
NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

NEWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

A new regional organization of Slavic scholars, the Rocky Mountain Association for Slavic Studies (RMASS), was organized at the May 1970 meeting of the Rocky Mountain Social Science Association. It intends to seek AAASS affiliation in the near future and will include those scholars living in the area stretching from Arizona and the southern border up to and including the four western Canadian provinces.

The announced purpose of this new body is to encourage cooperation among colleges and departments concerned with Slavic studies in this geographic area. Its first undertaking will be to conduct a survey of regional library resources, exchange programs, and departmental Slavic offerings. The elected officers, date of the next annual meeting, and the 1970 program of the RMASS are to be found in the appropriate sections of the fall and winter issues of the AAASS *Newsletter*.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Reflecting the upsurge of interest in ethnic and minority groups, a Committee for the Study of the Nationalities in the USSR and Eastern Europe was organized in March 1970 at the AAASS National Meeting to give cohesion and promote research among scholars on this topic. Donald Treadgold, editor of the *Slavic Review*, urged the sixty or more persons present at the founding session to supply the *Review* with scholarly contributions on nationality problems. This new body will be active at AAASS's next meeting in Denver with its own business session, luncheon, and scholarly presentations. Persons wishing to participate in future activities of the committee should contact either Stephen M. Horak, Department of History, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois 61920, or Stanley B. Kimball, Department of History, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois 62025.

The year 1970 marks the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Indiana University. During this period the department awarded 229 B.A.'s, 160 M.A.'s, and 148 M.A.T.'s, these last largely

to high school teachers. The past decade also witnessed the granting of fifteen Ph.D.'s by this department. Currently eighty-six graduate students are in residence on the Bloomington campus. In March 1970 the department began to issue a mimeographed newsletter entitled *DOSLAL*, which will appear at irregular intervals. This new organ is intended to keep Indiana students, faculty, and alumni informed on current developments in the Slavic language program.

In 1968 Carleton University of Ottawa, Canada, concluded an exchange agreement with Leningrad State University under which the two institutions exchange two professors each year for visits of two months each. Two students also participate in a reciprocal exchange between the universities for a full academic year.

Duke University's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures has announced the inauguration of an M.A. program to begin in September 1971. Members of the graduate faculty include Magnus Jan Krynski (chairman), Bronislas de L. Jezierski, Ludmila A. Foster, and Michael I. Pavlov. Areas of specialization are the Old Russian period, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Russian literature, Polish romanticism and nineteenth-century Polish literary developments, and the Russian émigré writings and belles-lettres of the Soviet era. The department will have a limited number of graduate fellowships allocated by the university. Prospective students should write to the chairman for more detailed information.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, has announced that it now offers a major in Russian consisting of nine courses beyond the beginners' level. Courses on the Russian theater, history, and politics are also available in addition to those on major literary figures.

The fourteen sponsoring institutions of the Cooperative Russian Language Program of the Council on International Educational Exchange have listed their 1971 Slavic language tours and study programs in a new brochure. These institutions in-

clude the California State Colleges, University of California at Santa Cruz, Colorado, City University of New York, Dartmouth, Georgetown, Kansas, Michigan State, Middlebury, Minnesota, Oberlin, Syracuse, Vanderbilt, and Washington. Six of these institutions have assumed academic and administrative responsibility for the 1971 Summer Russian Program, and applications and other requests concerning this program should be addressed to the coordinators at these schools only.

Beginning with the 1971 spring semester, qualified students from any U.S. college or university are eligible to apply. The council states that this is the only program that enables U.S. undergraduates to study Russian at a Soviet university for an entire semester.

Copies of the new brochure may be obtained from any sponsoring institution or from the council's head offices: Council on International Educational Exchange, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017.

The Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society is now publishing a "Bibliographical Guide to Ukrainian Historical Auxiliary Sciences" by Roman O. Klimkevich in the *Memoirs* of the society. Inquiries should be addressed to Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society, 573 N.E. 102 Street, Miami Shores, Florida 33138.

The *Newsletter on Comparative Studies of Communism*, sponsored by the Planning Group on Comparative Communist Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies, is now published at the State University of New York at Buffalo with Frederic J. Fleron, Jr., as editor. The *Newsletter* will continue to list new publications, conferences, research projects, archives, and other items of interest to scholars in this field.

