
NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The Seventh International Congress of Slavists will take place in Warsaw, Poland, in 1973, and already preparations are in progress. The Slavic and East European Conference of the American Historical Association has voted to participate in this meeting and has appointed the following screening committee: Oswald Backus III, University of Kansas, Chairman; Henry Roberts, Dartmouth College; Charles Jelavich, Indiana University; Joseph Zacek, SUNY, Albany; and Ralph Fisher Jr., University of Illinois. Professor Backus will represent this committee at the planning session to be held in Helsinki during the summer of 1970. Anyone wishing to participate in the congress should send an outline proposal to the chairman before that time.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Non-Western area studies have experienced vigorous growth in American educational institutions during the past two decades. In order more clearly to define the role and future of area studies, a nationwide review is now being financed by the Institute of International Studies, Office of Education. The project is administered by the Social Science Research Council and the recently created Council of Executive Secretaries of Area Associations in which AAASS participates.

This complex review will examine the following five elements in contemporary foreign area studies: (1) the organized program of National Defense Education Act language and area centers presently in existence; (2) the attributes of area study faculty members, their training and research abroad, and the relationship of their later research to their earlier area training; (3) the students drawn to area studies programs, their training, placement, and future careers; (4) an evaluation of journal articles published by area scholars for their use of innovative concepts, empirical data, methodology, and non-Western language materials; and (5) the role of professional area associations in serving their members, the academic community, and the advancement of area studies.

Site visits to NDEA language and area

centers have already started, and questionnaires have been mailed to the 15,000 area specialists holding membership in the various area associations.

The final report of this Language and Area Studies Review will provide a profile of area studies from which scholars, universities, and area associations can plan future development. Also, from the data collected, the government will possess a national manpower survey of foreign area specialists, as well as a means for measuring the effectiveness of past and present funding practices that will influence the granting of funds to foreign area studies in the future.

AAASS members are urged to complete and return their questionnaires in the preaddressed return envelopes.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

The Eleventh Congress of the International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures (FILLM) was held from September 13 to 25 in Islamabad, Pakistan, attended by approximately 170 participants from five continents.

For a period of six days the mornings were devoted to plenary sessions at which prominent scholars read papers, the afternoons to sectional meetings. The readers of plenary papers (sixty minutes) without exception adhered to the theme of the congress, "Tradition and Change," whereas the sectional papers treated a wide variety of topics.

Nine scholars of Slavic languages and literatures were present at the congress, five from Europe (Professor Stief from Copenhagen, Professor Gerhardt from Hamburg, Professor Auty from Oxford, Professor Nilsson from Stockholm, and Professor Badalić from Zagreb) and four from American universities (Professor Gibian from Cornell, Professor Stolz from the University of Michigan, Professor von Wiren-Garczynski from New York City College, and Professor Baer from Princeton). Professor Stief read the plenary paper on a Slavic topic, "The Rediscovery of Tradition in Modern Soviet Literature."

One full day of the congress was devoted to a symposium entitled "The Translator and the Problem of Cultural Communication."

The Twelfth International Congress of FILLM will be held in Cambridge, England, in 1972.

JOACHIM T. BAER
Princeton University

The German Studiengesellschaft für Fragen mittel- und osteuropäischer Partnerschaft, which unites about forty German scholars, organized an international symposium in Bonn on October 30 and 31, 1969. The theme of their discussions was "Economic Reforms in East Europe—Congruence of the Economic Systems?"

The symposium was opened by Professor Gotthold Rhode of Mainz, president of the association, and was chaired by Professor Hermann Gross of Munich. The following eight guest speakers read papers and formed the panel of experts: Alec Nove, Glasgow, on the Soviet Union; Michael Gamarnikow, Munich, on Eastern Europe in general; Ota Šik, Prague and Basel, on Czechoslovakia; Willy Linder, Zurich, on Hungary; L. A. D. Dellin, Vermont, on Bulgaria; Claus Rohleder, Munich, on Rumania; Hans Hawlowitsch, Munich, on Yugoslavia; and Karl C. Thalheim, Berlin, on Congruence of the Economic Systems.

Lively discussions ensued, especially on the elaborations by Professor Šik, who revealed little-known facts about the reforms in Czechoslovakia and defended the goals and policies of the reformers, despite the reversals which have occurred since the events in August 1968.

All eight papers will be published shortly in German, with the possibility of an English edition following in the near future.

