

velopment economics were informed by his knowledge of Soviet experience. A popular pamphlet, *Socialist Planning: Some Problems* (1970), thoughtfully summed up his assessment of the past, present, and future of the Soviet economy.

Dobb was a patient, courteous, and helpful teacher and colleague. His numerous academic visitors from many countries always received a ready welcome; and he willingly answered queries and assisted younger scholars. His diffident but incisive comments on work submitted to him played an immeasurable but important part in the education of many students of the Soviet economy.

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JOSEPH SCHIEBEL, 1930–1976

Joseph Schiebel died of coronary arteriosclerosis on October 9, 1976, following the AAASS convention in St. Louis. Born in Vorderburg/Allgau, Bavaria on December 15, 1930, Joseph survived the war, finished gymnasium in 1950, and directed curriculum for the U.S. Army Education Center. He settled in Seattle in 1954 and obtained a B.A. in political science (1959) and an M.A. in Russian Regional Studies (1961) at the University of Washington. He subsequently switched to history for advanced work. Working under Professor Donald Treadgold, Joe was also attracted to Karl Wittfogel's ideas and became his teaching and research assistant. Schiebel also became a member of the editorial board of Fr. Bochenski's *Studies in Soviet Thought* and contributed several articles to it.

Joining the Georgetown University History faculty in 1976, Professor Schiebel gave breadth, rigor, and relevance to the study of Soviet history. He took over the direction of a foundering Russian Area Studies Program and built it into one of the most successful of its kind in the United States. A favorite lecturer for numerous public and private organizations, which also often solicited his counseling, he became chairman of the Eastern Europe and USSR section of the Center for Area and Country Studies of the Foreign Service Institute, 1972–74, and a visiting professor at the Defense Intelligence School as well.

Professor Schiebel's scholarly achievements include his Ph.D. dissertation, "Aziatchina: The Controversy Concerning the Nature of Russian Society and the Organization of the Bolshevik Party" (Seattle, 1972), a pioneering and daring interpretation of the relationship between ideas and power; an original analysis of Soviet foreign policy, "The USSR in World Affairs: New Tactics, New Strategy" (in *The Soviet Union: The Seventies and Beyond*, B. W. Eissenstat, ed., Lexington, Mass., 1975); a detailed *Syllabus and Study Guide* (Washington, D.C., 1975) for his Foreign Service Institute students; and a dozen other articles.

Dr. Schiebel's most impressive legacy, though, is the hundreds whom he taught, counseled, encouraged, and inspired. "I want to become a teacher," he wrote in 1961, when he applied for Ph.D. study, "and have at least the resolve that what I contribute will be meaningful and needed and what I teach will be relevant and remembered." In the subsequent fifteen years he fulfilled his design, and we have all benefited.

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