New features, such as review essays on important books and controversial topics, will serve to provide a forum for the exchange of views. In addition, a series of occasional papers will soon be inaugurated and circulated to persons on the *Newsletter* mailing list. Individuals wishing to be placed on this list should write to Professor Frederic J. Fleron, Jr., Editor, *Newsletter on Comparative Studies of Communism*, Department of Political Science, State University of New York at Buffalo, 4238 Ridge Lea Road, Buffalo, New York 14226.

A Preliminary Survey of Russian and East European Graduate Courses at American and Canadian Universities is the title

of a pilot publication edited and prefaced by Piotr S. Wandycz of Yale University and made possible by a modest grant from the AAASS.

Because of the rapid proliferation of centers and major programs in the Slavic field, both faculty and students often lack up-to-date and specific information on course offerings at other institutions. The seventy-five-page mimeographed survey lists the courses and faculty at thirty-three institutions, but makes no claim to completeness. Tables at the back show at which universities the various East European languages are taught. Data were abstracted from brochures, fliers, and graduate school bulletins. Professor Wandycz hopes that this preliminary guide may eventually give rise to a larger, more detailed undertaking.

Those institutions offering graduate work in Slavic studies who find themselves omitted from the present publication or who have set up new programs are urged to send their fliers to the AAASS for future reference.

A limited number of copies of the survey are available from the Association, 190 West Nineteenth Avenue, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, at a cost of \$3.00.

The *Missouri Library Association Quarterly*, vol. 29, no. 4 (December 1968), devoted the entire issue to the topic "Collection Development." Among the articles is one on "Building Collections for Russian Studies," by Charles Timberlake, University of Missouri (pp. 332-38), which endeavors to guide the librarian who must build a collection of Russian-language materials from a meager base. Although this journal, which was awarded a prize in 1969 for being the best state library publication in the United States, is no longer being published, the Missouri Library Association will provide free mimeographed copies of the article to all interested persons. Requests should be addressed to Mrs. Nancy Doyle, Missouri Library Association, 10 South 7th Street, Columbia, Missouri 65201.

The Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center of the Association of Research Libraries is now publishing a monthly acquisitions guide to new Slavic publications. It is designed to provide, in one place, bibliographical information about forthcoming and recent titles in the social sciences and humanities published in all Slavic languages, in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. The guide is intended primarily for those college and smaller university

libraries that do not collect in depth but do need a good, well-rounded working collection in one or several Slavic languages and/or subject areas.

The first three issues of *New Slavic Publications: A Guide to Selection and Acquisition in the Social Sciences and Humanities* were distributed free of charge. Beginning with vol. 2, no. 1 (September 1970), subscriptions are being accepted at a rate of \$10.00 a year for institutions and \$5.00 for individuals. Subscriptions and requests for more information should be addressed to Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center, Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

University of Alberta: Anthony L. Vanek of Florida State University appointed associate professor of Slavic linguistics; Tom M. S. Priestly appointed assistant professor of Slavic linguistics; Nicholas Hassanoff appointed sessional lecturer in Russian.

Barnard College: Richard Gustafson promoted to professor of Russian language and literature.

Brown University: Victor Terras of the University of Wisconsin appointed professor of Slavic languages and literatures.

University of California at Irvine: Guy de Mallac-Sauzier of Dartmouth College appointed associate professor of Russian.

Columbia University: Robert Maguire promoted to professor of Russian literature. The following visitors to the Department of Slavic Languages will also be offering courses: Boris Unbegaun, visiting professor of Slavic linguistics; Richard Gregg of Vassar College, Robert Jackson of Yale University, and Nina Berberova of Princeton University.

University of Connecticut: Rudolf L. Tókéš of Wesleyan University appointed associate professor of political science.

University of Delaware: Stephen Lukaševich promoted to professor of history.

Fairfield University: Daniel S. Buczek elected chairman of the Department of History.

Indiana University: Samuel Fizman, formerly chairman of the Department of Russian Literature at Warsaw University, appointed professor of Slavic languages and literatures; Richard Pope of Columbia University appointed assistant professor and Ernest Scatton of Harvard University appointed lecturer in the same department; John G. Garrard of Dartmouth College appointed associate visiting professor of

Slavic languages for 1970-71; Herbert C. Miller appointed acting chancellor at the Kokomo Regional Campus.

