

any American organization of scholars agrees to participate in international conferences such as this, it should indicate that the host country must provide assurance that it will grant visas in good time to any qualified and responsible scholar invited to participate in the conference.

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PROFESSOR JELINEK WRITES:

I would like to express my deep appreciation to Professor Robert F. Byrnes of Indiana University, to Professor Bernard Michel of the University of Poitiers, France, and to the numerous American and Western colleagues who protested vigorously the discrimination performed against me during the Colloquium of the International Commission on Slavic Studies at Kraków during August 29–31, 1973. It is a beautiful feeling to be a part of a generous and noble community.

Perhaps this unfortunate incident will result in the creation of a new understanding for the need of free and unfettered contacts among scholars, and exchange of ideas and views.

TO THE EDITOR:

Recent years have seen the development in Russian studies of a number of study groups in which specialists meet for the discussion of papers and the exchange of information and ideas. One thinks of the successful launching of the Eighteenth Century, Dostoevsky, and Neo-Formalist study groups.

It is time that a similar study group was formed by specialists in the study of the Russian Revolution. The Russian Revolution is now taught in a large number of universities and colleges of higher education in the United Kingdom and abroad, an increasing amount of research is being undertaken, and publications on the subject proliferate; yet existing associations and conferences provide only an occasional opportunity for specialists to meet and exchange views. A study group on the Russian Revolution would be concerned with political radicalism and related social change during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and with the populist, anarchist, social-democratic, and communist movements in particular. On occasion the group's interests would extend into other periods of history, but its concern would be with *revolution* in Russia, and not with the whole of Russian history. Membership of the group would be open to scholars from any country and from any discipline.

It is proposed that the study group should meet annually for two to three days, at a different venue each year, to receive scholarly papers and to discuss developments in the field. A Newsletter would be published and paid for out of a small subscription charge.

In view of the interest which the idea of a study group on the Russian Revolution has already aroused we wish to propose that a first meeting be held at the University of East Anglia in December 1974.

Interested parties are invited to write to John Biggart, School of European Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich NOR 88C.

JOHN BIGGART
University of East Anglia
DAVID COLLINS
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DAVID LONGLEY
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TO THE EDITOR:

In regard to Professor N. V. Riasanovsky's review of August von Haxthausen's *Studies on the Interior of Russia* (translated by E. L. M. Schmidt, introduction by S. F. Starr, Chicago and London, 1972), appearing in the September 1973 issue of the *Slavic Review*, the 1856 English translation of the original three-volume work is now easily available as a reprint in the Russia Observed Series (Arno Press, 1970). The reprint is from a copy in the Newark Public Library, and is a very good one.

CURTIS ROHLAND
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