

wurde von Herrn Pertusi verlesen. Im Anschluß daran meldete sich Herr Irmscher und sprach zum "Byzanzbild der deutschen Historiographie des 18. und 19. Jahrhunderts." Herr Angelov referierte im Sinne seines anläßlich des Wiener Historikerkongresses von der Bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften herausgegebenen Beitrages "Byzance et l'Europe occidentale." Anschließend gab es noch eine angeregte Diskussion.

Frau J. M. Hussey lud als Präsident des bevorstehenden 13. Internationalen Byzantinistenkongresses Oxford 1966 zu diesem Kongreß ein.

Vertreter der Association Internationale des Études Byzantines hielten eine zwanglos Sitzung ab, in der sie u.a. die Drucklegung der Kongreß-Referate beschlossen. Der Unterzeichnete übernahm als Präsident des Österreichischen Nationalkomitees die Aufgabe, die Kongreß-Referate in nächsten Band des *Jahrbuchs der Österreichischen Byzantinischen Gesellschaft* (15/1966) zu publizieren. Der Beitrag von Frau R. Ciocan-Ivănescu, *Les députés des recherches byzantines en France à l'époque du Grand Dessein (1598-1609)*, war bereits in den Rapports des Kongresses (Bd. 3, S. 5-18) erschienen.

Wien

HERBERT HUNGER

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SOUTHEASTERN EUROPEAN STUDIES

In July 1962 representatives from sixteen countries met in Sinaia, Rumania, under the auspices of UNESCO within the framework of the Orient-Occident programme. The subject of the meeting, which was organized by the National Rumanian Committee on behalf of UNESCO and in cooperation with the Rumanian Academy, was the "Unity and Diversity of Balkan Civilization. Contribution of the Balkan world to the relations between East and West."

During this meeting a plan for an international organization was laid down, and realized later on at a new meeting held in Bucarest in April 1963. Accordingly the *Association Internationale d'Etudes du sud-est européen* came into being.

Representatives not only from the SE European countries such as Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia, but also from Austria, France Italy, Lebanon, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom were present at the constitutional convention.

According to the statutes and bylaws drawn up and approved by the members of the meeting, the aim of the A.I.E.S.E.E., whose offices are in Bucarest (art. 2), is to promote Balkan as well as SE European studies in general, in the fields of humanities, that is, art, archeology, ethnology, folklore,

history, linguistics, literature, philology, etc., from the ancient times up to the present. (art. 3).

In order to realize its aim, the Association encourages international exchanges of all kinds, brings together scholars with common interests and sponsors publications of documents and other scholarly material. (art. 4).

The Association furthermore encourages the development of institutions dealing with the study of Balkan as well as SE European civilizations in general; it also helps organizing such institutions in countries where there are not any. (art. 5).

The aims of the Association are best achieved by its cooperation with institutions already existing; it benefits from their scientific research on subjects of common interest, and in addition, it takes upon itself to organize colloquia, international conferences, meetings of scholars; besides all these activities, it also sponsors scholarships, educational grants and publications.

At the meeting held on April 23rd, 1963 were present: Mr. Alecs Buda and Mr. Androcli Kostallari from Albania; Mr. Vladimir Georgiev and Mr. Nikolas Todorov from Bulgaria; Mr. Apostolos Daskalakis and Mr. D. Zakythinos from Greece; Mr. Franjo Barisić and Mr. Ivan Pudić from Yugoslavia; Mr. Kamil Abusuan from Lebanon; Mr. Ernst Buschbeck from Austria; Mr. Emil Condurachi and Mr. Tudor Vianu from Rumania; Mr. Hamit Zybeyir Kosay and Mr. Faik Resit Unat from Turkey; Mr. A.F. Müller from the Soviet Union; Mr. André Mirambel from France; Mr. Nulo Minissi from Italy; Mr. Joseph Renényi from Hungary; and Mr. Ronald Syme from the United Kingdom. All these members formed the First International Committee (Comité International) of the Association, and elected the first board consisting of: Mr. D. Zakythinos, president; Mr. Vladimir Georgiev, Mr. André Mirambel, Mr. Faik Resit Unat and Mr. Franjo Barisić, vice-presidents; Mr. Emil Condurachi, general secretary; and Mr. Alecs Buda, treasurer.

The above board of the Association held its first meeting in Athens on the 27th and 28th of January, 1964 and decided on the programme of the Association for 1964.

The second meeting took place in Sofia from 27th to 29th of April, 1964, in which the Committee made a report on the work done by the Association from April 1963 to April 1964. During this meeting various scientific committees were formed, whereas different countries, members of the Association, were invited to take charge of each one of them. Thus, Turkey took up the Committee dealing with the Ottoman Archives in the Balkan countries; Bulgaria, the Committee on scientific documentation and bibliography; Rumania, the Committee of research on ideas current during the century of Enlightenment; Greece, the Committee on Byzantine Art; and Jugoslavia on Archeology.

