

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

A Center of Slavic Studies was set up at the University of California (Berkeley) in August, 1957. Charles Jelavich of the Department of History was appointed chairman of the new Center, which replaces the state-wide Institute of Slavic Studies.

The National Academy of Economics and Political Science held a session on "The Economy of the U. S. S. R." on October 22 and 23, 1957, at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C.

In the first meeting, presided over by George Terborgh, Research Director of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, several papers were read including "Capital Formation and Productivity in the U.S.S.R." by Joseph Berliner, Syracuse University, and "The Reorganization of Soviet Industry" by Naum Jasny, formerly with the Food Research Institute at Stanford University.

In the second meeting, chaired by Ralph Young, Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, papers were presented by: Raymond Powell, Yale University, "Soviet Financial Institutions and Practices"; and Leon Herman, Department of Commerce, "International Trade and Exchange Problems in the U.S.S.R."

Proceedings of these sessions are to be published.

A conference on the problem of encouraging the study of Marxism and Leninism on an international basis was held in 1957-58. The following is a translation of the notice issued by the conference in German.

"The problems of furthering research in Marxism and Leninism on an inter-

national basis were the subject of a recent conference of scholars from European countries and the United States. The meeting, which was held in Amsterdam from August 1 to August 3, 1957, continued discussions that had begun in January of this year in Berlin. The conclusion reached in these discussions was that there is a need for intensifying objective scientific research activities in the field of Marxism and Leninism. The number of scholars in the different countries is still relatively small, and more vigorous efforts to train a younger generation of scholars in the field are especially needed. Essential means are lacking, and important sources remain unedited. Most important, there is not even close and continual contact of scholars with each other, which would permit fruitful collaboration and some coordination of research effort. In order to further these interests, the conference resolved to encourage international collaboration in editing source materials, educating young scholars, and in individual research."

Participants in the conference included: J. M. Bochenski, O. P. Fribourg, Switzerland; T. B. Bottomore, London; H. L. Brill, Frankfurt; H. Chambre, S. J., Vanes (Seine); L. Goldman, C. Heller, Paris; and S. Landshut, Hamburg.

Other participants were H. J. Lieber, Berlin; W. Philipp, Berlin; M. Rubel, Paris; A. J. C. Ruter, Amsterdam; L. B. Shapiro, London; O. Stammer, Berlin; and G. A. Wetter, S. J., Rome.

G. L. Kline of Columbia University and A. G. Meyer of Michigan State University were the only Americans in attendance at the conference.

The Congress of the International Federation for Modern Languages and Literatures met at Heidelberg, Germany, on August 26-30, 1957. Among the papers presented was one by Gleb Struve, University of California (Berkeley), entitled "Andre Belyj's Experiments with Novel Technique."

Waclaw Lednicki of the University of California (Berkeley) made a lecture tour

of Europe in 1957. At the Polish Historical and Literary Society in Paris, Professor Lednicki read a paper on Alfred de Vigny and Mickiewicz based on four unpublished letters uncovered in the de Vigny archives.

At the meetings of the Association of Free Polish Writers in London Professor Lednicki presented a paper on Sienkiewicz. The Association also had a banquet in honor of Professor Lednicki.

In addition the University of Brussels awarded Professor Lednicki a medal with the inscription: "Hommage a Waclaw Lednicki 1926-1957".

The work of the Slavic and East European Division of the Library of Congress has greatly expanded in the last four years. Receipts from Eastern Europe alone have more than doubled (19,200 monographs in the fiscal year 1957 as compared with 7,900 in fiscal 1953). Assistance was offered in improving existing procurement arrangements and developing new acquisitions channels. Large unprocessed collections of East European materials in the Library were reviewed and screened by staff members. Reference services totaled 8,900, nearly three times the 1953 figure. Letters of inquiry were received from government agencies and numerous academic, business, and labor organizations as well as individual readers in this country and abroad.

The division published *Czech and Slovak Abbreviations* and completed work on the second edition of *Polish Abbreviations*. An index of Russian monographs and articles on Latin America was prepared. Congressional committees were supplied with studies on a wide range of subjects.

