

# News of the Profession

## THE ASSOCIATION

By June 30, 1962, the membership of the AAASS had passed 1,300—an increase of about 400 over that of one year before. In July another university joined the eighteen that have been helping to support the Association with yearly gifts. The latest contributor has pledged \$600 annually, for five years beginning 1962-63, to the AAASS and its journal, the *Slavic Review*. Although it has not been customary to publish the list of contributing institutions, the list is available (through the Secretary) to representatives of other institutions who wish to consider making similar contributions.

A second edition of the *Directory* of members of the AAASS, revised and enlarged, is in preparation and is expected to be finished during this winter. Like the first edition, the second will list all members alphabetically, with data concerning their education, positions, and research interests, and will also contain supplementary listings by geographical area and by academic discipline.

AAASS mailing lists are available at the following rates: \$25.00 plus costs for printing the membership on envelopes or labels; \$25.00 plus costs for printing the subscription list on envelopes or labels. Costs are about one cent per name, currently about \$13.00 for the membership list and \$8.00 for the subscription list. Persons or institutions wishing to use this service should write to the Secretary's office in Champaign.

All members are requested to note that changes of address should be sent *not* to the *Review* in Seattle but to Mrs. Reed at the Association's office in Champaign, since the files and addressograph plates are in Champaign-Urbana.

## CONFERENCES

*Note:* Further details of the following conferences, which have already taken place, as well as announcements of future meetings, are given in the *Newsletter*, which is sent to all members of the AAASS.

## GENERAL

The Canadian Association of Slavists enjoyed a three-day session at McMaster Uni-

kiw of the University of Alberta, "Leninism and Religion." Guest speaker at the annual dinner was Pierre Demers, F.R.S.C., Professor of Physics at the University of Montreal, Member of the Provincial Arts Council, Quebec, and President of the Canadian-Russian Circle, University of Montreal. At the final day's session, Wiktor Litwinowicz of McGill University discussed "Some Aspects of Russian Outer Space Onomastics" and F.B. Lozinski of the University of Montreal spoke on "Historical Implications of the Name Kiev in Arabic Sources"; Milos Mladenovic of McGill University presided. The terminal session was chaired by L. J. Shein of McMaster University, and papers were presented by R. Neuhauser of the University of Toronto, "Philosophical System of P. Th. Chaadayev"; R. Morgan of St. Jean Royal Military College, "Joseph Conrad, The Polish Pilgrim"; and Ivo Moravcik of the University of Alberta, "The Origin of the Priority of Heavy Industry as an Objective of Soviet Economic Policy."

The next annual meeting will take place at Laval University in Quebec.

B. R. Bociurkiw of the University of Alberta is the new president. Vice-president is M. Mladenovic of McGill University, secretary-treasurer is V. O. Buyniak of the University of Saskatchewan, and J. St. Clair-University, Hamilton, Ontario, June 14-16, 1962. Chairmen of the first day's meetings were Louis Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski of the University of Montreal, who was president of the CAS for 1961-62, and Orest Starchuk of the University of Alberta. Papers were presented by Wladimir Grebenshikov of the University of Montreal, "Quelques observations statistiques comparatives de stylistique russe, française et anglaise"; Yar Slavutych of the University of Edmonton, "The Ukrainian Surnames in—ENKO"; and Milos Mladenovic of McGill University, "Turkic Linguistic Influence upon Balkan Slavs." G. W. Simpson of the University of Saskatchewan and Constantine Bida of the University of Ottawa were in charge of the second day's meetings, during which Joseph Kirschbaum of the University of Montreal spoke on "Bicentennial of Birth of A. Bernolak, First Codifier of Slovak Language"; Louis Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski of the University of Montreal, "Workers' Courts in the Polish People's Republic"; and Bohdan R. Bociur-

Sobell of the University of British Columbia is chairman of the editorial committee. The advisory board is composed of J. B. Rudnykyj of the University of Manitoba, O. Starchuk of the University of Alberta, and C. Bida of the University of Ottawa. Honorary presidents are W. J. Rose, University of British Columbia, G. W. Simpson, University of Saskatchewan, and Msgr. Irene Lussier, P.D., University of Montreal.