Jersey City State College: Thaddeus V. Gromada promoted to professor of history.

University of London: William E. Butler of Harvard Law School appointed Reader in Comparative Law, University College, London.

Loyola University, New Orleans: Sister Mary Grace Swift promoted to associate professor of history.

McMaster University: W. Smyrniw of the University of Toronto appointed lecturer in Russian; G. Thomas of the University of London appointed assistant professor of Russian.

University of Michigan: Roman Szporluk promoted to associate professor of history.

Rutgers University: Philip S. Gillette of Columbia University appointed assistant professor of political science.

St. Peter's College, Jersey City: Konstantyn Sawczuk promoted to associate professor of history.

University of Saskatchewan: Daniel Dorotich of Selkirk College appointed associate professor of comparative education.

University of Scranton: William J. Parente of Antioch College appointed dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Southern Colorado State College at Pueblo: David Silverman appointed to the Department of History and also appointed to the college's Slovenian Heritage Collection.

Southern Illinois University: Igor Shankovsky appointed consultant to the Center for Soviet and East European Studies in the Performing Arts.

Southwest Texas State University: Dennis J. Dunn of Kent State University appointed assistant professor of history.

State University of New York at Buffalo: Frederic J. Fleron, Jr., of the University of Kentucky appointed associate professor of political science.

Tusculum College: Joseph T. Fuhrmann of the University of Texas at Arlington appointed associate professor of Russian history.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Joseph L. Wiczynski promoted to associate professor of history.

University of Western Ontario: Reuel Wilson of UCLA and Gregory Eramian appointed to the Department of Russian Studies.

Wisconsin State University at Platteville: Canfield F. Smith of the University of Virginia appointed assistant professor of history.

York College of Pennsylvania: Thomas Spira promoted to associate professor of history.

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 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 non-voting *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 Association's *Newsletter* (regular price \$4.00 per year in the United States, \$4.00 abroad), 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 Nineteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

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

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 AAASS headquarters in Columbus giving both new and old addresses. Allow four weeks to effect a change of address.

AAASS mailing lists are available on envelopes or labels. Persons or organizations wishing to use this service should write to Mrs. Anne Bachelder, Business Manager, AAASS, 190 West Nineteenth Avenue, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

GIOVANNI MAVER, 1891–1970

On July 12 the leading Italian Slavist, Giovanni Maver, passed away in Rome. He was born in Dalmatia, February 18, 1891, an Austrian subject. His father was an Italian of Croatian origin, as was attested by the family name, the etymology of which he analyzed in a paper "Maver," published in Leo Spitzer's *Festschrift*. The mother was German. He attended Croatian schools and then studied Romance philology under Meyer-Lübke in Vienna. Shortly before the war, at the age of twenty-three, he took a doctor's degree *sub auspiciis imperatoris*, the highest distinction in the old Austro-Hungarian academic world, with a dissertation *Einfluss der vorchristlichen Kultur auf die Toponomastik Frankreichs*, published the same year by the Viennese Academy, and was nominated lecturer in Italian in Frankfurt am Main.

The war gave this brilliantly started academic career a dramatic twist. After the war he became, as Riccardo Picchio, his pupil and successor in the Roman chair, called him in his *Festschrift*, "Italian war booty." He settled in Padua, where he taught first German and Serbo-Croatian. A few months' stay in Cracow gave this splendidly endowed young scholar mastery in Polish and started his lifelong preoccupation with Polish literature. In 1920 he became professor of Slavic philology in Padua. In 1929 he took over the newly created chair of Polish literature in Rome. Although nominally professor of Polish only, he became in fact responsible for the teaching of Slavic philology in Rome as well. In 1961 he reached the retirement age.

His bibliography is disappointingly meager: less than one hundred items, including reviews, and the largest of them is the first, his doctoral dissertation. He

did not like writing, suffered from occasional bouts of depression, set himself high standards. Not the least reason for his unproductivity was the catholicity of his interests. He was one of the last representatives of the nearly extinct species, a Slavacist who takes the whole Slavic field, both linguistics and literary studies, as his province. His bibliography bears witness to it. It contains studies on Czech, Polish, Russian, and Serbo-Croatian literatures. In a short booklet he discussed the fortunes of Leopardi in Serbia and Croatia (1929), published papers on Lermontov, Mácha, Vojnović, and the influence of Leopardi on Vrchlický. A few of his papers deal with problems in Slavic cultural history, some others analyze Italian influences in Serbo-Croatian.

