

The first part of the congress embraced topics in ancient religion, topography and dialect, and also dealt with the relations of Crete with other Greek states (such as Cyprus, Pylos, Mycene, Achaia and Thrace), with the linear scripts A and B, etc. Reports were also made on the findings of research concerned with various archaeological areas in Crete (Chania, Ierapetra, Phaistos, Knossos, Zakro, Lasithi, Youkta).

In the second part were read papers on the Cretan theatre and on some of its writers (Stef. Sachlikis, Vits. Kornaros), on the problems of Venetian rule in Crete, such as the relations of the island with Venice, Cretan settlement in the Ionian Isles, and so on. Papers were also presented on various literati of the period (Mich. Louloudhis, Frangiskos and Emiliios Portos, Kyrillos Loukaris et al.). In the same section the conferees studied the art of the period; thus they examined various churches, both Byzantine and post-Byzantine; Cretan painters (Bounialis, Poulakis, Meletios); fortifications; artists' guilds; codices and similar other topics.

In the third section, the participants were concerned first with topics on the folklore and philology of Crete, and then with Cretan scholars of the Diaspora and topics on the history and literature of the period: thus reports were presented on Solomos' «Kritikos», Kazantzakis' «Odyssey», the history of the church in Crete and Crete's foreign trade. Papers were also read concerning archival information on modern history of Crete: that is, Crete during the Revolution of 1821, the Cretan Revolution of 1866, the Macedonian struggle, etc. The importance of the historical archives that have been preserved was underlined, and finally various phases from the life of Eleftherios Venizelos were presented.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES: 1976 CONVENTION

(St. Louis, Missouri 6 - 9 October 1976)

The congress of Slavonic Studies, convened in St. Louis, was organized by the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS) in conjunction with its sister society the Central Slavic Conference (CSC). The entire program took place under the auspices of the Universities of St. Louis, Missouri-St. Louis, and Washington, and the organization of the congress was undertaken by a ten member committee whose composition, under the chairmanship of Bernard Eissenstat (Oklahoma State University), was as follows: Will Adams, William Jewell College, Louis A. Barth, S.J., St. Louis University, Elizabeth M. Clayton, University of Missouri-St. Louis, Joseph Conrad, University of Kansas, William Fletcher, University of Kansas, George F. Jewsbury, Oklahoma State University, Max J. Okenfuss, Washington University, Charles E. Timberlake, University of Missouri, Ed. Williams, University of Kansas.

On the occasion of this congress, twelve academic societies had the opportunity of inviting their members to St. Louis, so that they could discuss, along with the

papers presented at the congress, organizational and specialist subjects. These societies were: 1) American Association for Southeast European Studies, 2) American Association for the Study of Hungarian History, 3) American Council of Teachers of Russian, 4) Association for the Advancement of Polish Studies, 5) Association for the Study of the Nationalities of the USSR and Eastern Europe, 6) International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX), 7) National Program for the Advancement of Pre-College Russian and East European Studies, 8) Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences—Political Science Section, 9) RCDA—Study of Religion in Communist-Dominated Areas, 10) Shevchenko Scientific Society, 11) Slavic Librarians' Conference and 12) Society for Slovene Studies.

The basic subjects of the congress, on which there were special reports numbering a hundred and ten, were developed into an equal number of panels; about 500 scholars took part as producers of reports and about as many again as observers and commentators. The basic subject-list was for the most part concerned with the political, intellectual and economic state, past and present, of Russia, Eastern Europe (i.e. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary) and the Balkans (i.e. Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Roumania).

Special emphasis was given to three subjects: first, the general contribution of the Slavonic element in America to that country's progress, on the occasion of the bicentennial anniversary of the foundation of the United States; secondly, problems of archival research and archives; and thirdly, the role of spiritual values in Russia, Eastern Europe and the Balkans, with particular emphasis on the position of religion, the Orthodox Church and the other denominations in the Slavonic—and otherwise—world of the above regions.

