

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 Canadian Association of Slavists met at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, on June 4 and 5, 1955. V. J. Kaye of the University of Ontario made the opening remarks as President of the Association.

In the morning session of the first day the following papers were presented: "Phonemes of Russian" by J. O. St. Clair-Sobell (University of British Columbia); "Saints Cyril and Methodius in Slovakia" was read in Slovak by J. Kirschbaum (University of Montreal); "The Slavic Elements in the Rumanian Language" by O. Starchuk (University of Alberta); "Turkish Influences on the Serbs, As Reflected by Language" by M. Mladenovic (McGill University).

Speeches followed in the afternoon session including: "The Slavic Linguistic Map of Canada" by J. B. Rudnyckij (University of Manitoba); "Influences of Nestor's Chronicle on the Song of Igor's Campaign" by C. Bida (University of Ottawa); "The Soviet Image of Shevchenko" by G. Luckyj (University of Toronto); "Sir Kasimir Gzowski and the International Bridge Across the Niagara River" by L. Rabcewicz-Zubkowski (University of Montreal); "The Teach-

ing of the Russian Language in Eastern Canada" by V. N. Litwinowicz.

In the final public session three papers were read: "Mickiewicz and the Slavists" read in Polish by T. F. Domaradzki (University of Montreal); "The Future of Ukrainian Studies in Canada" by G. W. Simpson (University of Saskatchewan); "Pushkin and the Emperors Alexander I and Nicholas I" by L. I. Strakhovsky (University of Toronto).

The first national assembly of the members of the National Association for Armenian Studies and Research met on June 11, 12, 1955, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The objectives of the Association are to advance Armenian studies in America and to endow a Chair of Armenian Studies at Harvard University.

Harvard, situated in one of the oldest and largest Armenian communities in the United States, is said to have in its library the largest collection of Armenian books and manuscripts in North America. Sirarpie Der Nersessian heads the Dumbarton Oaks Library in Washington which also contains a fine collection of Armenian publications. At present ten members of the faculty of Harvard University are able to sponsor Ph.D. programs in several fields of Armenian studies.

Three Armenian scholars completed a panel discussion of which Richard N. Frye (Harvard University) was chairman: A. A. Bedikian,

Tiran Nersoyan, and H. H. Chakmakjian (professor-emeritus of Tufts College). Roman Jakobson and Firuz Kazemzadeh of Harvard University also contributed to the discussions at the assembly.

The executive committee of the board of directors included: Manoog S. Young, chairman; Arra S. Avakian, first vice-chairman; Jack Guveyan, second vice-chairman; Haig Der Manuelian, secretary; and J. Mark Kolligian, treasurer.

Further information on the Association may be obtained by writing to the Association at 404 Park Square Building, Boston 16, Massachusetts.

A number of lawmakers from the United States visited the Soviet Union in the summer and fall, 1955. The visiting Senators included Henry Dworshak (Idaho), Allen Ellender (Louisiana), J. Allen Frear (Delaware), Thomas Hennings, Jr. (Missouri), Estes Kefauver (Tennessee), George Malone (Nevada), William Purtell (Connecticut), Richard Russell (Georgia), John Sparkman (Alabama), and Milton Young (North Dakota). Among the visiting U.S. Representatives were Harold Cooley (North Carolina), Patrick Hillings (California), Joe Holt (California), and John Robison (Tennessee).

William O. Douglas, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Harold Berman, professor of law at Harvard University, were received by A. F. Tarasov, vice-president of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union, and Sergei A. Golounsky, a prosecutor general and member of the Academy of Sci-

ences in the Soviet Union. During the same visit in the summer, 1955, Professor Berman addressed the Institute of Law of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Homer Dodge, president emeritus of Norwich University, Norwich, Vermont, and his son Norton T. Dodge of Harvard University made an extended tour of the Soviet Union during the summer, 1955.

Paul W. Schafer, chief of the cardiovascular and thoracic surgery section at Walter Reed Hospital, made a three and one-half week tour of the Soviet hospitals at the invitation of the Soviet Health Ministry during the summer, 1955. Major Schafer reported widespread use of natural childbirth, a large number of women on Soviet hospital staffs, and an advanced technique of preserving whole blood.

