

# *Annals*

## REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE IN 1984

The promotion of scientific research at the Institute for Balkan Studies is based on the contribution of the collaborators —on personal basis—, on research done by the permanent working force of the Institute —on collective basis— and on research on special subjects done by groups consisting of special scholars who are working under the auspices of the Institute. We must notify that until last year the scientific research was done almost exclusively by the collaborators. A new special collective research program has started being effective after a proposition by the Directorate of the Institute. The beginning of the formation of special groups has already been approved with the participation of special collaborators.

### A.

#### RESEARCHES AND SUBJECTS

The main object of the research done by the scientific collaborators on personal basis has been fixed by the researchers themselves as a sequence to their personal work in progress. The Advisory Board has recently formed a committee consisting of the President of the Institute, the Director, Mrs. B. Papoulia and the representative of the personel K. Hatzopoulos, who examined the propositions of the collaborators. The subjects finally selected were the following: K. Hatzopoulos: "Hellenism in the Rumanian principalities in the first half of the 19th century"; G. Ioannidou-Bitsiadou: "The relations of Greece with her northern neighbors and Turkey in the middle of the 20s"; A. Iordanoglou: "Greek communities of Istanbul from the end of the 19th century up to date"; A. Karathanassis: a) "The Greek presence in the Rumanian principalities in the pre-phanariot era", b) "Indexing of the documents of the French consulate in Thessaloniki (1797-1912) from the archives of Quai d'Orsay"; B. Kondis: a) "Greek-albanian relations (1919-1924)", b) "Hellenism in northern Epirus, 1945-1970 (collection of material)"; A. Konstantinidou-Speliakou: "The role of Thessaloniki as an artistic center in the evolution of

art in southeastern Europe during the early christian era”; I. Papadrianos: “Cultural relations between Greece and Serbia during the 19th century”; K. Papoulidis: “The Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople (on the basis of his more extensive occupation with the subject: Russia’s policy towards hellenism from the end of the 19th century to the Treaty of Lausanne)”; Th. Tsiovaridou: “Contemporary economic relations between Greece and her Balkan neighbors”; K. Vacalopoulos: “Northern hellenism in the years 1878-1908”.

In order to facilitate the research work of the collaborators, the Institute has arranged their scientific journeys both abroad and within Greece.

Especially K. Vacalopoulos to Paris, Vienna and Athens, A. Iordanoglou to Istanbul, G. Bitsiadou to London, Sofia and Athens, A. Karathanassis to Sofia and Athens, B. Kondis to London and Athens, E. Kyriakoudis to Sofia and Belgrade, I. Papadrianos to Belgrade, Th. Tsiovaridou to Sofia and Athens and K. Hatzopoulos to Athens and Romania.

The Institute has also guaranteed the full use of the opportunities available in respect of cultural exchanges in Greece and the Institute’s mutual agreements with the corresponding institutes in Sofia, Belgrade and Moscow, so that the expenses do not overcharge the Institute.

At the same time the Institute continues to make use for the same purpose of the annual provision of the Onasis Public Benefit Institution of four three-month scholarships for research of the collaborators of the Institute abroad.

As it is has been previously reported, after the Director has held collective discussions with the Institute’s collaborators, a subject of general interest has been selected which has been deemed suitable for discussion with the Institute’s scientific work-force and to a limited extent with specialists from outside the Institute. The chosen subject is the “History of Macedonia” (in the broader sense) from 1830 to 1912”. The general outline of the work is based on the contributions of K. Hatzopoulos, G. Ioannidou-Bitsiadou, A. Iordanoglou, A. Karathanassis, B. Kondis, I. Papadrianos, K. Papoulidis, Th. Tsiovaridou, K. Vacalopoulos (Collaborators of the Institute), B. Papoulia (member of the Advisory Board), B. Dimitriadis (special scientific collaborator), as well as G. Kioutoutskas (assistant lecturer at the School of Philosophy), Ch. Papastathis (assistant professor at the Law School), Sp. Sfetas (philologist and historian) and G. Velenis (lecturer at the Polytechnic School).

