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# NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

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## CONFERENCES

*June 20-26, 1971:* American Library Association Meeting, in Dallas, Texas.

*August 30-September 2, 1971:* American Sociological Association Annual Meeting, in Denver, Colorado, at the Denver Hilton Hotel.

*September 7-11, 1971:* American Political Science Association Annual Meeting, in Chicago, Illinois, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

*March 16-18, 1972:* AAASS National Meeting, in Dallas, Texas, at the Dallas Hilton Hotel. Program: George Hoffman, Department of Geography, University of Texas at Austin. Contact: Edward Richards, Department of Political Science, University of Texas at Austin.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

*August 9-15, 1971:* International Geographical Union: European Regional Conference, in Budapest, Hungary (For Slavic-type geographers and economists). Contact: George Kish, Department of Geography, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

*August 18-24, 1971:* Thirteenth International Congress of the History and Philosophy of Science, in Moscow, USSR. Contact (for geography): George Kish, Department of Geography, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

*August 26-28, 1971:* International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science Symposium on Kepler's 400th Anniversary, in Leningrad, USSR.

*September 1-5, 1971:* International Dostoevsky Sesquicentennial Meeting in Bad Ems, West Germany. Contact: Nadine Natov, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20006.

*September 6-12, 1971:* Fourteenth International Congress for Byzantine Studies, in Bucharest, Rumania. Contact: D. A. Zakythinis, University, Masialias 4, Athens, Greece.

*August 10-17, 1972:* Twenty-second International Geographical Congress, in Montreal, Canada. Contact: Congress Secretariat, Room B345, No. 8 Building, Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

*August 20-26, 1972:* Twelfth International Congress of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures (FILLM) in Cambridge, England. Theme: "Expression, Communication, and Experience in Literature and Language." Contact: The Congress Secretary, Twelfth International FILLM Congress, Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, CBS 9DA, England.

## PROFESSIONAL PLACEMENT REGISTER

The Association solicits information on vacancies in all disciplines touching upon Slavic and Eastern Europe from educational and research institutions, government agencies, and private employers. This listing service is performed without charge to the prospective employers, and the information is then made available to members through the pages of the *AAASS Newsletter* mailed to members quarterly. Other individuals may receive this information by placing subscriptions to the *Newsletter* (\$4.00 per year). Lists of new job openings, when available, are also distributed at the annual national meeting. The central office of the Association regrets that owing to a shortage of clerical staff it cannot at this time provide placement assistance to nonmembers.

## INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Those Slavic departments in colleges and universities which are lacking the publication *Novyi mir* for the years 1925-34 can obtain a set of Xerox facsimiles as a gift from the Xerox Corporation. The original price was \$750.00. Departments should make a formal request to Bruce L. Crisman, Manager, Xerox Fund, Xerox Corporation, Stamford, Connecticut 06904.

The Austrian Microfilm Project is a cooperative undertaking of the Library of

Congress and a consortium of research libraries to film documents in the Austrian State Archives. The first phase includes the filming of the files pertaining to Prussia and the beginning of those pertaining to France. Upon its conclusion the Russian and British files will be processed and the project completed over the next two years. The material dealing with Russia will include events of major importance in European history, covering the period 1848 to 1918.

The Center for the Coordination of Foreign Manuscript Copying at the Library of Congress, which had played an active role in the project, has now been dissolved and henceforth its reference work will be conducted by specialists on the permanent staff of the library's Manuscript Division.

