

Herbert J. Levine, 1928–2007

On 10 June 2007, Herbert J. Levine, professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania passed away at the age of 78. He had been a member of the faculty there since 1960.

Any history of the profession of Russian, Eurasian, and east European studies in the post-World War II period would be compelled to recognize Herb's many accomplishments. In his own discipline of economics, he was responsible for many innovations in our understanding of the Soviet economy and Soviet central planning, including the creation of the first computer model of the Soviet economy. Herb was also the cofounder of the Lauder Institute, a University of Pennsylvania program that combined a Master of Business Administration degree with a master's degree in international studies and customized language training.

Later in his career, during the Gorbachev and post-Soviet periods, Herb established a series of annual summer workshops in Soviet and east European economics that involved an intense two weeks of close interaction between advanced graduate students, young faculty like Barry Ickes, and more senior scholars such as Rick Ericson and Josef Brada. Held at several different research universities, these workshops aimed at maintaining and deepening the economic analysis of the Soviet Union and other Soviet-type economies, an analysis at that time largely sustained by the postwar generation of economists who were tenured and, in some cases, nearing retirement. The future of the field in terms of economics appeared to be at stake.

Thus Herb took it upon himself to insure that this expertise did not fade away and that Sovietological economic analysis would become firmly established within mainstream economics and would take advantage of all the tools of modern economic analysis, with its practitioners continuing to occupy tenured positions in the major economics departments. He sought to insure that outcome by bringing a deep understanding of Soviet-type systems together with modern analytic tools in two weeks of intense research seminars for young scholars with an interest in the area. His efforts successfully fostered a new, well-tooled generation of economists who were able to analyze both the functions and dysfunctions of Soviet-type systems as well as the trials and tribulations of their transition struggles and of the emerging market economies that replaced them.

Herb's devotion to teaching was multidisciplinary, and he welcomed many noneconomists to his classes and workshops. Pushing all students toward their full potential with a firm but friendly and supportive approach, he would remind the noneconomists who studied under him that "even they" would need to have good mathematical skills. A supportive mentor, Herb always understood that gender and discipline should not matter in teaching.

For those who chose not to follow an academic career, Herb debunked the notion that the single path to success and intellectual development was through a tenure-track position at a major research university. He understood that many individuals who chose or were led by the times or their interests into nonacademic careers could have a far greater impact on a larger number of people than professors. As a lifelong and ardent fan of the seldom-successful Philadelphia Phillies, Herb would counsel such students to remember that there is room for all types of people performing all sorts of jobs. That insight was just what I needed to hear at that moment, and, thanks to Herb, I did.

Herb also worked energetically to bridge the gaps between research and policy making, working with both communities to ensure that a reliable research infrastructure was financially supported by private and public funders alike. The symbiotic merging of research and policy objectives remains an enduring accomplishment of his professional life.

For example, Herb's service on the Ford Foundation's Committee on the Future in 1968 led to the creation of the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX). When it became clear that political restrictions were having a negative effect on scholarly research on many contemporary economic, political, and social issues affecting the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, Herb worked with colleagues from numerous major research institutions to establish the National Council for Soviet and East European Research (NC-

SEER now NCEEER). In the early 1980s, Herb used his considerable influence with academic and scholarly communities to provide major assistance in the creation of the Title VIII legislation that has helped sustain federal support for advanced research on the former Soviet Union and central and eastern Europe for more than twenty years.

Herb also served as NCSEER's scholarly liaison to the Soviet Interview Project, an undertaking that opened major methodological vistas for American scholars of Russia, making them far more prepared for the fall of the Soviet Union and the opportunities for implementing advanced social science methods that followed. He also played a key role in the creation of the New Economic School in Moscow, where Mikhail Gorbachev and post-Soviet era economists help to train a new generation of Russian economists.

A first-rate economist, first-rate research scholar, and first-rate administrator and fundraiser, Herb was above all a first-rate human being. And whether at the macro-level issues of field building or the micro-level issues of training students, Herb was uniquely the same: teacher, mentor, colleague, and friend.

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Thomas D. Marzik, 1941–2007

Thomas D. Marzik died peacefully at his home in Merion Station, Pennsylvania, with his wife Hana by his side, on 23 October 2007, after a long, valiant struggle against cancer and other ailments. Born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on 15 December 1941, Tom attended Fairfield College Preparatory School and the College of the Holy Cross, where, after spending his junior year at the University of Vienna, he graduated with a BA degree magna cum laude in 1963. At Columbia University, he earned an MA in 1968 and a PhD in 1974 under the guidance of István Deák. From 1970 until his death, he was a faculty member of the Department of History of St. Joseph's University, where he taught courses in western civilization and the history of Russia and honors seminars in European history. A loyal band of students came to respect his rigorous standards of accuracy and exposition in writing and oral expression.

Tom's meticulousness served the scholarly world well in what is his most important and lasting contribution to the field of Czech and Slovak history, the two-volume work, *R. W. Seton-Watson and His Relations with the Czechs and Slovaks: Documents, 1906–1951* (Prague, 1995–1996), which he co-edited with Jan Rychlik and Miroslav Bielik.

Early in his career, Tom became interested in T. G. Masaryk, the founding father of the modern Czechoslovak state. His early essay, "T. G. Masaryk and the Slovaks, 1882–1914," in Andrew W. Cordier, ed., *Columbia Essays in International Affairs: The Dean's Papers, 1965* (New York, 1966), was followed by "Masaryk's National Background," in Peter Brock and H. Gordon Skilling, eds., *The Czech National Renaissance of the Nineteenth Century: Essays Presented to Otakar Odložilík in Honour of His Seventieth Birthday* (Toronto, 1970) and "The Slovakophile Relationship of T. G. Masaryk and Karel Kálal prior to 1914," in Stanley B. Winters, ed., *T. G. Masaryk (1850–1937)*, Vol. 1, *Thinker and Politician* (London, 1990). Tom pursued this interest into the next generation, focusing on Masaryk's son Jan, who would later serve as foreign minister of Czechoslovakia. Using documents he found in the United States, including Jan Masaryk's medical records, Tom published three articles in the Czech Republic on Jan Masaryk's stay in America. In other articles published in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Poland, Tom surveyed the state of American scholarship concerning Czechs and Slovaks in the United States.

Tom excelled in and will be remembered for his service to the profession and to others in the United States, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic. A founding member of the Slovak Studies Association, he served as its vice president and later as its treasurer. He also served a term as vice president of the Czechoslovak History Conference and as a member