In the report on last year’s activities of the Institute it has been stated that besides the fulfilment of the research programs on personal or collective basis, the Directory has made a proposition for the planning and application of special programs aiming at the best efficiency of the Institute. These special

programs will be carried out by groups of special scientists and researchers who do not belong to the permanent collaborators of the Institute and will be under the guidance of a special scientist and the supervision of a specially selected member of the Advisory Board and the Director of the Institute, with the purpose to research subjects of exceptional scientific interest. Thus there will be a possibility to extend the contribution of the Institute to fields of special interest without financial overcharge and additional occupation of the permanent work-force. Otherwise there would be no way for the Institute's collaborators specialized in other gnostic objects to penetrate into these fields.

## B.

### RELATIONS AND COLLABORATION WITH PARALLEL INSTITUTIONS ABROAD

Object of special care for the Institute was the development and extension of relations, as well as the promotion of new forms of collaboration in connection with the establishment of mutual agreements with institutes of countries which never existed in the past.

In brief the general view in this section is as follows:

*Bulgaria:* The relations of the Institute for Balkan Studies with the Balkan Institute of the Bulgarian Academy were furtherly promoted after the visit in Sofia of the Director of the Institute Prof. K. Svolopoulos and the member of the Advisory Board Prof. B. Papoulia on May 2-6. Besides the warm atmosphere which dominated the conversations held with the Director of the Balkan Institute of the Bulgarian Academy B. Todorov and his collaborators, the two parties decided the organization of the fourth Greek-bulgarian symposium in April 1985, with the participation of twenty Greek scholars and the consolidation of the subjects up to the present mutual political relations of the two countries.

At the same time the mutual bi-monthly exchange of scholars continued between the two institutes. During the same year the Bulgarian Academy published the reports of the second symposium, while the reports of the third are in preparation in the series of publications of the Institute for Balkan Studies.

*France:* The Director of the Institute came in touch with French specialists in view to promote the bilateral Greek-french collaboration on subjects of Balkan interest.

*Germany:* During the recent visit of the Director of the Institute in Munich after being invited by the Südost-Institut, the basis for a bilateral collaboration of the two institutes was laid under the auspices of the Südosteuropa Gesellschaft. After a more recent contact between the two institutes, the organization of mutual exchanges of scholars has been decided, as well as a series of bilateral conferences. The first Greek-German symposium was planned to take place in Thessaloniki in March 1985. Subjects of the symposium would be "Der Philhellenismus und die Modernisierung in Griechenland und Deutschland" and "Die internationalen Beziehungen in Südosteuropa in unserem Jahrzehnt".

The beginning of a bilateral Greek-german collaboration on Balkan subjects covers a considerable void in the organization of our contact and acquaintance with the lively scientific activity observed in Germany concerning subjects of special interest for the Balkan area.

*Great Britain:* Especially positive was the effectiveness of the first Greek-british symposium organised by the Institute for Balkan Studies in Thessaloniki on December 15-17, 1983 in collaboration with King's College London on the general subject "Greece and Britain during the First World War", as well as the participation of top-specialists from Greece and Britain. The British were represented by P. Calvocoressi, R. Clogg, D. Dakin, M. Pearton, H. Seton-Watson and C. Woodhouse; the Greeks by A. Alexandris, J. Hasiotis, B. Kondis, G. Leondaritis, J. Mourellos, P. Petridis, N. Petsalis-Diomidis, D. Portolos and C. Svoloopoulos. The volume of the reports is in preparation in the series of publications of the Institute for Balkan Studies and it is expected to enrich significantly the relevant international bibliography. The second Greek-british symposium was foreseen in London in 1986 on the subject "Greece and Great Britain during the Second World War".

*Romania:* The promotion of the bilateral collaboration with the corresponding institutes in Romania can be achieved only through mutual state agreements and cultural programs between the two countries. In view of the planning of the new bilateral program of cultural exchanges, the scientific collaborator of the Institute K. Hatzopoulos has had interesting talks on the subject during his recent visit in Bucharest. The conclusions of these talks reaffirm the lively interest of the romanian part for the extension of the collaboration with the Institute for Balkan Studies. This is also underlined by the visit the new ambassador of Romania Nicolae Ecubescu paid to the Institute and his expression of the same desire. In the meantime the close collaboration of Greek and Romanian specialists continued, mainly through the publication of monographs and articles in the Institute's series.