*Rumanian Studies*, a new journal published under the auspices of the Russian and East European Center and the Graduate Research Board of the University of Illinois, was launched in 1970 with an initial issue numbering 225 pages. It will be devoted to articles by American and Rumanian scholars on Rumanian history, archaeology, literature, and art. Orders for subscriptions and single numbers should be sent directly to the publisher, E. J. Brill, Leiden, The Netherlands. Manuscripts and other correspondence should be directed to Keith Hitchins, Editor, Department of History, 309 Gregory Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

#### CONFERENCE REPORTS

The Conference on Baltic Studies, a scholarly organization with chapters in Canada, Australia, Sweden, Germany, and the United States, held its Second International Conference at San Jose State College in California, November 26-29, 1970. Some four hundred persons from universities and research institutions in sixteen countries were in attendance for the four days of sessions. In addition to panels devoted to Baltic law, linguistics, literature, and sources for Baltic studies, developments in the modern period received special attention with sessions devoted to "Early Post-World War I Baltic Relations with Neighbors," "The Baltic Communist Parties, 1918-1940," and "The Baltic Role in the Soviet Union After World War II." Baltic theater, folklore, and mythology were also the focus of separate sessions. It was noteworthy that many of the participants were also members of the American Asso-

ciation for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, since the scholarly endeavors of these two organizations tend to overlap.

EDGAR ANDERSON  
*San Jose State College*

The McMaster Conference on "Current Problems of Socialist Economies," the fourth of an annual series organized and sponsored by the Interdepartmental Committee on Communist and East European Affairs, and supported by the Canada Council, was held at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, on October 23 and 24, 1970. Six papers were presented: Leon Smolinski (Boston College) "Technocratic Elements in Soviet Socialism," Harry G. Shaffer (Kansas) "Economic Performance Under the Plan," Paul M. Sweezy (*Monthly Review*) "Alternative Conceptions of Socialist Development," Z. M. Fallenbuchl (Windsor) "External Economic Relations: Growth through Trade," Robert W. Campbell (Indiana) "The Dynamics of Socialism: Problems and Reforms," and Gilles Paquet and Richard L. Carson (Carleton) "The Convergence of Two Systems: Theory and Practice." The principal discussants were Abram Bergson (Harvard), Atif A. Kubursi and James R. Williams (McMaster), Alan Abouchar (Toronto), and Morris Bornstein (Michigan).

About thirty universities, equally divided between Canada and the United States, were represented at the meetings, and the individual attendance approached 150.

Plans for the next conference, to focus on the theme of "Dissent in the Socialist Bloc," are already under way, and further notices concerning it will be issued in due course.

WILLIAM D. G. HUNTER  
*McMaster University*

An international colloquium on "Les Peuples de l'Europe du sud-est dans la politique internationale à la fin du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle et au début du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle" was held in Bucharest, Rumania, December 20-22, 1970, under the joint sponsorship of the Institute for Southeast European Studies of the Rumanian Academy and the Center for East European Affairs of the University of Colorado. Papers were presented by Professors Mihai Berza (Rumania), Bistra Cvetkov (Bulgaria), Stephen Fischer-Galati (United States), J. Gierowski (Poland), T. Gökbilgin (Turkey), Walter Leitsch (Austria),

Eugen Stanescu (Rumania), and R. Veselinovic (Yugoslavia). Other American scholars who participated at the conference included Professors Samuel Baron (University of California at San Diego), Gustav Bayerle (Indiana University), and Radu Florescu (Boston College).

STEPHEN FISCHER-GALATI  
*University of Colorado*

#### APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

*Arizona State University:* Rudolph M. Susel of Indiana University appointed assistant professor of history.

*Association of Research Libraries:* Murray Howder of the Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center appointed assistant director.

*Auburn University:* Oleh S. Pidhainy appointed associate professor of history.

*Bowling Green State University:* Glenn A. Janus of Ohio State University appointed instructor of history.

*Brooklyn College of the City University of New York:* Béla Király promoted to professor of history.

*Clark University:* Theodore H. Von Laue of Washington University appointed professor of history.

*Eastern Michigan University:* Walter G. Moss appointed assistant professor of history.

*Georgia State University:* J. O. Baylen named Regents' Professor of History.

*Indiana University:* Herbert H. Kaplan promoted to professor of history.

