
NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

THE ASSOCIATION

The Board of Directors of AAASS held its semiannual meeting on October 18, 1969, in Denver, Colorado. Major highlights of the meeting are listed briefly below.

The AAASS and the Far West Slavic Conference will hold a joint national meeting in Denver, Colorado, April 22-24, 1971, at the Hilton Hotel.

The Association's *Newsletter* will henceforth be issued four times a year instead of biannually as formerly, and a Professional Placement Register will be included in its pages.

Six new standing committees are to be created within the Association to deal with finance, bibliography and documentation, education, research and development, publications, and honors and awards.

Representatives from regional affiliates of AAASS will meet in the near future to explore methods for increasing communication between the various groups and to improve the affiliates' representation in the Association's affairs.

Because of rising costs, the board voted to increase rates for memberships and subscriptions. Beginning January 1, 1970, dues for regular members and associates will be \$15.00, for subscribers to the *Slavic Review* \$15.00, student and *emeritus* members \$7.50. Rates for sustaining members will remain at \$25.00.

The next national meeting of the Association will take place March 26-28, 1970, in Columbus, Ohio.

NATIONAL CONFERENCES 1970

March 26-28: American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies Annual Meeting in Columbus, Ohio. Contact: Leon Twarog, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

March 26-28: Southwestern Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies Annual Meeting, in conjunction with the Southwestern Social Studies Association in Dallas, Texas.

June 28-July 3: American Library Association Annual Meeting in Detroit, Michigan.

August 31-September 3: American Sociological Association Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES 1970

August 10-14: Fifth International Economic History Conference, in Leningrad, USSR. Contact: J. F. Bergier, Faculté des Sciences Économiques et Sociales, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.

August 16-23: Thirteenth International Congress of Historical Sciences, in Moscow, USSR. For program contact: American Historical Association, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

September 6-13: Eighth International Congress of Comparative Law, in Pescara, Italy. By invitation only. Contact: John N. Hazard, Columbia University Law School, New York, New York 10027.

September 15-17: Annual Meeting of the International Committee of Comparative Law, in Moscow, USSR. Contact: Secretary-General Dr. V. O. Reinikainen, Pfizer GMBH Karlsruhe, 75 Karlsruhe 1, Postfach 4949, Germany.

September 21-26: Eighth World Conference of the International Political Science Association, in Munich, Germany. Contact: Secretary-General André Philippart, 43, rue des Champs Élysées, Brussels 5, Belgium.

The following international meetings are also scheduled to take place in 1970, but no specific dates are presently available.

Second International Congress on Slavic Archeology, in Berlin, Germany. Contact: Instytut Historii Kultury Materialnej PAN, Ul. Nowy Swiat 72, Warsaw, Poland.

Third International Finno-Ugrian Congress, to be held in the USSR. Contact: Toivo Vuorela, Hallituskatu 1, Helsinki, Finland.

1971

Thirteenth Congress of the International Association for Byzantine Studies, in Jassy, Rumania. Contact: D. A. Zakythinis, University, Massalias 4, Athens, Greece.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

A language-training exchange program has recently been established between the University of Kansas and Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznań, Poland. Under the auspices of the Language and Area Center for Slavic and East European Studies of the former institution, American students will spend seven and a half months in Poznań, perfecting their competence in the Polish language. In return, graduate students from Poznań and other Polish universities will study English at Kansas.

Captain Józef Teodor Konrad Nalecz Korzeniowski, master mariner turned master novelist under the name Joseph Conrad, is the subject of a newly established journal published at McMurry College, Abilene, Texas. Entitled *Conradiana*, this specialized journal will be devoted to the study of all aspects of the life and works of the Polish-born writer. Edmund A. Bojarski of McMurry College serves as general editor. Subscription price is \$4.00 a year for three issues.

The Program in Soviet and East Central European Studies, State University College at Buffalo, New York, has announced a \$1,000 award for the best scholarly essay on the life and activity of Dr. Francis E. Franczak, a prominent Buffalonian of Polish origin, with special emphasis on his activity connected with the creation of the Polish Army in the United States and France, participation in the activity of the Polish National Committee in Paris, and relief activity in Poland. The work must be an M.A. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation accepted for a degree by any accredited institution of higher learning in the United States or Canada. The committee of judges reserves the right to publish the winning essay. Closing date for the competition is December 31, 1970.

Interested applicants should write for full details to Walter M. Drzewieniecki, Chairman, Program in Soviet and East Central European Studies, State University College, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14222.

