

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

A conference on recent Soviet trends was held at the University of Texas on October 11 and 12, 1956.

The speakers at the conference included: Georges Bissonnette of Fordham University, "The Soviet Union Since Stalin;" John Hazard of Columbia University, "Recent Developments in Soviet Law;" and Donald Hodgeman of the University of California (Berkeley), "The Soviet Foreign Economic and Technical Assistance Program."

Additional papers presented included: Andrei Lobanov-Rostovsky of the University of Michigan, "Trend of Soviet Foreign Policy in Asia;" and John Morrison, "Geographic Factors in Russia and Soviet Expansion."

George Hoffman of the University of Texas, the conference chairman, reported that the conference was sponsored by the University's Committee on Eastern European Studies through a grant from the Social Science Research Council in Washington.

A round table discussion was held at the Russian Research Center (Harvard) among the members of the staff recently returned from the Soviet Union. Included in this group were Merle Fainsod, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mark Field, Robert Feldmesser, Sidney Monas, Alex Inkeles, and Allen Kassof.

The American Economic Association held its annual meeting in Cleveland on December 27-29, 1956.

At a session on Soviet economic development, chaired by Abram Bergson of Harvard University, two papers were presented: "Soviet Economic Growth" by Warren Nutter of the University of Virginia and the National Bureau of Economic Research and "Economics of Soviet Technology" by David Granick of the Russian Research Center (Harvard) and Fisk University.

Discussants at this session included Gregory Grossman of Harvard and the University of California (Berkeley) and Wolfgang F. Stolper of the University of Michigan and the Center for International Studies (Massachusetts Institute of Technology).

In response to a U. S. invitation the Soviet government appointed three observers of the American election in November 6, 1956. The three Russians were L. N. Solovev, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet, Deputy Chairman of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions and candidate to the Party's Central Committee; V. L. Kudrjavcev, journalist and member of the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestija*; and M. I. Rubinshtein, economist and member of the Institute of the Academy of Sciences.

Of the four other Soviet countries invited Roumania accepted, and Poland and Czechoslovakia declined.

The American Hungarian Studies Foundation at Elmhurst College, Illinois, celebrated its fifteenth year in a special commemoration ceremony in 1956-57.

High points in the commemoration included an all-Bartok concert at Carnegie Hall by the Minneapolis Symphony directed by Anton Dorati with Yehudi Menuhin as soloist and a concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, both honoring the Foundation.

Also connected with the commemoration is the publication in January, 1957, of a *Magyar Album*.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives held sessions reviewing the foreign aid program in light of recent developments in the Soviet Union. Soviet experts appearing before the committee in October, 1956, included: Philip Mosely of the Council on Foreign Relations; Abram Bergson of Harvard University; Alex Inkeles of Harvard University; and John Turkevich of Princeton. According to the Committee chairman, Representative James Richards of South Carolina, the transcript of the hearings may be made available at a later date.

The R.R. Gossett Memorial Ukrainian Library containing some 3,000 books has

been added to the collection of the Rutherford Library at the University of Alberta. According to Orest Starchuk of the University of Alberta this collection includes many volumes from a Russian library formerly in Shanghai and some rare Russian encyclopedic dictionaries dating from the period 1890-1907.

A Russian-English dictionary was compiled at the University of Washington in 1956-57 as a part of a Mechanical Translation Project. The staff of this project included Victor Erlich, Lew Micklesen, and Noah Gershevsky.

A 35,000-entry Korean-English dictionary is being readied for publication at Yale University in 1956-57. During the three years of preparatory studies new evidence has reportedly been uncovered relating the Korean and Altaic family of languages.

A machine is being developed at Georgetown University to translate Russian to English. In January, 1954, the International Business Machine Company announced it had developed a computer that could translate simple Russian sentences to English. The current problem is to "teach" the machine more words.

The project is financed by a \$100,000 grant from the National Science Foundation. By the end of 1956 there is some hope that the twenty linguists and lexicographers engaged in the project could "teach" the machine a 6,000 word vocabulary—3,000 common words and 3,000 scientific words.

The Soviet Union is training thousands of young students to read, speak, and translate all the major languages in the world.

At the Moscow State Institute of Foreign Languages, the oldest Soviet language school, about 300 teachers are reportedly guiding about 2,500 students through the intricacies of English, German, French, Spanish, and Italian. Some of the more advanced students are even trained in the difficult process of simultaneous translation.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra toured the Soviet Union in September, 1956, with

a very favorable response from both the public and the critics.

Four representatives of the Russian Red Cross toured the United States in September, 1956.

An American medical delegation to the Soviet Union in September, 1956, included Paul Dudley White, noted heart specialist, and Mark Field of the Russian Research Center (Harvard). This was the first formal clinical contact between Soviet medicine and that in the United States.

