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# NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

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## CONFERENCES

*April 6-8, 1972:* Central States Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, in Chicago, Illinois, at the Sheraton-Chicago Hotel. Theme: "Student Centered Foreign Language Programs." Contact: Anthony Gradisnik, Milwaukee Public Schools, P.O. Drawer 10K, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

*April 7-8, 1972:* Conference on "The Nationality Question in Soviet Central Asia," presented by the interdisciplinary graduate Seminar on Soviet Nationality Problems, Columbia University, in New York City. Contact: Edward Allworth, 1203 International Affairs, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

*April 27-29, 1972:* Northeastern Slavic Conference of AAASS Annual Meeting, at the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont. Program: Stanislaw Staron, Department of Political Science, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05401.

*April 28-29, 1972:* Rocky Mountain Association for Slavic Studies Annual Meeting, at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. Program: George E. Orchard, Department of History, University of Lethbridge, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, and Brian T. O'Connell, 624 Gilbert Street, Helena, Montana 59601. Memberships: Paul G. McCoy, Secretary-Treasurer of RMASS, Department of Political Science, East Texas University, Commerce, Texas 75428.

*May 4-6, 1972:* Western Slavic Association Annual Meeting, in Portland, Oregon, at the Portland Hilton Hotel. Program: Thomas Poulsen, Department of Geography, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon 97207. Contact: Basil Dmytryshyn, Department of History, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon 97207.

*May 11-14, 1972:* Third Conference on Baltic Studies, cosponsored by the University of Toronto and the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies, in Toronto, Canada. Program: Mardi Valgema, Department of English, Her-

bert H. Lehman College of the City University of New York, Bedford Park Blvd. West, Bronx, New York 10468. Contact: Olev Träss, Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

*November 1972:* Sixth Congress of the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences (SVU) in America. Theme: Two symposia on "Historical Development and Present State of Scientific Research in Czechoslovakia" and "Czechoslovak Sciences in the Western World Outside Czechoslovakia," plus other panels. Program: Dr. O. A. Horna, P.O. Box 115, Clarksburg, Maryland 20734.

## NEWS OF THE ASSOCIATION

*Soviet Union and Eastern Europe: Financial Aid, Exchanges, Language and Travel Programs*, which appeared in October, has been selling briskly. To order a copy of this initial volume in the new AAASS Information Series send \$5.00 to AAASS, 190 West 19th Avenue, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

The new By-Laws of the Association recommended by the Board of Directors were approved by the membership in a mail ballot as well as the four proposals submitted by the Central States Slavic Conference.

Ruth C. Morley, the editor of the AAASS *Newsletter*, has announced her resignation. All communications concerning the *Newsletter* should be addressed to the new editor, Linda B. Bowers.

## INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The University of Alberta's proposed Ph.D. program in Slavic languages has received approval and been put into effect for the 1971-72 academic year. The program will initially be offered in two major areas: Slavic linguistics and Russian literature. Five doctoral students are already enrolled.

The Committee on Soviet and East European Studies at Alberta represents seven departments offering course work related to Slavic Europe. It is gradually expanding its activities in its area program leading to a master's degree in the Soviet and East European field.

The Committee on the Future of International Studies, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 320, Washington, D.C. 20036, has just been formed to direct attention to needs in international education generated by the current crisis in funding at the state and federal levels.

In its initial stages the committee will serve as an information source on international education for universities, scholarly societies, government, and foundations. It will also explore new directions in its field through study groups and conferences. Financial support is presently being provided by member colleges and universities.

The University of Pittsburgh has initiated an exchange program for faculty and advanced graduate students with the Polish Institute for International Affairs in Warsaw, Poland. Additional relations with East European educational institutions are also being explored. Because of the research fellowships for East European scholars, there are usually some well-qualified specialists from that geographic region on the campus available for consultation.

In an effort to promote the expansion of Russian-language study the Department of Russian at McMaster University has been offering instruction to high school students from grades twelve and thirteen. An exclusively audio-visual approach is used in the two-hour Saturday morning sessions in which forty-seven students are enrolled. It is hoped that this manifestation of interest may influence the local school board to introduce the language at the secondary level.

The Faculty Association for East European and Russian Studies of the State University of New York has been exploring the possibility of establishing an overseas program in Poland. The program, if approved, will concentrate on those academic disciplines in which a minimal linguistic proficiency would be necessary for students to benefit from a two-semester stay in Poland. Thus far, agreements on courses and selection of student participants have been worked out in principle, but are not yet officially binding on either the Polish Ministry of Education or SUNY. Alfred Bloch of State University College, New Paltz, who is Overseas Program Coordinator for the SUNY faculty group, has conducted the initial negotiations.