A suggestion was made as to the forming of an Ethnology Committee. However, it was decided that the term ethnology should first be defined and that Albania be invited to take charge of it later on.

Furthermore, at this meeting the organization for the First Conference of Balkan Studies to be held in Sofia from August to September 1966, was also discussed. The representatives in this meeting decided that four subjects to be dealt with during the plenary sessions should be elaborated; these are the following:

- 1) The place allotted to the countries of SE Europe in history. Their contribution of the development of mankind.
- 2) The development of SE European literature and its relation to other literary currents.
- 3) Common points and differences in the art of Balkan countries in the 16th-18th centuries.
- 4) Basic problems of Linguistics.

The third meeting was held in Serajevo in May 1965, in which the dates of the different committees to gather again were settled down. Thus, the Committee on Archeology met already in Serajevo in May 1965. The Committee dealing with the Century of Enlightenment will meet, for the first time, in December 1965; the Committee on Post-Byzantine Art will hold a meeting in Thessaloniki in March 1966; the Committee on Folk Song will probably meet in Tirana in June 1966; and the Committee on Economical and Social Life in the Balkan countries during the 18th-19th centuries will meet in Sofia in August 1966 at the same time with the First International Conference on the Balkan and SE European Studies, which will take place there.

The participation of the Greek Committee in the International Committee was also approved of and seconded by at the meeting at Serajevo.

A few changes were made as to the formation of the board. Mr. K. Georgiev was elected president instead of Mr. Z. Zakythinos who was elected honorary president, and Mr. A. Daskalakis fourth vice-president.

At the fourth meeting convened in Vienna from 6th to 8th of September 1965, it was decided that the affiliation of the A.I.E.S.E.E. with the C.I.P.S.H. (Conseil International de Philosophie et des Sciences Humaines) should be aimed at; also that the "Guide de Documentation SE Européen" be published.

The publication of the "Bulletin de A.I. E.S.E.E." as well as the publication of other works on the Balkan folklore and on the Archeological monuments of SE Europe is quite characteristic of the activity of the A.I.E.S.E.E. in this matter.

The A.I.E.S.E.E. is a new scientific association which has just been making its first steps. However, during the short time since it first began, it has

established all its interests and ability in dealing efficiently with scientific matters together with scholars from various Balkan countries. We are sure, this cooperation will help strengthen the bonds among the nations of SE Europe and will also lead to a better acquaintance, understanding and cooperation.

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LE 3ème CONGRÈS PANIONIEN

L'union à la Grèce des sept Iles Ioniennes en 1864, après 50 ans d'occupation anglaise, constitue un événement très important dans l'histoire néo-hellénique. D'autant plus, qu'après la proclamation de l'indépendance de la Grèce en 1830, ces îles sont les premières à avoir obtenu le droit de s'unir à la mère-patrie. Cette union marque le début et le premier départ vers un lien progressif de toutes les parties de la Grèce étant encore occupées par les Turcs.

Cent ans se sont écoulés depuis ce mémorable événement survenu en 1864. Luttant contre de grandes difficultés et des réactions de part et d'autre, elles arrivèrent à obtenir leur liberté et purent s'unir à la mère-patrie.

Pour fêter ce centenaire, une commission spéciale fut formée sous la présidence de M. Dionysios Zakythinos, professeur de l'Histoire Byzantine à l'Université d'Athènes. Cette commission subventionnée par l'Etat a pu réaliser un vaste programme de manifestations dont la convocation du 3ème Congrès Panionien en fait le clou.

Le premier Congrès Panionien a eu lieu en 1914 à Corfou du 20 au 22 mai, sous la présidence de feu M. Spyr. Lambros, professeur de l'Histoire à l'Université d'Athènes. Il a été convoqué pour fêter les 50 ans de l'union et y ont pris part des personnalités des Sciences, des Lettres et des Arts Grecs. Les rapports présentés durant ce Congrès suscitèrent un vif intérêt parmi l'audience et ses actes ont été publiés en 1915.

Le second Congrès Panionien a été convoqué en 1938 à Vathy, capitale d'Ithaque. La présidence en a été confiée à M. Constantin Soldatos, qui assumait alors la direction de la Bibliothèque de Corfou ainsi que la présidence de la "Société pour la propagation des études des Iles Ioniennes." Les travaux ont duré du 28 au 30 août. Les rapports présentés furent remarquables et eurent une bonne presse.

Le second Congrès Panionien n'a pas été aussi heureux que le premier quant à la publication de ses actes et de ses rapports, car la deuxième guerre mondiale se déclarait entre-temps. Les manuscrits, qui étaient gardés à la Bibliothèque Municipale de Corfou ainsi que les copies des actes se trouvant