The first Jewish prayer book ever printed in the Soviet Union was published in Moscow in 1956, presumably as part of the Soviet government's "peace campaign." Entitled Siddur Hasholom (Prayer Book Of Peace) this book contains many quotations on peace from the writings of ancient Hebrew sages.

Courses in Slavic philology and Ukrainian literature have been added to the curriculum of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Toronto. Over eighty students are now enrolled in that department according to the new department chairman, George Luckyj.

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

William Ballis of the University of Washington spent the summer of 1956 as a visiting professor of political science at the University of Michigan. Professor Ballis also served as chairman of an interdepartmental seminar on Russian Studies.

Richard Burgi of Yale University was promoted to associate professor of Russian in 1956-57.

Jaroslav Bilinskij of the University of Pennsylvania is associated with the Russian Research Center (Harvard) in 1956-57 to continue his study of Ukrainian nationalism and Soviet nationalist policy after 1945.

Harold Berman of Harvard University is on leave in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1956-57 studying Soviet foreign trade.

Zbigniew Brzezinski was appointed assistant professor in government at Harvard University in 1956-57.

E. H. Carr of Trinity College, Cambridge University, is associated with the Russian Research Center (Harvard) while working on the fifth volume of his history of Russia in 1956-57. Professor Carr is also offering a course at Brandeis University.

James Clarke has been appointed to the staff of the Department of History at the University of Pittsburg in 1956-57. Professor Clarke is expanding the offerings in the history of the East European area.

Zygmunt Gasiorowski of the Universities of London and California has joined the staff of the Russian Research Center (Harvard) in 1956-57 to continue his work on Polish foreign policy in the inter-war period (1918-1939).

David Granick of Columbia University is associated with the Russian Research Center (Harvard) for 1956-57.

Gregory Grossman of the University of California (Berkeley) was a research fellow at the Russian Research Center (Harvard) working on the nature and role of prices in the Soviet economy in the fall, 1956-57.

Maya Jenkins joined the faculty of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Toronto in 1956-57.

Firuz Kazemzadeh was appointed instructor in history at Yale University in 1956-57.

Joseph Korbel of the University of Denver is associated with the Russian Research Center (Harvard) in 1956-57.

Jack F. Matlock resigned from the faculty of Dartmouth College at the end of 1955-56 to enter the Foreign Service.

Arthur Mendel of Harvard University joined the staff of the University of Chicago in 1956-57.

Michael Petrovich of the University of Wisconsin joins the staff of the Russian Research Center and the Department of History at Harvard University for the spring, 1956-57.

Robert Riefe of Boston University is associated with the Russian Research Center in 1956-57.

Melville Ruggles left RAND Corporation to become the vice president of the Council on Library Resources, Inc. of Washington, D.C. in 1956-57.

Robert Rupen left the University of Washington to become an assistant professor in political science at Bryn Mawr College in 1956-57.

Peter Sager is a research fellow at the Russian Research Center (Harvard) in 1956-57. Dr. Sager is engaged in a project on working capital in Soviet industry.

Michael Samilov joined the staff of the Department of Slavic Studies at the University of Toronto in 1956-57.

Timothy Sosnovy of Harvard University joined the staff of the Library of Congress as consultant in the fields of housing, urbanization, and the local economies of the Soviet Union in general.

Robert Wolff of Harvard University is on sabbatical leave in Switzerland in 1956-57.

Dean Worth is a research fellow at Harvard University in 1956-57. Dr. Worth is engaged in a study of the paleosiberian people of northeast Siberia, with particular emphasis on the Kamchadal people.

Eugene Zaleski of the University of Paris is associated with the Russian Research Center (Harvard) in 1956-57, to undertake a study of "les fluctuations et les cycles dans l'économie planifiée soviétique."

Serge Zenkovsky of the University of Indiana is a research fellow at the Russian Research Center (Harvard) in 1956-57. Dr. Zenkovsky is engaged in a study of the Russian Old Believers' movement in the late nine-

teenth and early twentieth centuries as an ideological exponent of the non-westernized strata of Russian society.

AWARDS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Funds are again available to facilitate the travel of American specialists in the Soviet and East European fields to the areas of their professional interest through the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants. The awards for the summer, 1957, will be made on or about March 10, 1957. Applications received after February 28, 1957, will be considered later in the summer. For further information write Professor William B. Edgerton, chairman of the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants, 429 West 117th Street, New York 27, New York.

The Ford Foundation is continuing its program of fellowships for training in foreign areas and international affairs in 1956-57. The application deadline for these awards was December 15, 1956. The announcement of the awards will be made around March 15, 1957. For further information write The Secretary, The Ford Foundation Foreign Area or International Relations Training Fellowships, 477 Madison Avenue (15th floor), New York 22, New York.

John Batatu is a graduate student fellow in the Russian Research Center (Harvard) on a Ford fellowship in 1956-57.

Henry Barton continues as director of the English translation project of Russian journals for the American Institute of Physics in 1956-57. This project has a \$76,500 grant from the National Science Foundation for 1956-57.