The Faculty Association has now issued a complete survey of all course offerings in East European and Russian studies to-

gether with the respective faculty members at the various SUNY campuses, including many associated community colleges in the state. Copies of this survey may be obtained without charge by writing to the person responsible for its compilation: Sidney Harcave, Department of History, SUNY at Binghamton, Binghamton, New York.

An Institute for East European Jewish Studies as part of the Lown Graduate Center for Contemporary Jewish Studies at Brandeis University has been in existence since 1965. This year the Institute produced three monographs on the problems of Soviet Jewry. In addition, the executive secretary of the Institute, Joshua Rothenberg, will be offering a course on East European Jewry during spring semester 1972.

#### CONFERENCE REPORTS

Representatives of more than forty colleges and universities, foundations, and governmental agencies met in Columbus, Ohio, on October 29-30, 1971, to review and reassess various issues crucial to the future of Slavic studies.

Herbert Ellison of the University of Washington opened the meeting's plenary session with an address that urged participants to keep in mind the positive achievements of the recent past while examining vulnerable areas revealed by the *Lambert Report*. Future effectiveness, Ellison noted, may depend upon a re-examination of interdisciplinary activity.

Marshall Shulman, director of the Russian Institute at Columbia University, pointed out in his keynote address that the United States is currently experiencing a "strong revival of domestic nationalism" and is rejecting the outside world with a "truculent bellicosity" that bodes ill for foreign area studies. To counteract this trend he urged (1) that the quality of Slavic area training be improved, (2) that hitherto neglected fields in area studies such as sociology, economics, and psychology be strengthened through special incentives, and (3) that research findings be more widely disseminated to overcome the outworn, simplistic stereotypes that presently dominate public opinion concerning the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Funding for Slavic studies, Shulman noted, has passed through the early era in which foundations, as initiators and innovators, provided "seed money," and also through the "soft money" era of liberal government spending. The time has come now for

Slavic scholars to assert their priorities, acquire a new sense of direction, and persuade public opinion and foundations to respond.

In the five working sessions which followed, participants were urged to indicate problem areas and recommend future action.

The session on Exchanges and International Contacts called for a ready response by American universities to recent moves by socialist countries into the mainstream of international scholarly life.

The session on Institutions and Organizations urged the cooperation with other area studies associations in support of pending legislation, the sponsorship of a "coherent national pattern of summer language and area offerings," and the continued support of the high priority that has been given, on the national level, to the preparation of research tools.

The Undergraduate and Secondary Schools group recommended the introduction of area material at the precollege level, the experimentation at the undergraduate level with problem-solving approaches and comparative and cross-cultural analysis, and the development of new teaching materials and teacher training institutes for high school teachers of social studies.

The panel on Research and Publications advocated close cooperation between scholars and librarians to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote the better use of existing resources.

The Graduate Training session noted that although much financial support has been given to graduate education, there is still need for an improvement in quality. Other suggestions included formal arrangements to allow graduate students in Slavic areas to take degree credit courses at other institutions and an increased cooperation among institutions in a given metropolitan or geographic area.

#### APPOINTMENTS AND STAFF CHANGES

*University of Alberta:* Ivan L. Rudnyt-sky of American University appointed professor of history; Metro Gulutsan, Department of Educational Psychology, appointed chairman of the Interdepartmental

Committee of Soviet and East European Studies; Alexandra Durrani appointed instructor in Ukrainian and Grazyna Glass-Brudzinski appointed instructor in Polish in the Department of Slavic Languages.

*Boston College:* Raymond T. McNally promoted to professor of history.

*University of California, Berkeley:* Mary P. Coote, Harvard and Brown Universities, appointed assistant professor of Serbo-Croatian; George Breslauer appointed assistant professor of political science; Milada Souckova, University of Chicago, appointed visiting lecturer in Czech and Slovak; Henning Andersen, Harvard University, appointed visiting associate professor of Slavic linguistics; Robert P. Hughes promoted to associate professor of Russian literature.

*California State College, Dominguez Hills:* Howard R. Holter appointed chairman of the Department of History.

*California State College, Fullerton:* Joel M. Fisher, U.S. Department of State and White House staffs, 1968-71, returned to the Department of Political Science.

*Carleton University:* E. S. Lee appointed assistant professor; B. Medwidsky promoted to assistant professor.

*Kansas State University:* David E. Kromm promoted to associate professor of geography.

*State University of New York at Albany:* Joseph F. Zacek promoted to professor of history and acting chairman.

