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# NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

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## CONFERENCES

*March 25-27, 1971:* American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies Annual Meeting, in conjunction with the Western Slavic Association, Denver, Colorado. Program: Ivo Lederer, Department of History, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305. Contact: Stephen Fischer-Galati, Department of History, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

*April 15-17, 1971:* Central States Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, Detroit, Michigan, at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel. Theme: "Creativity in the Foreign Language Classroom." Contact: Anthony Gradisnik, Milwaukee Public Schools, P.O. Drawer 10K, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 52201. Telephone: (414) 476-3670.

*April 23-25, 1971:* The Second Congress of Scholars and Scientists sponsored by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America in cooperation with the Institute on East Central Europe of Columbia University, Columbia University, New York City. Theme: "Poland in World Civilization 1918-1970." Program: Piotr Wandycz, Department of History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520. Contact: Jan Librach, Executive Director, Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, 59 East 66th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

*May 7-8, 1971:* Newly formed Rocky Mountain Association for Slavic Studies meeting in conjunction with the Rocky Mountain Social Science Association at Colorado State University. Program: George F. Jewsbury, Department of History, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74044.

*May 5-8, 1971:* Northeast Slavic Conference of the AAASS, Sir George Williams University, Montreal, Canada. Program: Charles Schlacks, Jr., Department of History, Loyola College, Montreal, Canada.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

*April 23-25, 1971:* National Association of Soviet and East European Studies

(NASEES) Annual Meeting at Westfield College, London, England.

*August 9-15, 1971:* International Geographical Union in Budapest, Hungary (for Slavic-type geographers and economists). Contact: George Kish, Department of Geography, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105.

## INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

American studies in universities abroad have traditionally received little attention because few foreign scholars had sufficient training in this area. A decade ago the American Council of Learned Societies with Ford Foundation backing embarked upon a program to offer fellowships to young foreign scholars from Western Europe for up to eighteen months of study in the United States. The program was gradually expanded to twenty-one countries, including some in the Orient. Two hundred eighty-nine scholars have already had extended periods of study here, foreign university library holdings of American materials have been expanded, and new teaching positions abroad dealing with American subjects have been created. Effective July 1, 1971, scholars from Eastern Europe will also be eligible to participate in the American Studies Program.

A two-part survey on *Polish Language and Polish Area Course Offerings at Colleges and Universities in the United States* has been issued by the Orchard Lake Center for Polish Studies and Culture at St. Mary's College, Orchard Lake, Michigan 48034, in an effort to update sources such as the lists of the Modern Language Association and the Office of Education at HEW. Of the 1,644 institutions (78 percent) that responded, 52 said that they conduct one or more courses in the area of Polish studies. The first section of the survey lists these institutions, and a second list contains the names of instructors and professors giving these courses. Free copies of this survey may be obtained by writing to the Orchard Lake Center. The center hopes to make yearly revisions to keep the lists up to date.

A new Program on Soviet Nationality Problems was created in 1970 at Columbia

University in close cooperation with the Russian and Middle East Institutes of the School of International Affairs. It will attempt to focus interdisciplinary attention upon Soviet nationalities through the social sciences and the humanities. Central to the program is the Seminar on Soviet Nationality Problems and related scholarly endeavors. This seminar meets as a regular course of instruction and also functions occasionally as an open forum. The program intends to issue a comprehensive bibliography of bibliographies on the nationalities of the Soviet East, and other reference works and monographs in this field. Scholarship grants for Soviet language training for both graduate students and interested faculty members are available. For further information write Edward Allworth, Director, Program on Soviet Nationality Problems, 618 McVickar, 622 West 113th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025.

*New Dissertations in Progress List:* The Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center is compiling its first annual list of dissertations in progress in the Slavic field in the social sciences and the humanities. The list is planned eventually to encompass work in progress at institutions in the United States, Canada, and Western Europe. To begin with, departments at institutions in the United States and Canada have been contacted to distribute questionnaires to their doctoral candidates, lists of dissertations in history at West German universities are being received, and the center also hopes to receive lists of British dissertations in all fields. (French dissertations in progress are listed in the *Annuaire* of the Institut d'Études Slaves.)

The first list will be published soon and will probably include at least the West German titles as well as those from the United States and Canada. Because it is larger than foreseen, the list will not be incorporated in the center's *Newsletter*, as originally planned, but will be distributed to all departments contacted to supply information on dissertations, and to university libraries. The list will also be available on request from the center, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

*Studies in Comparative Communism*, a quarterly interdisciplinary journal, solicits manuscripts from the profession. Priority is given to comparative analyses of historical and current developments in the Communist world and problems of Marxist

ideology. The book review section will also serve as a vehicle for comparative analysis. Underdeveloped disciplines such as education, geography, religion, and aesthetics will also receive attention. Authors are encouraged, whenever appropriate, to accompany their articles with a list of primary Communist documents, some of which may be suitable for the journal's documentary section. Since the financial base of the journal is far from secure, professionals are asked to recommend the journal for subscription to librarians in their institutions, as well as to take out individual subscriptions.