Perhaps this was the first time in the sequence of annual congresses of the AAA-SS during which the subject of religion in the Slavonic world has been gone into in such detail. This is owed in great part to the fifteen-year activity of the New York Research Center for Religion and Human Rights in Closed Societies. The organ of this Center, *Religion in Communist-Dominated Areas* (RCDA), has excited the interest of those church historians in America who are specialists on the subordinate state of religion in communist regimes. Interest is directed mainly towards the spheres of activity of the communist parties against the life, work and interests of men of religion in communist countries, and especially towards the abrogations of religious freedom and human rights. Of particular interest for the specialist are the authentic texts, in translation, concerning confirmation of events.

On this last Point, the religious situation in communist states, a special impression was made by the analysis of the present-day condition of the Roumanian Orthodox Church by Professor Eerl A. Pope of Lafayette College. According to the official evidence at the disposal of the speaker, eighty per cent of the Roumanian people have been shown, on the basis of official censuses, to subscribe to the doctrines of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and these people are served by nine thousand trained clergymen. The Roumanian Patriarchate, under the inspiration of its Patriarch Justinian and his assistant Bishop Antonios, is working towards the organization, on a permanent basis, in a monastery near Bucharest, of an international centre for dialogue between the Orthodox Churches, between Orthodox and other Christian Churches and faiths, between Christians and Marxists, and finally between Christians and Islam.

The 110 basis subjects of the congress are as follows:

1) The Publisher, the Scholar and the Research Librarian: Challenge for the Future; 2) The Universal Copyright Convention and Soviet Membership ~ 3) Some problems of Jews Under the Tsars and Commissars ~ 4) The Zhenotdel (Women's Section of the CPSU), 1917-1930: Liberation or Mobilization ~ 5) Elements of Conflict and Change within Russian/Soviet. Historiography ~ 6) Man on Contemporary Marxism ~ 7) Marina Tsvetaeva's Literary Alliances in Russia ~ 8) The Contemporary Soviet Art Scene ~ 9) Systemic Change in Communist Societies ~ 10) The Bulgarian April Uprising: Retrospect in its Centennial year, 1876-1976 ~ 11) Foreign Policy and Foreign Policy Advisors in Socialist Systems ~ 12) Soviet Nationalities: Policies and Practices ~ 13) The Magic and Mystery of it All. ~ 14) Aspects of the Eastern Question ~ 15) Early Aspects of Demography, Geography and Politics ~ 16) Russian, Soviet and East European Legality ~ 17) Slovenes in the New World ~ 18) Peasant Culture and National Culture: Theoretical Considerations ~ 19) Serhii Iefremov: 100 years from the day of his birth ~ 20) The Intelligentsia and the Peasant in Eastern Europe ~ 21) Michael Bakunin Centennial: 1876-1976 ~ 22) World War I and three Personalities in Eastern Europe: Samuel Harper, Charles and Richard Crane, Sir Bernard Pares ~ 23) East European Immigration to America: A Bicentennial ~ 24) Art and Music in Eastern Europe: Non-Slavic National Traditions and Eastern Influences ~ 25) The Change to change in Communist Military Institutions ~ 26) The Cultural and Intellectual Development of late 16th and 17th-Century Muskovy ~ 27) Some Aspects of Law Legality in the Soviet Union ~ 28) The Future of Agriculture in Eastern Europe: The 1976-1980 Five-Year Plans ~ 29) History and Sociology: The Problem of Nationalism in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, 16th-18th Centuries ~ 30) The Poles and Higher Education in Russia ~ 31) Views of the Hungarian Revolution ~ 32) The Future of Agriculture in the Soviet Union: The 1976-1980 Five Year Plan ~ 33) Russian Images and Perceptions of the United States ~ 34) New Light on Buried Treasure: Contemporary Scholarship and Recent Discoveries in the Art and Music of Eastern Europe ~ 35) Breakdown or Breakthrough: Russian Culture during the Silver Age ~ 36) Communism in the Emergent Successor States, 1918-1921 ~ 37) Soviet Property Rights in Land ~ 38) Toward a Theory of Dependency in Eastern Europe ~ 39) Modernism in Russian Literature ~ 40) Eastern Europe and the Problems of Peace, 1919-1939 ~ 41) Aspects of Law and Legality ~ 42) Politics and Commercial Relations between East and West ~ 43) Western Influences on Russian Philosophy ~ 44) Some problems of Peasant Self-Organization ~ 45) Alcohol and Society in Russia and the USSR ~ 46) Social Indicators in the Soviet Union ~ 47) The New Five-Year Plans for 1976-1980 ~ 48) Two Diverse Elements in Soviet Historiography: The Cold War and Agriculture ~ 49) The Zemstvo and Reform ~ 50) The Convergence of Micro and Macro-Analysis to Measure the Dynamics of Communist International Relations ~ 51) Serbian Nationalism in the 19th Century ~ 52) Religion: Western Influence in Russia ~ 53) Some Aspects of the Feminine Social Mystique in Russia and the Soviet Union ~ 54) The Russian Revolution of 1917 in the Province ~ 55) Youth Revolutionary Movements in the Balkans before 1914 ~ 56) A Tsvetaeva Evening: Readings from Works in Translation and some Unpublished Material ~ 57) Urban Problems of the USSR and Eastern Europe ~ 58) Solzhenitsyn and Lenin ~ 59)

