

News of the Profession

THE ASSOCIATION

The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies is an international organization of persons interested in the Slavic and East European field. *Regular* memberships are \$12.00 per year; *sustaining* memberships are \$25.00 per year. A *student* membership (without vote) at \$5.00 per year is available to full-time students with U.S. mailing addresses. Students outside the U.S., as well as students with teaching assistantships or part-time jobs, may join as regular members. There are also nonvoting *associate* memberships at \$12.00 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.

All classes of membership receive the quarterly *Slavic Review*; the *American Bibliography of Russian and East European Studies* (regular price \$3.50), published yearly by Indiana University; the Association's *Newsletter* (regular price \$1.50 per year in the United States, \$1.80 abroad), published twice yearly at the University of Illinois; and the *Directory* of the Association (sold to nonmembers at \$5.00) in the years when it is published. Application blanks are available from the AAASS, 1207 West Oregon Street, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

CONFERENCES

Reports on the following conferences will be given in the AAASS *Newsletter*:

Conference on Bibliographical and Research Aids in Soviet Studies, New York, November 19-22, 1966.

First Congress of Scholars and Scientists sponsored by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America and the Institute on East Central Europe of Columbia University, Columbia University, November 25-27, 1966.

American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages, Hotel New Yorker, New York, December 27-29, 1966.

Conference on International Trade and Central Planning, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, December 30-31, 1966.

Southwestern Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Statler Hotel, Dallas, Texas, March 24, 1967.

Second national convention of the Ameri-

can Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., March 30-April 1, 1967.

Conference on Socialized Agriculture and the Peasant, University of Washington, August 23-26, 1967.

Bi-State Slavic Conference, University of Kansas, Lawrence, October 1967.

Southern Conference on Slavic Studies, Florida State University, Tallahassee, October 1967.

A report on the First International Congress on Balkan and Southeast European Studies, held in Sofia, August 26-September 1, 1966, appears in this issue, at the end of this section.

APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

(For visiting and summer appointments and leaves of absence see the *Newsletter*.)

University of British Columbia: Allen Sinel promoted to Assistant Professor of History. *University of California, San Diego*: Samuel H. Baron of Grinnell College appointed Professor of History and Chairman of the Department. *University of California, Santa Barbara*: Pekka K. Hamalainen promoted to Assistant Professor of History. *University of Chicago*: Richard Hellie appointed Assistant Professor of History. *Clark University*: Jeremy Anderson of the University of Maryland appointed Assistant Professor of Geography. *Colby College*: Lester Jay Humphreys of the University of Pennsylvania appointed Instructor in Russian History.

Colorado State University, Fort Collins: Sidney Heitman promoted to Professor of History. *Dartmouth College*: Walter W. Arndt of the University of North Carolina appointed Professor of Russian Language and Literature; Basil Milovsoroﬀ promoted to Professor of Russian; Richard R. Sheldon of Grinnell College appointed Assistant Professor of Russian. *Denison University*: Howard Holter of the University of Wisconsin appointed Assistant Professor of History and Russian Area Studies.

Duke University: Robert M. Hankin of Williams College appointed Assistant Professor of Russian; David Jones of the University of North Carolina appointed Instructor in History; Magnus Jan Krynski of Kenyon College appointed Chairman of the Department of Russian Language and Literature; Warren Lerner appointed Chairman of the Committee on Russian and East

European Studies; Vladimir G. Trembl of Franklin and Marshall College appointed Associate Professor of Economics.

Fairleigh Dickinson University: Arthur Jay Klinghoffer of the University of Waterloo appointed Assistant Professor of Political Science. *Fordham University:* Gijsbertus Koolemans Beynen of Kansas State Teachers College appointed Instructor in Slavic Linguistics; Daniel J. Bures appointed Instructor in Russian Language and Civilization; Richard M. Mills of Harvard University appointed Assistant Professor of Government. *Georgetown University:* Olgerd P. Sherbowitz-Wetzor has retired. *George Washington University:* Andrew Gyorgy appointed Professor of International Affairs and Senior Staff Member in the Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies.