Most of all he was an historian of Polish literature. He published a few special studies, all of them rich in new findings and highly valued in Poland, on Sęp-Szarzyński, Alexander Sapieha (an early Slavacist from the beginning of the nineteenth century), the relationship of Mickiewicz and Mazzini and the meeting of Słowacki with the Greek poet Solomos. Of a more general character are his studies of Kochanowski and Słowacki, his favorite poet. The most important of them is his *Saggi critici su Juliusz Słowacki* (1925). In 1946 he compiled and introduced a Polish anthology of travel impressions from Italy, *Podróże pisarzy polskich do Włoch*, published for the benefit of Polish soldiers there. In 1958–60 there appeared in the vast collective work edited by Pellegrini his outlines of the history of Polish, Serbo-Croatian, and Slovene literatures. He was one of the editors of the great *Enciclopedia Italiana* and published about one hundred articles there. Most of them deal with individual writers, primarily Polish, but he was responsible also for articles on such topics as Polish and Serbo-Croatian literatures, Slavic versions of the Bible, Slavic philology, Russian language, Croatian dialects in Istria, Romanticism among the Slavs. Thanks to him also, Polish topics were given in *Enciclopedia Italiana* incommensurably more space and more solid treatment than in any other non-Slavic encyclopedia.

In 1952 he started a periodical, *Ricerche Slavistiche*. Its yearly volumes bear the imprint of the personality of its founder and first editor. It publishes exclusively scholarly articles. Only exceptionally does it venture into the twentieth century. Often, more often than parallel periodicals elsewhere, *Ricerche* offers the reader papers on broad topics, such as, to give only a few examples, "La cultura lusaziana e i Protoslavi" (Gasparini), "Del teatro popolare russo" (Ripellino), "La tradizione apocrifia e le origini del Bogomilismo" (Minissi), "A proposito della Slavia ortodossa e della comunità linguistica slava ecclesiastica" (Picchio). All in all, Maver proved to be a remarkable editor.

He was painfully aware that his published papers were a telling testimony of both his vast potentialities and his quantitatively meager achievement. To make up for it, once in retirement, he embarked on what was to be his magnum opus, a cultural history of the Slavic world from prehistoric times on. Every year he spent several months in Parisian libraries collecting notes for the work. In his typical self-deprecatory manner he used to say that although he doubted he would ever write the book, the research on it kept him busy in an agreeable way. I shared his doubts, knowing how hard it was for him to write. I was surprised all the more pleasantly when some six years ago he started to discuss with me the problem of whether he should present conjointly the Renaissance and the Reform movement among the Slavs or treat them in separate chapters. It looked as if the work were taking shape. Unfortunately, it was not so. When I visited him for the last time in the spring of 1968, he was an ailing, resigned man who knew that his time was over.

A bulky Festschrift published in 1962 jointly for him and Ettore Lo Gatto,

professor of Russian literature in Rome, bears witness of his standing in the Slavic scholarly world. American contributors to the Festschrift were Filippov, Jakobson, Henry and Renée Kahane, Lednicki, Lunt, Stankiewicz (a former student of Maver's), Struve, and the author of these words.

He must have been a remarkable teacher, judging by the high standards and the devotion of his pupils. He was a kind, subtle, self-effacing man whom it was difficult not to like once one knew him. When elected the president (*rettore*) of the University of Rome, he addressed his colleagues in a passionate plea, the gist of which was: I never wronged any one of you, why do you play me such a dirty trick? (all this happened long before student riots became a regular feature of the Roman university life, thus the trick was not so dirty). And he won his case. Most of the holders of Slavic chairs in Italy are his former pupils, and the vigorous postwar development of Slavic studies there is probably his greatest achievement.

WIKTOR WEINTRAUB
Harvard University

ALOIS SCHMAUS, 1901–1970

Born in Maierreuth (Bavaria), Alois Schmaus began his university studies in Prague and continued them in Munich, where he acquired his Ph.D. with the dissertation "Die Entwicklung der Konjunkionalen Hypotaxe im Tschechischen." He specialized in general linguistics and especially in Slavistics. Following his graduation in 1923, upon the recommendation of E. Berneker and G. Gesemann, he left for Belgrade to further his South Slavic studies. He remained there until 1944, serving first as a lecturer and then as Privatdocent of German language and literature at the University. In 1946 he joined the Slavic Department of Munich University and rose to become its head and at the same time to hold the newly founded chair of Balkan philology. In 1963 he was elected a member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences.