Russian Far Eastern Policy: A Reassessment ~ 60) The Women's Movement in Russia, 1860-1917 ~ 61) 18th-Century Prose Function in Slavic East Europe ~ 62) History of the Slavic Literary Languages ~ 63) The Changing Face of the Muscovite Aristocracy ~ 64) Post-Khrushchev trends in Socialist Law ~ 65) Peasant Culture and National Culture: Examples from the Arts ~ 66) Political Science in People's Poland ~ 67) Some Contemporary Perspectives on Detente: A Discussion ~ 68) The Battle of Mohacs 1526-450 years after ~ 69) Religion: Eastern Europe ~ 70) Trotsky and Stalin: Some Petrospective Points of View ~ 71) The «Homesick Million»: Russian Emigration, 1917-1975 ~ 72) The Role of the Militaries in the 19th Century Balkans ~ 73) Oil and Detente ~ 74) Indigenous and International Influences on Russian Revolutionary Women ~ 75) The Smolensk Archive Revisited ~ 76) Of Medieval Origins, Ordeals and Oracular Mystics ~ 77) Public Participation in the U.S.S.R. Current Significance and Implications for the Future ~ 78) Russian Poetry ~ 79) Slovenia's Changing Economic Structure ~ 80) Sino-Soviet Relations ~ 81) Polish Revolution Tradition in Historical Perspective ~ 82) Soviet Foreign Economic Relations: Trade and Aid, Oil and Arms ~ 83) Art Media in the Soviet State: Official Interpretations and Unofficial Developments ~ 84) Wolfe on Revolution ~ 85) Money, Prices and Employment in the Soviet-Type Economy ~ 86) 20 Years After: Progress and Problems in Socialist Hungary ~ 87) Family and Household in Eastern Europe ~ 88) Wooing, Winning and Living with Publishers ~ 89) Art, Music and a Little Satire in the Slavic World: Internal Developments and External Relations ~ 90) Political Dynamics in Contemporary Poland ~ 91) The Life and Reign of Paul I ~ 92) Polish Literature ~ 93) Problems in Slovene Linguistics ~ 94) The State of Soviet Research and Development ~ 95) Themes from Russia: An Audio-Visual Show ~ 96) The Slavs' Contribution to American Scholarship: A Review and an Appraisal ~ 97) The Russian Short Story ~ 98) Russian Contributions to the American Culture ~ 99) Regional Perspectives on Industry and Society ~ 100) 18th-Century Prose Design in Slavic Eastern Europe ~ 101) The Ukrainians in America: Review of the Past 200 years ~ 102) Religion: US Archival Resources ~ 103) Russian Businessmen in War and Revolution ~ 104) Workshop on Effective College/University Outreach: Pre-College and Community Programs. A Roundtable Discussion ~ 105) 20th-Century Russian Prose ~ 106) Tolstoy on War ~ 107) Pushkin ~ 108) Political Science and Economics: Post-war Poland ~ 109) Art, Revolution and Counterrevolution in 19th Century ~ 110) Local Problems in East European Communist States.

This list of the study-subjects of the conference leaves no room for doubt that this most painstaking congress aroused great interest among experts and opened new horizons for academic research and orientation. This unbiased judgement is justified by the activities of the AAASS and sets it up as the most interesting academic society, both in America and internationally, for Slavic Studies; this in thirty laborious and very fruitful years since its foundation. Those thirty years will be much praised in October 1977 in Washington, on the occasion of the convening of the 9th convention of the Society.