

name, and soon after, with his own orthographic touch, he legalized it to Bernard Guilbert Guerney.

The voluminous correspondence that Guerney left reveals a long commitment to correcting the misconception that Russian literature is particularly morbid. Guerney edited and, for the most part, translated four anthologies: *A Treasury of Russian Literature* (New York: The Vanguard Press, 1943), *The Portable Russian Reader* (New York: The Viking Press, 1947), *New Russian Stories* (New York: New Directions, 1953), and *An Anthology of Russian Literature in the Soviet Period from Gorky to Pasternak* (New York: Random House, 1960). The central work in Guerney's translation of Dmitrii Merezhkovsky's Christ and Antichrist trilogy, *The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci*, was a best seller in this country and was issued several times between 1928 and 1964. "The Poems of Yurii Zhivago" in the 1958 edition of Pasternak's *Doctor Zhivago* (New York: Pantheon Books) were translated by Guerney.

Many unpublished translations, original works, and literary commentaries reside in the rich Guerney collection supervised by Dr. W. Luciw, head of the Slavic Program, Pattee Library, at Pennsylvania State University.

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#### PAUL ANTHONY RUSSO, 1937–1979

Paul A. Russo, associate professor of history at Lincoln University, died of cancer on May 13, 1979. He was forty-one years old.

Professor Russo grew up in Providence, Rhode Island, and received his B.A. degree from Brown University in 1959. He spent the following year as a Fulbright Scholar at the Free University in Berlin. As a Woodrow Wilson Fellow he entered Columbia University, where he received his master's and doctoral degrees in the field of Russian history. In 1965, he began teaching at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, first as a Woodrow Wilson Intern and then as an appointed member of the faculty. His service at Lincoln stimulated his interest in the history of the local area. Shortly before his death, he completed a short history of the black community that settled in Hinsonville, Pennsylvania in the early nineteenth century, on what was later to become the site of Lincoln University.

Although a heavy teaching load and administrative duties delayed the completion of Professor Russo's dissertation, the result was an unusually mature and readable work. Submitted in 1974, under the title "*Golos, 1878–1883: Profile of a Russian Newspaper*," the dissertation examines the life and editorial opinions of Russia's leading liberal newspaper during a crucial turning point in imperial Russian history. It will be of interest to anyone studying the history of Russian journalism and the development of liberal thought in the post-Emancipation period.

In 1977, accompanied by his wife, Marianne, and their three children—all armed with an appropriate spirit of adventure—Professor Russo went to Moscow under the auspices of IREX. There he did extensive research in the archives of Moscow and Leningrad, pursuing his study of the press and censorship in nineteenth-century Russia. Unfortunately, he did not have time to publish the results of his research.

Those of us who knew Paul Russo were impressed, and sometimes astonished, by the equanimity and good-humored patience he brought to bear on every situation, be it the trials of Soviet archival research, the whims of university administrators, or, finally, the adversity of illness. He had too brief a life.

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