About 300 persons attended the third summer conference of the Institute for Soviet and East European Studies at John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio, on June 22-23, 1962. Dr. Michael S. Pap, Associate Professor of History and Political Science and Director of the Institute, organized the conference. The topic under discussion was "Colonialism—Soviet Russian Style." Program speakers were Dr. Hans Kohn, Professor Emeritus of History, City University of New York; Dr. Peter G. Stercho, Associate Professor of Economics and Political Science, St. Vincent College; Dr. Jan Karski, Associate in Government, Georgetown University; Dr. Alfred Skerpan, Professor of History, Kent State University; and Dr. Pap. The proceedings of the symposium will be published as a special volume by the Institute.

#### LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Two sections were devoted to the Slavic languages when the Fifteenth Annual Foreign Language Conference was held at the University of Kentucky, April 26-28, 1962. Robert P. Moore was section organizer and Abraham Kreisler, Professor of Russian Studies at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, presided at the first meeting. Professor Kreisler read a paper, as did Jack Weiner of Indiana University, John P. Pauls of the University of Cincinnati, Peter Ourousoff of Lake Forest Academy, Sister Marie-Margarita, S.N.D., of Emmanuel College, Irwin Weil of Brandeis University, Ihor A. Levitsky of the University of Georgia, and Michael C. Astour of Brandeis University. During the second session, chaired by William R. Schmalstieg of Lafayette College, papers were contributed by Robert Vlach, University of Oklahoma; Matthew H. Volm, University of Virginia; Bohdan Plaskacz, Louisiana State University; Kurt Klein, University of Illinois; Michael Klimentko, University of Kansas; R. E. Stussy, University of Oregon; Rebecca Domar; and Sister Maria Thekla, S.C., Sacred Heart High School of Pittsburgh.

The Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Central States Modern Language Teachers Association was held in Detroit, Mich., on May 4-5, 1962. That portion of the conference devoted to the Slavic languages was chaired by Harold L. Klagstad, Jr., of Indiana University, with Albert Kaspin of the University of Wisconsin as secretary. The speakers were Howard I. Aronson of the University of Wisconsin, Ladislav Matejka of the University of Michigan, and Walter N. Vickery of Indiana University.

A Conference on the Teaching of Russian in Pennsylvania was held on the University Park campus of the Pennsylvania State University, May 18-19, 1962, with almost one hundred persons attending. William B. Edgerton of Indiana University gave the principal address, entitled "The Teaching of Russian in America: A Modest Proposal." Papers on all phases of the teaching of Russian were read, and each paper was followed by a lively discussion. Thomas F. Magner, Head of the Department of Slavic Languages of the Pennsylvania State University, was conference chairman. Among those present were Arthur P. Coleman of Alliance College, Alfred Senn of the University of Pennsylvania, Charles Bidwell of the University of Pittsburgh, Frances de Graaff of Bryn Mawr College, and representatives from many other institutions.

#### INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The staff of the Slavonic Division of the Department of Modern Languages, *University of Alberta*, now comprises O. Starchuk, Associate Professor and Head of the Division; Y. Slavutych, Assistant Professor; G. Melnikov, Lecturer in Russian; J. L. Laychuk, Lecturer in Russian; W. Carey, Lecturer in Russian, and J. Gregory, part-time Instructor in Russian. During 1961-62 the student registration in the Department totaled 220. Professor Starchuk reports that during 1961-62 the Slavonic Division offered three special sections of beginners' Russian for art students and three special sections of beginners' Russian for science students. Staff members were assisted by John Gregory of the Alberta Research Council, who taught one section of scientific Russian. In addition, a senior course in scientific Russian, designed for graduate students, was offered by Mr. Melnikov. A special honors program of Slavonic and Soviet studies, supervised by an interdepartmental committee (Slavonic Division, Political Economy, and History Departments), proved successful. A

beginners' Polish course and three Ukrainian courses (beginners', intermediate, and senior) were offered, with Professor Slavutych conducting the courses in intermediate and senior Ukrainian. The Department of Modern Languages has been authorized to offer Ph.D. degrees in the field of Russian and Slavonic languages and literatures. Further information may be obtained from the Department.