*U.S.A.:* Professor Belá Király, Director of the well-known international program "Society in Change" under the aegis of Brooklyn College in New York, visited the Institute and fixed the details for the organisation of the seventeenth symposium of the series with the special title "East Central European maritime commerce and naval policies, 1789-1913", which took place in Thessaloniki on June 6-8, 1985 in collaboration with the Institute for Balkan Studies and the participation of 20-25 top-specialists, mainly from the U.S.A., as well as 10-15 from Greece (among the members of the conference was general Ilie Ceausescu, brother of the President of Romania). This symposium besides the more general international interest it caused, will be an effective means for the warming up of the older (especially during the 60s) close bonds of the Institute with American scholars.

*U.S.S.R.:* The Vice-president of the Institute Ch. Lambrinos and the Director K. Svolopoulos visited Moscow on April 2-9, after an invitation by the Institute for Slavic and Balkan Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences with the purpose to settle the details for the second Greek-soviet symposium which will take place in Moscow in October 1985 on the subject "The relations between Greeks and the peoples of the Soviet Union in the 19th century".

The visit of the Greek representatives coincided, after the initiative of the Soviet Academy, with the organisation in the Soviet Institute of a special celebration for the sixteenth anniversary from the restoration of diplomatic relations between Greece and the Soviet Union. During the ceremony which was opened by the Vice-president of the Academy A. Sampsonov and in which many people were present, as well as representatives of the means of communication, Ch. Lambrinos and K. Svolopoulos with specially prepared reports referred to the history of the anniversary and its importance.

At the beginning of the year the Institute published the reports of the first Greek-soviet symposium on the subject "Les relations gréco-russes pendant la domination turque et la guerre d'indépendance grecque".

On June 1-11, the scientific collaborator of the Institute K. Papoulidis visited the Soviet Union invited by the national assembly of the Soviet Union and by the Division of Foreign Relations of the Patriarchate of Moscow. During his stay K. Papoulidis participated in a bilateral meeting between Greek and Soviet historians, organised by the National Assembly of Historians in the Soviet Union, and in sequence visited libraries and archives in Moscow, Leningrad and Zagorsk.

Finally, on the occasion of the celebration of the hundred and seventeenth anniversary from the founding of Filiki Etairia, organised on the initiative of the Greek-soviet societies in collaboration with the relevant governmental

authorities of Greece and the Soviet Union, many representatives of the Institute were invited to a special scientific meeting held in Odessa on August 28-31 to present reports on the subject. From the Greek part present at the meeting were only S. Papadopoulos, member of the Advisory Board, and K. Hatzopoulos, scientific collaborator of the Institute.

*Yugoslavia:* The close relations of the Institute with the Balkan Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences continued with the fourth Greek-serbian symposium held in Belgrade on May 19-24, 1985 on the subject "The art in Thessaloniki and the Balkans and the artistic trends of the 14th century". This symposium took place on the basis that a spheric confrontation and enlightenment of uniform scientific objects is more preferable and is especially suitable. In the same time the mutual monthly exchanges of scholars between the collaborators of the two institutes went on.

## C.

### SPECIAL EVENTS

I. The celebrations for the year of the Macedonian Struggle were topped by the pan-hellenic symposium organised by the Institute for Balkan Studies in collaboration with the Museum for the Macedonian Struggle. Dozens of scholars attended the symposium, which started on October 28 in Thessaloniki, continued for three days in the same place and was brought to an end in Florina, Kastoria and Edessa, from October 31 to November 3.

The opening session took place in the theater of the Society for Macedonian Studies. Present at the session were the President of the Democracy K. Karamanlis, the Minister of Northern Greece, as well as many members of the government, the leader of the opposition, the metropolitan of Thessaloniki, members of the army headquarters, the municipal authorities, many deputies and other civilians. After a brief opening speech by Prof. K. Svoloopoulos, Director of the Institute, Prof. A. Vacalopoulos, President of the Institute, gave a lecture on the subject "The Macedonian Struggle (1904-1908) as the main phase of the struggles of the Greeks for Macedonia". The opening of the symposium was greeted by the President of the Democracy, who analyzed the significance of this great historical event. The opening session was followed by a reception to honor President K. Karamanlis attended by hundreds of guests at "Macedonia Palace" Hotel.

