

Annals

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE IN 1982

A.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

I. The Institute's Directorate has continued to promote and assist the collaborators' research work according to their particular special subjects within the Institute's general sphere of interests. They have continued to conduct their research and to present their conclusions in the form of independent publications, articles, and reports given at international conferences.

In order to facilitate their research work we re-examined and arranged for a more systematic organisation of our collaborators' journeys both abroad and within Greece itself. In connection with this, and at the suggestion of the interested parties, the following people have undertaken journeys for the purpose of research: K. Vakalopoulos (Paris, Vienna, Athens), A. Iordanoglou (Istanbul), G. Ioannidou-Bitsiadou (London, Sofia, Athens), A. Karathanassis (Sofia, Athens), V. Kondis (Athens, London), E. Kyriakoudis (Sofia, Belgrade), D. Mavridou-Loukidou (Sofia, Athens), I. Papadrianos (Belgrade), K. Papoulidis (Moscow, Athens), Th. Tsiovaridou (Sofia, Athens), K. Hatzopoulos (Athens). We have also endeavoured to make full use of the opportunities available in respect of cultural exchanges in Greece and the Institute's mutual agreements with the corresponding Institutes of Sofia, Belgrade, and Moscow. At the same time we have also secured the annual provision by the Onasis Public Benefit Institution of four three-month scholarships for research abroad, which were granted in 1982-3 to: K. Papoulidis, Th. Tsiovaridou, D. Sampsaridis (special collaborator with the Institute), G. Kioutoutsikas (for research on behalf of the Institute).

II. In addition to these efforts towards the better organisation and systematisation of the work undertaken and carried out by the Institute's collaborators, we have also arranged the preparation of a more general common programme organised on a collective basis. The success of this enterprise will bring positive results in many respects: the collection of valuable archive material and the systematic formation of

a tabulated micro-film archive; the fuller development of the research work of at least some of our collaborators and its partial re-orientation towards subjects of more direct interest to the Institute; and finally the preparation and publication of a collective work. The preparation of this scheme has been conducted in two stages:

a. The Advisory Board decided to approve the amassing of a more extensive collection of unpublished original material by microfilming. Specifically, it was decided that from the current year 1982 - and with a view to completing the work within three years - the task of micro-filming the following archive sources should commence:

1. Consular reports from the region of Macedonia and Thrace from 1830 to 1912, from the archives of Great Britain, France, and Austria.

2. The archives of the League of Nations concerning the minorities and the refugees in the southern Balkans.

Apart from its significance as a vital foundation for a collective work programme, the microfilming programme will also assist the Institute better to fulfill its scientific mission: i.e. the support of research work and the creation of new areas of interest for our researchers; the ensuring of a systematic supply of information upon matters of fundamental interest; the Institute's elevation to the level of a study centre capable of providing information for visitors from both Greece and abroad.

b. After the Director had held collective discussions with the Institute's collaborators a subject of general interest was selected which was deemed suitable for discussion with the Institute's scientific workforce and to a limited extent with specialists from outside the Institute. The chosen subject is the History of Macedonia (in the broadest sense) from 1830 to 1912. It is anticipated that the work will be accomplished in two stages. The first will cover the period 1830-1878, and the general outline of the task will involve the contribution of K. Vakalopoulos, A. Iordanoglou, G. Ioannidou-Bitsiadou, A. Karathanassis, V. Kondis, I. Papadrianos, K. Papoulidis, Th. Tsiovaridou, K. Hatzopoulos (the Institutes's scientific collaborators), B. Papoulia (member of the Advisory Board), B. Dimitriadis (special scientific collaborator), G. Velenis (lecturer at the Polytechnic School), G. Kioutoutskas (assistant lecturer at the School of Philosophy), Ch. Papastathis, (assistant professor at the Law School) and S. Sfetas (philologist and historian).

III. In addition to executing the individual and collective research programmes, the Directorate has also investigated the possibility of carrying out special research programmes to be financed by other bodies and to be undertaken by working parties of specialists and researchers who are not part of the Institute's regular active workforce. Specifically, it would be possible to form a limited number of research groups under the leadership of one specialist and the supervision of a specially selected member of the Advisory Board and the Director of the Institute, with the aim of investigating subjects of particular scientific interest.