A new source of information in English on current Soviet research on the archaeology, ethnography, and physical anthropology of Siberia and northern European Russia is provided by the serial publication, *Arctic Anthropology*, the first issue of which appeared in July, 1962. Papers by Soviet scholars (in translation) as well as studies and analyses of recent Soviet work and bibliographical materials on the area will be regular features of this series, which will appear at irregular intervals. Subscriptions, \$4.00 per volume (two numbers), should be sent to the editor, Chester S. Chard, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

The Russian Studies Program of *Colgate University*, Hamilton, N.Y., directed by Albert Parry, has just completed the use of the four-year (1958-62) \$20,000 grant received from the Allis-Chalmers Foundation of Milwaukee, Wis. The grant was used for scholarships for Colgate University students majoring in Russian studies, achievement prizes for students of Russian, instructional expenses, visiting lecturers, audio-visual aids, purchase of Russian books and subscriptions to Russian periodicals, and research by staff members. A \$4,000 grant from Humanities Fund, Inc., of New York is being used currently to provide a scholarship for a freshman at Colgate who has previously studied Russian. By the donors' wish, this scholarship was named in honor of the late Professor Michael M. Karpovich of Harvard University, the Fund's former president. The Russian Studies Program at Colgate, established by Professor Parry in 1947, includes courses in language, literature, civilization, history, geography, economics, socio-political institutions, and foreign policy.

In cooperation with Colgate's Department of Education, the Russian Studies Program has for the past several years arranged instruction in Russian for gifted high-school juniors and seniors from a score of towns in central New York. Colgate's Russian Studies

Program also organizes and directs for the State of New York the summer Institute on the Soviet Union for social studies teachers of elementary and secondary schools of the state (six weeks each, in the summers of 1961 and 1962).

*Cornell University* is allocating a portion of its international studies grant from the Ford Foundation (see below) to the university's Committee on Soviet Studies, established in 1961. These funds are to be used in the main for faculty research on the general patterns of Russia's social, economic, and political development in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

This is the fifth year of the program sponsored by the *Council on Student Travel* under the U.S.-USSR Cultural Exchange Agreement. Thirty-six American students took part in the forty-day program of study in the Soviet Union. Jerry F. Hough, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Illinois, directed the special orientation sessions aboard the ocean liner "Aurelia" on the first leg of the journey, beginning in June, 1962. Cooperating with the Council this summer were the Lisle Fellowship and the National Student Councils of the YMCA and YWCA.

With recent allocations of \$3,250,000 to Cornell University and \$1,200,000 to the University of Wisconsin, the *Ford Foundation* continues its series of grants for long-range support of non-Western studies. Cornell University will use its grant over a period of ten years for graduate training and research in non-Western and other international studies. At Wisconsin, the grant will be used mainly for area-study programs on Latin America, India, and the Soviet Union. The College of Agriculture will receive assistance for research and training in land economics and land tenure.

*I.C.R.S. Medical Reports*, published by *Fordham University* for its Institute of Contemporary Russian Studies, contains reviews of current Soviet findings in medicine and related fields as published chiefly in Soviet medical journals. It also includes data on congresses and meetings and other medical news. The staff is headed by Dr. Walter C. Jaskiewicz, administrator, and Dr. Robert S. Ecke, editor. Consulting editors include Y. Gertners Arbatsky, Charles A. Berger, George A. Carasso, Albert J. Sica, and E. A. White. Research associates are S. A. Boguslavsky, M. Brandt, Givi K. Coby, Ethel

Dunn, Stephen P. Dunn, Eric W. Fenwick, H. Schulz, and J. A. Stekol. Contributors are Svetlaha Gadillo, Fritz Haas, Bernd Hoerning, Mindaugas Mikolainis, E. L. Nowicki, and R. Pollitzer. The price is \$1.00 a copy.