The recently created Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center of the Association of Research Libraries is preparing to embark upon its first major project, the serial publication of a guide to new Slavic publications. The project is intended to help colleges and universities in the selection and acquisition of current publications in all Slavic languages. Scholars in the various

Introduction to Polish Versification

By Mieczysław Giergielewicz

This, the first book in a Western European language devoted to Polish versification, is an excellent guide for students of Polish literature and for general readers interested in Slavic verse. Based on comprehensive research in Poland as well as on the author's own extensive studies, it examines verse systems in medieval poetry through to the present, including the contemporary émigré poets often ignored in Poland today. English-Polish vocabulary. Bibliography.

February 1970 \$10.00

Also remember . . .

The Russian Image of Goethe

By Andre Von Gronicka

"As a source book, this study is invaluable."—*Choice* \$9.00



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fields and languages will serve as consultants, recommending appropriate titles listed in pre-publication announcements such as *Novye knigi*. The first issue of *New Slavic Publications* is expected to appear in the spring of 1970.

Other projects will include the bibliographical control of fugitive materials, a union list of nineteenth-century Russian newspapers, and indexes to Russian "thick" journals. The center also plans to issue a newsletter at some future date.

Interested scholars and librarians may request additional information by writing to Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Foreign Affairs Research Documentation Center within the Department of State serves as a repository for academic research papers on foreign areas and foreign relations. The center has just issued an accessions list entitled *USSR and Eastern Europe: Special Papers Available* that cites all of the social science research papers in the Slavic area received at the center during the past four years. Worthy of particular attention are the opening pages which contain a summary of "research needs," prepared by the FAR Subcommittee on the USSR and Eastern Europe.

This guide to current foreign area research, together with directions for procuring individual studies, may be obtained from FAR Documentation Center, Office of External Research, Room 8642, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

Alliance College: Jerzy J. Maciuszko appointed chairman of the Slavic department. *Florissant Valley Junior College*: F. Henri Jasper of St. Louis University appointed associate professor of modern languages. *Fordham University*: Paul I. Trensky appointed chairman and director of the Institute of Russian and East European Studies.

Marshall University: Dan C. Heldman appointed instructor in political science. *University of Michigan*: Paul G. Demeny promoted to professor of economics; William Zimmerman IV promoted to associate professor of political science; David J. Welsh promoted to professor of Slavic languages and literatures; Karl Kramer, Benjamin Stolz, and Irwin Titunik promoted to associate professor of Slavic languages and literatures.

New York State University College at Buffalo: Walter M. Drzewieniecki appointed chairman of the department of history. *North Carolina State University*: John Shelton Curtiss (emeritus) of Duke University appointed visiting professor of history. *University of Notre Dame*: Stephen D. Kertesz appointed director of the new Institute for International Studies; George Brinkley appointed director of the Soviet program and chairman of the department of government and international studies.

Ohio State University: Michael W. Curran promoted to associate professor of history; Kenneth Naylor promoted to associate professor of Slavic languages and literatures; Louis Nemzer promoted to professor of political science; Philip Stewart promoted to associate professor of political science; Douglas P. Card promoted to assistant professor of sociology; David F. Robinson promoted to associate professor of Slavic languages and literatures; Leo Gruliov, editor of the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, appointed adjunct professor of Slavic languages and literatures; Robert Ehlers, assistant editor of the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, appointed adjunct associate professor of Slavic languages and literatures; John B. Quigley, Jr., of Harvard University appointed assistant professor of Slavic languages and literatures and adjunct assistant professor of law and of political science; Joseph C. Brada appointed assistant professor of economics; Victoria Babenko appointed assistant professor of Slavic languages and literatures.

Rutgers University: William W. Derbyshire appointed associate professor in the department of Russian; Karl von Loewe of Washburn University appointed lecturer in history. *Texas A & I University*: Paul Eric Soifer appointed instructor in Russian history. *Texas Technological University*: Idris R. Traylor, Jr. promoted to associate professor of history.

State University of New York at Albany: Michael Cherniavsky of the University of Rochester appointed professor of history; David Djaparidze of Princeton University appointed visiting professor of Slavic languages and literatures; John Nicolopoulos, formerly cultural attaché of the Greek Embassy, appointed lecturer in East European studies; Peter Wiles of the London School of Economics appointed adjunct professor of economics.

Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center, Association of Research Libraries:

E. Alex Baer of UCLA appointed director; Murray L. Howder of the Library of Congress appointed bibliographer. *Southern Colorado State College*: Betty M. Spehar, associate professor of English at Western State College, appointed consultant for the Slovenian Heritage Collection. *University of Winnipeg*: Daniel Z. Stone appointed lecturer in East European and Russian history. *University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee*: Barbara Zakrzewska promoted to professor of geography.