Manuscripts (in triplicate), proposals, and suggestions should be submitted to the Editors, *Studies in Comparative Communism*, VKC 301, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California 90007.

#### CONFERENCE REPORTS

The Fourteenth International Conference of Agricultural Economists met in Minsk, Belorussia, August 24–September 2, 1970. Some 800 delegates from 57 nations (including 107 from the United States, the largest delegation) participated in the meeting. The papers and discussions went even beyond the broad theme "Economic Policy, Planning, and Management of Agriculture—National and International Aspects." Most mornings were given over to plenary or sectional sessions, and after the first couple of days, afternoons were devoted to small, highly rewarding discussion groups on a wide variety of rural policies and problems.

The tradition of featuring the agricultural system of the host country was repeated, and this portion of the program was enlightening for the Western students of Soviet affairs. There were several sharp clashes of opinion. Some delegates felt that our East European colleagues should have been more candid (including more *samo-kritika*) in their discussion of the Communist agricultural systems and their problems. However, such criticism did not apply to Minister of Agriculture V. V. Matskevich's impressive presentation, especially during the question period. Similarly, Professor V. A. Tichonov's contributions to one of the small discussion groups were well received.

The Soviet delegation revealed a serious intent to expand their use of the social sciences, including hosting and actively participating in such international conferences. Beyond the successful conference, postconference tours of the rural USSR

were also valuable. Clearly our hosts labored long and hard and deserved the delegates' thanks for a pleasant and rewarding three weeks.

R. D. LATRD  
*University of Kansas*

The Third Congress for the Study of the Two Slavic Apostles Cyril and Methodius was held in Salzburg, Austria, July 1-4, 1970, and was continued for the first time at the new University of Regensburg, Germany, July 5-8. The congress was organized by Professor Franz Zagiba of the University of Vienna, who was the indefatigable program chairman. This scholarly meeting had strong moral support from the highest authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, which was manifested by the presence of Cardinal Franjo Seper, who directs Propaganda Fide in Rome, and several other high-ranking prelates. American participants included Professors H. Birnbaum of UCLA, O. Ferrel of the University of Michigan, B. O. Unbegaun of New York University, and N. R. Pribić of Florida State University. The papers, which dealt mainly with Old Slavic history, language, and literature, will be published, as in the past, in the *Proceedings* of the congress.

NICOLA R. PRIBIĆ  
*Florida State University*

The Sixth Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association took place in Bordeaux, France, August 31 to September 5, 1970. It attracted a crowd of more than four hundred scholars from all over the world. The main themes were (1) Literature and Society: Problems of Structures and Problems of Communication, and (2) the Literatures of the Mediterranean World: Inheritance and Renewal. In addition, symposia were held on "Europe-Africa" and "Orient-West." The American participation included papers by M. Valgema, City College of New York, "The Structure of the Socialist Theater of the Absurd," and N. R. Pribić, "The Dubrovnik-Dalmatian Renaissance and Baroque Poets in the Context of the Mediterranean Literature."

NICOLA R. PRIBIĆ  
*Florida State University*

#### APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

*The American University:* Robert W. Gregg of Syracuse University appointed

dean of the School of International Service.

*Hollins College:* Barbara Zeldin promoted to professor of philosophy, John W. Atwell, Jr., appointed chairman of the Russian Studies Department.

*University of Massachusetts:* Karl Ryavec is spending his sabbatical year as a research fellow at the Russian Research Center, Harvard University.

*University of North Carolina:* Josef Anderle promoted to professor of history; Lawrence Feinberg appointed assistant professor of Slavic languages; Burkett W. Huey appointed instructor of Slavic languages; Steven S. Rosefelde appointed assistant professor of economics.

*University of Sheffield:* Everett M. Jacobs of University College of Swansea, Wales, appointed lecturer in economic history.

*Southern Illinois University:* Stanley B. Kimball promoted to professor of history.

*State University of New York at Binghamton:* Dennis Kimmage appointed instructor in Russian; Sidney Harcave appointed director of the Russian and East European Program.

*University of Texas at El Paso:* Z. Anthony Kruszewski promoted to associate professor of political science.

*Washington and Jefferson College:* Robert H. Dodge of Syracuse University appointed assistant professor of history.

*University of Wisconsin:* Pekka Kalevi Hämäläinen appointed associate professor of history.

*University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee:* Donald E. Pienkos promoted to assistant professor of political science.