A group of 36 Soviet workers started a visit of Sweden in September, 1955. This was the first large group of Soviet tourists in many years. The expenses for the trips were said to be borne by the trade unions of the individual workers.

Pavel Chuvikov, director of the Government Publishing House for Foreign Literature, announced in September, 1955, that foreign authors whose works were translated and published could claim royalties from the Soviet publisher from now on. The royalty payments would be the same paid to Soviet writers, 900 rubles per authors page or at the official exchange rate of four rubles to one dollar, \$225. (A Soviet authors page is equivalent

to 22 ordinary typed pages.) Mr. Chuvikov stated that it would be up to the author to make the application for the royalties.

25,000 Bibles were published and distributed in Moscow during 1955. The printing and distribution was under the auspices of the Russian Orthodox Church. This may have been the first legal reproduction of the Bible in the Soviet Union since the Revolution.

The American folk opera troupe for "Porgy and Bess" was invited to perform in Moscow in 1955 by the Soviet Ministry of Culture. No record exists of any similar appearance of an American theatrical group in Moscow since the Revolution.

The Congress for Cultural Freedom met in Milan, Italy, in September, 1955. In a session on comparative rates of growth in the Soviet and American economies papers were presented by Colin Clark, Peter Wiles, and George Kennan.

A United Nations Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy closed in Geneva, Switzerland, on August 27, 1955. The Russian delegation to the conference was headed by Professor Dmitri V. Skobeltsyn, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Isadore Rabi, professor of physics at Columbia University, headed the delegation from the United States.

Delegates from nineteen Latin American republics met in Rio de Janeiro on August 22, 1955, to discuss means of fighting Soviet penetration of this hemisphere.

Archbishop Mar Gregorius of Trivandrum in South India gave mass in Aramaic (the language Jesus spoke) at the Russian Center chapel, Fordham University, in the summer, 1955. The Archbishop is in the United States gathering funds from American Catholics to build churches in his diocese in India.

A course in modern Russian history has been resumed at DePauw University in 1955-56. Professor Coew G. Pierson will conduct the course.

Translations of the Russian-language *Journal of Theoretical and Experimental Physics* have been made possible by the American Institute of Physics, aided by a grant from the National Science Foundation. A new journal called *Soviet Physics*, containing these translations, started appearing every two months in October, 1955.

The Soviet Planning Project of the University of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science completed a study of the Soviet aircraft industry and initiated an analysis of the Soviet heavy machine-building industry. Dimitry Ivanoff, a member of the Soviet Planning Project's staff, plans to offer a course in Soviet Far Eastern Foreign Policy at the University of North Carolina in the spring, 1956.

John A. Parker is the project director and Daniel Gallik is the coordinator of research of the Soviet Planning Project.

An exhibition of Yugoslav art and culture was presented at the International Center in New York City from June 16 through June 23, 1955. This was one of the first dis-

plays of contemporary Yugoslav art to appear in the United States.

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

Samuel H. Baron is visiting assistant professor in history, with primary responsibilities in the Russian field, at the University of Nebraska in 1955-56.

Michael Boretsky has been added to the staff of the Soviet Planning Project at the University of North Carolina in 1955-56.

Honore Ewach was appointed research fellow in the Department of Slavic Studies, University of Manitoba, starting July, 1955.

Zbigniew Folejewski will be visiting assistant professor of Slavic languages at the University of California (Berkeley) in the spring, 1956.

Dimitry N. Ivanoff has been added to the staff of the Soviet Planning Project, University of North Carolina, in 1955-56.

Charles Jelavich, assistant professor of history at the University of California (Berkeley), will be on sabbatical leave for the year from July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956.

Alphonse Juilland was visiting special lecturer in the Department of Slavonic Studies, The University of British Columbia, in the summer session, 1955.

George V. Lantzeff was promoted to the rank of full professor in the Department of History, University of California (Berkeley) in 1955-56.

James Orton left the staff of the Soviet Planning Project, University

of North Carolina, for service with the armed forces in 1955-56.

Gleb Struve, professor of Slavic languages and literature at the University of California (Berkeley), will be on sabbatical leave from January to June, 1956.

Lawrence L. Thomas, instructor of Slavic languages at the University of California (Berkeley), taught at the University of Wisconsin during the summer, 1955.

