

## NEWS AND NOTES

Contributions to this section are welcome at any time. The deadlines for inclusion in the four issues are May 31—October issue; July 31—December issue; September 30—February issue; November 30—April issue.

### INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES

The American Historical Association held its annual meeting in St. Louis on December 28-30, 1956.

William Langer chaired a session entitled "Young Europe." The following papers were presented: "Young Europe and Young Germany" by F. Gunther Eyck of the University of Texas; "Young Italy" by George Carbone of the University of Mississippi; "Young France and Young Switzerland" by Alan Spitzer of Boston University; and "Young Poland" by Ludvik Krzyzanowski of New York University.

At a session entitled "Russian Society under Nicholas I" chaired by Michael Karpovich of Harvard University the following presentations were made: "The Role of the Army," John S. Curtiss of Duke University; "The Role of the Intelligentsia," Nicholas Riasanovsky of the State University of Iowa; and "Censorship and Public Opinion" by Sidney Monas of Amherst College.

"Dynamics of Balkan History, 1453-1800" was the title of another session chaired by S. Harrison Thomson of the University of Colorado. The papers presented at that session were: "Balkan Orthodoxy to Balkan Nationalism" by L. S. Stavrianos of Northwestern University and "Trade, Traders, and Trade Routes" by Traian Stoianovich of Rutgers University.

Several papers were presented at a session entitled "1905 in Russia, Testing Time for Revolutionary Theories"; "Witte: a Revolution from Above" by Theodore Von Laue of the University of California (Riverside) and "Plekhanov: A Revolution from Below" by Samuel H. Baron of Grinnell College. Charles Morley of Ohio State University chaired this session.

A tea and business meeting was held by the Conference on Slavic and East Euro-

pean Studies with Michael Karpovich in the chair.

Arthur May of the University of Rochester chaired a session entitled "Central Europe in the Twentieth Century." The following papers were presented: "Middle Europe, 1890-1920; Aspects of a Society in Transition" by Henry Cord Meyer of Pomona College; "Hitler's Viennese Milieu, 1907-1913" by William A. Jenks of Washington and Lee University; and "The National Minority Question in Austria" by Kurt V. Schuschnigg of St. Louis University.

Boyd Shafer chaired a luncheon meeting of the Conference on Slavic and East European Studies at which Michael Karpovich presented a paper, "Thirty Years of Slavic Studies."

At a session entitled "East and West in the High Middle Ages" Otakar Odlozilik of the University of Pennsylvania presented a paper entitled "How European was Eastern Europe in the High Middle Ages." Joseph R. Strayer of Princeton University chaired this session.

Courses in the Russian language and literature were offered for the first time at Hunter College in 1956-57. Maurice Friedberg teaches all of the new courses.

"The Challenge of Soviet Industrial Growth" was the title of a conference held at Princeton University, December 11-12, 1956.

Papers were presented to the conference by the following specialists: Warren Eason of Princeton University, "Soviet Industrial Growth—Trends and Prospects"; John Turkevich of Princeton University, "Science and Education in the USSR"; and Merle Fainsod of Harvard University, "Political Factors in Soviet Industrial Growth."

A panel discussion included the following: Norman S. Buchanan, Rockefeller Foundation; William Ebenstein, Princeton University; Edward L. Freers, Office of Eastern European Affairs, Department of State; V. C. Georgescu, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); Harold B. Minor, Arabian American Oil Company; Philip Mosley, Council on Foreign Relations; and Ludmilla B. Turkevich, Princeton University.

A final address was presented by Allen W. Dulles, Director, Central Intelligence Agency.

Proceedings of the Conference on "Recent Soviet Trends" at the University of Texas were made available in January, 1957.

The Institute of Slavonic Studies of the University of Paris is publishing a volume of articles by Michael and Raissa Gorlin. These two young scholars were deported by the Nazis and did not return from the concentration camps. Subscriptions are being solicited to finance this publication. Subscribers in the United States may send their contributions (not less than \$2.00) to Mrs. M. Zetlin, 112 West 72nd Street, New York 23, New York.

