

News of the Profession

JABŁONNA CONFERENCE ON POETICS

The Conference on Poetics held at Jabłonna, near Warsaw, from September 21 to 28, 1961, under the auspices of the Instytut Badań Literackich of the Polish Academy of Sciences, was conceived and carried out as a continued exploration of certain topics which emerged as particularly significant in the course of last year's Warsaw conference (cf. this journal for April, 1961). In lieu of the fourteen points of the 1960 program—which evoked quite various amounts of response—this year's was keyed to just two themes, namely “mathematical methods in poetics and linguistics” and “linguistic description of folkloristic form.” Notwithstanding the narrowed focus, papers and discussion in fact covered quite a broad spectrum of interests and views, as was to be expected from a gathering which included linguists, literary experts, and mathematicians, distributed among representatives of six countries (Poland, the United States, the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, France, and Hungary). In addition to those who figured in the scheduled program, a number of outstanding Polish scholars (e.g., Kuryłowicz, Skwarczyńska, Górski, Dłuska) were present and took active part in the formal and informal discussions.

In the following sketch, I shall abstain by and large from trying to summarize viewpoints which are widely published and well known, in favor of reporting what may contain some novelty.

The papers presented might—with due reservations about non-categoricity of the categories—be divided into four approximately equal groups: (1) model-centered and (2) method-centered approaches to mathematical handling of linguistic problems, with or without a tendency to concentrate on those in the borderland between linguistics and literary studies; (3) investigations in the realm of “stylostatistics” or the like, i.e., ones centered on application of linguistic and mathematical techniques, taken more or less for granted, to such enterprises as the search for indices distinctive for styles, authors, genres, etc.; (4) treatment of literary theory or concrete subject matter within the framework of more traditional qualitative-intuitive concepts, often informed by a good deal of skepticism toward the possibilities of approaches of the previously mentioned kinds.

It is noteworthy that this last category (4) was the typical and almost exclusive province of the Soviet delegation, which thus would seem to appear as a fortress of sound scholarship or of uninspired conservatism, depending on how dim or bright a view one might take of the innovating tendencies represented by most of the other contributions. However, the paper presented by N. I. Zhinkin fell under the “radical” category (1), being given over to explaining no less than four different language models in communication-theoretic and algebraic terms. Here may also be mentioned, as oriented toward communication- and information-theoretic concepts (with varying emphasis on theoretical abstraction and pragmatic application) the contributions of Wiktor Jassem (Poland), Iván Fónagy (Hungary), and Abraham Moles (France).

What was above called a "model-centered" approach was exemplified par excellence by representatives (Manfred Bierwisch, Wolfgang Motsch) of the recently-organized East German Arbeitsstelle für strukturelle Grammatik der deutschen Gegenwartssprache, and, with more orientation toward stylistics, by Klaus Baumgärtner. It appears that the theory of generative grammars—often, though wrongly, identified with "transformation grammar"—developed in the United States primarily by Harris and Chomsky, has found enthusiastic adherents in that part of the world. The program which this group is engaged upon goes in some respects beyond that of the American school of thought referred to, in proposing to incorporate probabilistic considerations in such a model. However—as was pointed out by some of the mathematicians present at Jabłonna—it remains rather unclear how such a synthesis is to be effected.