#### 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 non-voting *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 \$4.00 per year in the United States, \$4.00 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 Nineteenth Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Contributions both to this section and to

the *Newsletter* are welcome at any time. Send all items to Mrs. Ruth C. Morley 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 organizations wishing to use this service should write to Mrs. Anne Bachelder, Business Manager, AAASS, 190 West Nineteenth Avenue, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

### JERZY FELIKS KARCZ, 1921-1970

On December 10, 1970, Jerzy F. Karcz died suddenly in Santa Barbara, California, while horseback riding. He was forty-nine years old. His life had been entangled in the turbulence of our epoch.

Born in Grudziądz, Poland, into a military family—his father was a senior cavalry officer—Karcz attended Warsaw schools. A few months before the outbreak of the war he graduated from the Stefan Batory Gymnasium and Lyceum, a school noted for its excellence. Fleeing from Nazi occupation, Karcz enlisted in the Polish Armed Forces Abroad. He fought in France and, in 1940, was taken prisoner, remaining in captivity until 1945. While in the Mühlberg camp, he helped organize a prisoners' underground. Upon liberation he re-enlisted, continuing as an officer with the Polish Armed Forces for three more years. For distinguished service, especially in the P.O.W. underground, he was decorated with the Polish Cross of Valor and the Polish Army Cross, and also with the French Croix de Guerre and the British War Medal.

Like so many of his compatriots, Karcz did not return to Bierut's Poland, emigrating to the United States instead in 1948. Here, with an intense determination that was his personal mark, he resumed his formal education, receiving his B.A. degree in history and economics from Alliance College in 1950, the M.A. in economic history from Kent State University in 1952, and, in 1958, the Ph.D. in economics from Columbia University, where he was a student of Bergson's. For some years he worked for the Mid-European Studies Center in New York, the RAND Corporation in Santa Monica, and the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina. It was at North Carolina that Karcz held his first academic position as a lecturer. In 1960 he came as an assistant professor of economics to the University of California at Santa Barbara, attaining full professorship in 1967.

Karcz was a successful and well-liked teacher. But in the profession he was known primarily as an indefatigable and resourceful research scholar with an overwhelming interest in socialist, mainly Soviet, agriculture, covering all facets of what he came to call "command farming." His scholarship was always of high caliber: painstakingly researched, solidly based, enlightening in its findings, and

pursued *sine ira et studio* in the best academic tradition. These qualities earned Karcz international recognition as a leading expert on Soviet and East European agriculture.

Indeed, Karcz was one of the very few in the West who could justly claim expertise in agricultural questions of nearly the whole area between the Elbe and the Pacific. He had done research under exchange fellowships in Moscow, Sofia, and Prague. Some of his most important work was comparative in this sense. Always attentive to detail, he nonetheless was also invariably searching for wider implications. One such generalizing concern of his was to develop a theory of command farming (cf. his essay in M. Bornstein and D. Fusfeld, *Comparative Economic Systems*, 1969). Here he focused on the interplay between agricultural organization, incentives, social goals, and performance.

Another strong concern of his was the historical role of agriculture in economic development generally, with the Soviet-type experience serving as one instance. But in historical research as well, his main interest lay in the Soviet case. In the last several years of his life he was engaged—as have been a small number of other Western scholars, with whom Karcz was in close touch—in a fundamental re-examination of the condition and performance of Soviet agriculture on the eve of collectivization, and the short-term impact of collectivization on it. The problem absorbed him most deeply. While he left behind articles and papers on this subject, it is a great loss to the historiography of that crucial era that he was not destined to complete a major monograph.

To his last moment Karcz was a man full of life, bursting with seemingly inexhaustible energy and bubbling with irrepressible humor. He knew nothing of personal depression or despondency. In whatever he did, he gave his all—willingly, cheerfully, and pulling everyone along with him. Unstintingly he contributed enormous amounts of time and energy for the innumerable chores of the profession and the university; his record on this score was nothing short of prodigious. He “lived” his work. But he also found time to be devoted to his family and generous to his students. And to those who were fortunate to be his friends, he was warm and loyal, responsive and responsible, a source of support and encouragement at all times.

ANDRZEJ BRZESKI

*University of California, Davis*

GREGORY GROSSMAN

*University of California, Berkeley*

#### ALEXANDER FEDOROVICH KERENSKY, 1881–1970

Alexander Fedorovich Kerensky was born in Simbirsk on April 22, 1881, and died in New York City on June 11, 1970. Much of his long life was shadowed by tragedy. After a happy childhood and youth, later movingly described in several of his writings, he attended the University of St. Petersburg and was admitted to the bar in 1904. Minor involvement in the revolutionary events of 1905 resulted in a brief period of imprisonment and provincial exile. The next six years were spent in intensive legal activity across Russia in behalf of political offenders, which led to his election to the Fourth Duma in 1912 and the leadership of its Trudovik faction.