L. A. D. DELLIN
University of Vermont

Two Round Table Conferences were held in Warsaw and Prague in October 1969 between the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and its respective Polish and Czechoslovak counterparts. The Canadian group consisted of three officials of the CIIA (all former diplomats), one member of Parliament, three academics, and one representative of the local Canadian embassies. The more numerous Polish and Czechoslovak delegations included foreign ministry officials, politicians, journalists, as well as professors. Discussions centered upon the proposed conference on European security and Canadian-Polish, Canadian-Czechoslovak relations. This was the second such meeting with the Polish rep-

resentatives, the first having taken place in Toronto during the fall of 1967.

ADAM BROMKE
Carleton University

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

University of Alberta: Leszek A. Kosiński of the Instytut Geografii Polskiej Akademii Nauk appointed associate professor of geography; Edward Mozejko appointed assistant professor of Polish language and literature and comparative literature; R. M. Hankin appointed assistant professor of Russian language; Patricia E. Lynkowsky appointed sessional lecturer in Ukrainian; Irene Suchowersky appointed sessional lecturer in Russian and Ukrainian; O. Zujewskyj promoted to associate professor.

The American University, Washington, D.C.: Linda Lubrano Greenberg promoted to assistant professor in the School of International Service.

City University of New York, Richmond College: Oleh S. Fedyshyn promoted to associate professor of political science.

Dartmouth College: George M. Young of Grinnell College appointed assistant professor and Gordon D. Livermore of Yale University appointed instructor in the department of Russian language and literature.

Duke University: Martin Miller of Stanford University appointed assistant professor of history; Ludmilla Foster of the College of Holy Cross appointed assistant professor of Slavic languages and literatures.

George Washington University: Franz Michael appointed director-elect of the Sino-Soviet Institute, succeeding Kurt London, who is retiring.

McGill University: Andrzej Wolodkowicz appointed librarian in the McLennan Library.

University of Michigan: John V. A. Fine, Jr., appointed assistant professor of history; William G. Lockwood appointed assistant professor of anthropology; Alfred G. Meyer succeeds Morris Bornstein as director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies.

University of Toronto: Gleb Zekulin appointed associate professor of Slavic languages; Milica Kirkoff and Stanislaw Zelonka appointed lecturers in Slavic languages; R. D. B. Thomson of the School of Slavonic Studies, University of London, appointed associate professor of Slavic languages.

York University: Yvonne Grabowska promoted to assistant professor of Russian; A. Issajenko promoted to lecturer; Helen Mokievsky promoted to demonstrator in Russian.

Wesleyan University: Robert L. Strong, Jr., of the Library of Congress appointed reclassification chief, Olin Library.

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 \$2.00 per year in the United States, \$2.50 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 head-

Yugoslavia and the Nonaligned World

Alvin Z. Rubinstein

A Communist country, Yugoslavia is a leader among the nonaligned—the only European country so accepted. Alvin Z. Rubinstein examines the determinants which shaped Belgrade's turn to the new nations of Asia and Africa and its role in pioneering nonalignment. He discusses the policies of Yugoslav leaders in their quest for security and international influence, traces Tito's relations with Nasser, and explores Belgrade's role in the Moscow-Peking rift. Professor Rubinstein's conclusion is an evaluation of the Yugoslav impact on nonalignment and nonalignment's changing role in the international relations of the postwar era.

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tions wishing to use this service should write to Mrs. Anne Bachelder, Business Manager, AAASS, 190 West Nineteenth Avenue, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

DAVID DJAPARIDZE, 1921–1970

David Djaparidze, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at Princeton University, died January 27, 1970, in New York City. Born April 23, 1921, in Tiflis, USSR, he was brought to France by his parents and educated at the University of Paris, receiving the *Diplôme de l'École Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes*. He served as professor and director of studies at l'École des Hautes Études and was a visiting fellow at Oxford University. In 1959–60 he was a visiting professor of Slavic languages at the University of Indiana. He came in 1960 to Princeton, where he became the first director of the Program in Slavic Languages. At the time of his death he was visiting professor at the State University of New York in Albany. Among his publications is *Mediaeval Slavic Manuscripts: A Bibliography of Printed Catalogues* (1957).

CHARLES TOWNSEND
Princeton University

LOUIS FISCHER, 1896–1970

When Louis Fischer died on January 15, 1970, at the age of seventy-three, he brought to an end a career as journalist and historian in the course of which he wrote some twenty-five books which included significant contributions to our understanding of the Soviet Union.