In an interdisciplinary context such as that of this conference, questions like these tend to be argued in relation to the delimitation of fields of study; a common tacit or explicit assumption is that the boundary between, say, linguistics and stylistics coincides with that between "deterministic" and "probabilistic" descriptions. On the other hand, there are not only linguists (as remarked above) but also literary scholars (so apparently Vinogradov) who quite discount the possibility of statistical evidence having relevance to their field of interest—which views, taken jointly, would make statistics superfluous everywhere, or else compel the practitioners of this art to set up housekeeping in an autonomous science of their own. In Poland the quest for rigor in literary studies has received a powerful impetus from the example and influence of Renata Maria Mayenowa, and a more than usually serious effort has been made to develop quantitative methods (which Mayenowa pictures as auxiliary to classificatory ones). It is evident that the co-operation of professional mathematicians has been sought and obtained, witness on this occasion especially the work reported by A. Bartkowiakowa and B. Gleichgewicht in the area of stylostistical computations, along the lines mapped out by Fucks in West Germany. Of an entirely mathematical nature was Jerzy Woronczak's paper on the possibility of estimating parameters for a statistical universe obeying Mandelbrot's revised version of Zipf's rank-frequency equation. This comes under heading (2) above ("method-centered" approaches), since it assumes that data of a certain kind are given and is concerned with techniques for dealing with them. In the same category I would place my own paper (on quantitative explication of the linguistic concept of "function"), and likewise the remarks of Pierre Guiraud (France) on the role of "mechanization of thought." The warning voiced by Guiraud—that machines cannot do *all* our thinking for us—forms a bridge of sorts to the standpoint of those contributions which remained somewhat apart from the prevailing preoccupation with mathematical methods and models: V. V. Vinogradov (USSR) on the interrelationships of stylistics and poetics, D. S. Likhachev (USSR) on the notion of time in folklore (a subject containing in itself a temptation to wax "quantitative" in a superficial and unsound fashion, a temptation which Likhachev wisely avoided!), and P. G. Bogatyrev (USSR, *in absentia*) on the language of folk songs.

A "bridge" of another kind—namely between the "radical" and "con-

servative" extremes of the scale outlined above—was Roman Jakobson's (United States) striking demonstration, on Russian folklore material, of intimate connections between structural linguistic concepts (i.e., essentially formal logic) and analysis of verbal art. The view that neither linguistics nor poetics can safely ignore the other is an uncomfortable one for narrow specialists on both sides, who would like to feel safely insulated respectively from the Arctic rigors of logic or mathematics and the tropical fevers of esthetics. But it must be acknowledged that what was for simplicity presented as a scale (1-4) may be in reality more like a closed circle.

Against this background of diversity the closing address of Stefan Żółkiewski, stressing essential unity of scientific endeavors, seemed certainly *à propos* though perhaps a little utopian.

Thanks to the devoted work of the organizing committee, the conference's programing was smooth and its physical environment superb (the one-time royal palace and park in Jabłonna, beside the Vistula). A similar gathering, to have as theme the theory of signs from the points of view of various disciplines concerned with them, has been planned for the coming year.

University of Washington

ROBERT ABERNATHY

THE ASSOCIATION

As of November 13, 1961, the AAASS had enrolled 1,030 members, representing many disciplines and all parts of the country, and including some interested persons abroad. Readers of this journal who are not already members are invited to apply under any one of four categories: Regular (\$10.00 per year); sustaining (\$25.00 per year); student (\$5.00 per year, for full-time students and students who are part-time teaching assistants); and associate (\$10.00 per year). All classes of members receive the *Slavic Review* (whose regular subscription price for institutions is \$10.00), the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* (regular price \$3.00) published yearly by Indiana University, the Association's *Newsletter* (regular price \$1.50 per year in the U.S. and Canada, \$1.80 abroad) published twice yearly at the University of Illinois, and the *Directory* of the Association, an innovation in the fall of 1961. Application blanks are available upon request to the AAASS, 337 Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

The Washington (D.C.) Chapter (nec Washington Unclassified Forum) has assumed a more formal type of organization since affiliation with the AAASS, with the following temporary officers: Sergius Jakobson, Chairman; Paul K. Cook, Vice-Chairman; Robert V. Allen, Treasurer; and Norton T. Dodge,

Secretary. Members of the Organizing Committee include Abraham Brumberg, George Denney, John P. Hardt, Leon M. Herman, Hans Heymann, Jr., Kenneth A. Kerst, and Alexander G. Park, assisted by W. Donald Bowles, Heyward Isham, Leon Lewins, Francis U. Macy, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, William Turpin, and others. Chairman Jakobson announces that local dues are \$3.00.