The Institute of East-European Studies at the *University of Fribourg*, Switzerland, announces a new quarterly publication, *Studies in Soviet Thought*. Most of the articles will be in English, but German and French will also be employed. The editors intend the publication to serve as an international medium for the presentation of research papers, short notes, critical reviews, and other writings having to do with contemporary Soviet philosophy (concerning Communist countries as well as the Soviet Union). Joseph M. Bochenski is editor and Thomas J. Blakely is managing editor. The editorial board is composed of David D. Comey, Helmut Fleischer, and Siegfried Muller-Markus. Consulting editors are Arnold Buchholz of Stuttgart, Helmut Dahm of Bonn, Zbigniew Jordan of London, George L. Kline of Bryn Mawr, Nicolas Lobkowitz of Notre Dame, Gustav A. Wetter of Rome, and Karl A. Wittfogel of New York. Subscription is \$11.25 per year; payments should be sent directly to D. Reidel Publishing Co., Dordrecht, Holland. The Institute also publishes *Bibliographie der Sowjetischen Philosophie*, for which it is now completing a survey of all articles, books, and other works on Soviet philosophy published in the USSR from 1947 to 1960.

An Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies has been established within the School of Government, Business, and International Affairs at *George Washington University*. Kurt London will direct the Institute's research program of Sino-Soviet studies, which is to be combined with graduate courses. The plans of the Institute include training projects for the government, with courses for government employees on a full-time or part-time basis. Dr. London reports that the program is designed to train "a new breed of generalists" who can cope effectively with the problems of the East-West conflict.

The *Institute for the Study of the USSR* in Munich has introduced a new quarterly journal, *Studies on the Soviet Union*. It is seen as a complement to the monthly *Bulletin* and is aimed at meeting the demand for a journal dealing with problems

of present importance at greater length and in a broader context than the *Bulletin*. In addition to these formal offerings, the Institute also circulates a routine weekly report on current activities.

The *Institute for International Youth Affairs*, 133 East 39th St., New York 16, N.Y., continues to publish up-to-date editions of its travel booklets. AAASS members contemplating travel to the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, or Poland are invited to write for copies.

Wayne D. Fisher, Assistant Professor of Education in Russian, the University of Chicago, who is President of the *National Council of High School Teachers of Russian*, announces that the NCHSTR and its sister professional organization, the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, have effected a merger at the invitation of the latter group and with the overwhelming approval of the former. Dr. Fisher expects that his organization, functioning as the precollegiate council of AATSEEL, will continue to publish a monthly or bimonthly newsletter directed to secondary school teachers, and may expand it to include information of interest to elementary school teachers.

The United States Office of Education, Language Development Section, has awarded a \$21,602 contract to the Department of Slavic Languages of the *University of Pennsylvania* for the compilation of a *Dictionary of Russian Personal Names with a Guide to Stress and Morphology*. The Principal Investigator will be Morton Benson, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages.

The *Russian Review* has published a Cumulative Index to Volumes 1-20, covering the period from November, 1941, to November, 1961. It was compiled by Virginia Close. The index lists all articles by author and subject. Book reviews are listed alphabetically both under the author of the book and under the author of the review. The 112-page index may be purchased for \$2.00 from the *Russian Review*, 235 Baker Library, Hanover, N.H.

*Tulane University* announces the addition of a Department of Russian, with courses leading to a B.A. degree with a major in Russian language and literature. Dr. Paul Debreczeny is head of the department. He is assisted by Dr. Maria Ovcharenko.