As a student and secondary school teacher in Philadelphia at the time of the First World War, Louis Fischer became strongly attached to the rhetoric of Lenin and his colleagues. In the course of some fifteen years as a correspondent based in Moscow for *The Nation*, the *New York World*, the *New York Post*, and the *Baltimore Sun*, he reported on developments in the Soviet Union as he saw them, and returned frequently to the United States to supplement his reports with lecture tours. His recognition of the excesses of Stalin's "cult of personality," to employ the current euphemism, was somewhat delayed by his preoccupation with the civil war in Spain after 1936. In his moving contribution to *The God That Failed*, he tells how his initial enchantment eventually turned to deep disenchantment, and when he returned briefly to the Soviet Union in 1956 it was as an alienated observer rather than friend.

The ideals that failed to materialize in the Soviet Union he sought later in Yugoslavia and India, and for a brief period these interests were fused when he took up residency in the Indian Embassy in Belgrade. His search was for people and policies and not for governments. He did not condone either the repressive elements in Tito's Yugoslavia or the sentimentality that led Nehru's India to adopt postures that constantly leaned toward the USSR and China. He nevertheless favored the general direction in which the social policies of these governments were moving, and he had many close personal friends in both countries. If one were to define his affinities in terms of individuals, it would probably be fair to say that he found himself closest among the Yugoslav leaders to Milovan Djilas. In India, it was Gandhi who first won him over to the postwar Indian outlook, and his *Life of*

Mahatma Gandhi (1950) is probably the best known of his books, even though it was based on a relatively brief acquaintance. He was a strong believer in Gandhi's principle of passive resistance, and he supported it in the United States as the best weapon for Black Americans in their search for equality.

Louis Fischer remained an individualist throughout his life, and as he grew older he came to place a higher value on procedures than on objectives. He thus found the United States the best country after all, not because he admired its policies, but because dissenters like himself could live in freedom, express themselves, and engage in efforts to win the public over to their views. The lesson he learned from the Soviet Union, and to no small extent from Yugoslavia and India as well, was that stated policies were of little value if the government was intolerant. India occupied such a large place in Louis Fischer's life after World War II that he came to feel that he was better known there than in the United States, and he was known there not as a Russian specialist but for his advocacy of what in other contexts might be called socialist humanism.

Despite his great preoccupation with India, Louis Fischer will probably be best remembered for his writings about the Soviet Union. It was as an observer of Soviet foreign policy that he made his first important contribution, in his *The Soviets in World Affairs, 1917-1929* (2 vols., 1930; reprinted in 1951; one-volume abridged ed., 1960). This book drew extensively on his personal acquaintance with Soviet policy-makers, especially G. V. Chicherin, who served as minister of foreign affairs from 1918 to 1930. It would probably not be too much to say that between the two world wars this was the most important single book on Soviet foreign policy and that Louis Fischer thus contributed more to our understanding of the subject than the numerous political scientists and historians who wrote about Russia at the time.

When he died he was in the midst of completing a second two-volume work on Soviet foreign policy embracing the entire fifty years of the Soviet period. The first volume, *Russia's Road from Peace to War: Soviet Foreign Relations, 1917-1941*, was published in 1969, and the second will be published in almost the form he had planned. Between these two major works he had come to know many of the great men of the world, and he made annual trips to Europe to consult the available archive materials and talk with his statesmen friends about those aspects of Soviet policy of which they had personal knowledge.

In general, his approach to history was through great men who made great decisions rather than through the development of peoples and the transformation of societies. Although his formal outlook had to do with bringing to all peoples the benefits of modern knowledge, he did not follow closely, nor did he particularly understand, the nature of this transformation. He was not interested in economics or in sociology, or attracted to quantitative indicators of gross national product, social mobilization, and social change. His point of view is well reflected in his *Life of Lenin* (1964), which received the National Book Award; and the title of his own reminiscences, *Men and Politics* (1941), provides a succinct description of his approach to public affairs.

Louis Fischer's life was devoted to meeting and talking with people, particularly men and women prominent in politics, and he saw contemporary affairs through their eyes. His understanding of men and politics in many parts of the world made him a popular teacher of undergraduates in the seminar on Soviet foreign policy that he offered at Princeton annually after 1961 in his capacity as visiting lecturer.

On the basis of his knowledge of men and politics, he could convey a sense of the living reality of world affairs which served as a healthy counterbalance to the teachings of more academically minded professors whose knowledge came chiefly from books rather than experience. He was more scholarly than most professional scholars, and he also knew more about the life of political action than most of them.

C. E. BLACK
Princeton University

LEON M. HERMAN, 1905–1969

On May 29, 1969, Leon M. Herman, as president of the Washington Chapter of the AAASS, presided over its annual spring meeting at George Washington University. In the evening he presented a paper on East-West economic relations. This was Mr. Herman's last professional activity: he passed away suddenly and unexpectedly on May 31, stricken with a heart attack while quietly resting at his home in Silver Spring, Maryland.