*University of Toronto:* C. H. Bedford appointed chairman and Gleb Zekulin associate chairman of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

*University of Western Ontario:* G. Eramain promoted to assistant professor and K. Pappmehl of York University appointed associate professor in the Department of Russian Studies.

*University of Winnipeg:* Daniel Stone promoted to assistant professor of history.

*York University:* T. Meininger of the University of Wisconsin appointed lecturer in history; May Jenkins of the University of Toronto appointed visiting assistant professor in the Department of Foreign Literature; S. Kirschbaum of Queen's University appointed assistant professor in the Department of Political Science.

#### XIV<sup>e</sup> CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DES ÉTUDES BYZANTINES

The Fourteenth International Congress for Byzantine Studies held in Bucharest, Rumania, September 6-12, 1971, was a homecoming for Byzantinologists. The

gathering in Rumania was a return to the original site of the first congress held in Bucharest in 1924 under the pioneering leadership of the late Rumanian Byzantinologist Nicolae Iorga. The previous congress was held in Oxford in 1966.

Today's Bucharest is a bustling city of two million people, and for many it is still the "Paris of Eastern Europe." The president of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, Nicolae Ceausescu, sent an opening message to the congress and later in the week personally entertained the participants lavishly in the stately Palace of Ministry. Present at the presidential reception was Patriarch Justinian of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, which *de facto* is the national church of the people. Both the president and the patriarch acknowledged each other's presence properly, thus recalling the old Byzantine heritage of *symphonia* between church and state. Today both are committed to the social and spiritual self-development of Rumania's people. The Rumanian Orthodox Church under Patriarch Justinian's leadership is one of the best organized and prosperous of the Orthodox churches. This fact takes on greater weight considering the Marxist context in which the church finds herself. The strength of the Orthodox Church is a source of encouragement to the important minority groups and their churches (Reformed, Lutheran, etc.).

The congress itself produced an impressive volume of work. The papers dealt with four themes: (1) "Societal and Intellectual Life During the Fourteenth Century," (2) "The Asiatic Frontiers of Byzantine Culture from the Seventh to the Twelfth Centuries," (3) "The Secular Art of Byzantium," and (4) "The Relationship of Byzantine Culture and Rumania." On the opening day of the congress, participants received published reports of the major studies and résumés of the numerous studies related to the basic themes. The papers were delivered in six languages—French, German, Rumanian, Russian, Greek, and English in approximately that order of frequency. This was a gathering of international scholars where English was definitely a minor language. More than six hundred professors and scholars from over thirty nations in the world were represented. Participants arrived from such widely assorted countries as Chile, Greece, Israel, Albania, Syria, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

The discussion on major reports highlighted such Byzantine luminaries as P. Lemerle, I. Ševčenko, J. Meyendorff, N. Garsoian, H. G. Beck, H. Hunger, M. Chatzidakis, S. Runciman, D. Obolensky, P. Charanis, A. P. Kazhdan, R. M. Bartikian, and E. Stănescu. The papers ranged over a vast number of topics, a sampling of which are the following: "Armenians of the Eastern Frontiers and in the Balkans," "Islamic Traces in Bulgarian Icon Painting," "Social Life of Albanians According to the Byzantine Writers of the Fourteenth Century," "Science Teachers in the Early Byzantine Empire," and "The Influence of Greek Phanariots Upon Rumania." The studies will be published later in the *Acts of the Congress*. Much of the success of the congress was due to the magnificent labor of the organizing committee of Rumanian scholars under the leadership of M. Berza, general secretary of the congress.

Perhaps the most significant product of the congress was the personal exchange which took place among the participants. Informal discussions will no doubt be among the most memorable moments for many delegates, especially the numerous conversations between Western and Eastern scholars. These casual exchanges revealed in particular the diverse individual views of Communist bloc delegates. The common concern for unhampered communication and exchange of materials was shared by all. Such gatherings as the Byzantine Congress fulfill a necessary

contribution toward international understanding among scholars divided by the political interests of their respective governments.

CARNEGIE SAMUEL CALIAN  
*University of Dubuque Theological Seminary*

PHILIP EDWARD MOSELY, 1905–1972

Philip Mosely was a giant of the second generation of leaders in the field of Russian and East European studies in this country. But where Coolidge, Cross, Harper, and Kerner had been solitary pioneers, Mosely and his colleagues inspired and presided over the great burst of effort after the Second World War which brought Russian and other area studies into their own. I remember a conversation with him in Paris in 1946, in the midst of the negotiation of the peace treaties for Italy and the Axis satellites. He had had four years of brilliant service in the State Department, as adviser to Ambassador Winant on the European Advisory Commission, at the conferences of Moscow and Potsdam, with the Council of Foreign Ministers at London and Paris, and as U.S. representative on the Trieste boundary commission. He had to make a choice: to go on in diplomacy, where a bright future awaited him, or to return to teaching.