Frederick Barghoorn of Yale University was awarded a Ford grant for travel in the Soviet Union in the summer, 1956, and for full-time research during 1956-57.

Nora Beeson was awarded a fellowship from the American Association of University Women for 1956-57. Mrs. Beeson is working on her doctoral dissertation, a study of the pre-Soviet theater, with special emphasis on Meyerhold and the other op-

ponents of the methods employed by the Moscow Art Theater.

G. Miles Conrad is director of a project translating and publishing biological abstracts from Soviet journals at the University of Pennsylvania. This project received \$4,853 from the National Science Foundation for the first six months of 1956.

J.H. Curtiss is the executive director of an American Mathematical Society project preparing and distributing selected translations of Russian mathematical articles. The National Science Foundation awarded this project \$11,040 for 1956.

Merle Fainsod of Harvard University is on leave at Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1956-57 on a Ford grant doing research on the Smolensk archives.

Ralph T. Fisher, Jr., of Yale University will devote a part of 1956-58 to study and research in Old Russian and Church Slavic on a Rockefeller Foundation grant.

Irwin Halpern has a grant from the Research Program on the History of the CPSU to study the role of regional and local Party organizations in the collectivization of the North Caucasus during the years of the crisis, 1928-1932.

Walter Hanchett, Jr., has a grant in 1956-57 from the Research Program on the History of the CPSU to study the history of the Latvian Communist Party from 1940 to the present.

Franklyn Holzman of the University of Washington spent thirty days in the Soviet Union in the summer, 1956, on a grant from the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants.

W. A. Douglas Jackson of the University of Washington visited the USSR in the summer, 1956, on a grant from the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants.

Frederick Kaplan has a grant in 1956-57 from the Research Program on the History of the CPSU to study the Bolshevik Party and the Factory-Ship Committees, April, 1917,—January, 1919.

Allen Kassof is a graduate student fellow (advanced) at the Russian Research Center (Harvard) in 1956-57. Mr. Kassof is studying Soviet youth: some elements of social deviation and social control.

Herbert Levine has a graduate student fellowship (advanced) from the Russian Research Center (Harvard) in 1956-57.

Gregory Massell is a graduate student fellow (advanced) at the Russian Research Center (Harvard) in 1956-57. Mr. Massell is studying the establishment of Communist controls in the Moslem societies of Soviet Central Asia, with particular emphasis on the period 1928-1941.

Richard Myer was awarded a Ford fellowship for nine additional months' study in the Russian area at Columbia University in 1956-57.

Egon Neuberger has one additional year in 1956-57 to pursue his study of Yugoslav economics at Harvard University and in Yugoslavia on Ford fellowship.

Ivan Pluhar of Harvard University has four additional months added to his Ford fellowship in 1956-57.

George Putnam of Harvard University was given four additional months to pursue his study of Russian intellectual history in 1956-57 on a Ford fellowship.

John Qualey of Fordham University is studying Slavic language and literature at Harvard University in 1956-57 on a Ford fellowship.

James Rogers is pursuing his study of Prince Kropotkin and Russian social thought at Harvard University on a Ford fellowship in 1956-57.

Robert Rupen of the University of Washington and Bryn Mawr College spend thirty days in the Soviet Union during the summer, 1956, on an Inter-University Travel Grant.

Burton Rubin has a grant from the Research Program on the History of the CPSU to make a study of Georgij Plekhanov and Russian Marxist literary thought in 1956-57.

Vera Schwarz is making a study of Soviet

literary policy after Stalin's death on a grant from the Research Program on the History of the CPSU in 1956-57.

Yuzuri Tanuichi of Nagoya University, Japan, is associated with the Russian Research Center (Harvard) in 1956-57 under the auspices of the Visiting Scholars Program.

Henry Tobias is making a study of the history of the Jewish Bund until 1903 on a grant from the Research Program on the History of the CPSU in 1956-57.

Donald Treadgold of the University of Washington spent thirty days in the Soviet Union this summer, 1956, on a grant from the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants.

M. Trytten of the National Academy of Sciences is in charge of a preliminary study of scientific manpower in the Soviet satellites in 1956-57. The project is sponsored by the National Science Foundation with a grant of \$1,725 for four months.

Akira Tsujimura of the Institute of Journalism of Tokyo University is associated with the Department of Social Relations, Harvard University, in 1956-57, on a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Barbara Tschirwa has a graduate student fellowship (advanced) at the Russian Research Center (Harvard) to undertake a study of word order in contemporary Russian in 1956-57.

Avraham Yarmolinsky has a grant from the Research Program on the History of the CPSU in 1956-57 to undertake a study of the literary policy of the CPSU from the end of the Second World War to Stalin's death.

Frantisek Hrusovsky died on September 9, 1956, in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Hrusovsky was chairman of the Slovak National Council Abroad and a leader in other Slovak organizations in the United States. Among his scholarly publications was the *History of Slovakia*.