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 nonvoting *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 19th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Contributions both to this section and to the *Newsletter* are welcome at any time. Send all items to George J. Demko 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 institutions wishing to use this service should write to George J. Demko, Executive Secretary, AAASS.

ROMAN SMAL-STOCKI, 1893–1969

Professor Smal-Stocki was born on January 9, 1893, in Chernivtsi (Czernowitz), Bukovina, then an Austrian province. He came from a prominent Ukrainian family, on which the nobility title of von Rawicz had been bestowed in 1685. His father, Dr. Stepan Smal-Stocki, a professor at the University of Chernivtsi, was an outstanding philologist, a member of the Provincial Diet of Bukovina, and a leader of the Ukrainian national movement. He also was the author of numerous works on Ukrainian language and literature. His mother, Emilia, née Zarevych, was born into a Ukrainian priestly family.

Upon his graduation from a gymnasium in his native city, Roman Smal-Stocki studied at the Universities of Vienna, Leipzig, and Munich, where he specialized in Slavic studies under such scholars as W. Wondrak, E. Bernecker, and A. Laskin, and in comparative Indo-European philology and philosophy under A. Kulpe and W. Wundt. In 1914 he received his Ph.D. degree *summa cum laude* at the University of Munich. World War I and events related to the Ukrainian cause engaged the young graduate's interest in political issues—an interest he retained all his life. In 1915 he joined the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine while working on its behalf among Ukrainian prisoners of war of the Russian army in several camps.

The formation of two Ukrainian divisions which were dispatched to the Ukraine in 1917 reflects his organizational ability.

In 1918 he was appointed diplomatic representative of the Western Ukrainian National Republic in Berlin. Following the merger of two newly created Ukrainian states (WUNR and UNR) on January 22, 1919, Smal-Stocki became counselor of the Ukrainian Legation and, after the resignation of Nicholas Porsh, served as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the UNR in Berlin in 1921–23. In 1924–25 he was representative of the Ukrainian government-in-exile in England. He served this democratic body in various capacities, including membership on the delegation to the League of Nations, throughout the next two decades.

Smal-Stocki began his academic career in 1917, when he became a lecturer at the "Orientalische Akademie" (German Foreign Service School) in Berlin. From 1921 to 1923 he was associate professor at the Ukrainian University in Prague, and in 1924–25 was a visiting professor at King's College of London University, the School of Economics, and Pembroke College of Cambridge University. From 1925 to 1939 he was professor of Slavistics at the University of Warsaw. With the outbreak of World War II he was arrested by the Gestapo, and was detained as a civilian internee for the duration of the war. In 1947 he emigrated to the United States and joined the faculty of Marquette University, where he taught Slavic history until his retirement in 1965. He was also director of Marquette's Slavic Institute from 1949 to 1965. From 1965 until his death he was a visiting professor at the Catholic University of America and director of the Ukrainian Studies Center at the Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Washington, D.C.

Through his writing and editing (approximately 160 titles), Smal-Stocki contributed much to scholarship, especially to East European area studies. In his early years he published *New Educational Trends* (4 vols., 1917–19) with Professor W. Simovych, *Studies on Ukrainian Linguistics* with Professor I. Ohienko, and *Travaux de l'Institut Scientifique Ukrainien* (6 vols.). In 1929 Smal-Stocki became the secretary of a newly established Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw, where under his editorship ten volumes of *Ucrainica* were published. During his association with Marquette University, he edited six volumes in the Marquette University Studies series and eighteen volumes of Marquette University Slavic Institute Papers.

He also left a number of original works written in Ukrainian, English, and German. Among them are *Outline of Word-Building of Ukrainian Adjectives* (1921), *Significance of Ukrainian Adjectives* (1926), *Ukrainian Language in Soviet Ukraine* (1936), and *Shevchenko in Foreign Languages* (1936)—all in Ukrainian. He also wrote *Abriss der ukrainischen Substantivbildung* (1925), *Die germanisch-deutschen Kultureinflüsse im Spiegel der ukrainischen Sprache* (1942), *Slavs and Teutons: The Oldest Germanic Slavic Relations* (1950), *The Nationality Problem of the Soviet Union and Russian Communist Imperialism* (1952), *The Captive Nations* (1960), and *The History of Modern Bulgarian Literature* (1960) with Professor Clarence A. Manning.