The American Association of the Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages met in Washington, D. C., on December 27-30, 1956.

In a session chaired by Walter Jaskiewicz the following papers were presented: "Vocabulary and Statistics" by Nicholas Vakar of Wheaton College; "Russian Elements in the Low-German of the Mennonite Settlements in Ukraine" by Gerhard Wiens of the University of Oklahoma; "Images in Siberia in the 19th Century Russian Literature" by Victor Enrich of the University of Washington.

Joseph Shaw of the University of Indiana was chairman at a session at which the following speeches were made: "History of the Ukrainian Holdings in the Library of Congress" by J. B. Rudnyckyi of the University of Manitoba; "Teaching Modern Languages in the Soviet Union" by Abraham Kreuzler of Randolph-Macon Women's College; "Origin of the Slavic Week and the Slavic Names for the Days of the Week" by Joe Malik, Jr., of the University of Texas.

Another session was chaired by Helen Yakobson of George Washington University. At that session the following presentations were made: "The Teaching of Russian in American Secondary Schools" by H. Wilmarth Mott III of Colgate University; "Requirements for Russian Majors in American Colleges" by Catherine Wolkonsky of Vassar College, and "Attributive Postposition in Russian" by Morton Benson of Ohio University.

At a final session chaired by Arthur Coleman of Alliance College three papers were read: "L. N. Tolstoj and Dr. Dusan P. Makovicky" by Eduard Míček of the University of Texas, "Sienkiewicz and the United States" by Marion Coleman of Alliance College; and "Miguel Cervantes and Ivan Franko" by W. Besoushko of Philadelphia.

Raymond Goldsmith was the chairman of a panel presented by the Washington chapter of the American Statistical Society on November 19, 1956. The panel included the following presentations: Warren Eason of Princeton University, "Population and Labor Force"; G. Warren Nutter, "Industry"; Hans Heymann, Jr., "Housing and Construction." Each of the three had recently returned from trips to the Soviet Union.

Discussants of the presentations included: Lazar Volin of the Department of Agriculture; Harold Wool of the Department of Defense; and Leon Herman of the Department of Commerce.

Curtis Carrol Davis of Baltimore, Maryland, has obtained from Eastern Europe a manuscript autobiography of Lewis Littlepage, chamberlain and diplomatic emissary of Stanislas, the last King of Poland. Mr. Davis has translated the document from the original French, annotated it, and provided an introduction. This manuscript will not be a part of his forthcoming book on Lewis Littlepage.

J. S. Seidman of the New York accounting firm of Seidman and Seidman found Soviet accounting practice far behind that of the United States, especially in the field of electrical accounting. Soviet state-owned enterprises employ up to 2,000,000 bookkeepers, Mr. Seidman reported. The one advantage the Soviets have is that uniform accounting practice is prescribed for all branches of industry.

Advanced scientific training has been made more rigorous in the Soviet Union, as indicated by the new requirements for recipients of the Soviet degrees of Candidate and Doctor of Science. These degrees are equivalent to the degrees of Master of Arts or Science and Doctor of Philosophy in the United States.

Persons now seeking the doctorate in the USSR must make some significant contribution to knowledge. In addition, the recipients of this degree are now expected to write their dissertation while they work in teaching or research posts.

For the most part persons seeking the Candidate degree must now have had at least two years of practical experience. However, the requirement of a dissertation for this lower degree has been made optional.

Anthony L. Milnar of Ohio Northern University reports considerable progress toward the establishment of an Institute of Slavic Studies at that institution. The following courses were recently approved by a faculty board: the history of Eastern Europe, Soviet social and economic studies, government of the Soviet Union, foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and geography of the USSR. Courses being offered in 1956-57 related to the Slavic field include: the history of Russia, and two years of Russian language.

Almost 1,000,000 Russians are enrolled in correspondence and night schools. Most of the enrollees are young people who enrolled after graduating from secondary schools to enter industry or agriculture.

