

well as those majoring in Russian language and literature—for discussion of topics of interest to all. For additional information contact Ruth Pearce, Chairman, Russian Department, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010.

The Department of Slavic Languages of the University of Pennsylvania and the Russian Department of Bryn Mawr College have announced a cooperative program leading to the M.A. or Ph.D. degree in Russian language and literature, Slavic languages, and related fields. A coordinated curriculum from the two departments gives students a wider choice of course offerings, and the cooperative program allows them to work with faculty of both institutions and to use the research facilities of both libraries. Fellowships, scholarships, and other financial aids are available; applications must be received by the institution of the student's choice by February 1. For additional information write the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, or the Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010.

Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill offer a cooperative program in Russian and East European studies leading to the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in several disciplines. Graduate students admitted to one institution may elect to enroll in courses and seminars at the other school. Regular

contact between faculty and graduate students of each school is facilitated by a joint Duke-UNC Slavic Colloquium held six times each year. The two schools, twenty minutes apart, combine resources to offer a strong program of study and research on the USSR and Eastern Europe. Fields include history, political science, economics, sociology, art history, law, and languages and literatures (Russian, Polish, Czech, and Serbo-Croatian). Both universities offer fellowships, scholarships, and assistantships. Inquiries should be addressed to Vladimir G. Treml, Center for International Studies, 2101 Campus Drive, Durham, North Carolina 27706, or Walter N. Vickery, Department of Slavic Languages, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

George Washington University's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures has introduced a new departmental major in Russian Literature and Culture. This major is a radical departure from majors traditionally offered by foreign language departments. It is designed to give the student who is interested in literature and culture rather than the study of language an opportunity to follow his interest with greater scope and depth. Though the student is expected to have a reading knowledge of Russian, the major emphasis is on the study of Russian culture, literary theory, and literary works in translation. The new major for undergraduates is intended for those students interested in the humanities or in preparing for graduate work in comparative literature.

VÁCLAV L. BENEŠ, 1910–1972

Professor Beneš, son of Senator Vojta Beneš of Czechoslovakia and a nephew of Edvard Beneš, the second president of Czechoslovakia, was born at Brandýs nad Labem, Czechoslovakia, on May 7, 1910. Upon his graduation from gymnasium in Prague he entered in 1929 the School of Law of Prague's Charles University, where he earned the title of doctor of laws in 1934. After serving the mandatory two years in the Czechoslovak army, he joined the Czechoslovak Foreign Service.

Following the German occupation of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, Václav Beneš left his native land for London, where he rendered significant services to the Czechoslovak government in exile and its efforts to liberate Czechoslovakia from Nazi rule. He was also instrumental in establishing in London a Czechoslovak branch of the International Law Association. He served as its secretary and coedited the *Czechoslovak Yearbook of International Law* published under its auspices in 1942. Toward the end of the war he was chosen by Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovakia's foreign minister, to serve as a member of the Czechoslovak delega-

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