
NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

CONFERENCES

- December 2-4, 1971:* Conference on Literature and Politics in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, sponsored by the Center for Russian and East European Studies, Stanford University, in Stanford, California. Contact: Edward J. Brown, Center for Russian and East European Studies, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305.
- December 27-29, 1971:* American Economic Association Annual Meeting, in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the Jung Hotel.
- December 27-30, 1971:* Modern Language Association Annual Meeting, in Chicago, Illinois, at the Palmer House (English sessions) and the Conrad Hilton Hotel (foreign-language sessions). Program: Slavic I (literature), Richard F. Gustafson, Department of Russian, Barnard College, New York, N.Y. 10027. Slavic II (linguistics), Maria Z. Brooks, Slavic Department, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.
- December 28-30, 1971:* American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (AATSEEL) Meeting, in Chicago, Illinois. Contact: Joe Malik, Jr., Department of Russian, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721.
- December 28-30, 1971:* American Historical Association Annual Meeting, in New York City, at the New York Hilton Hotel. Program: Vartian Gregorian, Department of History, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712.
- December 28-30, 1971:* Linguistic Society of America Meeting, in St. Louis, Missouri, at the Chase Plaza Hotel. Contact: Thomas A. Sebeok, Linguistic Society of America, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- January 1972:* Conference on "Problems of Russian History Between the Revolutions of 1905 and 1917," sponsored by Columbia University and the American Council of Learned Societies, in Harri-man, New York, at the Arden House.
- March 16-18, 1972:* American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies Meeting, jointly with the Southwestern Association for Slavic Studies, in Dallas, Texas, at the Dallas Hilton Hotel. Program: George Hoffman, Department of Geography, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712. Contact: Edward Richards, Department of Government, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas 76010.
- April 27-29, 1972:* Northeastern Slavic Conference of AAASS Annual Meeting, at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. Program: Stanislaw Staron, Department of Political Science, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05401.
- May 4-6, 1972:* Western Slavic Association Annual Meeting, in Portland, Oregon, at the Portland Hilton Hotel. Program: Thomas Poulsen, Department of Geography, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon 97207. Contact: Basil Dmytryshyn, Department of History, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon 97207.
- May 11-14, 1972:* Third Conference on Baltic Studies, cosponsored by the University of Toronto and the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies, in Toronto, Canada. Contact: William L. Winter, Department of History, Central Connecticut State College, 1615 Stanley Street, New Britain, Connecticut 06050.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

With support from the Alfred Jurzykowski Foundation of New York City, Harvard University has established a professorship of Polish language and literature. The chair in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures will bear the name of the late Mr. Jurzykowski, a Polish business leader who helped develop the automotive industry in Brazil.

Harvard has offered instruction in Polish since the late nineteenth century, and was the first major university in the United States to do so at the undergraduate level.

For more than a century the university library has been collecting materials in Polish, and today it holds one of the most important collections outside Poland.

The University of Virginia, which formerly had a department that encompassed both Germanic and Slavic languages, recently created a separate Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures. In 1970 this institution was already offering a master's degree in a Russian program, and for several years has had an active Center for Russian and Communist Studies.

The Research Project on Communism, Revisionism, and Revolution of the Center of International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is establishing a documentation center on all Soviet *samizdat* material. The center will include the complete *samizdat* files of Radio Liberation in Munich, as well as translations by Amnesty International and all other available materials. The documentary material will be available for use by all scholars. Xerox copies may be obtained at cost. For further information contact William E. Griffith, Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 30 Wadsworth Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

Five New England institutions have created a close working relationship in the field of Slavic studies under which students at any of the five may register for Slavic area courses at an associated sister institution. Amherst, Mount Holyoke, Smith, and Hampshire Colleges and the University of Massachusetts find that this arrangement makes available a greater variety of offerings to their students and at the same time promotes wider cooperation and intellectual interchange among their Slavic faculty specialists.

An Institute of Asian and Slavonic Research was established at the University of British Columbia in 1969 and began operation in September 1970. The basic purpose of the institute is to promote research, with an emphasis on the social sciences, in the fields of East Asia, South and Southeast Asia, the Soviet Union, and East European Slavic countries. It will be mainly concerned with aiding and coordinating the research work carried on in these fields by UBC faculty members from various departments, but will also facilitate and assist research by visiting scholars, and will organize occasional special research confer-

ences or seminars involving the participation of outside scholars. Though the institute does not have teaching responsibilities, selected graduate students will be invited to participate in special seminars, and thus will benefit from the presence of visiting scholars.

At present about twenty-three faculty members have research interests in the Slavic field. The majority are in the social sciences, especially history, but a number are in the humanities, especially literature and linguistics.

