

proposition du professeur Zakythinos, en Grèce — à Thessalonique ou à Chios. D'autre part, le prochain Congrès d'Études Byzantines se tiendra à Chypre en 1976.

Les travaux du Congrès ont été effectués dans une atmosphère d'amitié et de collaboration scientifique, grâce à la sollicitude des autorités roumaines et aux efforts infatigables du Comité d'Organisation, en tête duquel se trouvait son vénérable président, le professeur V. Grecu, et l'éminent médiéviste M. Berza, secrétaire général du Comité, qui fut l'âme et la force motrice de cette réunion scientifique, inlassablement secondé par plusieurs de ses collègues et élèves des instituts scientifiques roumains.

Centre de Recherches Byzantines Athènes MARIE NYSTAZOPOULOU - PÉLÉKIDIS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SLAVIC STUDIES (AAASS).

Fourth National Convention, Denver-Colorado, March 1971.

1. The American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies was founded in 1948 under New York Membership Corporation Law for the purpose of publishing the American Slavic and East European Review and expanded in 1960 into a membership organization. AAASS currently has 2500 members, scholars from American Universities and other Institutes for Slavic and Balkan Studies.

The Association seeks to advance scholarly study of political, economical, cultural, religious etc. problems of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and realizes this program with its publications and conventions.

The publications of AAASS: a) *Slavic Review: American Quarterly of Soviet and East European Studies*, the principal publication of the Association, carries scholarly articles and book reviews dealing with all parts of the Soviet and east European areas, representing the various academic disciplines of the social sciences and humanities. b) The *Newsletter* serves as a news media to the Association's members by keeping them informed of all important occurrences in the field of Slavic Studies. c) *The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* serves as a bibliographical guide.

It is governed by a Board of Directors elected by the membership of the Association. The Board elects the officers of the Association. To serve its members and to answer inquiries concerning activities in the field, the Associ-

ation maintains an AAASS Central Office at the Ohio State University, Columbus Ohio. It has sponsored four national conventions since 1964, in the last one, the Institut for Balkan Studies in Thessaloniki was represented by one of its members.

2. *Fourth National Convention of AAASS*

It was held in Denver, Colorado State, on March 25-27, 1971 with a great participation of nearly 800 members.

a. The major program themes were five: (1) The Impact of Conflict Situations on Soviet-East European Relations, (2) Cultural Relations between Slavs and non-Slavs, (3) Politics, Industrialization and Differentiation of Society, (4) Various and (5) State of the Profession.

b. In detail the topics of the first major theme consisted of the following: (1) *Sino-Soviet relations and Eastern Europe* (Sino-Soviet Relations and Romania — Sino-Soviet Relations and Yugoslavia — Sino-Soviet Relations and Albania), (2) *The impact of the Middle East conflict on Soviet-East European Relations* (The Soviet Viewpoint and East European Viewpoints), (3) *EEC and Comecon: Challenge and Response* (The Influence of the Common Market on Integration within the Comecon), (4) *Intra-Bloc Conflicts* (East European Reactions to the Hungarian Uprising of 1956, to the Invasion of Czechoslovakia and to Romanian Economic Policy), (5) *The German Problem* (The G. D. R. and Soviet Policy in Germany 1961-1971. — Germany and Soviet-East European Relations: A Quantitative Approach — The G. D. R's Economic Reform as a Model among the Comecon States: Technocratization vs. Marketization).

c. In detail the topics of the second major theme consisted of the following: (1) *The Middle Ages* (The Byzantine Tradition in Church Slavonic Literatures — Slavic Vitae — The Crisis of Medieval Literary Theory in 15th Century Bohemia — Judaizers), (2) *Old Russia* (Platonism of Maxim the Greek — Antonio Possevino's Mission to Muscovy — The relations between Novgorod — Pskov and their Baltic and Germanic neighbors from 1150-1350 — The Eastern Renaissance in Russia), (3) *Renaissance to modern times* (Joseph II and the foundations of Modern Serbian Education — Baroque and Rococo in 18th century Russian Literature — Komensky as a Representative of Baroque Literary Style — European Newspapers and Pamphlets in 17th Century Russia — Some aspects of the relations between Polish Renaissance Literature and the West — West and Anti-Western Trends in 18th century Literary Russia), (4) *Folklore and Poetics* (Some aspects of Slavic Folklore bearing on the cultural relations between the Slavs and the West and/or East-West European verse among the Southern Slavs).