A forum was held at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C., on "Recent Trends in Soviet Transportation" on October 29, 1957. Professors Holland Hunter of Haverford College and James Blackman of North Carolina were the speakers of the evening; John Hardt of the Council for Economic and Industry Research, Inc., was the moderator.

A new course in *Slavics* in the graduate program was added to the curriculum at the University of Manitoba in September, 1957.

A new two-semester lecture course entitled *Umstvennaia zhizn' v Rossii v XIX-om i XX-om vv.* was added to the curriculum at Yale University in 1957-58. Nicolas I. Oulianoff is teaching the new course.

The American Name Society held its convention in Madison, Wisconsin, on September 10, 1957. J. B. Rudnyckij of the Department of Slavonic Studies at the University of Manitoba was named national vice-president for 1957-58.

A course in the Russian language is being offered at Monmouth College, New Jersey, in 1957-58. Demetrius D. Markov of Columbia University is teaching this new course.

The Canadian Linguistic Association met in Ottawa in June, 1957. Among the new officers for 1957-58 is J. B. Rudnyckij of the University of Manitoba.

A new two-semester course entitled "Russian Imperialism from Ivan the Terrible to the Formation of the USSR" is being offered at Yale University by Firuz Kazemzadeh in 1957-58. Another new course at Yale is a one-semester course in Soviet Law offered by Leon Lipsen.

APPOINTMENT AND STAFF CHANGES

Frederick C. Barghoorn of Yale University was promoted to full professor of political science in 1957-58. Professor Barghoorn attended conferences at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, on "Changes in Soviet Society" and at the Institute for the Study of the USSR in Munich on "Forty Years of the Soviet Regime."

W. Donald Bowles of Columbia University joined the staff of the Economics Department of American University in 1957-58. Mr. Bowles left the Air University in the summer of 1957.

Catherine deBary is spending 1957-58 at the Russian Research Center (Harvard) on a United States Information Service Training Program assignment.

John Hardt of the Council for Economic and Industry Research, Inc., joined the staff of the Department of Economics of the University of Maryland to offer a course in their Pentagon program in 1957-58.

Hans Heymann, Jr. of RAND Corporation joined the staff of the Department of Economics of the University of Maryland to offer a course in their Pentagon program in 1956-57.

Ivo Lederer was appointed instructor of history at Yale University in 1957-58.

Leon Lipson was appointed associate professor in the Yale Law School in 1957-58.

Emil Kovtun joined the staff of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of California (Berkeley) in 1957-58. Mr. Kovtun is offering courses in the Czech language, Czech and Slovak literature, comparative Slavic literature, an introduction to modern Slavic literary theory, and a general survey of the Slavic-speaking world.

Charles B. McLane joined the Department of Russian Civilization, Dartmouth College, as a full professor in 1957-58.

Basil Milovsoroff joined the staff of the Department of Russian Civilization at Dartmouth College in 1957-58.

John M. Montias was appointed instructor in economics at Yale University for the Spring, 1958.

Vladimir Petrov, upon his return from a year with the Voice of America in Munich, was reappointed instructor of Russian at Yale University in 1957-58.

A. David Redding joined the staff of the United States Information Agency in 1956-57 as deputy chief of the Soviet and Satellites Branch.

Nicholas V. Riasanovsky of the State University of Iowa was appointed associate

professor of history at the University of California (Berkeley) in 1957-58.

George P. Springer was appointed Director of Admissions of the Yale Graduate School. Mr. Springer continues as a research associate of the Human Relations Area Files in 1957-58.

Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone of the Russian Research Center (Harvard) left the Council for Economic and Industry Research, Inc., in August, 1957, to join the staff of the Human Relations Area Files in Washington, D. C.

Prof. Peter Wiles of St. Anthony's College, Oxford University, will teach the courses in Soviet economics at the Russian Institute (Columbia) in the spring of 1958.