B.

RELATIONS AND COLLABORATION WITH INSTITUTES ABROAD

The development and expansion of the existing relations and the creation of new forms of collaboration with our fellow institutes abroad is one of this Institute's constant aims. Our close relations with the neighbouring Balkan Institutes have been maintained and strengthened, and at the same time we have also made positive advances in our relations with other institutes abroad. A brief account of our permanent relations with institutes in other countries is as follows:

I. Albania: the President, the Director, and the Institute's special collaborator Dr. B. Kondis, visited Albania at the invitation of the Albanian Academy. In the course of their visit the ground was prepared for collaboration between the Institute for Balkan Studies and the Historical Institute of the Albanian Academy. Afterwards, in an exchange of letters, both sides confirmed the periodic organisation of symposia and the mutual exchange of collaborators between the two institutes. It was agreed that the first Greek-Albanian symposium, on the subject of «Greek and Albanian Relations from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century», should be held in 1983 in Tirana.

Bulgaria: Between 2 and 7 November 1982 the third Greek-Bulgarian symposium was held in Thessaloniki on the subject of «Greek and Bulgarian Relations from the end of the Eighteenth Century to the beginning of the Twentieth Century». It was organised by the Balkan Institute of the Bulgarian Academy and the Institute for Balkan Studies, and some twenty well-known scholars from each country presented papers. A particular indication of the cordiality of the two countries' relations was the arrival and participation in the proceedings of the Bulgarian Ambassador to Greece, N. Todorov, who, during the

opening ceremony, decorated the President of the Institute for Balkan Studies for his contribution in this capacity to the promotion of Greek-Bulgarian relations.

The mutual exchange of scholars has continued between the two countries; ten students from Greece have been sent to Bulgaria, and vice versa, in order to pursue language studies, on the basis of the existing agreement between the two Institutes.

Yugoslavia: Between 4 and 7 October 1982 the third Greek-Serbian symposium took place on the subject of «Intellectual and Cultural Greek and Serbian Relations from the fifteenth to the nineteenth Century». It was organised by the Balkan Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences in Belgrade and the Institute for Balkan Studies, and more than twenty well-known scholars from both sides presented papers, including the academicians R. Samardžić, T. Nikcević, and M. Chatzidakis.

The mutual exchange of scholars has continued in accordance with the standing agreement between the two Institutes.

Romania: The particularly cordial collaboration has continued between the Institute and Romanian scholars (for example, the inclusion in 1982 of the works of N. Camariano and A. Cioranescu amongst the Institute's publications, the publication of articles by Romanian scholars in *Balkan Studies*, a visit to the Institute and a lecture by the academician E. Condurachi, and the mutual exchange of students between the two countries for the purpose of learning the respective languages). The Romanian Ambassador in Athens, Ion Brad, made a special visit to the Institute and affirmed the mutual desire for further extending the collaboration between the scholars of the two countries.

II. Great Britain: The Director of the Institute has made various contacts in London, following which the Advisory Board has decided to propose that two successive symposia be organised between the Institute for Balkan Studies and King's College London, on the subject of the First and Second World Wars. The first symposium will be held in Thessaloniki from 15 to 17 December 1983 and distinguished British historians have already agreed to take part.

Germany: Letters were exchanged with the well-known Südost Institut and the Südosteuropas Gesellschaft of Munich, following which a special representative of the latter Institute visited Thessaloniki. The President and the Director of the Institute for Balkan Studies also exchanged views with representatives of both Institutes in the course of the International Conference of the Directors of Balkan Institutes, held

in Belgrade in September 1982. As a result of this, specific proposals for collaboration in the immediate future have now been formulated.

USSR: Following the success of the first symposium in Thessaloniki, which was organised jointly by the Institute for Balkan Studies and the Soviet Academy of Sciences in September 1981, the mutual exchange of scholars between both institutes has continued, and the Soviet Academy of Sciences has invited the President and the Director of our own Institute to travel to the Soviet Union in the near future to settle the details for the second Greek-Soviet symposium, which is to take place in Moscow in 1984.