The Association is sponsoring a Midwestern Conference on Slavic Studies April 24-25, 1962, at the University of Wisconsin, in Madison. Members may obtain further information from John M. Thompson, Vice-President of the AAASS, who is on the planning committee. His address is 742 Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

The Far Western Slavic Conference, which affiliated with the AAASS at its last meeting, will hold its 1962 annual meeting on April 28-29 at the University of Washington in Seattle. Further information may be obtained from the secretary-treasurer, Marin Pundeff, whose address is Department of History, San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California.

The United States Committee to Promote Studies of the History of the Habsburg Monarchy has just published issue No. 2 of the "Austrian History News Letter." Members of the AAASS may request copies

of this ninety-nine page mimeographed publication from the secretary of the Committee, Professor R. John Rath of the Department of History, University of Texas.

The Canadian Association of Slavists invites any Canadian members of the AAASS to join the CAS as well. All persons interested should write to the Secretary-Treasurer of the CAS, Professor V. O. Buyniak of the University of Saskatchewan, in Saskatoon.

CONFERENCES

Note: Further details of the following conferences, which have already taken place, as well as announcements of future meetings, are given in the *Newsletter* which is sent to all members of the AAASS.

GENERAL

The tenth annual conference of the Midwest Conference on Asian Affairs, held at Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, October 20-21, 1961, was divided into six areas, with the panel on Russian relations with Asia in charge of Professor S. H. Baron, Department of History, Grinnell College.

DEMOGRAPHY

Methods and results of the population census of the USSR (1959) and the USA (1960) were the subject of a panel at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, held in New York May 5-6, 1961. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., of the Bureau of the Census, described the U.S. census and Michael Roof, of the Library of Congress, told of the USSR census. Program chairman was Conrad Tauber, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Census. Discussants were Dudley Kirk, Demographic Director, the Population Council; Robert J. Myers, Actuarial, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and Frederick Leedy, Bureau of the Census.

EDUCATION

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Office of Education, sponsored an intergovernmental conference July 29-30, 1961, on Soviet education.

HISTORY

A Conference on the Teaching of Russian and Chinese History at the Secondary School Level was held at The Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., on May 13, 1961. Speakers were Firuz Kazemzadeh of Yale University and Howard L. Boorman, Director of the Modern China Project at Columbia. A panel presented Richard P. Simons of the

Amity Regional high school at Woodbridge, Conn., and Harold Pinney of R.H.A.M. high school at Hebron, Conn., with comments by Allan W. Low and Johannes van Straalen, both of The Choate School.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Within the Department of Modern Languages at the *University of Alberta* there has been created a Division of Slavonic Languages, offering courses in Russian, Ukrainian, and Polish, through the M.A. degree. Faculty members include O. Starchuk, Associate Professor, who is Head of the Division; H. Chanal, Assistant Professor; Y. Slavutych, Assistant Professor; O. Kociuba, Assistant Professor; and G. Melnikov, Lecturer. A new honors program in Slavonic and Soviet Studies, with the Russian language and its literature serving as the core, is directed by an interdepartmental committee, representing Slavonic languages, history, economics, and political science. Assistantships up to \$2,500 are available for M.A. students.

A five-year grant of \$800,000 has been made by the Ford Foundation to the *American Council of Learned Societies* for support of Asian and Slavic studies. From this sum \$5,000 per year will be used for the operating expenses of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. About half of the total sum is to be used for grants in the Slavic and East European field. The current programs of fellowships and grants are offered jointly by the ACLS and the Social Science Research Council. The grants, which range from small sums up to amounts sufficient to meet the costs of a full year's research, are offered only to mature scholars who are not candidates for academic degrees. One of the aims of the program is to aid scholars whose normal places of work are remote from the centers of study of the USSR and Eastern Europe. Travel grants are also available for attendance at international congresses or conferences. In addition, the Council subsidizes the publication of research monographs or other books that embody the results of research in this field and that have been accepted by publishers, but cannot be published without subvention. Particulars are available from the American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46 St., New York 17, N. Y.