The National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506, has announced the creation of the Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities, a distinguished lecture series designed to help bridge the gap between scholarship and public affairs. The annual lecture will enable thinkers of international reputation to bring their learning and experience to bear on contemporary concerns. The first lecture will take place in Washington, D.C., in April 1972 before an invited audience of scholarly, cultural, and public leaders. Additional lectures may follow in other cities and will be published for further dissemination.

Each year's lecturer will receive a stipend of \$10,000 to support his preparation for the lectures. The selection of a lecturer will generally be made eighteen months in advance from persons nominated by learned, educational, and professional organizations and other appropriate groups. Although the lecturer need not be a professional in one of the humanities, he will focus upon those aspects of contemporary culture and national life to which he can provide humanistic insights.

The endowed lecture was named for Thomas Jefferson, because he so well exemplified the application of thought and learning to public life.

The Russian Research Center, Harvard University, has announced that a limited number of postdoctoral research fellowships will be available for the academic year 1972-73 for scholars engaged in research on any aspect of Russian or East European life, particularly economics, government, history, literature, and sociology. To qualify for a fellowship, a candidate should have published at least one scholarly monograph.

Scholars who already have financial support from another source may apply for the status of associate, which carries no stipend but provides access to the research facilities

of the center and of the university. Deadline: January 15, 1972. Address inquiries to Russian Research Center, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

University of Alberta: R. L. Busch and B. Medwidsky appointed assistant professors and S. D. Cioran appointed visiting assistant professor in the Department of Slavic Languages.

City University of New York, Herbert H. Lehman College: Robert Whittaker appointed to the Department of Slavic Languages.

Columbia University: Stavro Skendi promoted to professor of Balkan languages and culture in the Department of Slavic Languages.

Edinboro State College: Julius M. Blum appointed professor of Russian and head of the Department of Foreign Languages.

Glassboro State College: Richard J. Johnson of Montana State University appointed associate professor of political science.

Harvard University: Andrij Hornjatkevyc of the University of California at Berkeley appointed instructor in Ukrainian language in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literature.

Lakehead University, Ontario: Leo Zawadowski of the University of Wrocław appointed professor and chairman of the Department of Languages.

Pembroke State University: John Rimberg of East Carolina University appointed professor and head of the Department of Sociology and Geography.

Stanford University: Alexander Dallin of Columbia University appointed professor of history and political science, and senior research fellow in the Hoover Institution.

Union College: Robert Sharlet promoted to associate professor of political science and appointed director of the Program in Comparative Communist Studies.

University of Virginia: John G. Garrard of Dartmouth College appointed professor and chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

Yale University: Edward Stankiewicz of the University of Chicago appointed professor of Slavic linguistics.

NEW FROM YALE

Memoirs of a Russian Diplomat Outposts of the Empire, 1893-1917 by Andrew D. Kalmykow

The eve of the Russian Revolution is one of the most intriguing and significant phases of Russian history, yet it is imperfectly understood, largely because of the biases so noticeable in sources relating to this period. These memoirs, covering some three decades preceding the Russian Revolution, have the rare merit of scholarly objectivity. A man of many achievements—including knowledge of fourteen languages—Andrew D. Kalmykow was a learned student of the past as well as a keen observer of current events. In a captivating style he relates his life in Russia and his diplomatic service in the Far, Middle, and Near East and the Balkans. \$12.50

Plan and Market in Yugoslav Economic Thought by Deborah D. Milenkovitch

Can a socialist state decentralize and still remain socialist? This is a real question in Yugoslavia, which started to reform its centrally planned model fifteen years earlier than other East European countries and has gone further in expanding the scope of market relations than other socialist countries have even contemplated. Mrs. Milenkovitch analyzes the Yugoslav experience and raises the intriguing question whether the changes are specific to Yugoslavia or whether there are common forces which will compel other socialist countries to follow suit. \$10.00



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CHARLES E. BIDWELL (1923–1971)

Charles Everett Bidwell, professor of linguistics and Slavic linguistics at the University of Pittsburgh since 1964, died on June 8, 1971, after a lengthy illness. He received his education at Juniata College, Pennsylvania (B.A., 1947), and the University of Pennsylvania (M.A., 1952, and Ph.D., 1954). He served as document editor in the office of the U.S. Chief of Counsel in Nuremberg, 1945–46, and as foreign service officer in Belgrade and Zagreb, 1947–50. In 1952 he joined the staff of the Foreign Service Institute as instructor in linguistics. In 1958 he became a research associate at the University of Pittsburgh; he served as chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures from 1964 to 1967.

In 1955 he married Natascha Dragutinović, who was born and raised in Yugoslavia. She served as informant to Bidwell in writing numerous articles on the Serbo-Croatian language.