The Soviet Union now lists thirty evening and correspondence institutes and over 600 evening and correspondence department institutes.

John P. Nielson, chairman of the department of metallurgical engineering of New York University, lectured and attended scientific meetings in the USSR during the fall, 1956, as the guest of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

The three Russians who observed the November presidential election in the United States were L. N. Solovev, deputy chairman of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions and candidate for member of the Communist Party's Central Committee; V. L. Kudrjavcev, journalist and member of the editorial board of *Izvestija*; and M. I. Rubinstein, economist and member of the Institute of the Academy of Sciences.

Joseph S. Roucek of the University of Bridgeport lectured in 1956-57 for the

United States Information Service in their centers in Spain, Austria, Germany, Holland, and France.

New courses were introduced to the curriculum at the University of Manitoba in 1956-57: Old Church Slavic and Old Rus' literature.

Abraham Flexner, formerly with the Carnegie Foundation, indicated his intention at his 90th birthday celebration to enroll in the Russian Institute, Columbia University.

Among the papers presented at the Conference on Asian Affairs in October, 1956, was "Plekhanov's Russia; the Impact of the West upon an 'Oriental Society'" by Samuel H. Baron of Grinnell College.

#### APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

Daniel Balmuth of Cornell University joined the faculty of the State Teachers College in Plattsburg, New York, in 1956-57.

Paul Baran returned to Stanford University in 1956-57 after having served during his sabbatical leave as a visiting professor at the Indian Statistics Institute in Calcutta.

Samuel H. Baron joined the staff of the Department of History at Grinnell College, Iowa, in 1956-57.

Michael T. Florinsky was promoted to professor of economics at Columbia University in 1956-57.

Hans Heymann, Jr. of RAND Corporation was associated with George Washington University in 1956-57 to offer a course in Soviet economic organization, policy and rates of growth.

Joseph Kershaw of RAND Corporation was a visiting professor at Williams College in the fall, 1956-57.

Mirko Lamer of the Council for Economic and Industry Research, Inc., is associated with Howard University in 1956-57 in order to offer a course in comparative economic systems.

Otto Reicher joined the staff of the Human Resources Area Files in Washington, D. C. in 1956-57.

Marc Szeftel of Cornell University was promoted to the rank of professor in Russian history in 1956-57.

E. Lynn Turgeon joined the staff at Hofstra College in the spring, 1956-57, to offer a course in comparative economics.

#### AWARDS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Columbia University offered at least ten full tuition scholarships and fellowships to qualified Hungarian refugee students in 1956-57.

John Armstrong of the University of Wisconsin received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Frederick C. Barghoorn of Yale University received a grant from the Social Science Research Council for research in the Soviet Union on the role of cultural exchange and cultural propaganda in Soviet foreign policy in 1956-57.

Cyril E. Black of Princeton University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Edward Brown of Brown University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Deming Brown of Northwestern University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Richard Burgi of Yale University received a grant from the Social Science Research Council for research in the Soviet Union on the lives and writings of Vjacheslav Ivanov and A. N. Ostrovskij in 1956-57.

Robert Byrnes of Indiana University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Gardner Clark of Cornell University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Jesse D. Clarkson of Brooklyn College received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Robert Daniels of the Russian Institute (Columbia) received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Evsey Domar of Johns Hopkins University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Alex Dragnich of Vanderbilt University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Warren Eason of Princeton University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Mischa H. Fayer of Middlebury College received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Robert Feldmusser of Harvard University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Kathryn B. Feuer of Columbia University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Kent Geiger of Tufts University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

George Gibian of Smith College received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Michael Ginsburg of Indiana University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

David Granick of Fisk and Columbia Universities received a Social Science Research grant for research in the United States on technology and organization of production in the Soviet metalworking industry.

Oskar Halecki of Fordham University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

William E. Harkins of Columbia University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Chauncy Harris of Chicago University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

George W. Hoffman of the University of Texas received a Social Science Research grant in 1956-57 for research in Europe on the effects of social and economic changes in selected regions of Yugoslavia.