*Indiana University at Fort Wayne:* Aurele Violette of Ohio State University appointed resident lecturer.

*John Carroll University:* George J. Prpic promoted to professor of history.

*University of Manitoba:* Josef Petach of the University of Ottawa and Semen Pohorilyj of New York University appointed lecturers in Slavic languages and literatures.

*Marquette University:* Robert Owen Freedman of the U.S. Military Academy appointed assistant professor of political science.

*University of Maryland:* Clifford Foust of the University of North Carolina appointed professor of history.

*Michigan State University:* Robert Slusser of the Johns Hopkins University appointed professor of history; Alan W. Fisher promoted to associate professor of history.

*University of Nebraska:* Richard E. Lonsdale of the University of North Carolina appointed professor and chairman of the Department of Geography.

*Ohio State University:* James P. Scanlan of Kansas University appointed professor of philosophy; Hongar Oulanoff and Jerzy Krzyzanowski promoted to professors of Slavic languages and literatures; Myron W. Hedlin of Duke University appointed assistant professor of history; Arthur Adams of Michigan State University appointed professor of history and dean of the College of Humanities; Jan Adams appointed lecturer in political science.

*University of Pittsburgh:* Ivan Elagin of New York University appointed associate professor of Slavic languages and literatures.

*University of Puget Sound:* Theodore Taranovski of Harvard University appointed assistant professor of history.

*Sacramento State College:* George Tokmakoff promoted to professor of history.

*St. Joseph's College (Pennsylvania):* Thomas Marzik appointed instructor of history.

*Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center:* William Putnam of Catholic University of America appointed to the staff of the center.

*University of Texas (Austin):* Alexander Vucinich of the University of Illinois appointed professor of sociology.

*University of Toronto:* John Keep, University of London, appointed professor of history; H. Flakierski appointed associate professor of political economy; R. Day, B. Hurt, and S. Solomon appointed assistant professors of political economy; Peter Solomon appointed assistant professor

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

United States post offices will not forward magazines or journals. They are returned to the publisher at a charge of at least ten cents each. If you move, please send immediate notice to the AAASS headquarters in Columbus, giving both new and old addresses. Allow four weeks to effect a change of address.

of political economy and sociology; K. Lants, N. Shneidman, and Suzanne Whalen appointed lecturers in Slavic languages and literatures; Milan Surducki promoted to associate professor; Constantin Ponomareff and Serge Kononoff promoted to assistant professors; Josef Skvorecky named writer-in-residence for 1970-71.

*United States Information Agency:* Theodore Frankel appointed editor of the journal *Problems of Communism*.

*Valdosta State College, Georgia:* James G. Connell, Jr., of the Ohio State University appointed assistant professor of modern foreign languages.

*Vanderbilt University:* Igor Chinnov of the University of Pittsburgh appointed professor of Slavic languages and literatures; Forrest A. Miller promoted to associate professor of history; Robert H. Donaldson of Harvard University appointed assistant professor of political science; Antonina Filonov Gove of the University of Washington appointed assistant professor of Slavic languages and literatures.

*University of Victoria, British Columbia:* Lawrence J. Brainard appointed assistant professor of economics.

*University of Virginia:* Walter Sablinsky appointed assistant professor of history.

*University of Washington:* Imre Boba promoted to professor of history.

*University of Waterloo:* T. Sommer appointed lecturer.

*Western Washington State College:* Ivar Spector, emeritus of the University of Washington, served as visiting professor of Russian and Near Eastern history during the summer session 1970.

*York University:* Nikita Lary of the University of Sussex appointed assistant professor of foreign languages; R. Cornell appointed associate professor of political science; R. S. Beckwith appointed associate professor and director of the program in music; B. M. Frolic promoted to assistant professor of political science; J. R. Gibson promoted to associate professor of geography; J. R. Starobin promoted to associate professor of political science.