The *American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages* has established a teacher placement bureau,

listing the experience and qualifications of persons who are available to teach Russian and other Slavic languages in the United States. Inquiries may be sent to the AATSEEL Teacher Placement Bureau, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Beloit College and *Cornell College*, two of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest, are engaged in experimentation on the teaching of Russian under a contract with the U.S. Government. The experiment will deal with the withholding of orthography in elementary Russian instruction. The experimental section will be conducted at Cornell under the direction of Mihailo Mihailovic, while the control section is to be conducted at Beloit under the direction of Nicholas Paley.

A Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures has been established at the *University of Chicago*, as of October 1, 1961, independent of the Department of Linguistics. Hugh McLean is chairman of the new department, which offers a full Ph.D. program in Slavic linguistics and in Russian and Polish literatures. Other regular staff members are George Bobrinskoy, Edward Stankiewicz, Edward Wasiolek, Raissa Palyi, and Fruma Gottschalk. In addition, temporary appointments as language teachers have been received by Anna Matusen and Helen Basil (Russian), Stojan Lazarevic (Serbo-Croatian), Zofja Werchun (Polish), and Jane Ann Bradka (Czech). Two visiting professors for this year are Zbigniew Golab of Crakow in Slavic Linguistics and Krystyna Pomorska of Warsaw in Russian literature. A regular position in Polish literature has been made possible, partly by a donation from the Legion of Young Polish Women of Chicago. During the academic year 1961-62 it is held by the Polish novelist Maria Kuncewicz.

A Department of Slavic and Eastern Languages has been established at the *University of Colorado*. David Barrett, specialist in Chinese, is Acting Chairman. The faculty consists of Professor Serge A. Zenkovsky, Assistant Professors Tatiana Ostroumova-Nennsberg, George Saganowsky, and Charles Wojatssek, and Instructor Betty Jean Zenkovsky. The Department offers courses in Russian, Polish, Czech, Hungarian, Chinese, and Japanese. A major in Russian and a Master of Arts program in Russian language and literature have been introduced in the curriculum of the University.

Cornell University has established a Committee on Soviet Studies consisting of senior members of the faculty whose current work focuses on Russia before and since 1917. These are Urie Bronfenbrenner (social psychology), M. Gardner Clark (economics), George Fischer (government), who serves as chairman, George Gibian (literature), and Richard L. Leed (linguistics).

A special orientation program to prepare eighty-five American students for visits to the Soviet Union was conducted aboard ship last summer. The students were traveling on the "Aurelia" under the fourth US-USSR Exchange Program organized by the *Council on Student Travel*. Directing the Soviet orientation was George Z. F. Bereday, Professor of Comparative Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. Assisting was Paul S. Conroy, chief of the USIA Professional Training School.

Early in 1961 *Duke University* received from Miss Doris Duke a substantial grant of money, which the University is using to set up a Chair in Russian Affairs, to be filled by a distinguished scholar in one of several disciplines.

At the *Free University of Berlin*, the Osteuropa-Institut celebrated its tenth anniversary in June. Willy Brandt, Mayor of Berlin, took part in the ceremonies. The Institute, directed by Werner Philipp, now includes departments of Slavic languages and literatures, East European history, law, economics, geography, and sociology, and also conducts work on medicine, education, and the history of art in Eastern Europe. The library, housed in the Institute's new building, has already grown to about 60,000 volumes. Research and publication have resulted in forty-six issues of the Institute's *Berichte* and fifty-one volumes in the listed publications of its various departments. The student body in 1960-61 included 112 "majors" and about 300 who were minoring in the Institute.

Thanks to its share of the large Ford Foundation grant to *Harvard University*, the Russian Research Center expects to be able to continue its present scale of operation despite the reduction and imminent termination of its Carnegie grant.

A Russian Area Study program has been established at *Hollins College*, Virginia. Now in its third year, the program of academic courses is supplemented by Soviet

and American films and by guest speakers. Hollins College faculty members of the program are Walter S. Hanchett, Mary-Barbara Zeldin, Jesse Zeldin, Kathleen Jackson, Alexander Nicholas Vasiliev, and Edwin Fedder.