John J. Vogel joined the staff of the Soviet Planning Project, University of North Carolina, in 1955-56.

Francis J. Whitfield, associate professor of Slavic languages and literature at the University of California (Berkeley), taught at the University of Michigan in the summer session, 1955, and will be on a sabbatical in residence from July, 1955, to June, 1956.

AWARDS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, established by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has been enabled by a grant from the Ford Foundation to offer assistance in 1956 and 1957 to scholars engaged in research in the social sciences or humanities in the field of Slavic and East European studies. This field embraces the area of the USSR, the Baltic states, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Yugoslavia.

Funds, administered by the Social Science Research Council, will

be available for providing three kinds of assistance to scholars possessing the Ph.D. or its equivalent:

1) Grants-in-aid will be offered to individuals for research expenses such as travel, typing, photostating, and microfilming, and also in a limited number of cases for maintenance for a few months. Particular emphasis will be placed on aid to scholars whose normal place of work is remote from centers for study of these areas. Applications for grants-in-aid should be prepared on forms supplied by the Social Science Research Council, and filed not later than January 9, 1956. Awards will be announced on or about April 2, 1956.

2) A small number of grants will be offered to assist the publication of research monographs and other manuscripts that represent the results of research. Grants will be made only on manuscripts that, although accepted by a publishing firm, require subsidy for publication. Applications from individuals for a subsidy must be accompanied by a letter from the publishing firm, setting forth the amount of the subsidy required. Where feasible, arrangements will be made for repayment for the subsidy through royalties.

3) Grants will be offered to facilitate the holding of conferences to advance research. Such grants may include funds for such expenses as travel and housing of conference participants, mimeographing and distribution of conference documents, and other administrative costs.

Applications for grants under the program will be reviewed and

awards made by a Subcommittee on Grants-in-Aid, of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies. The members of the subcommittee are: Abram Bergson, Columbia University (chairman); William Ballis, University of Washington; Edward J. Brown, Brown University; Oscar Halecki, Fordham University; and Chauncy D. Harris, University of Chicago. Further information concerning these three types of grants may be obtained from the Social Science Research Council, 726 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

A short-term *Research Program in the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union* has been inaugurated by an inter-university committee of scholars, consisting of Merle Fainsod (Harvard University), Harold H. Fisher (The Hoover Institute and Library), Philip E. Mosely (New York City) and Geroid T. Robinson (Columbia University), with the financial support of the Ford Foundation.

In order to promote the systematic and expeditious completion of studies relevant to the history of the CPSU, the Committee is now able to offer modest grants-in-aid of research, along the following lines:

1) A limited number of full-time fellowships, pre-doctoral and post-doctoral, on a one-year basis, particularly to facilitate the completion of pertinent research projects which are already well under way. (As a rule, the Program will not be able to support research projects in their beginning stage.)

2) Grants for a semester, relieving recipients completely of their academic duties for that period and

enabling them to devote the period to the completion of research work that was previously well advanced.

3) Assistance in securing access to otherwise inaccessible research materials.

4) A limited number of summer grants, for subsistence and travel, to facilitate access to sources and completion of manuscripts already in an advanced stage.

Applications will be considered from academically trained persons and from other persons who, by their previous research, have demonstrated a high level of competence in this field of investigation. Each applicant should submit a detailed statement on (a) the purpose, scope and original contributions of his study, together with (b) a realistic estimate of the amount of work and support needed to complete it, and also (c) the names of persons best qualified to comment on his competence and on his project.

Requests for application forms and any other correspondence should be addressed to: Alfred G. Meyer, Director, Research Program on the History of the CPSU, 401 West 118th Street, New York 27, New York.

James M. Ealum was awarded a Ford Fellowship to study in the Russian area program at Harvard University in 1955-56.

✓ Curt Gorder is continuing his work for the doctorate in international relations at Columbia University on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

Ivo Lederer is continuing his study of the formation of the Yugoslav state during World War I at Prince-

ton University on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

Robert Livingston is continuing his study of the Croat peasant movement from 1918 to 1929 at Harvard University on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

Marian Low is studying the Soviet and East European area and the Russian Language at Columbia University on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

Donald Lowe is continuing his research on the Stalin-Trotsky controversy over the Chinese revolution at the University of California (Berkeley) in 1955-56 on a Ford Fellowship.