Schmaus was a prolific scholar, having to his credit several books and numerous articles. Among Serbo-Croatian writers P. P. Njegoš was his favorite, and he devoted a number of studies to him, publishing in 1963 a masterful translation in German of *Gorski Vijenac*, with an introduction and extensive notes; the other Serbo-Croatian writer in whom he took a particular interest was D. Obradović. In 1961 he returned briefly to his old love and gave us *Alt Tschechische Literatur*, volume 1.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, Schmaus became aware of the interrelation of the Balkan languages, as well as of the influence of Turkish on South Slavic. The outcome was two valuable studies, "Zur Lautgestalt der türkischen Lehnwörter in den südslavischen Sprachen" (*Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft*, 1955) and "Gramatički rod turskih imenica u južnoslovenskim jezicima" (*Zbornik za filologiju i lingvistiku* [Novi Sad], 1961–62).

However, Schmaus is better known in the scholarly world for his valuable contributions to folklore and especially to South Slavic epics. His interest in the latter was awakened when he was G. Gesemann's student, but it was broadened and deepened in Yugoslavia. In Belgrade he edited with R. Medenica a journal of oral poetry, *Prilozi proučavanju narodne poezije* (1934–40), where some of his early studies appeared. Enlightening on problems of epics—*bugarštice*, short-line, cycles—are the articles he published after his departure from Yugoslavia. Of particular interest to him was a rather neglected field, the epics of the Bosnian Moslems, on which he has left a significant work, *Studije o krajijskoj epici* (1953). In 1959 he

published *Probleme und Methoden der sowjetischen Folkloristik*. Lately his attention had been drawn to the Skenderbeg cycle of the Italo-Albanians and to broader aspects of Balkan oral poetry.

He served on several editorial boards of journals on Slavic and Southeastern Europe and on a series of publications. With Franz Dölger and Günter Reichenkron he founded the current *Zeitschrift für Balkanologie*.

How much esteemed and loved in the scholarly world Alois Schmaus was is witnessed by the number of contributions to his forthcoming Festschrift, which at the time of his death had reached sixty. With his death South Slavic and Balkan scholarship lost one of its most prominent representatives.

STAVRO SKENDI
Columbia University

NICHOLAS S. TIMASHEFF, 1886–1970

Professor Nikolai Sergeevich Timasheff, who died in Mt. Vernon, New York, on March 9, 1970, was born in St. Petersburg on November 9, 1886, into a family whose several ancestors were closely connected with the history of the Russian state. His father was, consecutively, the president of the State Bank under Witte, minister of commerce and industry under Stolypin and Kokovtsov, and member of the State Council during the First World War, at which time he was also at the head of the governmental structure in charge of the artillery shell production of the empire. Nicholas Timasheff was his father's personal, confidential secretary, and thus had the unique opportunity to familiarize himself, at an early age, with the workings of the state machinery. When he later wrote on problems of domestic, foreign, and international politics, and on war and revolution, his theoretical knowledge was backed by much personal experience.

The young Timasheff's academic interests were directed, however, toward jurisprudence. Having graduated from one of Petersburg's classical high schools and from the Aleksandrovsy Litsei, Timasheff studied at the Strassburg University in what was then Germany. He received his M.A. in 1910 and Ph.D. in 1916 from the University of St. Petersburg.

