

*Concluding remarks: Speros Vryonis.*

The first part of the Conference took place in the campus of the University, at the Sunset Canyon Recreation Center; the second, at the Conference Center in the Lake Arrowhead. For the foreign visitors both these places were fascinating because of their beauty.

In addition to the papers and the discussions which followed them the Program included also a Display of Balkan Materials arranged by the Ethnic Art Center and an exhibition of Balkan Dances by the Aman Folk Ensemble of the UCLA office of Cultural and Recreational Affairs.

All in all the International Conference on the Balkans was a great success and those who were fortunate to attend it will keep fond memories of it for a long time to come.

Thessaloniki

LOUISA LAOURDAS

IN MEMORIAM

JORJO TADIĆ

In October 5, 1969 Yugoslav and Balkan historians lost one of their most distinguished members, Professor Jorjo Tadić, who suddenly died in Belgrade.

He was born at Hvar in 1899. A graduate from the classical gymnasium, he studied history at the Universities of Zagreb, Prague, Leipzig, Berlin and Belgrade. After a year of research work at the Sorbonne (Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Ecole des Chartes), he taught history at a secondary school in Dubrovnik, and in 1940 was elected Assistant Professor at the Philosophical Faculty of the University in Belgrade. After the War he continued his teaching first as an Associate and then as full Professor of Modern European history. Elected correspondent member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences in 1940, he became regular member in 1959, being at the same time a correspondent member of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb.

During many years of intensive activities, Professor Tadić engaged his energies in many fields: as a scholar, as an organizer of historical studies in Yugoslavia, as an inspiring teacher and as an excellent representative of his country abroad.

The scholarly work of Professor Tadić is based on many years of research work in the archives, especially the Archives of Dubrovnik, which made him one of the best connoisseurs of the historical past not only of Dubrovnik, but also of the entire Mediterranean area and the Balkan background from the

XVth to the XVIIIth centuries. Dealing with the social, economic and political past of Yugoslav lands and the Mediterranean, he left an impressive scholarly heritage: PUBLISHED SOURCES: *Pisma i Uputstva Dubrovačke Republike, Litterae et Commissiones Ragusinae 1359-1380*, SKA, Belgrade 1935, pp. 553.—*Dubrovačka Arhivska Gradja o Beogradu, Acta archivii Ragusini historiam Belgradi illustrantia, 1521-1571*, Belgrade 1950, I. pp. 489.—*Gradja o Slikarskoj Školi u Dubrovniku, Monumenta res pictoriae ragusinas illustrantia XIII-XVI v.*, SAN, Belgrade 1952, I (1284-1499) pp. 359; II (1500-1601) pp. 284.—MONOGRAPHS: *Španija i Dubrovnik u XVI v.*, SKA, (Spain and Dubrovnik in the 16th century), Belgrade 1932, pp. 161.—*Miho Pracatović - Pracat. Prilog istoriji Dubrovačkog Pomorstva* (Contribution to the Maritime History of Dubrovnik), Dubrovnik 1933, pp. 55.—*Dubrovčanin Serafin Gučetić, Francuski Diplomata 1496-1547* (Serafin Gučetić from Dubrovnik as French Diplomat), Split 1938, pp. 40.—(Together with Risto Jeremić), *Prilozi za Istoriju Zdravstvene Kulture Starog Dubrovnika* (Contribution to the history of the Sanitarian Culture in Dubrovnik), Belgrade 1938-1940, I-III, pp. 143, 240, 240.—*Jevreji u Dubrovniku do Polovine XVII Stoleća* (The Jews from Dubrovnik until the middle of the 17th century), Sarajevo 1937, pp. 518.—*Promet Putnika u Starom Dubrovniku* (Travellers in Dubrovnik through the centuries), Dubrovnik 1939, pp. 336.—*Dubrovački Portreti*, SKZ, (Portraits of people from Dubrovnik), Belgrade 1948, I, pp. 368, and many articles published in various domestic and foreign (Italian, French, English, Greek etc.) journals and periodicals.

Taking part in the organization of historical studies in Yugoslavia, Tadić developed his activities as President of the Society of Yugoslav Historians, President of the National Committee for Historical Sciences, Secretary of the Social Department of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Chairman of the Department of History at the University of Belgrade, and Director of the Historical Institute, Belgrade. His activities extended also over the frontiers of his country. He was member *honoris causa* of the *Deputazione di Storia Patria per le Venezie*, member of the *Società di Storia per le Puglie*, member of the *Bureau* of the *Comité international des sciences historiques* in Paris and member of the *Association européenne d'histoire contemporaine* in Strasbourg.

The majority of today's younger historians in Belgrade are students of Professor Tadić, have been developed under his auspices and have been guided by his enormous knowledge and experience. He led their first steps through the archives and helped them in their first scientific attempts. Being for many years (from 1962) Director of the Historical Institute in Belgrade, he had the

opportunity to promote historical studies on a large scale, always ready to help his young colleagues.

A sincere friend of Greece, aware as a historian of the glorious past of this country, professor Tadić was one of the promoters of friendship among Balkan scholars and has helped a lot for their scientific collaboration. Broadminded, free of national prejudices, Professor Tadić left behind him a great heritage, as a scholar and as a man.

Belgrade

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