
NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

PETR ANDREEVICH ZAIONCHKOVSKII, 1904–1983

Kniga — vekh zhizni istorika.
Kliuchevskii

Professor of History at Moscow University Petr Andreevich Zaionchkovskii died in late September 1983, a few days after his seventy-ninth birthday. He had been in declining health for several years but remained professionally active to the end. The final volume of the most ambitious of his many bibliographical projects, *Istoriia dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii v dnevnikakh i vospominaniiaakh*, had just appeared, and he was still at work on the final volume of his study of state and army before the revolution.

Petr Andreevich Zaionchkovskii was born on September 5, old style (September 18, new style), 1904, into the family of a military doctor. His father, Andrei Cheslavovich, came from a modest noble family of Smolensk *guberniia*. His early life was passed in various West Russian towns, with summers on the family estate (*sel'tso* Mikhailovskoe, Sychevskii *uezd*). In 1915 Petr Andreevich was enrolled in the First Moscow Cadet Corps, where he studied until April 1918. From September 1918 to mid-1919 he continued his studies in the Kiev Cadet Corps. In 1920 he went to work as a railway clerk, continuing his secondary education in the meantime. From 1925 to 1936 he worked at various jobs, including those of fireman and metalworker.

In the course of 1936 and 1937 Petr Andreevich took the history examinations as a night-course student (*eksternom*) at the Moscow Institute of History, Philosophy, and Literature, and began teaching history at a Moscow technical school. Between 1938 and 1940 he took the Candidate's examinations and defended his Candidate's dissertation on the Cyrillo-Methodian Society, which was published only in 1959. In 1940 he began teaching at the Pedagogical Institute of Moscow Oblast'. In 1941 he volunteered for duty in the army; by September 1942 he was on the front at Stalingrad. In December 1943, near Elizavetgrad, he received a near-fatal concussion from an exploding shell. He was demobilized in 1944, as a major, and in 1945 returned to the institute, where he taught until 1948 while simultaneously serving as director of the Manuscript Collection of the Lenin Library (December 1944 to October 1952). His teaching at Moscow University began in 1948. In 1950 he defended his doctoral dissertation on the military reforms of the 1870s, and in 1951 he was appointed to the professorship which he held uninterruptedly until his death. He thus followed in the footsteps of his teacher, Iu. V. Got'e, who had himself followed in the footsteps of his teacher, V. O. Kliuchevskii.

Zaionchkovskii's scholarly work focused primarily on the history of state politics and institutions in the second half of the nineteenth century, from the Crimean War to the Revolution of 1905. The first major milestone in this work was the doctoral study *Voennye reformy 1860–1870 godov v Rossii* (1952). It was followed in regular cadence by his other books: *Otmena krepostnogo prava v Rossii* (1954, and two subsequent editions; English translation: *The Abolition of Serfdom in Russia*, 1978); *Provedenie v zhizn' krest'ianskoi reformy 1861 g.* (1958); *Krizis samoderzhavii* (1964; English translation: *The Russian Autocracy in Crisis, 1878–1882*, 1979); *Rossiiskoe samoderzhavie v kontse deviatnadsatogo stoletii* (1970; English translation: *The Russian Autocracy under Alexander III*, 1976); *Samoderzhavie i Russkaia armii na rubezhe deviatnadsatogo i dvadtsatogo stoletii* (1973); *Pravitel'stvennyi apparat samoderzhavnoi Rossii v deviatnadsatom veke* (1978).

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