Hunter College (of the City University of New York) is now offering an undergraduate Russian major which calls for study in the Russian language as well as literature courses conducted in Russian and in English translation.

Among the new programs established this year at the *University of Illinois* are a Ph.D. in Russian and a Certificate of Graduate Specialization in Russian Language and Area Studies. A distinctive feature of this Certificate is that it is available not only to students in the social sciences and humanities, but also to those in the natural sciences and in such fields of graduate study as agriculture, commerce and business administration, education, fine and applied arts, journalism and communications, law, and library science.

At *Indiana University*, the share of the recent Ford grant that will go to the Russian and East European Institute over the next ten years is estimated at about one million dollars, according to Robert F. Byrnes, the Institute's Director. About one-fifth of the total amount, or \$200,000, will be used to support research and travel for faculty members, who now number twenty-seven. Another two-fifths will go into fellowships for graduate students, including about \$150,000 for students from abroad. New faculty appointments over the decade are expected to consume about \$130,000, and visiting professorships about \$150,000. The remainder will be used to supplement the library's acquisition funds for materials on Russia and Eastern Europe. By these allocations of funds, Indiana expects to maintain its rapid rate of growth in the Slavic and East European area. The number of graduate students enrolled in its Institute jumped from twenty-seven in 1959-60 to sixty-five in 1960-61. Nineteen new courses were introduced in 1960-61 or approved for 1961-62. Among the other noteworthy events of the year was the establishment of a special Slavic Reading Room in the university library.

The *Journal of Central European Affairs*, edited by S. Harrison Thomson at the University of Colorado, now has about 800

subscribers, of whom more than 200 are in foreign countries. The *Journal* focuses sharply on east central Europe, and deals with Russia on the one hand and western Europe on the other only insofar as they impinge on the *Journal's* specific area of interest. To help cover the costs of publication, Professor Thomson (who also directs Colorado's East European Language and Area Center) receives subventions from his University and from the Ford Foundation.

The *Library of Congress* has announced that at the end of 1961 it was obliged to discontinue publishing the *East European Accessions Index*. This monthly *Index*, an annotated bibliography of all books and periodical articles from Eastern Europe received by the Library of Congress and 188 other United States and Canadian libraries, has been in existence almost ten years. Its specialized staff has produced a total of 25,000 printed pages and about 800,000 entries, providing a guide to East European affairs in all fields of human knowledge. During the last fiscal year the budget for the *Index* was \$333,099, including salaries for forty employees. The costs have been met not by the Library of Congress but by other agencies of the government. These agencies are now withdrawing their support.

The *University of Michigan* established a Center for Russian Studies as of May 1, 1961. William B. Ballis is the Director of the Center, which has an interdepartmental executive committee composed of Professors Ballis, Deming Brown, Morris Bornstein, George Kish, and William K. Medlin. Beginning in 1961-62, the Center will give an interdepartmental certificate in Russian Studies and will offer an interdepartmental research seminar, in addition to administering the Survey of the Soviet Union course. The Center will also facilitate and co-ordinate research programs on the Soviet Union carried on by members of the Russian Studies faculty. As the chairman and co-ordinator of the interdepartmental survey course on the Soviet Union, which has been offered at Michigan since 1958, Professor Ballis has written an informative history and critique of this experience. Copies may be obtained directly from him.

Lawrence Mitchell of the *National Academy of Sciences* reports that "As an outgrowth of its exchange program with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the National

Academy of Sciences has collected informational materials on the organization of Soviet science and on the work of individual Soviet institutes and scientists which may be useful to American scientists planning professional visits to the USSR. In this connection, the National Academy has received reports from many American scientists about visits they have made to the Soviet Union in recent years. Finally, the Academy has a variety of general informational materials which might prove helpful to any persons visiting the USSR for the first time, such as guidebooks, city maps, published articles of a general nature, and the like. All of this material is available to the American scientific community, upon request, from the Office of International Relations, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Washington 25, D.C."