During the symposium approximately fifty announcements were made

which covered spherically the historical event of the Macedonian Struggle. These announcements concerned the following special subjects:

a) The beginning and the bearers of the struggle by S. Papadopoulos, K. Vacalopoulos, Ch. Papastathis, E. Belia, I. Notaris, K. Papathanasis-Mousiopolou, Th. Gounaris, K. Papoulidis, G. Tsousidis, D. Vayacacos, P. Papapolybiou, G. Tsontos, K. Svolopoulos and major-general E. Floros.

b) Sources and historiography of the struggle, both Greek and foreign by A. Alexandris, Th. Theodorou, E. Kofos, A. Iordanoglou, I. Mazarakis-Ainian, P. Vyssoulis, I. Koliopoulos, B. Kondis, Th. Anagnostopoulos-Palaialogos, G. Delopoulos, A. Karathanassis and George Ioannou.

c) The evolution of the struggle by regions by S. Ioannides, P. Pennas, G. Raptis, G. Hionidis, K. Stalidis, A. Papaioannou, E. Pelagidis, A. Bakāimis, G. Ioannidou-Bitsiadou and L. Melios.

d) The effect of the Struggle on art, literature and press by P. Kamilakis, S. Apostolakis, K. Douflias, K. Plasteras, A. Spiliakou and Ch. Lambrinos.

The carrying out of part of the sessions in the border prefectures of Florina, Kastoria and Pella gave the opportunity to the participants of the symposium to visit towns, villages and places where the Struggle took place, namely Amynteon, Pisoderi, Antartiko, Kottas, Melas, Lechovo, Asprogeia, Nymphaio and Agras. With this opportunity lectures were given to the people and students in the villages of the area by K. Kleides, S. Sfetas, I. Mazarakis-Ainian and K. Stalidis about the role of the local fighters. Requiem services were held in the church of St. Paraskevi in Pisoderi to the memory of Pavlos Melas and in the church of Panagia Mavriotissa to the memory of Germanos Karavangelis.

The success of the symposium was indisputable and the projection of the Macedonian Struggle to the whole country was great indeed. There was a harmonious conjunction, necessary for obvious reasons, of the scientific with the festive character of the event. To this success contributed also the eager participation of a big number of special scientists, the presence of the President of the Democracy, as well as the active assistance of the government, the contribution of the local authorities, the special attention of the Metropolitans of Florina and Kastoria and finally the broad participation of audience.

II. The Institute for Balkan Studies in collaboration with the Division of International Studies of the Aristoteleian University of Thessaloniki, the Center of International and European Financial Law and the community of Mount Athos organized in Thessaloniki on May 17-20 an international symposium on the subject "Mount Athos in the era of the European Community". In this symposium announcements were given by the following: the Reverend Metropolitan of Philadelphia Dr. Vartholomeus Archontonotis,

the most Reverend Archimandrite Georgios Kapsanis, head of the monastery of Hosios Gregorios, the most Reverend Archimandrite of Plakide Deseille, professors Wilhelm Wengler, Georg Reiss, P. Vocotopoulos, D. Evrygenis, P. Mylonas, Ch. Papastathis, N. Skandamis, A. A. Tachiaos and Guy Petherbridge. K. Svolopoulos, professor in international studies at the University of Thessaloniki, and P. Vocotopoulos, professor in byzantine archaeology at the University of Thessaloniki, member of the Advisory Board of the Institute, represented the Institute as members of the organizing committee.

The session was opened by the Minister of Northern Greece B. Intzes, who in common with the Director of the Office of the European Communities also gave a reception to honor the participants of the session. After the completion of the main scientific part of the symposium, the members visited Mount Athos on May 19 and stayed overnight. There they were received with great cordiality by the members of the Holy Community.

The organisation of the symposium derived from the need to define from the juridicial point of view the special condition about the community of Mount Athos included in the agreement for the adhesion of Greece to the European Community. The symposium had an extremely big success and a positive effect which will be useful multilaterally both to our country and to Mount Athos.

III. On December 7-9 the Institute in collaboration with the Historical and Folklore Society of Chalkidiki organized in Chalkidiki the "First Panhellenic symposium on history and folklore of Chalkidiki". In the symposium which took place in Ormilía, Chalkidiki, participated 30 scholars, historians, archaeologists and folklorists. By the end of the symposium the participants visited ancient Olynthos.

#### D.

##### THE LIBRARY

The collection of valuable material continued by means of the exchange system and the selective purchase of a new publications.

#### E.

##### PUBLICATIONS

During this period the following independent and periodical publications of the Institute have been put into circulation:

*Balkan Studies* 23, 2(1982)

*Balkan Studies* 24, 1(1983)

(199, 200) 'Ο Μακεδονικός 'Αγώνας, 'Απομνημονεύματα Α', Β'.