An unusual opportunity for students of the USSR and nearby countries of Eastern Europe to visit their area of study and receive a good salary at the same time is offered by the *U.S. Information Agency*. The Agency needs guides for American exhibits that will be traveling in the USSR and in Eastern Europe. In general, a knowledge of the language and culture of the country is required. At least five exhibits, employing eighty-six guides, are scheduled for periods ranging from six weeks to six months, and additional exhibits will be arranged as funds are provided. Persons who are interested should register with Mr. John W. Auer, Employment Branch, Room 124, U.S. Information Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

The *University of Vermont* has created a Center for Area Studies, with Robert V. Daniels of the Department of History as Chairman. The stated purposes of the Center are "to encourage and coordinate interdisciplinary study of selected foreign areas, to promote research on foreign areas, and to stimulate general interest in these areas." The Center's Program of Russian and East European Studies is under the chairmanship of L. A. D. Dellin, Associate Professor of Economics. This program is based on a combination of social science courses and appropriate language training, including four years' study of the Russian language. Disciplines included in the four-year curriculum include history, political science, English, literature, economics, geography, sociology, and government. Electives are also available in anthropology.

#### APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

*University of Alberta*: Bohdan R. Bociurkiw promoted to Associate Professor of Political Science; Martin Katz appointed Assistant Professor of History. *American University, Washington, D.C.*: W. Donald Bowles promoted to Associate Professor of Economics and named Chairman of the Department of Economics; F. C. Nano appointed Professorial Lecturer on Eastern Europe. *University of Arizona*: J. Gregory Oswald promoted to Associate Professor of History. *Boston College*: M. K. Dziewanowski promoted to Professor of History. *University of California, Davis*: Paul E. Zinner of Columbia University appointed Associate Professor of Political Science.

*University of Colorado*: Frances F. Sobotka of the University of Illinois appointed Visiting Professor in the Department of Slavic

and Eastern Languages. *Columbia University*: Robert A. Maguire of Dartmouth College appointed Assistant Professor of Russian Language and Literature. *Cornell University*: Patricia J. Carden of Columbia University appointed Instructor in Russian Literature; Jack C. Fisher of Syracuse University appointed Assistant Professor of City Planning in the College of Architecture; Walter McK. Pintner of Princeton University appointed Assistant Professor of History; Michael Samilov of the University of California at Berkeley appointed Assistant Professor of Slavic Linguistics; Olga Samilov of Mills College appointed Instructor in Russian Language. *Dartmouth College*: David Goldstein, Paris Representative of the American Committee for Liberation, appointed Lecturer in Russian Civilization.

*George Washington University*: Kurt L. London appointed Director of the new Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies which is established within the School of Government, Business, and International Affairs; Ronald Thompson promoted to Professor of Russian History. *Hunter College*: Peter H. Juviler promoted to Assistant Professor of Political Science. *Indiana University*: Robert L. Baker promoted to Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures; Ante Kadic promoted to Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures; John M. Thompson promoted to Associate Professor of History; Piotr Wandycz promoted to Associate Professor of History.

*Miami University (Ohio)*: Dan N. Jacobs promoted to Associate Professor of Government. *University of Michigan*: Arthur P. Mendel of New York University appointed Associate Professor of History. *Michigan State University*: Nikolai Poltoratzky, Associate Professor of Russian, named Director of the Russian Program. *University of Minnesota*: Benjamin P. Uroff of Columbia University appointed Instructor in History. *Monmouth College*: Alexandra Kalmykov promoted to Assistant Professor of Languages and Social Sciences. *New York University*: William L. Blackwell of the College of William and Mary appointed Assistant Professor of History at the Graduate School of Arts and Science and the Washington Square College. *University of Oklahoma*: Kenneth I. Dailey of Syracuse University appointed Associate Professor of History.

*University of Pennsylvania*: William W. Brickman of New York University appointed

Professor of Educational History and Comparative Education at the Graduate School of Education. *C. W. Post College, Greenvale, N.Y.*: Richard Bonine of the University of Oregon appointed Assistant Professor of Russian History. *Princeton University*: Robert C. Tucker of Indiana University appointed Professor of Politics. *University of Texas*: Nikola Pribic of the University of Munich appointed Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures. *U.S. Department of State*: Foy D. Kohler, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, appointed Ambassador to the USSR. *U.S. News and World Report magazine*: Alexander Kucherov promoted to the position of Chief of the Vienna Bureau.