Ohio Northern University at Ada reports that it offers four years' study of the Russian language, in addition to six courses taught by Professor Anthony L. Milnar concerning Russian history, foreign policy, social and economic institutions, government, and geography.

The *University of Oklahoma*, as of this year, is offering a master's degree in Slavic languages.

Notes on Soviet Attitudes, a survey based on interview research conducted by the Audience Research and Evaluation Department of *Radio Liberty* in Munich, is available, in both English and Russian, free of charge, upon request to the Press and Publications Division, American Committee for Liberation, 1657 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

Dimitri Von Mohrenschildt of Dartmouth College, editor of the *Russian Review*, now celebrating its twentieth year of publication, has announced the publication this fall of a new Cumulative Analytical Index covering Volumes 1-20 (1941-61). He reports that the editors of the *Review* plan to bring out a number of commemorative volumes of selected essays of outstanding merit and interest. The *Review* now has over a thousand subscribers distributed all over the world and has become almost self-supporting. Subventions come from the Russian Student Fund, Inc., and the Humanities Fund (N.Y.), and in the past have come also from the East European Fund of the Ford Foundation.

The *Russian YMCA Press*, which *Newsweek* has called "the oldest and most important publisher of Russian Orthodox Christian literature in the world," has opened a new bookshop, "Les Editeurs Reunis," in the Latin Quarter of Paris at 11 Montagne Sainte Genevieve. Dr. Paul B. Anderson, one of the founders of the YMCA Press in 1922 and a director of the International Committee of the YMCA, which sponsored the organization, was present for the opening. The new location of the bookshop facilitates closer co-operation with the Russian Department of the Sorbonne.

San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California, now offers the following courses: Geography of the USSR, government of the USSR, Russian language, and Russian history.

A Summer Institute on World Communism, designed primarily for high school teachers who have been asked to teach some facts on the Soviet Union in their classes, was held at *East Texas State College*. It was planned by Henry R. Huttenbach, Instructor in Russian History, who has been organizing a program of Russian studies on the undergraduate level there, including a survey course and a Russian conversation course.

The *University of Texas* will assist the U.S. State Department in its educational exchange program with Yugoslavia under three grant agreements with the federal government and with partial support from the Ford Foundation. The federal grants, in Yugoslavian currency, total the equivalent of about \$65,000. The Ford grant is \$25,000. The first of the three programs for which the University assumed responsibility was an international seminar on the topic "University Today" held in July, 1961, in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. The second program was a workshop in American Studies scheduled for August and September in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. In the third phase of the program, Dr. William J. Handy, Associate Professor of English, University of Texas, will teach American literature and help establish the American Studies chair at the University of Belgrade this year.

The Institute of Critical Languages, *Windham College*, Putney, Vt., offered an intensive program in Russian Studies during the summer of 1961. The undergraduate program was directed by Alexander Pronin of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. The graduate pro-

gram was directed by Marianna Poltoratsky, Chairman of the Institute of Languages and Linguistics, Georgetown University. Others on the faculty were Doris de Keyserlingk of Williams College; Vladimir P. Kopeikin, formerly Director of Russian at the U.S. Army Language School; Victor N. Litwinowicz of McGill University; Nicholas V. Perushin, Senior Interpreter, United Nations; Stephen V. Romanoff of Virginia Union University; Catherine A. Wolkonsky, Chairman of the Russian Department at Vassar; Michail M. Zarechnak of Georgetown University, and Galina V. Zarechnak, Librarian at National Library of Medicine, Washington, D. C.