d. In detail the topics of the third major theme consisted of the following: (1) *The role of Communist Parties* (Politics of Economic Decision making in Socialist Yugoslavia — Determinants of Communist Party Membership in the USSR — Toward a functional analysis of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union — Authority and Dissent in Soviet Politics), (2) *Stratification, Mobility and Man-power problems in Eastern Europe* (Social mobility of Young People in Romania — Elite mobility in Eastern Europe — Labor and Manpower in the Soviet Union — Education as an index of mobility in Poland — Mobility and stratification studies in Poland and Czechoslovakia — Social Structure and mobility in State-Socialist Societies), (3) *The role of Professionals* (The professional engineer in Russia and the Soviet Union — The impact of Soviet Science Policy on the scientific establishment — The economist as an agent of change in Eastern Europe — Management and Autonomy in Socialist Industry: The Yugoslav Experience), (4) *Literature and social processes* (Literature as a reflection of social processes: A negative View — The influence of Soviet literature on policy-making in the USSR — The dialectics of imagination in post-Revolutionary literature — Soviet literature in Soviet High Schools — The death of Ivan Ilyich: Tolstoy and the "Now" Generation), (5) *Dominant and minority group Religions: Religion and nationalism in the Balkans* (Hungary: Religion and a Society in transition — Yugoslavia: Religion and the tensions of a multinational state — The Bulgarian Orthodox Church: Structure and problems — The Ecumenical Patriarchate vis-à-vis the Balkans) and (6) *Urbanization* (The impact of the Housing Boom on Soviet Urban politics — Modernization and Urbanization: Towards a theory of Communist Urban development — Preliminary results and prospects of controlled urbanization in Lithuania — The Soviet controversy about big city size — is it good or bad? — A comparative analysis of urbanization in the Balkans — Patterns of Soviet Urbanization: 1959-1970).

e. In detail the topics of the fourth major theme consisted of the following: (1) *The search for national identity in the Baltic States 1917-1940* (The role of the Baltic States between the USSR and Western Europe — National and international tensions in Baltic literatures 1917-1940 — The Latvian Economy in the independence period: A reappraisal of Economic Politics and development — The Baltic Nations in search of their own political systems), (2) *The nationalities problem in Eastern Europe* (The origin of Soviet Anti-Semitism and its Analyses — The Moldavian SSR: The struggle for modernization and ethnic survival — Ukrainian - Russian confrontation in historical perspective), (3) *Nineteenth Century Slavic literary and learned societies* (Czech learned Societies in Moravia — The Matica Srpska and Russia —

Bulgarian literary and learned Societies), (4) *Social institutions and problems of change at the end of the old regime* (The war industries committees and the Union of Towns and Zemstvos — The progressive Bloc — The social composition of the Russian Army during the War), (5) *American views of Russian literature: Pitfalls, Opportunities, Prospects* (Hammers and Lemons-queezers: Civic vs. New Critics — Hoist by the Socialist - Realist Petard: American interpretations of Soviet literature — Provincialism for Export: The Allure of Russian literature in 19th Century America — A different Doodah: On folklore and Russian Studies in America) and (6) *Contributions of Russian Emigré Scholars in various disciplines* (The Paris group of Philosophers — The Prague linguistic Circle — Remarks about the Eurasian Movement — Some contributions to political sciences).

f. In detail the topics of the fifth major theme consisted of the following: (1) *English books in Eastern Europe*, (2) *Cultural exchanges: An appraisal* and (3) *Problems of access to Slavic materials*.

j. Also, in special sessions were given lectures on: (1) *Management of research information in the Slavic field: A panel and computer-based Workshop*, (2) *Construction of models for economic planning*, (3) *Religion in the USSR: The current scene* and (4) *Slide presentation and discussion of the manuscript collection in Hilandar Monastery, Mount Athos*.

3. The fourth national convention of AAASS in Denver has basically succeeded in its goals and has emphasized the importance and the great mission in the future of the Association thanks to its administrative experience and serious scholarly work.

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