THE INSTITUTE FOR BALKAN STUDIES IN 1964
A REPORT ON ITS ACTIVITIES

I. Publications

In 1964 the Institute published the following books:

1. (Serial number 68): Theofanis George Stavrou, Russian Interests in Palestine, 1882-1914. A Study in Religious and Educational Enterprise. Pp. X+250 +2 plates. The author is Associate Professor at the University of Minnesota.

2. (Serial number 69): Νικολάου Κ. Μουτσοπούλου, Έκκλησίες τοῦ νομοῦ Φλωρίνης. [Nic. K. Moutsopoulos, Churches of the Prefecture of Florina]. Pp. κδ'+90+143 plates+1 map+29 figures in the text. The author is Professor at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Thessaloniki.

3. (Serial number 70): Evangelos Kofos, Nationalism and Communism in Macedonia. Pp. XXI+252+8 maps. The author is M.A. of Georgetown University.

4. (Serial number 71): Δημ. Κανατσούλη, Η Ιστορία τῆς Μακεδονίας μέχρι τοῦ Μεγάλου Κωνσταντίνου. [Dem. Kanatsoulis, History of Macedonia till the time of Constantine the Great]. Pp. VIII+188+1 map. The author is Assistant Professor at the University of Thessaloniki.

5. (Serial Number 72): Αλεξάνδρου Λέτσα, Ο Αίμιλιανός Γρεβενών και το Νεοτουρκικόν Κομιτάτον. [Α1. Letsas, The Metropolitan of Grevena Aimitianos and the Committee of the Young Turks]. Pp. 54+3 plates. The text of a lecture.

6. (Serial number 73): Αντωνίου Αιμιλίου Ν. Ταχιάου, Ο Παΐσιος Βελιτσόφσκο (1722-1794) και η άσκητικο-φιλολογική σχολή του. [A. A. Tachiaos, Paisii Velitkofski and his ascetic-philological School] Pp. 150+6 plates. The author is Research Associate of the Institute for Balkan Studies.

II. Lectures

In 1964 the following lectures were given at the Lecture Hall of the Institute:
1. Em. Condurachi (University and Academy of Bucharest): *L'influence grecque dans la région Balkanique pendant l'époque grecoromaine.*


3. Iorio Tadić (University and Academy of Belgrade): *La Grèce et la Dalmatie au XVIe siècle.* Published in this volume of *Balkan Studies* pp. 1-10.


6. Ödön Füves (Polytechnical University of Budapest): *Greek Communities in Hungary.* The lecture was given in Greek. An enlarged version of it will be published by the Institute in 1965 (Serial number 75).

**III. Guests and Visitors**

The Institute had the pleasure to include among its guests and visitors in 1964, Professor Bruno Lavagnini, University of Palermo, Professor Ranuc cio Bianchi Bandinelli, University of Rome, Professor Deno Geanacoplos, University of Illinois, Professor Kurt Weitzmann, Princeton University, Professor George Ostrogorsky, University of Belgrade, Professor Stavro Skendi, Columbia University, Professor Henri Stern, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique de France, Professor N. Thodorov, University of Sofia, Professor G. Hofmann, University of Texas, Professor H. Buchthal, Warburg Institute, Professor Stanford Show, Harvard University, Professor S. Xydis, Mushon Center for Education, Columbus, Ohio, Professor M. Rethis, Adrian College, Michigan, Dr. Douglas Dakin, University of London, Professor Milos Velimirović, Yale University, Dr. Ivanka Nicolaevich, Byzantine Institute, Belgrade, Professor R. Cadicić, University of Zagreb, Dr. J. Rodden, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Professor Andrea Tietze, University of Illinois, Mrs. D. Hemmerdinger, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique de France, and the members of the Faculty of History, University of Belgrade, Professors Ivan Božić, Voja Djurić, Jovan Kovacević and Dejan Medacović.

— Dr. Dimitrije Djordević, of the Historical Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences in Belgrade, who was doing research work at the Institute
under the Program of Cultural Exchange between Greece and Yugoslavia, left Thessaloniki at the end of July.

— Professor Charles Jelavich of the Indiana University, Department of History, spent ten months in Thessaloniki, on a research fellowship of the Institute for Balkan Studies, with Professor Barbara Jelavich of the same University, who was on a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship. They left at the end of June.

BASIL LAOURDAS
Director of the Institute

TURKISH STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES

I

In a certain sense, Turkish studies in the United States somewhat parallel the developing American interest in the former Ottoman Empire—the Near and Middle East—and the modern Turkish Republic. It is, of course, an old story that, while the American interest in that part of the world is as old as the Republic itself, dating back some two centuries, until 1939, the beginning of the Second World War, the American interest centered around the missionary-philanthropic-educational enterprise, while even the commercial interest was more aspirational than actual, and there was a general absence of political interest, despite the concern for the fate of the peoples of the Empire at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.1 As Georgiana Stevens has well noted, as late as 1945,2 knowledge of the peoples of the area was relatively meagre among Americans. The Lawrence legend had cast its shadow over the Arab portions of the former Empire. American missionaries and teachers who had worked in the area, and had learned Turkish, Persian or Arabic, had also learned "to bridge the more subtle communications gap between East and West." And in a somewhat later period there was another group which had become "aware of Middle Eastern complexities"—the man-