As president of the American branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (since 1951) and president of the Supreme Council of the Shevchenko Scientific Societies, Professor Smal-Stocki contributed greatly toward the popularization of this respected institution in the West. One of his greatest achievements in the realm of political and cultural activities was the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington, D.C. Professor Smal-Stocki was chairman of the Shevchenko Me-

morial Committee of America. For his singular service in this project he was a recipient of the Shevchenko Freedom Award.

In addition to his association with Ukrainian academic societies, Smal-Stocki was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the American Historical Association, the American Catholic Historical Association, the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, Academie Internationale Libre des Sciences et des Lettres (Paris), Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences, and Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America.

Professor Roman Smal-Stocki died on April 27, 1969, at Georgetown University Hospital after a short illness and was buried at Our Lady of Sorrows Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery, Langhorne, Pennsylvania. He left behind a rich and colorful heritage by which he will be known and remembered. All his life his truly great talents and knowledge were offered in the service of the Ukrainian people.

STEPHAN M. HORAK
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RUDOLF BIČANIĆ, 1905–1968

The sudden and untimely death of Professor Rudolf Bičanić was felt as a great personal loss by many of his friends and former students. It seems inconceivable that this dynamic man is no longer among us.

Professor Bičanić was born in Bjelovar, Croatia, in 1905, and obtained his LL.D. from the University of Zagreb in 1931. A prolific writer and a democratic socialist by conviction, he could not stay away from the political struggle against national oppression and social injustice, and was soon sent to prison by the royal dictatorship. While in prison he met many future leaders of his country. Upon his release he wrote two important books, *Kako živi narod* (1936), in which he described the incredible misery of peasants in the Dalmatian hinterlands, and *Ekonomska podloga hrvatskog pitanja* (1938), in which he analyzed the economic basis of Croatian dissatisfaction in royal Yugoslavia. He also became an economic expert for the Croatian Peasant Party and a personal friend of its leader, Dr. Vlatko Maček. His activity of that time was tireless, and his political ascent meteoric. He was a vice-governor of the Yugoslav National Bank when he left the country after the German invasion of 1941.

In 1943, when it became clear that the Communists would win the civil war in Yugoslavia, Bičanić was faced with a terrible dilemma. If he joined the National Liberation Front, he would be working for a cause in which he did not fully believe. If he did not join, he would lose the right to return to his country and would be unable to participate in the great changes bound to occur in Yugoslavia. In 1944 he resigned his post with the royal government and became the representative of the Yugoslav National Liberation Committee in London. He was also elected a member of the Council of UNRRA and together with Professor Jozo Tomasevich fought for just and substantial aid to his war-devastated country.

In 1945 he returned to Yugoslavia and joined the government in Belgrade. Unfortunately he did not remain long in his new position. As the new cadres trained in Moscow returned, more and more nonparty members of the government

were put under pressure to resign. In 1947 he left Belgrade to become a professor of economics at the School of Law of the University of Zagreb. Subsequently, unable to affect events directly from a position of power, he acted indirectly by writing and lecturing to the younger generation. He wrote more than two hundred articles and several books, of which the most important were *Hrvatska ekonomika na prijelazu iz feudalizma u kapitalizam* (2 vols., 1951–52), *Ekonomska politika Jugoslavije* (1962), and *Problems of Planning, East and West* (1967). He also helped to formulate the “Adriatic concept” of economic development of Yugoslavia, and was one of the theoretical proponents of the current reform. Often he was invited to present papers abroad, and thus he lectured at various universities on all five continents.

It was in his capacity as a teacher, however, that he will be most fondly remembered by his former students. In the forties and fifties the law students, more than any other segment of the student body, were exposed to particularly strong doses of official propaganda, and, of course, charges and countercharges of Titoism, Stalinism, Trotskyism, fascism, nationalism, and the like. Whenever political discussion would start in his classes he would say: “My dear young friends, don’t listen to what they are saying; look at what they are doing. . . . Let us consider the facts. . . .” And invariably the students found out that the world was not as simple as various dogmatists wanted them to believe—and that many a struggle for liberation was actually not what it was supposed to be.

Today, perhaps, this does not sound like a great contribution, but at that time in Yugoslavia it took personal courage to teach that way. He frequently said that the best years of his life were spent at the University of Zagreb with his students and his research. It was symbolic that on the fateful morning of July 9, 1968, death found him at his desk at the university. Surely, he would not have had it any other way.

His successes were many, and his career was brilliant. His tragedy, which prevented him from accomplishing even more, was to be a non-Communist in a Communist country, and to belong to a nondominant nationality in a multinational state.

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