USA: In addition to maintaining close contact with well-known American specialists on Balkan subjects, we have endeavoured to establish closer relations with various institutes. Professor Bela Kiraly, Director of the well-known international programme «War and Society in Southeastern Europe» under the aegis of Brooklyn College, in which distinguished American specialists on the history of Eastern Europe are taking part, has visited Greece and discussed with representatives from the Institute for Balkan Studies the possibility of the two Institutes' organising an international symposium in Thessaloniki in which some thirty-five scholars would participate. The chosen subjects is «Maritime Commerce and Naval Power in East Central Europe, 1740-1913», and the symposium is to take place in 1985.

C.

THE LIBRARY

The library has continued to expand, chiefly by means of the exchange system. New efforts are under way to update the library systematically with new publications suggested at regular intervals by our collaborators in accordance with their special fields of study.

D.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1982 the following independent and periodical publications of the Institute have been completed.

Balkan Studies 22, 2 (1981)

Balkan Studies 23, 1 (1982)

Βαλκανική Βιβλιογραφία VII and Supplement (1978).

(194) Καραθανάσης, Α.Ε., *Οι Έλληνες Λόγιοι στη Βλαχία 1678-1714*.

- (168) Γούναρης, Γ., *Tà teíχh tḗs Θεσ|νίκης* - (reprint)
 - Gounaris, G., *The Walls of Thessaloniki*. (reprint)
 (196) Βακαλόπουλος, Κ. Α., *‘Ο Βόρειος ‘Ελληνισμός κατὰ τὴν Πρώιμη Φάση τοῦ Μακεδονικοῦ ἀγώνα (1878-1894)*.

In addition the following publications of the Institute are in preparation:

IInd Symposium on Linguistics in Northern Greece: Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace.

IVth Symposium on Folklore in Northern Greece: Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace.

IIIrd International Symposium on Ancient Macedonia.

Ist Greek-Russian Symposium.

We have now established, for the first time, a uniform cover for our publications, which has met with general approval.

E.

SCHOOL OF BALKAN LANGUAGES

The School of Balkan Languages entered its twentieth year in 1982. During this period it has been attended by 5.000 students, of whom 631 have completed a three-year course and received a diploma in one of the five Balkan languages or Russian.

During the period 1981-2 fourteen groups were in operation with 343 registered students. The school's annual educational trip took place in 1982 to Romania; and through the Institute's exchange programme seventeen students were sent abroad to attend lectures and gain proficiency in the languages taught by the School.

F.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS

Between 1 and 31 August the summer school for foreign scholars and students was held for the tenth year in succession, its purpose being on the one hand to improve their knowledge of the Greek language, and on the other to increase their familiarity with the history and culture of our country.

The 1982 course was attended by 97 foreigners from twenty-three countries, amongst them university professors, people working in the EEC, post-graduate students pursuing studies of general Greek interest, and Greeks from the United States, Canada, and Australia. The syl-

labus comprised daily three-hour Greek language classes divided into seven 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. The foreign students were accommodated at the Capsis Hotel. The success of the 1982 Summer School has been confirmed by the significant increase we anticipate in the number of participants in the new 1983 programme.

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The annual scheduling of the Institute's work is carried out with the criterion that, with the available resources, it should fulfil its basic aims as far as possible. And the fulfilment of these aims should also be correlated to an endeavour to improve - albeit with short-term returns - the conditions under which it functions.

This aspiration has lead the Institutes' Administration to come to positive decisions in another area: i.e. to secure a privately-owned building which will correspond to the Institute's mission and fulfil its needs. After intense efforts, in 1981 we finally secured the concession of public land in a central position in Thessaloniki. The plans have been drawn up, and permission has been given to construct a seven-storey building with a total area of some 1,000 m². The solving of our accommodation problem will contribute to the more efficient organisation and functioning of the Institute for Balkan Studies.