**MEMBERSHIP NOTES**

The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies is an international, interdisciplinary organization of persons interested in the Slavic and East European field. *Regular* memberships are \$15.00 per year; *sustaining* memberships are \$25.00 per year. A *student* membership (without vote) at \$7.50 per year is available to

**Socialist Management and Planning**

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Presents an examination of the key directions in planning, management, and performance control in Soviet-type socialist economies. Topics include the application of system control theory, specific schemes of decentralization, Soviet and Chinese strategies of economic development, conflicts among socialist countries at various levels of development, and modernization.

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By Alan Abouchar

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144 pages \$6.00

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full-time students with U.S. mailing addresses. Students outside the United States, as well as students with teaching assistantships or part-time jobs, may join as regular members. There are also nonvoting *associate* memberships at \$15.00 per year. *Joint* memberships are available for a married couple, both of whom wish to join the Association but who need only one copy of the publications; both names will be listed, but the fee and voting rights are those of a single membership. The membership dues for *emeritus* members are \$7.50.

All classes of membership receive the quarterly *Slavic Review*; the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* (regular price \$3.50), published now by Ohio State University; the Asso-

ciation's *Newsletter* (regular price \$4.00 a year), published four times a year at Ohio State University; and the *Directory* of the Association (sold to nonmembers at \$5.00) in the years when it is published. Application blanks for membership are available from the AAASS, Ohio State University, 190 West 19th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Contributions both to this section and to the *Newsletter* are welcome at any time. Send all items to Ruth C. Morley, *Newsletter* editor, in care of the AAASS in Columbus.

AAASS mailing lists are available on envelopes or labels. Persons or institutions wishing to purchase this service should write to the Business Manager, AAASS.

### ROMAN INGARDEN, 1893–1969

Roman Ingarden, one of the outstanding philosophers and aestheticians of our time, died on July 14, 1969, in Kraków. His work has had a profound impact upon epistemology, ontology, aesthetics, axiology, and mathematical logic. Those of us who work in aesthetics, and especially in literary aesthetics, regard his death as an irreparable loss for this field of knowledge. In a Festschrift published in 1964 on the occasion of his seventieth birthday (*Szkice filozoficzne Romanowi Ingardenowi w Darze*), the bibliography of his works contained 150 entries in Polish, German, French, English, and a few other European languages.

His illustrious academic career began with his university studies in 1912 at Göttingen under the tutelage of Professor Edmund Husserl, the father of phenomenology. It was also under Husserl, who subsequently assumed a chair at Freiburg, that he wrote and defended his doctoral and habilitation dissertations ("Intuition und Intellekt bei Henri Bergson" and "Essentiale Fragen"). He began university teaching in 1921 at Lwów University, where he remained until 1939. During World War II, when the universities in Poland were closed down, he worked on his now well-known *Spór o istnienie świata* (*Controversy Over the Existence of the World*), parts of which appeared in English in 1963 as *Times and Modes of Being*. In 1945 Ingarden was appointed professor of philosophy at the Jagellonian University in Kraków, but in 1951 he was dismissed from that chair because of his alleged idealism. While "unemployed" he translated Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* into Polish, traveled abroad, and participated in international congresses. In 1958 he was reinstated in his position, which he held until his retirement in 1963. In 1960 he visited and lectured at Harvard, Princeton, and Berkeley.

In order to do justice to his genius one would have to be at least broadly versed in those many areas of scholarship in which he was an expert. Lacking such familiarity, all I can do is cast a look at some of his accomplishments in aesthetics. While still a young *dozent* at Lwów in 1927, he published a work which was destined to become a classic in its own right, *Das literarische Kunstwerk: Eine Untersuchung aus dem Grenzgebiet der Ontologie, Logik und Literaturwissenschaft*, published by Max Niemeyer in Tübingen. In it he aimed at and succeeded