Michael Luther has resumed his analysis of the nationality problems in the Soviet Union, especially the conflict between the Russians and Ukrainians, at Columbia University on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

David Mackensie was awarded a Ford Fellowship for 1955-56. Mr. Mackensie is carrying out his study of the diplomatic relations between Russia and Serbia during the Balkan crisis of 1875-78 for the doctorate at Columbia University in England, France, Austria, and Yugoslavia.

John Mersereau, Jr., is working toward his doctorate at the University of California (Berkeley) on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56. Mr. Mersereau is spending most of the year in the United Kingdom and France studying the Polish and Bulgarian areas.

John Montias is continuing a study of the price and wage system in Po-

land for the Ph.D. degree at Columbia University on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

Richard Myer of the University of Maine has been awarded a Ford Fellowship for study in the Russian area in 1955-56.

Egon Neuberger is spending a second year at Harvard University carrying out a program of study in the economics of Eastern Europe, with special attention to Yugoslavia, on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

Ani Nicolayevitch was awarded a Ford Fellowship for one year of Russian area studies at Columbia University.

George Perry has a Ford Fellowship for an additional year of study at Columbia University. Mr. Perry has been directing his interest to the Soviet-Balkan relations during and after World War II.

Boris Pesek of the University of Chicago has an additional year for the study of the monetary policy of Czechoslovakia on a Ford Fellowship for 1955-56.

Walter Pintner is studying Russian economic history at Harvard University on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

Ivan Pluhar has a Ford Fellowship to carry out a program of history and Russian area studies at Harvard University in 1955-56.

Richard Plunkett, Jr., is continuing his study of Soviet foreign relations, with an emphasis on Soviet relations with underdeveloped countries, on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

George Putnam has been awarded an additional year on a Ford Fellowship to continue studies concerning Russia and its intellectual history in 1955-56.

Francis Randall has a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56 to assist him in his study of the Russian Socialist-Revolutionary Party of the late nineteenth century at Columbia University.

Franklin Reeve of Columbia University is doing research on the French influence on Russian symbolist literature at the University of Paris on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

Alfred Rieber has been awarded a Ford Fellowship to assist him in a study of the interrelations between Soviet foreign policy and the tactics of the French Communist Party from 1944 to 1947. Mr. Rieber, a graduate student at Columbia University, is carrying out his program of study for 1955-56 in France.

Spencer Roberts is continuing his work on the distortions of Russian history in Soviet drama for the doctorate at Columbia University on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

Burton Rubin was awarded a Ford Fellowship for an additional year of study of the Slavic languages and Russian area studies at Columbia University in 1955-56.

J. B. Rudnyckyj received a grant-in-aid from the Humanities Research Council of Canada for travel to the major Slavic study centers in Western Europe in 1955-56. Professor Rudnyckyj, chairman of the Department of Slavic Studies at the

University of Manitoba, is also gathering material for his "Etymological Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language" on this trip.

Philip Rudolph was awarded a Ford Fellowship for study in the Russian area at Columbia University in 1955-56.

Helen Schmidinger is continuing her study of Turgenev's prose at Columbia University on a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56.

Margaret Sahlin was awarded a Ford Fellowship for study at the Russian Institute (Columbia) in 1955-56.

Alfred Senn has a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56 to assist him in carrying out his study of East European history, with special attention to Lithuanian foreign policy, at Columbia University.

George Sherman is continuing his study of Soviet relations with East Germany on a Ford Fellowship at Columbia University in 1955-56.

Frank R. Silbajoris is spending an additional year at Columbia University for further study of Slavic languages and for research on social aspects of Soviet literature in 1955-56 on a Ford Fellowship.

Donald Stewart is studying East Central European affairs at Columbia University in 1955-56 on a Ford Fellowship.

Walter Vickery was awarded a Ford Fellowship in 1955-56 to study Soviet ideological changes as reflected in Soviet literature at Columbia University.

Paul Yuzyk received a grant from the Ewart Memorial Fund for research in the spring, 1955. Professor Yuzyk of the University of Manitoba spent this research time at the Archives and National Library in Ottawa doing research on Slavic history.

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