In 1914 Kerensky supported the war, but soon became convinced, along with fellow oppositionists, that the tsarist regime was no better prepared to lead the

nation in war than it had been in peace. When the storm broke in March 1917, he emerged overnight as the popular personification of the new order and, as crisis succeeded crisis, rose rapidly in the Provisional Government to assume the minister-presidency in July. The descent began almost immediately, immeasurably hastened by the Kornilov Affair and culminating in his humiliating exit in November. At thirty-six his meteoric political career had ended.

He lived another fifty-three years, at first cherishing hopes of a return to power, always defending his actions in 1917 and never abandoning confidence in the eventual triumph of his cause. During that time, he contributed to the literature on the revolutionary years with several highly personal accounts, the last of which, *Russia and History's Turning Point* (1965), while retaining the flavor of his earlier apologies, suggested a certain mellowing of opinion and advanced a kind of testamentary political philosophy and prophecy. Perhaps his most lasting and useful contribution to our knowledge and understanding of his period will, however, be the three volumes of documents and materials, *The Russian Provisional Government, 1917*, which he coedited at the Hoover Institution from 1956 to 1961.

Although constantly preoccupied with his role in history, Kerensky's humanity revealed itself in many acts of generosity and kindness throughout his life. At other times and in other places his exceptional talents might have been more fully realized.

ROBERT PAUL BROWDER  
*University of Arizona*

#### RUDOLF SCHLESINGER, 1901–1969

Rudolf Schlesinger was a product of the University of Vienna, a contemporary there of many big names in the Western intellectual world. In his youth he was greatly affected by the first war and witnessed the collapse of the Austrian Empire. Beginning as a Tolstoyan pacifist, he became a Marxist and a member of the Communist Party. Moving to Berlin he rose in the party hierarchy (one of his tasks as a party official was to expel Richard Lowenthal for some deviation or other). He also worked in Moscow in the Comintern, and was back in Germany when the Nazis seized power. He was arrested, beaten up and released, and went again to Moscow, and was there during the great purges and the massacre of many Comintern officials. Indeed, in one book on the period he was wrongly described, under his alias of Gerber, as being shot. He was expelled from the party at the height of the purge, went to Czechoslovakia, and then, following the Nazi occupation, to Poland. He always recalled the kindness of the Jewish authorities in Warsaw who sheltered him and helped him get to England just before the storm burst over Poland. For several years he lived quietly near Cambridge and wrote several books: *Russia and Her Western Neighbours* (1942), *The Spirit of Post-war Russia: Soviet Ideology, 1917–1946* (1947), *Federalism in Central and Eastern Europe* (1945), and *Soviet Legal Theory* (1945). In 1947 he was invited to Glasgow and remained there until his retirement. He was cofounder of the journal *Soviet Studies*, which published many of his articles in a variety of fields, from political philosophy to agriculture. His books during this period included *Marx, His Time and Ours* (1950) and *The Nationalities Problem and Soviet Administration* (1956).

Schlesinger's knowledge of history and of theory was vast, and he had a thorough knowledge not only of Marxist ideas but also of continental philosophy.

However, both his language (he never really got on top of English) and his thought patterns were something of a barrier as far as English-speaking readers and publishers were concerned. His major work on the history of the Soviet Communist Party was published in Italian and has yet to appear in either England or America. His last work, *The Colonial Question in the Comintern*, exists only in Italian and German. Continental readers, themselves brought up in the Hegelian tradition, appreciated him far more, even though they often disagreed with his political views. After his retirement he gave a series of lectures in Montreal and derived great pleasure from the fact that he was met there with interest and sympathy.

To the end of his days Schlesinger's attitude toward Soviet communism was one of critical support. He was distressed both by the brutal excesses of Stalinism and by the intellectual crudities of his successors. He nonetheless believed that they had been and were basically on the right side. Much though he deplored the execution of various oppositionists in the thirties, he believed that Stalin's policy was the right one. He was far too much a Viennese intellectual, however, to swallow or repeat the crude oversimplifications of official apologists. No doubt for this reason there was no room for a person like him in the official Communist movement after 1937. He looked back with nostalgia to the twenties, years in which romantic revolutionary enthusiasm and scholarship, and even humor, could coexist in a genuinely international Communist movement. He brought to those who knew him a vivid picture of what life must have been like in those days. He really had nothing in common with the dreary official ideologists of today, though he seems to have been unable to appreciate the extent of the gap that separated them. He was a unique character who will be much missed.

ALEC NOVE  
*University of Glasgow*