*Vaughan Road Collegiate High School, Toronto, Ontario*: Jaromir Petricek appointed as faculty member. *Washington State University*: Richard G. Kappler of Victoria College appointed Associate Professor of Foreign Languages. *University of Wisconsin*: Xenia Z. Gasiorowski promoted to Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures. *Yale University*: Alexander M. Schenker promoted to Associate Professor of Russian and Polish and named Acting Chairman, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, for 1962-63.

#### OTHER PROFESSIONAL NOTES

Under a program sponsored jointly by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, grants were awarded this year to nineteen scholars for research or for publication of the results of research in Slavic and East European studies. Research grants to individuals are intended for the provision of free time, for domestic or foreign travel necessary to gain access to materials, for clerical or research assistance, or for reproduction or purchase of research materials. Publication grants are awarded to individuals in order to subsidize the publication of book-length research manuscripts in the field of Slavic and East European studies which have been accepted by publishers but cannot be published without subvention. Research grants were made to Paul H. Avrich, Jeremy R. Azrael, Emily C. Brown, Robert F. Byrnes, Michael Cherniavsky, Stephen A. Fischer-Galati, Georges V. Florovsky, Thomas T. Hammond, Heinz Kohler, Leon Lipson, John Mersereau, Jr., Richard H. Moorsteen, Perti J. Peltó, Boris P. Pesek, Gunther E.

Rothenberg, Joseph Rothschild, Harold B. Segel, William B. Slotman, and Edward Stankiewicz.

#### DEATHS

##### DAVID DALLIN (1889-1962)

APPRECIATION CONTRIBUTED BY LEOPOLD H. HAIMSON, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

David Iul'evich Dallin (Levin), who died in New York on February 21, 1962, at the age of seventy-two, was one of the last survivors of that brilliant pleiad in the Menshevik intelligentsia who so richly combined outstanding intellectual ability and oratorical and publicistic talents. Through most of his adult life, this exceptionally forceful and self-disciplined personality was drawn equally to the worlds of scholarship and radical politics and—despite the strokes of fortune which swept him from Russia to Germany, Poland, France, and eventually the United States—made a prominent mark in both.

Born in a merchant family of Rogachov (Mogilev *guberniia*) in 1889, Dallin was eighteen years old when he enrolled (in the fall of 1907) in the Law Faculty of the University of St. Petersburg and simultaneously joined the Menshevik Party. In 1909 he suffered his first arrest for his party activity, and a year later underwent his first political exile. Dallin continued his studies in Germany, first at Berlin and then at Heidelberg, where he was awarded in 1913 a Doctorate in Philosophy and Political Science.

The outbreak of the First World War aroused in Dallin an uncompromising and unwavering response. A Left Internationalist, determined to bring the War to an end through the joint action of the European working class, he took refuge in Sweden where, up to the outbreak of the Russian Revolution, he vigorously supported the platform of the Zimmerwald Left. Upon his return to Russia in April, 1917, he became a major spokesman for the Left Internationalists—even more unrelenting than Martov in his criticism of the Revolutionary Defensist line then followed by the party's majority. Even after his election to the Central Committee at the Unification Congress of August, 1917, Dallin's remained a minority voice in the councils of the Menshevik Party, but at this moment began his close political and personal collaboration with Martov which was to last until the latter's death in 1923. The major realignment in the party that emerged after Kornil-

lov's aborted coup and the October Revolution brought Dallin to the fore as a leader of the Martov-Dan Internationalist bloc. As a spokesman for this new party majority, he followed its line of attacking the authoritarian features of the Soviet regime while calling for the defense of the Soviet power against foreign intervention and domestic "reaction." Throughout the period of the Civil War and war communism Dallin maintained this precarious balancing act in his pronouncements as a deputy to the Moscow Soviet, his addresses to congresses of Soviets and trade unions, and his articles in the Menshevik press: As late as 1920 he was advocating support of the war effort against Poland while condemning the severe political repressions that were already stifling the life of his party and all other "democratic" opposition.