Harvard University: Henning Anderson appointed Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and of Linguistics; Robert A. Rothstein appointed Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures. *University of Houston:* Ronald F. Drew promoted to Professor of History. *University of Illinois:* Zbygniew Folejewski appointed Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures; Jana Tuzar of the University of Wisconsin appointed Instructor in Russian.

Indiana University: Robert F. Byrnes appointed Director, International Affairs Center; Maurice Friedberg of Hunter College appointed Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures; John M. Thompson appointed Assistant Director, International Affairs Center; Cornelius H. Van Schooneveld of Stanford University appointed Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

Institute for the Study of the USSR: Edward L. Crowley named Senior Consultant. *Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants:* E. Willis Brooks of Stanford University appointed Deputy Chairman. *University of Kansas:* John T. Alexander of Indiana University appointed Assistant Professor of History. *Kent State University:* Robert Clawson of the University of California, Los Angeles, appointed Assistant Professor of Political Science. *University of Kentucky:* Janos Laszlo of the University of Akron appointed Instructor in Slavic; Beljana Sljivic-Simsic of the University of California, Los Angeles, appointed Assistant Professor of Slavic.

Maryville College, St. Louis, Missouri: Radko K. Jánský appointed Instructor in Political Science and Linguistics. *University of Michigan:* Alfred G. Meyer of Michigan State University appointed Professor of Political Science. *Michigan State University:* Alan W. Fisher appointed Instructor in

History. *New York University:* L. Jay Oliva promoted to Associate Professor of History. *University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill:* Josef Anderle promoted to Associate Professor of History; John J. Bobkoff of Michigan State University appointed Lecturer in Russian Language and Literature; Wanda Boulavko of the University of North Carolina appointed Instructor in Russian Language; Richard E. Lonsdale promoted to Associate Professor of Geography.

North Carolina State University, Raleigh: Mary E. Wheeler appointed Assistant Professor of History. *University of Notre Dame:* Bruce Weston of Pennsylvania State University appointed Assistant Professor of Russian. *University of Pennsylvania:* Morton Benson appointed Chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages and Director of the Slavic Language and Area Center; Patricia Anne Davis appointed Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages.

Pennsylvania State University: Vernon Aspaturian appointed Director of the Slavic and Soviet Language and Area Center; Sigmund S. Birkenmayer promoted to Associate Professor of Slavic Languages; Thomas F. Magner, former Head of the Department of Slavic Languages, appointed Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Study of the College of Liberal Arts.

Queens College: Paul Avrich promoted to Associate Professor of History. *Radio Liberty, Munich:* Gene Sosin of the New York Bureau of Radio Liberty appointed Senior Advisor to the Executive Director. *San Fernando Valley State College:* Judith Zacek promoted to Assistant Professor of History. *University of Southern Mississippi:* Jaroslaw Tomaszewski appointed Assistant Professor of Foreign Languages. *State University College, Fredonia, New York:* Maxim W. Mikulak promoted to Associate Professor of History of Science of Russia.

State University of New York, Binghamton: Alton S. Donnelly of Northern Illinois University appointed Assistant Professor of History. *Vassar College:* Justina B. Djaparidze appointed Assistant Professor of Russian and Chairman of the Department; Helen B. Walker appointed Instructor in Russian. *University of Western Ontario:* Arthur Levin of the University of California, Berkeley, appointed Assistant Professor of History.

Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington: Shimon Redich of New York University appointed Assistant Professor of History. *University of Wisconsin:* Victor Terras of the University of Illinois appointed Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Subcommittee on East Central and Southeast European Studies, appointed in 1965 by the American Council of Learned Societies and Social Science Research Council, is presently engaged in a comprehensive survey of East European Studies supported by an Office of Education grant to the ACLS. The survey, to be completed this year, comprises a survey of language instruction under the direction of Howard I. Aronson, an undergraduate survey directed by Lyman Legters, and a survey of graduate training and research by Charles Jelavich, chairman of the SECSES and project director. Also to be included are "state of the art" surveys prepared in their respective disciplines by Irwin Sanders (anthropology and sociology), Benjamin Ward (economics), Barbara Krader (folklore), George Hoffman (geography), Charles and Barbara Jelavich (history), John C. Campbell (international relations), Kazimierz Grzybowski (law), Edward Stankiewicz (linguistics), William E. Harkins (literature), Milos Velimirovic (musicology), George L. Kline (philosophy), and Paul Zinner (political science). The two-volume, 6000-title bibliographic and reference guide being prepared by Paul L. Horecky is expected to take about eighteen months longer to complete.

NOTES

Contributions both to this section and to the *Newsletter* are welcome at any time. The deadlines for inclusion in this section are November 15 for the March issue, February 15 for the June issue, May 15 for the September issue, and August 15 for the December issue. The deadlines for the *Newsletter* are March 15 for the spring issue and October 15 for the fall issue. Send

all items to Frank Y. Gladney in care of the AAASS in Urbana.

United States post offices will not forward magazines or journals. Publications will be returned to the publisher at a charge of at least ten cents each. If you move, please send immediate notice to the AAASS headquarters in Urbana, giving both new and old addresses. Allow four weeks to effect a change of address.

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 1½ cents per name, currently about \$27.00 for the membership list and about \$15.00 for the subscription list. Persons or institutions wishing to use this service should write to Ralph T. Fisher, Jr., Secretary of the AAASS, 1207 West Oregon Street, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

GLOSSA

The Department of Modern Languages of Simon Fraser University announces the publication of GLOSSA, a journal for articles, discussion, reviews, and notices concerning general linguistics, linguistic theory, interdisciplinary relationships, and language description (using Latin and Cyrillic fonts). Circulation is international. Appears twice annually. Subscription rate \$4.50, Canadian. Article and discussion manuscripts to be sent to D. O. Chambers; reviews and books for review to P. W. Davis. Notices to G. F. Holliday.

GLOSSA
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby 2 (Vancouver)
British Columbia, Canada

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON BALKAN AND SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

The International Congress, in Sofia, on Balkan and Southeast European Studies was the first of its kind. Organized by the International Association of Southeast European Studies, under the auspices of UNESCO, it met from August 26 to September 1, 1966.

Approximately one thousand scholars, not only from eastern and western Europe but also from Australia, the Near East, and the Western Hemisphere, participated. The United States was represented by about thirty-five scholars.

Any cold-war atmosphere was dissipated at the opening session by Todor Zhivkov, Premier of Bulgaria: "At a time when storm clouds are gathering in certain parts of the world, you—representatives of various branches of science, people with different ideological and political creeds—are doing your best to find a common

language, a language of mutual respect and cooperation, of creative quest in the name of the lofty ideals of science and art, in the name of humanism, peace, and progress." This was in fact the first congress of open contact and frank exchanges between American, Soviet, and East European historians on Balkan Communist soil.

In the keynote speech the chairman of the Congress, Dr. Vladimir Georgiev, a linguist and vice-president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, asserted that a new and complex field had come into being: "A scholarly discipline has been formed, Balkanology, which studies the languages, history, ethnography, folklore, and so on, of the Balkan peoples, paying special attention to their common features, interrelations, and common regularities in development." This new discipline, he said, tries to overcome the traditional academic boundaries to arrive at a synthesis.

The fields covered in the Congress were linguistics, archaeology, arts, literature, folklore, ethnography, and history. All the contributions are expected to be published in a series of collective volumes in 1967 in Sofia. Only a few papers can be mentioned here.