(73) Ταχιάος, Α. Α., 'Ο Παΐσιος Βελιτσκόφσκι (1722-1794) και ή άσκη-  
τοφιλολογική σχολή του. (reprint)

(131) Vacalopoulos, Α. Ε., *History of Thessaloniki*. (reprint)

Stanford Shaw, *History of the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey*,  
v. 1. *Empire of the Gazis: the rise and decline of the Ottoman Empire, 1280-  
1808; a critical analysis*, by Speros Vryonis, Jr.

(195) Δ' Συμπόσιο Λαογραφίας του βορειοελλαδικου χώρου: "Ηπειρος-  
Μακεδονία-Θράκη, 'Ιωάννινα 10-12 'Οκτωβρίου 1979. Πρακτικά.

(159) Β' Συμπόσιο Γλωσσολογίας του βορειοελλαδικου χώρου: "Ηπει-  
ρος-Μακεδονία-Θράκη, 13-15 'Απριλίου 1978. Πρακτικά.

(198) *Les relations grec-russes pendant la domination turque et la guerre  
d'indépendance grecque Premier colloque, Thessaloniki, 23-25 septembre,  
1981.*

Also the following publications have been approved for publication and  
are now in preparation:

(197) Γιοχάλας, Τ. Π., *Στοιχεία έλληνο-αλβανικής γραμματικής και  
έλληνοαλβανικοί διάλογοι.*

(201) Τούντα-Φεργάδη, Α., 'Ελληνοβουλγαρικές μειονότητες. Προτό-  
κολλο Πολίτη-Καλφώφ, 1924-1925.

(205) Karathanassis, Α. Ε., *L'hellenisme en Transylvanie.*

(208) Curtright, L., *Muddle indecision and setback. British policy and the  
Balkan States, August 1914 to the inception of the Dardanelles campaign.*

(206) Lazarou, Α. G., *L'Aroumain et ses rapports avec le grec.*

(203) Δ' Διεθνές συμπόσιο για την άρχαία Μακεδονία, 21-25 Σεπτεμ-  
βρίου 1983. Πρακτικά.

(202) *Greece and Great Britain during World War I; First symposium,  
15-17 December 1983.*

(207) *Σχέσεις 'Ελλήνων και Βουλγάρων από τὰ τέλη του 18ου ως τες  
άρχες του 20ου αιώνα, Γ' έλληνοβουλγαρικό συμπόσιο, Θεσσαλονίκη, 2-7  
Νοεμβρίου 1982.*

*Balkan Studies*, index to volumes 1-20.

It is essential to underline the fact that for the selection of the monographs  
and articles included in the series of publications of the Institute it is seriously  
kept into consideration not only their scientific value, but also their relation  
to problems of a special national character or general Balkan interest. This  
is also evident from their titles. Of extreme importance is the publication of

the extensive critical review by Prof. Sp. Vryonis of Shaw's well known book "History of the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey". (see *Balkan Studies* 24 (1983), pp. 163-286).

## F.

### BALKAN LANGUAGES

The School for Balkan Languages of the Institute for Balkan Studies entered its twenty-first year in 1983. During this year thirteen groups of three-year courses were in operation covering all the Balkan languages, as well as russian. These languages were taught by eleven teachers and were attended by 295 students of which 73 attended russian, 70 bulgarian, 69 serbocroatian, 70 turkish and 13 romanian. With the participation of this year's students the total amount of students that have attended the courses from the beginning amounted to 5, 295.

## G.

### INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS

The summer school for foreign scholars and students operated for eleventh year. Its purpose is to improve their knowledge of the Greek language and increase their familiarity with the history and culture of our country.

The 1983 courses were attended by 175 foreigners from various countries, amongst them university professors, people working for the EEC, post-graduate students pursuing studies of general Greek interest and Greeks from the USA, Canada and Australia.

The program comprised daily three-hour Greek language classes divided into groups according to the students' level of proficiency and courses on culture, history, art, literature and philosophy presented by well-known professors from Greek and foreign universities.

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The Institute has been granted a public land by the seaside of Thessaloniki. After the drawing up of the plans and the provision of the permission to bring up a seven-storey building with a total area of some 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>. A lower bid competition has been announced and after the final selection of the constructor by the specially authorised committee of the Advisory Board, the works for the construction of the new building will start.