Yet there already appeared in Dallin's contemporary statements a personal and distinctive note of unrestrained skepticism concerning the "socialist potential" of the Soviet regime, a note which was eventually to be absorbed in Menshevik official doctrine. In his article in *Kharkovskaia mysl'* in 1919 and in an address to the Eighth Congress of Soviets in December, 1920, Dallin focused his fire on the economic policies of the Soviet regime, predicting catastrophe unless the "utopian" and "arbitrary" features of war communism were promptly repudiated. Dallin's criticism was soon to be partially heeded with the adoption of the New Economic Policy, but this new turn in Soviet economic policy was to be accompanied not by the democratization of political life that he and his fellow Mensheviks viewed as its logical and necessary extension but by a further tightening of political controls: 1921, the year of the NEP, also brought the systematic suppression of all Menshevik organizations and the wholesale arrest of their leaders. Shortly after his release from a brief prison term, Dallin emigrated to Berlin where he joined the Zagranichnaia Delegatsiia RSDRP (Delegation of the RSDRP Abroad) and became one of the editors of its journal, *Sotsialisticheskii vestnik* (*The Socialist Courier*). At this time, Dallin was already becoming openly doubtful about the major economic assumptions of orthodox Marxist doctrine and the likelihood of their confirmation in either Soviet or Western contemporary experience. These doubts were articulated in *After War and Revolution*, a volume published in 1922, and in several articles in *Sotsialisticheskii vestnik*. Although Dallin's revisionism drew

him into some vigorous exchanges with Martov about the "revolutionary" and "socialist" perspectives in contemporary Europe, he continued to endorse the modulated position toward the Soviet regime and the international labor movement formulated by Martov and Dan and supported until the end of the 1920's by the majority of the Zagranichnaia Delegatsiia. The era of the Five-Year Plans, with its accentuation of the totalitarian and terroristic features of Stalinist rule, caused more fundamental changes in Dallin's views. A bitter critic of the "General Line" of forced-draft industrialization and collectivization even before the Great Purges, Dallin now began to advocate so unrelenting a struggle against the Soviet regime that he felt impelled in 1934 to break with his old comrades in the Zagranichnaia Delegatsiia. As always, Dallin held uncompromisingly to his stand, and he rejoined the Zagranichnaia Delegatsiia only in 1939 when, jointly with Boris Nicolaevsky and Rafael Abramovich, he was able to organize a new "centrist" bloc which, in practice if not always in theory, effected a *rapprochement* with the old Menshevik Right.

This more conservative point of view was to be sharply and extensively articulated by Dallin during his stay in the United States. Beginning in 1941, he publicized his anti-Communist and anti-Soviet views among English-speaking readers through his contributions to *The New Leader*, of which he became an associate editor. He also preached them in Russian *émigré* circles, seeking not too successfully to pull the "old" and the "new" Soviet "emigrations" together in support of a common anti-Bolshevik platform. The issue whether a genuine "democratic" coalition could be effected with the new Soviet emigration deeply divided Russian *émigré* circles during these years, and contributed to the eventual dissolution, in 1951, of the Zagranichnaia Delegatsiia. Eventually, the conflicts over this issue were complicated by the claims to "national self-determination" advanced by a number of D.P. groups on behalf of national minorities in the Soviet Union. Ultimately, Dallin found himself in a lonely position in *émigré* circles, for he was as sensitive to any imputed threat to the territorial integrity of the Soviet state as he was quick to discern and to condemn any compromise with its ruling political order.

But the difficulties of life in the emigration did not distract David Iul'evich from the scholarly activity that dominated his

career in the United States. Between 1942 and 1962, he contributed, largely under the auspices of the Yale University Press, no less than eleven monographs on various aspects of Soviet domestic, and particularly foreign, affairs: *Soviet Russia's Foreign Policy, 1939-42* (1942), *Russia and Postwar Europe* (1943), *The Real Soviet Russia* (1944), *The Big Three: The United States, Britain, and Russia* (1945), (with Boris Nicolaevsky) *Forced Labor in Soviet Russia* (1947), *Soviet Russia and the Far East* (1948), *The Rise of Russia in Asia* (1949), *The New Soviet Empire* (1951), *Soviet Espionage* (1955), *The Changing World of Soviet Russia* (1956), and *Soviet Foreign Policy after Stalin* (1961).