Bidwell was an erudite and prolific scholar whose articles and books range widely over linguistic problems, especially relating to the Slavic field. He was not afraid to break new ground; sometimes the result was to embroil him in controversy. He acknowledged his debt to Zellig Harris, Henry M. Hoenigswald, George Trager, and others. He considered himself a structuralist in the Bloomfieldian sense. A somewhat lonely figure in his field, he will be remembered with respect and admiration as one of America's outstanding native Slavists.

THOMAS F. MAGNER
Pennsylvania State University

THOMAS RIHA (1929–1969?)

Thomas Riha, associate professor of history at the University of Colorado, disappeared mysteriously on or about March 15, 1969, a month before his fortieth birthday. Messages purporting to come from him in the months immediately following proved spurious. A reward fund, assembled by friends and colleagues in the hope of eliciting information regarding his whereabouts, produced nothing. (The money will now be used to purchase Russian history books in Riha's name for the library of the University of California at Berkeley.) Investigators of the case consider it likely that he was murdered, though his body has not been found, and action is currently under way in the Colorado courts for a legal declaration of death. The time to attempt a memorial summing-up of our colleague's career thus seems to have come.

Born Tomáš Ondřej Karel Říha on April 17, 1929, in Prague, he belonged to the last generation that enjoyed a particular kind of privileged, cosmopolitan middle-European childhood, and his stories of that vanished world, seen from the seventeenth-century house on the Nové Zámecké Schody, were as inexhaustible as they were vivid. His father, Victor Říha, was a leading attorney, close to government circles under Presidents Masaryk and Beneš; his mother, Ruth Říha, née Kress, came from a prominent banking family and was herself the holder of a degree in law.

Before the war Riha attended a French school in Prague; the war years he spent in Zlín and Přímelkov; his secondary schooling was then resumed in Prague and completed in England. In 1947 he followed his mother and her family to

Berkeley, where he received a B.A. in political science in 1951 and an M.A. (punctuated by two years of army service, 1953–55) from Robert J. Kerner's Slavic Institute in 1957. He also studied at the Russian Institute of Columbia University in 1953. Riha transferred to Harvard University in 1957, and the following year was in the first group of American graduate exchange students at Moscow State University. He received his Ph.D. in Russian history from Harvard in 1962. From 1960 to 1967 he taught at the University of Chicago, where he initiated an extremely popular course in Russian civilization. His three-volume compendium of materials for that course, a number of them translated for the first time, enabled undergraduate students to confront directly some of the basic sources in Russian history; in their published form, these *Readings in Russian Civilization* have found wide acceptance at other institutions as well. During this same period Riha served as visiting professor at the University of Marburg in Germany, and at the University of Hawaii. He moved to Boulder in September 1967 and taught there until his disappearance.

In one of the last things he wrote Riha described himself as specializing in "the political and institutional history of modern Russia." His deepest interest lay in cultural history and the ways in which humane values survive in and through individual lives; this seldom found direct expression in his writing, but it consistently guided his choice of subject. His unpublished master's thesis was entitled "Russian Émigrés in Czechoslovakia Between the Wars," and dealt with the institutional arrangements by which the young Czech government helped displaced Russian scholars (several dozen are discussed) pursue their work. (A very brief summary of this substantial piece of research appeared in the *Slavic and East European Journal*, no. 1, 1958, entitled "Russian Émigré Scholars in Prague After World War I.") His postdoctoral writings, with the exception of *Readings in Russian Civilization*, concentrated on the Duma period of Russian history. Notable among them are "Riech': A Portrait of a Russian Newspaper," *Slavic Review*, vol. 22, no. 4 (1963); "Constitutional Developments in Russia," in Theofanis G. Stavrou, ed., *Russia Under the Last Tsar* (Minneapolis, 1969); and his book, *A Russian European: Paul Miliukov in Russian Politics* (Notre Dame and London, 1969), welcomed in this journal as a "carefully researched, objective, and well-written account," "a valuable . . . addition to the sparse literature on Russian liberalism." Among his several unfinished projects were two anthologies, devoted respectively to the revolutionary movement in Russia before 1917, and to the major cultural trends in Russia from Peter the Great to 1900.

As an epigraph to his last book he chose Miliukov's declaration: "I am, to be sure, a European among Russians; but I wish to remain a Russian—and to be considered as such—among Europeans." With nominal substitutions, Thomas Riha might have said the same of himself. Proud of his American citizenship, he continued to give his friends Czech nicknames; the master of a graceful, colloquial, and fluent English, he spoke it always with a light accent that seemed an almost deliberately preserved badge. At home wherever he went, he brought to every place and situation the outsider's alertness and eye for telling detail. He liked and rewarded audiences; he was a cheerful, conscientious, and interested teacher. Many will miss him.

DONALD FANGER
Harvard University