Timasheff's teaching career lasted for half a century—in Russia, Czechoslovakia, France, and the United States. It began at the University of St. Petersburg in 1915, and continued at the St. Petersburg Polytechnic Institute (where Timasheff became, after the Revolution of 1917, dean of the School of Economics) until 1921, when he had to flee to Finland to escape imminent arrest by the Bolshevik authorities. After a short stay in Germany, Timasheff lived, from 1923, in Czechoslovakia, teaching at the University of Prague and participating in the work of Professor Prokopovich's Institute of Russian Economics. Having moved to Paris in 1928, Timasheff taught at the Slavic Institute of the Sorbonne and the Franco-Russian Institute, giving guest lectures at a number of other European institutions of higher learning. In 1936 he moved to the United States and taught first at Harvard University and then, from 1940 till 1958, when he retired with the title of professor emeritus of sociology, at Fordham University. While at Fordham he also taught at Marymount College, and after his retirement at the Institute of Soviet Studies at Middlebury College. He was visiting professor at the University of California at Berkeley, Radcliffe College, the New School of Social Research, and at Groningen University in Holland, where he was a Fulbright exchange professor in 1955–56. In addition, he gave hundreds of lectures and papers at a number of other universities, scholarly societies, conferences, and clubs in the United States and Canada.

Timasheff was also a prolific journalist and editor. His editorial role was connected mostly with the Paris newspaper *Vozrozhdenie* and the New York review *Novyi Zhurnal*. He published some two thousand articles in such Russian émigré newspapers as *Rul'*, *Vozrozhdenie*, and *Novoe Russkoe Slovo*. Toward the end of his life he tended to discard his journalistic past (one day, in the 1960s, he burned all his newspaper articles), but his scholarly production remains no less impressive. Though no complete bibliography exists, it is estimated that Timasheff authored over one hundred book reviews in Russian and around three hundred in English and other Western languages, over two hundred original articles in various scholarly and general publications, and eighteen books. Some of his works have been published in, altogether, fifteen languages.

Having begun his scholarly activities as a student of law, Timasheff added sociology to his special fields. While at St. Petersburg Polytechnic Institute, he introduced a course on law from the social point of view, and thus became one of the pioneers of the sociology of law. In 1932 he began his collaboration with Professor Pitirim A. Sorokin in the study of the dynamics of social and cultural development, and, since 1940, made a great contribution to the growth of sociological studies at Fordham: in a certain sense, his role there could be compared to Sorokin's role at Harvard. Simultaneously, during his entire life, Timasheff was a meticulous student of Russia and the USSR. His scholarly books fall into three main categories—law, sociology, and Soviet studies.

The first category, law, is represented by eight books: *Uslovnnoe osuzhdenie* (St. Petersburg, 1914), *Prestupleniia protiv religii* (Petrograd, 1916), *Pravo Sovetskoi Rossii* (two vols., in collaboration with eight other scholars, Prague, 1924; in German, *Das Recht Sowjetrusslands*, Tübingen, 1925), *Grundzüge des Sowjetrussischen Staatsrechts* (Mannheim and Berlin, 1925), *Vvedenie v izuchenie ugolovno-sudebnogo prava* (Prague, 1925), *One Hundred Years of Probation, 1841–1941* (two vols., New York, 1941–43), and *Probation in the Light of Criminal Statistics* (New York, 1949).

In sociology he published seven books: *An Introduction to the Sociology of Law* (Cambridge, Mass., 1939), *Three Worlds: Liberal, Communist, and Fascist Society* (Milwaukee, 1946), *Sociology: An Introduction to Sociological Analysis* (in collaboration with Paul W. Facey, S.J., Milwaukee, 1949), *Sociological Theory, Its Nature and Growth* (Garden City, 1955), *General Sociology* (in collaboration with Paul W. Facey, S.J., and John C. Schlereth, Milwaukee, 1959), *The Sociology of Luigi Sturzo* (Baltimore, 1962), and *War and Revolution* (New York, 1965).

In Russian and Soviet studies, in addition to the books previously mentioned, he wrote *Politicheskoe i administrativnoe ustroistvo SSSR* (Paris, 1931), *Religion in Soviet Russia, 1917–42* (New York, 1942), and *The Great Retreat: The Growth and Decline of Communism in Russia* (New York, 1946).

More complete data on Professor Timasheff's life, scholarly activities, publications, and theories is to be found in *Na temy russkie i obshchie: Sbornik statei i materialov v ches' prof. N. S. Timasheva* (New York, 1965), edited by Nikolai P. Poltoratzky (honorary editor, Pitirim A. Sorokin), *The Works of Nicholas S. Timasheff: An Annotated Bibliography* (New York, 1965), edited by Joseph F. Scheuer, and "Systematization of the Sociological Theory of N. S. Timasheff," a Ph.D. dissertation by Barry Young (Fordham University, 1970).

NIKOLAI P. POLTORATZKY
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