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## NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

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RAYMOND AUGUSTINE BAUER, 1916–1977

The field of Soviet studies mourns the passing away of one of the pioneers in the application of the social sciences to an understanding of contemporary Soviet society, and of the modern industrial and urban world in general.

Raymond A. Bauer, a social psychologist by training, who died last July after a long and painful bout with cancer, was one of the original members of the Russian Research Center when it was established at Harvard University early in 1948. He played a major role in shaping the Harvard Refugee Interview Project, a massive effort at interviewing and polling former Soviet citizens in the emigration in the wake of the Second World War, and before they would disperse around the world. The aim of the project was to gain insights into what it meant to be a Soviet subject under Stalin, at a time when direct access to Soviet society was as unthinkable, almost, as a trip to the moon. Raymond Bauer served as field director of the Project in its European phase in the early fifties, and played a major role upon return to the United States in analyzing the data. In this challenging job, he not only had to deal with a difficult and demanding group of American academic prima donnas in an unfamiliar setting, but also had to get along with insecure and suspicious refugees and with a German secretarial staff unaccustomed to the requirements of American social scientists. (A transcription of an interview referred to the supreme body of the Communist Party as the "Polite Bureau!") Ray's ability to handle with grace, charm, and humor the many irreconcilable demands made upon him, and to help the team return home with a rich lode of information (and dissertation materials for the junior members) is a tribute to his greatness as a person, a scholar, a colleague, a mentor, and an administrator.

The first four books he published in his distinguished and productive career deal with the Soviet Union. They include the ground-breaking study, *The New Soviet Man in Soviet Psychology*, which traced the impact of regime dictation on the field of psychology; his sensitive and perceptive *Nine Soviet Portraits* (written with the assistance of Edward Wasiolek and based on the interview materials); and the seminal *The Soviet Citizen: Day to Day Life in a Totalitarian Society* (coauthored with Alex Inkeles).

When Raymond Bauer was appointed first to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and later on to the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration his interests shifted away from the Soviet Union to the United States, but his approaches and insights remained focused on the social scene, and how in America the business world (particularly the corporations) shape the world in which we all live. His work on *Social Indicators* remains a landmark in the application, again, of social science insights to an understanding of the nature of the social order of modern society.

Thus at the Business School his pioneering qualities asserted themselves anew. He liked to consider himself a bridge in his attempts to study the relationship between society and business and, as he used to say, with a grin, bridges get trampled on. At the time he died, Raymond Bauer held the Joseph C. Wilson Professorship.

Raymond Bauer will be remembered not only as an engagé scholar and innovator, but also as an engaging and wonderfully warm person, who enjoyed life, friends, and colleagues and who liked to share what he had with others. One is struck, in looking over his long list of publications, to see that most were done in cooperation with others. He was no lone wolf, hugging to himself what he knew and what he

had. To the last he was interested in his friends' and colleagues' and students' work and careers. Perhaps his empathy and sympathy were shaped by his early years of struggle: few people know that Ray came up the "hard way": between 1935 and 1944 he supported himself by working as a shipping clerk, foundry laborer, materials tester, and chemical analyst. Many who came up that way seem to retain a bitterness at the price society exacted from them in their uphill journey. Not Raymond; indeed, he felt that he had gained a great deal from the process and used to look back upon the hard times with amusement and perhaps a bit of nostalgia.

His first wife, the former Alice Haugh, died about a dozen years ago. He leaves behind his widow, Catherine Goldwaithe Dorr whom he married in 1966 and one daughter by his first wife, Linda Carol (Mrs. Donald H. Sibley).

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#### CONSTANTINE G. BELOUSOW, 1896–1977

Professor Belousow died August 29, 1977. His life comprised many facets which can only be briefly outlined in an obituary. Suffice it to say that he was able to combine scholarship and administration, the academic and the practical.

He was born in Russia in 1896. His studies at the Petrograd Institute of Communications Engineering were interrupted by World War I, in which he saw action as an artillery officer. During the civil war he served as a member of the White Army and was seriously wounded. After the evacuation at Gallipoli, he emigrated to Czechoslovakia. There he resumed his education and received his doctorate for a dissertation entitled "The Construction and Computation of the Leveling Reservoirs of Hydroelectric Stations" (1929).

While in Czechoslovakia, he taught at the Polytechnic Institute of Bratislava, was employed by the Department of Hydroelectric Plants (for which he was later a consultant), and published books such as *Ice in Hydrotechnical Construction* (1939) and *Foundations of Engineering Constructions* (2 vols., 1940). In addition, with Professor Tsurikoff, he organized a correspondence university for Russians in 1939. His concern for the education of Russians cast about by the wars was manifested further after 1945 when he helped found the International University in Munich (UNRRA-sponsored). He also served as the university's Dean of Science.