Of all the fields, the similarities common to the Balkans appear to be most striking in linguistics. The specialists agreed that among the Balkan languages, or in groups of them, there were common developments which permitted them to speak of a Balkan linguistic unity. The area of disagreement was in the origin of these developments. The familiar theory of a Thracian substratum, recently revived by Vladimir Georgiev, was attacked, among others by the Rumanian linguist Emil Petrovici of the University of Cluj. He found the explanation of unity not in a substratum but in the Latin-Greek influences in the north and in the Greek-Latin influences in the south of the Balkan peninsula. The Russian S. B. Bernshtein, who heads the joint Soviet-Bulgarian committee for the preparation of a linguistic atlas of Bulgaria, expressed the opinion that for the study of the Balkan languages, particularly of those of the northeast, one should take into account not only Turkish but also the other Turkic languages; he advocated closer collaboration between Balkanology and Turkology. A proposal was made that, in view of the fact that no studies on the Turkish elements in the Balkan languages have appeared since those of Franz Miklosich, a unified program be drawn up for the publication of all the Turkish words found in the Balkan languages. The old problem of the origin of the Albanian language (Illyrian or Thracian, kentum or satem) was reopened, but with admission at the end that it remained a difficult one.

Most of the studies in the section on archaeology referred to the Neolithic and Bronze ages, Illyrian and Thracian civilizations (the Albanians stressing the Illyrian finds, and the Bulgarians the Thracian), the Dorian tribes, and Roman civilization in the Balkans. In the arts section, while some of the papers dealt with the medieval period, those of the plenary session were devoted to community and diversity of art in post-Byzantine times.

The section on literature included several papers on the development of the literatures of southeastern Europe in relation to other literatures from the eighteenth century—the opening of a new era—to the present. Two outstanding scholars spoke on the Enlightenment in the Balkans: Alois Schmaus, of the University of Munich, an outstanding Balkanologist, and Costis Dimaras, author of the best history of modern Greek literature. In contrast, the theater was meagerly represented: two papers, one on the Rumanian influence on the development of the Bulgarian theater and drama before liberation, the other on man and society in the comedies of Tudor Mușatescu and Branislav Nušić.

Folklore had its own section. Unfortunately, because of illness the contribution of

Mikhail Arnaudov, "Greek Influences on Bulgarian Folklore," had to be read by one of his colleagues. Peter Dinekov, of the University of Sofia, discussed Bulgarian popular ballads and their relation to those of other Balkan peoples. Albert B. Lord, of Harvard University, spoke on "Some Common Themes in Balkan Slavic Epic: Dragons." Josef Matl, of the University of Graz, read a paper on diffusion and adaptation of popular romances in southeastern Europe.

In the section on ethnography discussion ranged from problems common to the Balkans (Hristo Vakarelski, of Sofia) to mills with horizontal wheels (Valeriu Butură, of Bucharest). The *zadruga*—still a favorite theme—was treated in three papers.

History was particularly well represented. In the plenary sessions a representative of each Balkan country gave an outline of his country's history or one of its significant periods. We can mention here only the papers of four outstanding scholars. Dionysios Zakythinos, of the University of Athens, presented, with characteristic clarity, a "Byzantine Synthesis." The peoples of Yugoslavia during the Middle Ages were treated in an objective manner by Bogo Grafenauer, of the University of Ljubljana. Mihai Berza, of the University of Bucharest, discussed the history of Rumania, stressing the element of continuity in a region which has experienced serious ethnic upheavals. A long but valuable survey of the Ottoman Empire, relating particularly to the Balkans, was given by Halil Inalcik, of Ankara University.