The volumes on Soviet foreign affairs on this list are too well known to warrant further description. But it is worth noting that, while many of them were published well before the vast documentary evidence in the archives of the German and other foreign offices was opened to scholars, most of Dallin's contemporary conclusions on Soviet foreign policy formation have weathered well. This observation may even be applied to the controversial study of Soviet forced labor which Dallin published in collaboration with Boris Nicolaevsky in 1947, well before the revelations of the post-Stalin era put this darkest side of Stalin's rule under acute public glare. When it originally appeared, the work provoked considerable debate in the Western press, in trade union circles, and even at the U.N. where the late Andrei Vishinsky (himself a former Menshevik) denounced its authors as "complete idiots or scoundrels." Fifteen years later, Dallin's and Nicolaevsky's contemporary estimates of the extent of forced labor in the Soviet Union (eight to twelve millions of the male population alone) and of the economic rationale for its use still remain controversial. But the authors' description of the monstrous growth that this institution underwent during the last two decades of Stalin's rule has found too many echoes, in recent Soviet writings, to continue to be the subject of legitimate doubt.

During his last two years Dallin fittingly devoted most of his energies to the work of a project on the history of Menshevism sponsored by a number of American universities. He was writing a study of Menshevism after the October Revolution, which promised to be perhaps the most important of his historical contributions, when he suffered his first stroke in the spring of 1961. David Iul'evich was not allowed to finish this study, although characteristically he

continued working on it until he could no longer hold his pen. To the end, he impressed all those who came into contact with him as a man of extraordinary will and *muzhestvo*.

ALEXANDER VOLODIMIROVICH  
JURCZENKO (1904-1962)

APPRECIATION CONTRIBUTED BY OLIVER J.  
FREDERIKSEN, INSTITUTE FOR THE  
STUDY OF THE USSR

The Institute for the Study of the USSR, in Munich, reports a serious loss through the untimely death on June 22, 1962, after an automobile accident, of Professor Alexander Volodimirovich Jurczenko, a member of the Institute research staff and General Assembly since 1954 and a prolific author in the field of Soviet constitutional law, particularly in regard to the status of the constituent national republics.

Professor Jurczenko was born November 18, 1904, in Kiev, where he was graduated from the Faculty of Jurisprudence of the Kiev Institute of National Economy in 1926. In 1926-30 he served on two commissions of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences—one to study the history of Ukrainian and West Russian law and the other to study Soviet law. He also made use of his training in economics as a staff member of the Economics Department of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Tobacco Products. Meanwhile, from 1930 to 1941, he taught courses in Ukrainian area studies. His career as a researcher and writer was chiefly spent in the emigration after the Second World War, where he became in 1948 an assistant professor and in 1961 full professor of current Ukrainian law in the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, by which he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1953. In 1954 he joined the research staff of the Institute for the Study of the USSR as a Senior Researcher, a position he held at the time of his death. His numerous articles on the Soviet state structure and the nationality problem in the USSR appeared chiefly in publications of the Institute. He also played an active part in Ukrainian *émigré* political life.

Professor Jurczenko's strong convictions were balanced by a steadfast search for scholarly accuracy and a delightful sense of humor, winning him universal respect and friendship in academic circles.



EDITOR'S NOTE

Further details concerning some of the matters reported here, as well as many other matters, will be found in the *Newsletter* which is distributed to all members of the AAASS. Contributions to both this section and the *Newsletter* are welcome at any time. The deadlines for inclusion in this section are October 15 for the March issue, January 15 for the June issue, April 15 for the September issue, and July 15 for the December issue. The deadlines for the *Newsletter* are February 28 for the spring issue and September 30 for the fall issue. All items should be sent to the Secretary of the AAASS, 112 Davenport House, 620 East Daniel Street, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.

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