Professor Belousow arrived in the United States in 1947 and was soon employed by the Power Authority of the State of New York. Two of his major projects dealt with hydroelectric stations and dams on the St. Lawrence River and hydrotechnical computations for ten types of hydroelectric stations on the Niagara River (this work entailed some four volumes of four hundred pages each). He was granted awards for both projects.

Yet, despite his brilliance in the engineering field, Professor Belousow continued his lifelong dedication to the furtherance and preservation of Russian culture and history in their very finest traditions. His educational leadership was once again underscored, therefore, by the formation of the Association of Russian-American Scholars in the USA, Inc. in the years 1947–48.

As a founder and one of the original chairmen, he worked tirelessly to make the Association into a scholarly group of the first order. The task was not easy for there was no financing and the burden of work fell primarily on his shoulders. A scholarly annual journal, the *Transactions*, was established in 1967. Again, it is largely because of Professor Belousow's efforts that the journal has been published and has made many serious contributions to the study of Russian culture (a con-

tribution that was judiciously and generously described by Professor Ralph T. Fisher Jr. in the *Slavic Review*, March 1977). Professor Belousow's efforts were all the more remarkable in that they were voluntary and nonremunerative. It has been noted that Professor Belousow's contributions concerned "not only matters of editorial judgment, review of submitted material and correspondence with contributing authors," but also "the tedious and exacting detail which includes accounting, shipping and mailing, updating of files, or any other routine clerical duties." This heavy task was performed despite the fact that, to the end, he continued to work in his engineering field. His stunning perseverance and dedication were indicative of his desire to maintain the great Russian tradition of scholarship and of his pride in the Russian people and their culture.

As a man, he was tolerant and tactful. His honesty was proverbial and the trust *he generated* was enormous. This partly explains why so many individuals and organizations (the Association of Russian-American Engineers, the Congress of Russian-Americans, and the Russian Theological Fund, to name only a few) sought his advice and participation. I am proud beyond description that I too sought his counsel, learned from him, and was his friend. Professor Belousow was a true Russian gentleman of the old school who did not disparage the new and who, in a very real sense, left a "school" for others to continue. He was, in the finest sense of the word, an honorable man.

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#### ANDREI OȚETEA, 1894–1977

Andrei Oțetea, who died on March 21, 1977, was well known to American historians of Rumania and Southeastern Europe. As the director of the Institute of History of the Rumanian Academy in Bucharest from 1956 to 1970, he was a constant source of encouragement in our labors and helped many of us to gain access to the documentary treasures we sought. We knew him also as a participant at numerous international conferences where he presented his ideas within the context of an eminently European intellectual tradition.

Born in the village of Sibiul on August 5, 1894, Oțetea belonged to that sturdy Rumanian peasantry of southern Transylvania that had never wavered in its cultural and religious attachments despite centuries of foreign domination. The great Rumanian poet and philosopher, Lucian Blaga, has left warm and discerning pages about the meaning of the village in his friend's development. After graduation from the famous Andrei Șaguna gymnasium in Brașov, Oțetea enrolled in the University of Paris in 1919. Here he obtained his doctorate in 1926 and, upon his return home, embarked upon a university teaching career, first in Iași from 1927 to 1947 and then in Bucharest until his retirement in 1964. In 1955 he was elected a member of the Rumanian Academy.

His interests were wide-ranging and unusually fruitful, as his contributions to both European and Rumanian historiography attest. His favorite preoccupations were undoubtedly the Italian Renaissance and the era of Tudor Vladimirescu. To the first belongs his doctorate, *François Guichardin* (Paris, 1926), in which he brought forth new insights into the connection between the famous Florentine's political thought and his diplomatic and governmental activities. Broad syntheses, *Renășterea și Reforma* (Bucharest, 1941) and *Renășterea* (Bucharest, 1964), followed. They are noteworthy for their treatment of the new humanism as the product of economic and social transformation. In *Tudor Vladimirescu și mișcarea eteristă în Țările Românești 1821–1822* (Bucharest, 1945) and *Tudor Vladimirescu și revoluția din 1821* (Bucharest, 1971)

Oțetea demonstrated convincingly the revolutionary character of this earliest of modern Rumanian social movements and placed it within the general context of Balkan uprisings against Ottoman rule. To be mentioned also are *Contribution à la question d'Orient* (Bucharest, 1930), a penetrating study of the period 1774 to 1821 accompanied by a wealth of unpublished documents, chapters in volumes 2 and 3 of the Academy's *Istoria României* (4 vols., Bucharest, 1960–64) and numerous short studies on the transition of the Rumanian principalities from feudalism to capitalism, including the problem of the "second serfdom."

These few citations provide only a bare suggestion of the richness of a lifetime of scholarship devoted to a historical understanding of the human condition. Professor Oțetea's final work, *Pătrunderea comerțului românesc în circuitul internațional* (Bucharest, 1977), is a fitting last statement of his own conception of his craft—the elucidation of the Rumanian phenomenon within its proper, European framework.

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