INTER-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE
ON TRAVEL GRANTS

Here are two reports concerning the past year's experiences of fellowship holders studying in the Soviet Union under the US-USSR exchange program administered, on behalf of American universities, by the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants. This account is from the Leningrad group:

Eight American scholars worked at Leningrad University in 1960-61. The two problems which have plagued American participants in the past seemed no closer to solution this year. Despite frequent protests, none of the Americans was admitted to state archives (in 1959-60, some but not all the Americans who requested it received permission to work in TsGIAL). The manuscript collection of the Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library also remained closed. However, the Americans were allowed to work with unpublished materials held by various research institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences—e.g., the manuscript collection of the Institute of Russian Literature (*Pushkinskii Dom*). They were also permitted to work in the manuscript division of the Lenin Library in Moscow. The Soviet government's travel restrictions were no less severe this year, and in practice no individual travel was permitted except to Moscow. Four group excursions, accompanied by a Soviet guide, were arranged by the university—to Novgorod, to Pskov, to Vilnius and Riga, and to Tallin.

The Moscow group gives this summary of the year:

During the academic year 1960-61 Moscow State University played host to fourteen American graduate students, researchers,

and young instructors, five of whom were accompanied by their wives. Both married and single students were housed in dormitories on Lenin Hills. Four members of the group were in Russian language and literature, three in history, and one each in political science, economics, geography, chemical physics, electrochemistry, mechanical engineering, and ichthyology. Regardless of academic rank in the United States, each of the students was officially considered an *aspirant-stazher* for the year. As such he had the status and privileges of a Soviet graduate student, but was excused from specific course requirements since he was not working for a Soviet degree. A university faculty member was assigned to guide and assist each student in carrying out his study plan while in the Soviet Union. Virtually all of the Americans were asked to make progress reports at least once to their *kafedry*, and several were requested to make longer *doklady* on specialized problems or on the status of work in their fields in the United States. In addition to their individual study and research, most students took Russian language instruction and many audited or participated in other classes and seminars. At the close of the year the students received a two-week, expense-paid, escorted tour which took them to Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the Crimea. While enjoying one of the mildest winters in recent Moscow history, the Americans found the academic climate rather more severe. As in two previous years of the exchange, the problem of access to archives remained unsolved. Despite the fact that several students had requested such research in their study plans, no American was granted permission to work in government archives. In addition, a new problem arose concerning dissertations on deposit in Lenin Library. Although listed in the public catalogues, dissertations were systematically withheld from a number of American students. No formal refusal was made, but, for example, over a period of several months every request by one social scientist for a wide variety of dissertations was returned marked "In Use." Protests by the student group to library and university authorities, as well as by the American Embassy and the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants to the Ministry of Higher Education, proved of no avail. But, regardless of such difficulties, none of the Americans would consider his year in Moscow wasted.

APPOINTMENTS
AND STAFF CHANGES

Brown University: M. K. Dziewanowski of Boston College appointed Visiting Associate Professor of Russian History for 1961-62. *University of California, Berkeley:* Zygmunt Gasiorowski of Northern Illinois University at DeKalb appointed Visiting Associate Professor of History. *University of California, Davis:* Bertram D. Wolfe appointed Visiting Professor of Russian History for the year 1961-62. *University of California, Santa Barbara:* Walter C. Clemens, Jr., of the University of Hawaii appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Political Science. *University of Chicago:* Joseph Anderle appointed Bibliographer for the Social Sciences with special responsibility for Slavic acquisitions; Michael Cherniavsky of Wesleyan University appointed Associate Professor of Early Russian and Byzantine History; Wayne Fisher of Canton, Ill., high school appointed Co-ordinator of the MAT program in Russian in the School of Education and teacher of Russian in the University Laboratory School.

Claremont Men's College: James Allen Rogers promoted to Associate Professor of History. *University of Colorado:* Serge A. Zenkovsky promoted to Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures. *Columbia University:* Maurice Friedberg of Hunter College appointed Visiting Assistant Professor in the Russian Institute and the Department of Slavic Languages. *Duke University:* Warren Lerner of Roosevelt University appointed Assistant Professor of History. *University of Hawaii:* Charles Neff of Yale University appointed to the Government Department. *University of Illinois:* Donald R. Hodgman promoted to Professor of Economics; Jerry F. Hough of Harvard University appointed Assistant Professor of Political Science.