in applying Husserl's phenomenology to literary art. In this work Ingarden, unlike the aestheticians before him, drew a demarcation line distinguishing between what he called an "aesthetic concretization," the phenomena perceived, and the object. To him, a work of art was a purely intentional phenomenon consisting of several strata and having its own quasi-time. A work closely related to *Das literarische Kunstwerk* was his *O poznawaniu dzieła literackiego* (*About the Cognition of Literary Work*), 1937, which appeared in German in an enlarged edition in 1968. In this study Ingarden concentrated his attention on the process of the cognition of literary art and challenged both the older and the prevailing psychologistic theories which attempted to deny its phenomenological autonomy. Although in this and subsequent works he continued to adhere to the basic tenets of Husserl's theory, he deviated from it in the sense that, unlike Husserl (in his *Ideas*), he did not see in artistic works essences of their own (*Eigenwesen*). These essences are only ascribed to them and not embodied in them. Both Husserl and Ingarden were acutely aware of these differences and stated them on various occasions. In *Briefe an Ingarden* (1968) Husserl scolded Ingarden in one letter for not understanding his teaching ("Versuchen Sie zu verstehen . . . dass Sie den tieferen Sinn der konstitutiven Phänomenologie nicht verstanden haben"). A further departure from Husserl is seen in *Skizze z filozofii i literatury* (*Sketches on Philosophy and Literature*), 1947, and in his two volumes of *Studia z Estetiki* (*Aesthetic Studies*), 1957-58.

Among the adherents of phenomenology in aesthetics (Simmel, Malraux, Duffrenne, partially Lipps), Ingarden was the most prominent and intellectually the most resourceful. His extensive training in mathematics and logic rendered his aesthetic analyses strikingly objective and precise. Hence his works are a rare combination of intellectual control and creative insight into the mysteries of art and the complexities of their perception.

On April 27, 1938, Roman Ingarden received a telegram from Mrs. Husserl notifying him of the death of her distinguished husband which read in part: "Sein Leben und sein Sterben war stilles Heldentum." Forty-one years later, on the occasion of Roman Ingarden's death, this laconic statement can be voiced again by us. Scholars all over the world lost a colleague of unusual talents and gifts.

JOHN FIZER  
Rutgers University

#### PATRIARCH KIRIL OF BULGARIA, 1901-1971

The death of Patriarch Kiril on March 7, 1971, robbed the Bulgarian Orthodox Church of a primate who ranked with the best predecessors he had in the eleven-century history of the Church. It also robbed Bulgarian historical scholarship of one of its most prolific practitioners.

Born Konstantin Markov in Sofia, Kiril turned early to a life devoted to the Church. After studying at the Sofia seminary and the theological faculty of the University of Belgrade, he took monastic vows in 1923 and was sent for advanced work in theology at Chernovtsy, where he earned the doctorate in 1927. His studies also took him to German and Austrian universities and—well educated—he rose quickly. By 1935 he was general secretary of the Synod, and having been raised to the rank of bishop the following year, he was made metropolitan of Plovdiv in 1938. In the critical years after Exarch Stefan's resignation in 1948, Kiril became

interim chairman of the Synod and the leading candidate for the patriarchal office when the new statute of the Church reintroduced it in 1951. A *subor* of clergy and laity elected him to that office on May 10, 1953.