The five sections devoted explicitly to history covered the period from antiquity to the twentieth century. They drew the greatest number of scholars with some 260 communications. A valuable contribution to the section on the history of the fifth to the fifteenth centuries was made by Ivan Dujčev, of the University of Sofia, who showed the significance of Slavic sources for the history of Byzantium. The section on the period from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries treated—in a rather fresh manner—principally the Balkans under the Ottomans. It was agreed at the outset that the expression "Turkish yoke" not be used by the speakers but that it be replaced by "Turkish domination" or "Turkish rule." Branislav Djurdjev, the Yugoslav orientalist of the University of Sarajevo, spoke on the historical-ethnic changes among the South Slavs during the Turkish conquest. Ömer L. Barkan, of the University of Istanbul, known for his archival studies on the Ottomans in the Balkans, discussed the evolution of the social structure of the Balkan towns in the course of these centuries. Postwar studies in Bulgaria have witnessed a growing interest in Ottoman feudalism in that country and in the peninsula. Bistra Cvetkova, a prolific scholar in the Historical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, presented a paper on "Some Problems of the Ottoman Feudal Regime from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Centuries." The subject of Ottoman feudalism in the Balkans being vast and relatively unexplored, a petition was signed at one of the sessions for a collective study of it. Two Israeli scholars, Zvi Ankori and Alexander Cornescu, considered the situation of the Jews in the Balkans. Leandros Vranousis, director of the Section of Medieval Studies of the Academy of Athens, contributed an interesting paper on "Dionysos Skylosophos: Revolts and Steps for the Liberation of Greece (1596–1611) in the Framework of a Crusade," and Francisc Páll, of the University of Cluj, read a study containing some new and unpublished documents on the Albanian participation in the Neapolitan War of 1459–63.

The section covering the eighteenth to the second half of the nineteenth century had as topics mainly the independent pashas (Pazvanoglou, Ali of Janina, the Bushatis of Shkodër), revolutions and national movements, and the role of the great powers.

Most of the American communications were presented at the historical section and for the period covering the second half of the nineteenth to the twentieth century—a period of equal interest to the Russian contributors. The American contributions treated a variety of international or comparative topics: John C. Campbell, of the Council on Foreign Relations, dealt with American attitudes and policies toward southeastern Europe during the period 1939–41, provoking some vigorous criticisms on the part of the Soviet and Bulgarian scholars; Michael Petrovich, of Wisconsin University, with the “Emergence of Modern Serbian and Bulgarian Historiography: A Comparison”; and William McNeill, of Chicago University, with the value of Balkan studies for comparative history.

Economic questions of recent times were also included in this section. The paper on the economic development of Greece by Mr. and Mrs. Demetrios Delivanis, of the University of Thessaloniki, not unexpectedly gave rise to a debate over the relative merits of the democratic-capitalistic and socialistic systems, but discussion, while often spirited, did not take an unpleasant turn.

One was struck at the Sofia Congress by the number of women participants, the greatest number coming from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Another striking feature was the continuation of French as the principal language of the Congress. English and German were used extensively; Russian less so. Impressive, too, was the relatively great number of contributions on Albania, perhaps because Albania remains in many respects still *terra incognita*.

Although it was originally announced that the papers for the Congress should be inter-Balkan in character, those which treated national subjects alone were considerable in number and seemed somewhat out of place in such a meeting. On the other hand, although the Balkans are not lacking in controversial issues, it was gratifying that none provoked intemperate discussion. This was probably due to a previous understanding between the parties concerned—a very wise move.

One may hope that the next International Congress of Southeast European and Balkan Studies, which is to be held in 1969 at Athens, will try to avoid the shortcomings of the Sofia meeting. The number of communications to be presented should be reduced; the background papers read in the plenary sessions could well be eliminated as having already fulfilled their purpose. It would be desirable if papers were limited to those of an inter-Balkan nature—the effort to achieve a broader perspective is a main purpose of the Congress. The use of themes and problems rather than historical periods as the basis for the various sessions would be conducive to this end and would also provide a more logical structure for the program as a whole. It would be well, too, to avoid contemporary or too recent themes; they only invite ideological collisions. Finally, the continuing aegis of UNESCO is indispensable, not only because the idea of a Balkan Congress was conceived in its commissions and its realization contributes to the peace of the world but also because the presence of UNESCO serves as check on ideological or nationalist centrifugal forces which might arise.

On the whole, the Sofia Congress was a success. It was not easy for a small country and a small capital to organize such a big congress. The accommodations were well handled, and the scholarly sessions for the most part went smoothly. Credit for the success should go primarily to the chairman of the Congress, Academician Georgiev, and to his assistant, Professor Nikolai Todorov, director of the Balkan Institute in Sofia.

Columbia University

STAVRO SKENDI