University of Michigan: Howard R. Dwelley appointed Lecturer in Russian; James O. Ferrell promoted to Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures; Assya Humesky promoted to Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures; Iryna Krylova appointed Lecturer in Russian; John Mersereau, Jr., promoted to Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures and named Acting Chairman of the Department following the resignation of Deming Brown as Chairman; David J. Welsh of the University of London appointed Lecturer in

Polish Language and Literature. *University of Oklahoma:* Dragan Dennis Milivojevic of British Columbia appointed Instructor of Modern Languages; Robert Vlach promoted to Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures as editor and manager of the University's quarterly, *Books Abroad*; Maria Widnas of the University of Helsingfors, Finland, appointed Assistant Professor of Modern Languages. *Orange County State College, Fullerton, California:* Nish Jamgotch, Jr., appointed Instructor in Russian Language and Area Studies. *University of Oregon:* Richard P. Bonine appointed for one year to teach Russian history.

University of Pennsylvania: Mrs. Maria Zagorska Brooks appointed Lecturer on Polish; Gleb Zekulin appointed to lecture on Russian literature. *Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada:* Richard A. Pierce appointed Assistant Professor of History. *Rutgers University:* Joseph Frank of the University of Minnesota appointed Associate Professor of Comparative Literature. *Strongsville (Ohio) High School:* R. Vladimir Steffel appointed Instructor. *Syracuse University:* Yury G. Arbatsky, Visiting Professor at Southern Illinois University, appointed Associate Professor of Slavonic Studies at Utica College.

U.S. Department of State: Raymond L. Garthoff of the Department of Defense appointed to a senior position in the newly-formed Office of Politico-Military Affairs; Robert Winslow Holliday assigned to the American Consulate in Martinique. *Washington College, Maryland:* Nathan Smith, Associate Professor of History, appointed Chairman of the Department of History and Political Science. *Washington State University:* Edward M. Bennett of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College appointed Assistant Professor of History. *Wayne State University, Detroit:* Rudolf Neuhauser of the University of Toronto, Canada, appointed Assistant Professor of Russian on a one-year exchange basis. *Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation:* Alan D. Ferguson of Yale University appointed National Representative, to represent the Foundation in the Middle Atlantic and Mid-Western states.

DEATHS

Dr. Vladimir Gsovski, 69, Chief of the European Law Division in the Law Library

of the Library of Congress, died January 12, 1961. He was internationally recognized as an authority on Soviet law and the law of other Communist countries, as well as on civil law, Roman law, and other principal legal systems. Born in Moscow and educated at Moscow University, Dr. Gsovski served as an officer in the Russian army in World War I. He fought in the anti-Communist Army of South Russia during the revolution and left the country with the remnants of that army in 1920. After short stays in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia he served in a judicial role in Czechoslovakia until 1927, when he came to the United States. He became a citizen in 1932 and the next year obtained a Ph.D. degree in political science from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. He had been a lecturer at the University since that time. In 1931 he joined the Law Library of the Library of Congress, and in 1942 became chief of the Foreign Law Section, which later became the European Law Division. In 1957 he received a citation for his work, including a distinguished service award and \$500 in recognition of

his role in the development of the library's collections in foreign law, for careful counsel given to Congress and other federal agencies, and for the high level of his scholarly research. Outstanding among his numerous writings is his treatise on Soviet civil law, published in two volumes by the University of Michigan Press in 1948-49.

Editor's Note: Further details concerning some of the matters reported here, as well as many other matters, will be found in the *Newsletter* which is distributed to all members of the AAASS. Contributions to both this section and the *Newsletter* are welcome at any time. The deadlines for inclusion in this section, under the new schedule of the *Review*, are October 15 for the March issue, January 15 for the June issue, April 15 for the September issue, and July 15 for the December issue. The deadlines for the *Newsletter* are February 28 for the spring issue and September 30 for the fall issue. All items should be sent to the Secretary of the AAASS, 337 Lincoln Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

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