Roman Jakobson of Harvard University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Allen Kassof of Harvard University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

George Kline of Columbia University received a Social Science Research grant in 1956-57 for research in the United States on the ethical, social, and political theory of the *Vpered* group in the Bolshevik Party. Dr. Kline also received another grant for travel to the USSR.

John I. Kolehmainen of Heidelberg College received a Social Science Research grant for research in Finland on Tolstoy's influence on Finnish literary and social developments, 1890-1920.

Claude Lemieux of the US Naval Academy received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Robert Livingston of Harvard University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

David MacKenzie of Columbia University received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Thomas F. Magner of the University of Minnesota received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Sidney Monas of Amherst College received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Philip Mosely of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Michael B. Petrovich of the University of Wisconsin received a Social Science Research grant for research in the United States on modern South Slavic historiography.

Norman J. G. Pounds of the University of Indiana received a Social Science Research grant for research in Europe on the growth of heavy industry in Upper Silesia and related areas in Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Nicholas H. Pronko of the Municipal University of Wichita received a grant for travel in the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Alfred E. Senn of Columbia University received a Ford fellowship in 1956-57 to study the foreign policy of the Lithuanian State council 1918-20.

Joseph P. Sherman of Michigan State University received a Ford fellowship to continue his interdisciplinary studies related to Eastern Europe in 1956-57.

Leon Smolinski of Columbia University received a Ford fellowship in 1956-57 to study the law of value in Soviet economic thought.

Carol Solomon of Cornell University received a Ford fellowship in 1956-57 to continue her Russian area studies at Columbia University.

Ivar Spector of the University of Washington received a Social Science Research grant for research in the United States on the Soviet Union and the Muslim world, 1917-56.

Stephan Stamatopoulos of Harvard University received a Ford fellowship in 1956-57 to study American-Soviet relations.

Theo V. Suranyi-Unger of Syracuse University received a Social Science Research grant for research in the United States and Europe on the recent development of taxation in Eastern Europe.

Peter F. Sugar of Princeton University received a Ford fellowship in 1956-57 to study internal developments in Bosnia-Herzegovina under Austro-Hungarian rule, 1879-1918.

Konstantin Symonolewicz of Wilkes College received a Social Science Research grant in 1956-57 for research in the United States on social and political thought in Poland, 1918-39.

E. Harold Swayze of Harvard University received a Ford fellowship in 1956-57 to study Soviet literature as an instrument of control.

Howard R. Swearer of Harvard University received a Ford fellowship in 1956-57 to continue his studies on Soviet-German relations.

Joso Tomasevich of San Francisco State College received a Social Science Research grant in 1956-57 for research in Europe on political and economic policies and developments in Yugoslavia, 1945-56.

D. A. Tomasic of the University of Indiana received a Social Science Research grant in 1956-57 for research in the United States on political leadership in Yugoslavia.

Walter Vickery of Harvard University received an additional Ford fellowship to continue his study of postwar Soviet literary thought.

Arthur Voyce of the Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford University, received a Social Science Research grant for research in the United States on the decorative arts and crafts in Russia.

Wayne Vucinich of Stanford University received a Social Science Research grant

for research in Europe on the foreign relations of Serbia, 1908-14.

Lydia Weston of Vassar College received a grant for travel to the Soviet Union in 1956-57.

Robert Whitman of the University of California (Berkeley) received a Ford fellowship in 1956-57 to study Slavic linguistic problems in the United States and France.

James J. Zatzko of the University of Notre Dame received a Ford fellowship in 1956-57 to study the destruction of the Church in Russian territory, 1917-23.

Arnold D. Margolin, expert on Russian law, died on October 30, 1956, in Washington, D. C. Dr. Margolin held many European and American degrees and lectured widely both here and in Europe on Russian law. Among his many notable positions was that of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the Ukraine in 1918 and 1919, and membership in the Slavonic section of the United States Office of Strategic Services in 1942.