A theologian by training, Kiril showed a strong predilection for church history in the nineteenth century. As metropolitan of Plovdiv he turned to the study of his predecessors in that see, and produced groundbreaking biographies of Metropolitans Paisii (1948), Panaret (1950), and Natanail (1952), all placed in the context of the Bulgarian struggle for independence from the Greek patriarchate of Constantinople. As patriarch his work in history continued unabated and even broadened in subject matter. In 1955 he produced *Suprotivata sreshtu Berlinskiia dogovor: Kresnenskoto vustanie*, published by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, followed in 1956 by a massive biography of the first exarch, Antim, which he regarded as his best historical work until 1969. Major studies continued to appear with amazing frequency: in 1958 *Graf N. P. Ignatiev i bulgarskiia tsurkoven vupros*, the first part consisting of narrative and documents of a projected larger work; in 1960 *Bulgaromokhamedanski selishta v Iuzhni Rodopi*, based on materials collected during the Bulgarian administration of Western Thrace in World War II; in 1961 *Prinos kum bulgarskiia tsurkoven vupros: Dokumenti ot avstriiskoto konsulstvo v Solun*; in 1962 *Katolicheskata propaganda sred bulgarite prez vtorata polovina na XIX vek*, the first part covering 1859–65 of a larger work. There was a pause after 1962, but in 1968 the outpouring of works, more massive than ever, resumed with *Prinos kum uniatstvoto v Makedoniia sled osvoboditelnata voina (1879–1895): Dokladi na frenskite konsuli v Solun*. The following year appeared the first part of volume 1 of *Bulgarskata ekzarkhiia v Odrinsko i Makedoniia sled osvoboditelnata voina (1877–1878)*, a large-scale history of the exarchate in Turkey from 1878 to 1912 projected by Kiril in four volumes. Volume 1, intended to cover 1878–85, was rounded out in 1970 with the publication of an equally impressive second part. It was in the midst of his labors over the remaining volumes of this magisterial work that death overtook Kiril.

A brief notice cannot convey in adequate measure the man, church leader, theologian, and historian that Kiril was. His biobibliography to 1964 in volume 13 of *Godishnik na Dukhovnata Akademiia "Sv. Kliment Okhridski"* (Sofia, 1964) provides a fuller profile. It is a more telling testimony of his stature as a historian, however, that the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, a body committed to secularism and atheism, could not ignore his candidacy for membership and in 1970 made him an academician for his contributions to the cultural history of the Bulgarian people.

MARIN PUNDEFF  
San Fernando Valley State College

#### HANS KOHN, 1891–1971

Professor Hans Kohn, who passed away on March 16 of this year, only a few months before his many former students and colleagues had hoped to celebrate his eightieth birthday, had four major fields of interest: the history and nature of nationalism in general; in particular in the middle period of his professional life the problems of nationalism in the Near and Middle East with emphasis on the question of Zionism; national problems in the German and French orbit; and finally those in East Central Europe and Russia.

In more than one way all these research topics, on which he lectured and wrote

or edited some fifty volumes, were integrated in his lifework, but chief emphasis has been put on his overall views on nationalism. It is a testimony to the fertility of Kohn's mind and his inexhaustible energy that even in the fields of his more specialized interests such as Slavic Europe—the only one covered, and at that inadequately covered, in these lines—he made highly important contributions. (A more comprehensive overall evaluation of Kohn's lifework by the author of this obituary will be published in the next volume of the *Austrian History Yearbook*.)

The general premise for any evaluation of Kohn's work on Slavic Europe has to be the affirmation of nationalism in the humanitarian sense of Herder and Schlözer and the negation of any kind of contemporary nationalism of a revolutionary nature that may disturb world peace. This is only seemingly contradictory. Up to the outbreak of the First World War the emanations of nationalism—though by no means generally peaceful—had at least not threatened to devour the world in a holocaust. In view of that very danger in our time Kohn opposed national movements which, beyond the objective of cultural and administrative autonomy, either wanted or seemed compelled to undo the established order at the risk of general conflagrations. Hence his negative attitude toward political Zionism, notwithstanding his full identification with a Judaism concerned with the cultivation of its great heritage.

A second basic proposition of Kohn's thought is the firm rejection of totalitarianism from the right and left and indeed in consequence the equalization of both in many of his writings. This line of argument has exposed Kohn to considerable criticism from the left, and he certainly was not the man to yield in matters of principle for the sake of greater popularity. Nevertheless it would be erroneous to think that he, to whom living, teaching, and learning were all one, had not re-examined his views in the course of time. His opposition to communism remained unchanged, but the conduct he demanded from Western democracy in crisis, namely to avoid the risk of explosive confrontation, became increasingly stringent. In later years he became a far more incisive though always constructive critic of the standards of Western democracies in national and international affairs.