To the great and lasting benefit of our universities and of hundreds and even thousands of teachers and students, he chose the second course. Before the war he had taught at Princeton, Union College, and Cornell. Now he would go to Columbia. With Geroid Robinson, Ernest Simmons, John Hazard, and Abram Bergson, he was one of that *pléiade* which made Columbia's Russian Institute the beacon light for Slavic studies throughout the country. As a founder of the Institute and later its director, Mosely marked a decade of extraordinary activity in teaching, writing, organizing; and not only at Columbia, for his wise counsel was sought by other universities, foundations, and institutes here and abroad. This was the period of his indispensable work in the creation of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies and the launching of the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*.

Born in Westfield, Massachusetts, Philip Mosely took up Russian on his own while still a schoolboy, then went to Harvard, where he won his A.B. and his doctorate with the highest distinction. As a young historian of nineteenth-century Russia, the star pupil of Langer and Karpovich, he went straight to the sources for his first major research task: to Russia, where his fiber was tested by conditions of strain and privation in the bitter winter of 1930, and where by persistence and courage he gained access to his archival material, mined it well, got his notes out of the country by a direct appeal to Stalin, and then produced his classic monograph on Russian diplomacy and the Eastern Question in 1838–39. There too he acquired the combination of cool analysis of the Soviet political system and warm sympathy for Russians as individuals and as a people, to which he held for the rest of his life.

Philip Mosely had a breadth of mind that would not permit confining himself to history or to Russian studies. To add another dimension to his discipline, he went to the Balkans in the late 1930s to do field work in rural sociology. There his sense of observation and his facility with languages and dialects (always a source of awe and frustration to his colleagues) served him in good stead. His studies on villages and family organization in Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Serbia, and Croatia are fascinating in their human detail and almost beyond comparison in the high quality of their scholarship. Again, when called to Washington in 1942 to participate in the work of planning for the postwar period, he was more than

the resident Russian expert. He directed political and territorial studies covering the world, showing a rare capacity to add perspective and political judgment to many a local expert's mastery of detail. His papers of that period (and those of his staff which through his influence and his editing also bear the imprint of his method of thorough research and incisive presentation of issues) are available, unfortunately, only to those who can dig them out of the archives.

His coming to the Council on Foreign Relations as director of studies in 1955 was a deliberate choice to occupy himself with the broad sweep of contemporary world affairs, and his years at the Council saw the publication of many of its most distinguished books. He held to that choice when he returned to Columbia in 1963 as associate dean of the School of International Affairs and director of the European Institute. He was delighted to be teaching again. And he took pride in the fact that the Russian Institute, never far from his thoughts, was thriving under the leadership, successively, of two of his former students, Alexander Dallin and Marshall Shulman. The Institute on East Central Europe, which also owes him a great debt, was until recently headed by his fellow historian and successor at the Russian Institute, Henry L. Roberts.

Mosely would not and could not, of course, reduce his role as a leading scholar in the Slavic field by choosing in these last years to concentrate on Western Europe and contemporary international relations. For one thing, neither the profession nor the government would permit it. He was always being called on for opinions, advice, and the undertaking of special missions. Much of this type of service, in which he had been engaged since the 1930s, was unknown and unsung. How many know of his part in the negotiations on Trieste long after he left regular government service, his confidential counsel over many years to various agencies of the government on dealing with the Soviet Union, or his public and private consultation with congressional leaders and committees? These are chapters of distinguished service in his biography, but chapters which cannot be written in the fullness of their actuality.

He gave much of himself to helping others—foreign scholars, friends and colleagues, refugees from Russia and Eastern Europe, and especially his students, whom he trained not only in meticulous scholarship but in clarity of expression, helping them to do their best and to move ahead in their careers. All this activity kept him from writing the large-scale works on Russian history and foreign policy we all hoped for, but how many lives were made richer by it! And fortunately we do have a substantial body of his scholarly work. His many articles on the Soviet Union (some of which are gathered together in *The Kremlin and World Politics*) constitute a brilliant running interpretation of Soviet domestic and foreign policies over a quarter-century.

The mere recital of some of Phil Mosely's accomplishments tells why his life and work brought him great admiration and respect. To those whose own lives were touched by his, there is so much more. His was a spirit of kindness plus scrupulous honesty, which made only friends; to my knowledge, none were enemies and none were indifferent. His death on January 13 of this year leaves his many colleagues and students with the sense of a great void in our lives, but one which is partially filled by thankfulness for a priceless heritage: in scholarship, excellence; and in human relations, nobility.

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