An eminent specialist in Soviet economic affairs and East-West trade, Mr. Herman had a long and distinguished career in the government service. His interests and activities were far-reaching, encompassing public service to the Executive Branch and Congress, the scholarly community in this country and abroad, and the business world. In the last decade of a professional career that spanned thirty-five years, Mr. Herman had become an internationally recognized scholar-in-government.

As in the case of so many first-generation American scholars of Soviet affairs, Mr. Herman had his beginning in Eastern Europe. He was born in 1905 near Pinsk, Russia, but spent his early years in Kiev before emigrating to the United States in 1921. After completing his undergraduate work at Long Island University in 1932, he eventually went on to the University of Chicago where in 1935 he received his master's degree under the famed Russian specialist, Professor Samuel N. Harper. In the same year, Mr. Herman entered the government service and began a career in the Department of Commerce that was to last twenty-two years. There he specialized in Soviet affairs and foreign trade, and held important posts during his tenure, including the position of chief of the Russian Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce. In 1957 he left the Commerce Department and began his long association with the Library of Congress as senior specialist in Soviet economics in the Legislative Reference Service.

While at the Library of Congress, Mr. Herman was able to give full range to the many talents, skills, and expertise that he had developed over the years; and it was no doubt there, in the service of Congress, that he was able to make his greatest impact as a scholar of Soviet affairs. As a senior specialist, Mr. Herman advised and assisted many members and committees of Congress on matters relating to his special field of Soviet economics and East-West trade. He contributed to the work of the Senate Committees on Foreign Relations, Aeronautical and Space Sciences, Foreign Commerce, and the Judiciary. The publication of his many studies by these committees testifies to their high regard for his competence in his field.

Most notable of Mr. Herman's contributions to Congress were the studies on the Soviet economy prepared for the Joint Economic Committee which he had

planned and guided from their inception to final publication. His demonstrated capabilities as a director of research and as a contributing scholar were primarily responsible for making these studies the most widely used and authoritative publications on the Soviet economy. Students of Soviet affairs, economists, and foreign policy specialists in this country and abroad have acclaimed them as a primal source for understanding the Soviet economy. Even the Soviet leaders have taken note of them. In addition, Mr. Herman directed the publication of two definitive volumes on the economy of Mainland China, and at the time of his death he was supervising the preparation of a path-breaking study on the economy of Eastern Europe.

As a producing scholar, Mr. Herman was prolific, and his scholarly efforts are recorded in a vast bibliography of published and unpublished writings, compiled during his years of public service. (A commemorative bibliography of his published works has been reproduced in *The ASTE Bulletin*, 11, no. 2 [Fall 1969]: 4–12.) His chapters in books, articles, and reviews in professional journals were numerous. And students of Soviet affairs in the late 1940s will recall with gratitude that it was he who translated the major Russian economic historical opus by P. I. Liashchenko published by Macmillan in 1949.

But Mr. Herman's professional interests were not confined strictly to the government service; they extended far beyond to the field of education, to organizational activity, and to the business community. For many years he was adjunct professor at the American University's School of International Service. He found time in his busy professional life to lecture widely and regularly, especially at the State Department's Foreign Service Institute and the Defense Department's National, Industrial, Army, Navy, and Air war colleges. Moreover, he was associated with and actively engaged in the work of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Management Association, and the Committee for Economic Development. In addition, he was a founding member of the Washington Chapter of the AAASS. And, finally, as a long-time consultant in East-West trade, Mr. Herman won the grateful appreciation of the business community, which looked upon him as a skillful interpreter of the Soviet scene and accordingly sought his counsel.

A truly professional man, Mr. Herman moved with an uncommon grace and ease within the government service and between it and the worlds of scholarship and business; and wherever he went those with whom he was closely associated could not fail to feel the impress of the power of his intellect, the depth and breadth of his wisdom, and the vast dimension of his human understanding. In this way, he epitomized the finest of what the intellectual should be in the government service. By his unique professional abilities and extraordinary personal qualities, his presence not only enriched the government service, but enriched also the scholarly world; for more than just acting as a conduit of ideas flowing into the government, he was himself a seminal source of influence, generating ideas that spread throughout the nation's scholarly community.

This is no small legacy for a career that stretched over three decades. Perhaps it is this feature of Leon Herman's life that will be most remembered by his many professional colleagues. But it will be this and the memory of a warm and gentle man that will remain with those who were closest to him.

JOSEPH G. WHELAN
Library of Congress