Kohn, born and educated in Prague, and for five years (1914–19) a prisoner of war in Russia, came from the crossroads and largely the fusion of Czech, German, and Jewish culture within the larger setting of the multinational Habsburg Empire. His main values derived from the West in their double reflection in the Habsburg monarchy and beyond it in Russia. This is his approach to Russian history, as shown for instance in his brief *Basic History of Modern Russia* (1957) and in his editorship of *The Mind of Modern Russia* (1955). Nobody can deny that he honestly attempted and largely succeeded in seeing the positive aspects of phenomena which he rejected in principle.

Even more significant than his various studies on Russia is his work *Pan-Slavism: Its History and Ideology* (1953; 2nd ed., 1960), the first one of its kind in the English language and most important for the understanding of the intellectual history of the Western Slavs and the Western Slav spirit in Russia. This Western Slav ideology seemed to him more progressive and promising than the ideology of Eastern Slavism, whose discussion he by no means neglected. Kohn saw in Pan-Slavism an in some way controversial but rich and fertile cultural movement whose aspirations and ideals were endangered by "Pan-Russism." In the work *Die Welt der Slawen* (2 vols., 1960–62), which he edited, he developed this line of thought brilliantly in a chapter on nineteenth-century Russia.



It is the peculiar interrelationship between East and West, the grand cultural inheritance of the Slavs enhanced by Western influence, which stimulated Kohn's interest in the Habsburg monarchy as evidenced in many of his writings. He perceived its failure in the inability of the empire either to channel the forces of nationalism into cultural movements compatible with the existence of the multinational state or to counteract their impact by a genuine patriotism and loyalty to the commonweal. The interest in this and similar problems is the basis from which Hans Kohn's and my personal relationship commenced some twenty-five years ago. It has enriched me ever increasingly through the years. The stature of Kohn as impressive speaker, facile and thoughtful writer, and highly stimulating teacher is unchallenged by everybody who has read his books or heard him speak. Yet the mellow wisdom of old age in which he re-examined and reflected on the great problems of our time—and here in particular the question of synthesis between nationalism and communism in Eastern Europe and Eastern Central Europe—came out most clearly in personal contact. No one met more fully than Hans Kohn in his lifework the demand of Benedetto Croce that history ought to be living thought.

ROBERT A. KANN  
*Rutgers University*

#### BASIL LAOURDAS, 1912–1971

Basil Laourdas, director of the Institute for Balkan Studies in Thessaloniki, succumbed to a heart attack on March 19, following a brief hospitalization. He was fifty-nine years old.

Basil Laourdas was a scholar and an able promoter of scholarly pursuits. Born in Piraeus, he studied at the universities of Athens, Oxford, and Harvard, specializing in the language and literature of Byzantine and modern Greece. He taught in Greece, at Georgetown University, and the University of Wisconsin, and had been affiliated with the Center for Hellenic Studies at Dumbarton Oaks. Since 1953, as the first director of the Institute for Balkan Studies, he was largely responsible for the rapid development of the institute's publishing activities and for the sponsoring of numerous scholarly gatherings in Greece and elsewhere. He was also editor in chief of the institute's journal, *Balkan Studies*, to which he had recently contributed articles on contemporary Greek literature and historical novels. He was the principal moving force behind the symposium on "Greece Since the Second World War" (Madison, April 1967) and the symposium on Ancient Macedonia (Thessaloniki, August 1968). He chaired a panel at the Second International Congress of Southeastern European Studies (Athens, May 1970). In many other ways he contributed powerfully to the development of research and writing on the Balkans.

Above all, Basil Laourdas was a humanist, a gentle man, and a warm friend.

JOHN O. IATRIDES  
*Southern Connecticut State College*