had helped to bring it about. This book (*Rumania: Political Problems of an Agrarian State*, Yale University Press, 1951), a magisterial study of the interconnections of Rumanian economic and political life during the interwar period, led to Henry's selection in 1954 as the first head of Columbia's new program on East Central Europe, the beginning of two decades of a successful but overburdened career in academic and scholarly