AWARDS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Rockefeller Foundation appropriated over \$1,200,000 to deal with certain aspects of the Hungarian refugee problem. Almost \$700,000 went to institutions in Austria, where the main brunt was felt. Funds were provided to thirteen Austrian universities and Hochschulen for allocation by them to more than sixty Hungarian students admitted to these centers of learning. Another \$80,000 went to seven of these same institutions to provide stipends for more mature research scientists and scholars who wished to resume their work in Austria. A contribution of \$100,000 was made to the Netherlands Association for the Hungarian High School at Bad Iselsberg, Austria, to relocate a group of younger students who had moved *en bloc* to Austria.

A further contribution of \$7,000 went to the Congress of Cultural Freedom toward the costs of a Hungarian Symphony Orchestra; the World University Service was provided with \$30,080 toward the expense of its service in Austria; and the Caritas Association of the Archbishopric of Austria received \$5,000 for books needed for its language training program for Hungarian students.

In the United States, the Foundation provided some \$350,000 to organizations which accepted responsibility for aiding

Hungarian refugee students and intellectuals. The Institute of International Education was given \$101,000 toward activities financed by several foundations, among them the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, which included the orientation programs arranged by Bard College and St. Michael's College.

The National Academy of Sciences received \$180,000 to assist it in its task of interviewing and placing Hungarian scientists. A contribution of \$35,000 was made to the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief for its placement program. Smaller grants were made to the World University Service, the American National Theater and Academy, the American Council for Emigrés in the Professions, and the National Committee for Resettlement of Foreign Physicians.

In addition to these special allocations, the Foundation awarded a number of fellowships and other study grants, with funds totaling approximately \$80,000, to individual Hungarians.

Efforts were made to ascertain whether the Rockefeller Foundation might provide assistance inside Hungary, especially to the damaged clinical facilities of the Medical Faculty in Budapest. The result of these efforts was only a small gift of medical books to the Medical Faculty through the Hungarian Red Cross.

Ante Kadic of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of California (Berkeley), made a research trip to Europe in 1957 to gather material for a book on Yugoslav literature and a detailed study of Ivo Andrić. Among the results of Dr. Kadic's trip was the discovery and exploitation of an important thesis of Ivo Andrić and many books by Pierre David, a French poet about whom Andrić wrote in his most famous novel, *The Chronicle of Travnik*.

Jack R. Perry of Columbia University received a Ford Foundation Fellowship to study Soviet International Relations in 1957-58.

Dale L. Plank of the University of Washington received a Ford Fellowship for study in the Russian area in 1957-58.

Thomas M. Poulsen of the University of Wisconsin received a Ford Fellowship to study Soviet geography in 1957-58.

Nathan Rosen of Columbia University is making a study of Leonid Leonov, Soviet playwright and novelist, on a Ford Fellowship in 1957-58.

Burton Rubin of Columbia University is studying G. V. Plekhanov and Russian Marxist literary criticism on a Ford Fellowship in 1957-58.

Norman Saul of the United States Army is studying the Russian area on a Ford Fellowship in 1957-58.

Alfred Senn of Columbia University received a three-month extension on his Ford Fellowship to study Lithuanian foreign relations in 1918-1920 in Europe in 1957-58.

Lawrence Silverman of the University of Tennessee has a Ford Fellowship to undertake a study of Nikolai Bukharin at Harvard University in 1957-58.

Glen Smith of the International Cooperation Administration is on a Ford Fellowship in the area of Russian area studies and foreign trade management in 1957-58.

George Staller of Cornell University is conducting a study of the postwar Czech economy on a Ford Fellowship in 1957-58.

Stephen Stamatopulos of Harvard University is studying American-Russian diplomatic relations, 1919-1920, at Stanford University on a Ford Fellowship in 1957-58.

Marc Szeftel of Cornell University was granted aid by the Social Science Research Council to pursue research on his book, *The Russian Political Institutions of the Constitutional Monarchy*, in the Harvard University libraries in the summer of 1957.

Roger Young of Randolph-Macon College received a Ford Fellowship to study Soviet government at Columbia University in 1957-58.