

Annals

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE IN 1985

A.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

I. In the course of the year 1985, the academic staff of the Institute for Balkan Studies continued their research within the long-term framework of the members' individual programmes. They also had the opportunity to take an active part in conferences and academic meetings organized by 'IMXA' and other institutions.

It is worth mentioning the completion of two extensive scheduled studies, by Mr I. Papadrianos, *Οι Έλληνες πάροικοι του Σεμλίνου (18ος-19ος αι.)* (The Greek Settlers of Zemun (18th-19th centuries)), pp. 300, and Mr K. Papoulidis, *Το Ρωσικό Αρχαιολογικό Ινστιτούτο Κωνσταντινουπόλεως, Χριστιανική Ανατολή στα τέλη του 19. με αρχές του 20. αιώνα* (The Russian Archaeological Institute of Constantinople: The Christian East from the End of the 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Century), Thessaloniki, 1984, pp. 257; both have also been submitted as doctoral theses at the University of Thessaloniki. During the course of the year, two extensive studies by Dr A. Karathanasis and Dr K. Vakalopoulos were also completed: the first, entitled *Η Μητρόπολη Νευροκοπίου 1880-1910* (The Metropolis of Nevrokop, 1880-1910), is based on the codices of the Metropolis, and the second is entitled *Νεώτερη Ιστορία της Μακεδονίας, 1830-1912* (A Modern History of Macedonia, 1830-1912).

II. As already mentioned, parallel with the individual and collective research programmes, the Board of Directors proposed the elaboration and application of special research programmes. These would be carried out by work-teams of specialists and researchers who are not on the Institute's regular staff, under the guidance of a specialist and the control of a member of the Board and the Director of the Institute. Following deliberations with members of the Institute and other academic specialists, two work-teams have been formed, to deal with subjects relating to Northern Greece. Since the second

half of 1984, the first of these teams has been carrying out research in Western Macedonia, its work co-ordinated by Dr G. Delopoulos, Fellow of the Athens Academy.

B.

RELATIONS AND COLLABORATION WITH SCHOLARS AND INSTITUTIONS ABROAD

In the course of 1985, the Institute for Balkan Studies collaborated with the Society for South-Eastern Europe of Munich (*Südosteuropa Gesellschaft*), the Bulgarian and the Serbian Academies, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, and the Soviet Academy of Sciences, in the organization of five international symposia, in which many leading experts on South-East European subjects participated.

1. The first Greek-German conference, organized by the Institute for Balkan Studies and the *Südosteuropa Gesellschaft*, took place in Thessaloniki and Volos between 7 and 10 March, and dealt with two main subjects: 'Philhellenism and Modernisation in Greece and Germany' and 'Contemporary International Relations in South-Eastern Europe'.

In the first part of the symposium, papers were read by: A. Vacalopoulos, G. Grimm, E. Konstantinou, E. Turczynski, N. Pantazopoulos, E. Hösch, G. Korres, D. Delivanis, H. Scholler, K. Vakalopoulos, and A. Charalambidis; and in the second part by: K. Svolopoulos, G. Brunner, E. Kofos, Y. Valinakis, J. Bielmeier, Th. Tsiovaridou, and W. Gumpel.

The presence of leading experts on both sides made this an exceptionally interesting academic meeting and successfully marked the start of a more permanent association between the two institutes. The symposium was attended in both Thessaloniki and Volos by journalists from Greece and West Germany, and also by the West German ambassador to Athens.

2. The success of the fourth Greek-Bulgarian Symposium, which was held in Veliko Tırnovo between 21 and 24 April, was due not only to the extensive participation of scholars from both countries—twenty from each—but also to the fact that the papers focused on five interesting themes: 'Basic Stages and Typology of the National Liberation Struggles of the Greek and Bulgarian Peoples', 'The Development of Political Relations between Greece and Bulgaria since the 1960s', 'The Creation and Development of the Greek

and Bulgarian States up to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century', 'The Balkan Dwelling from a Social and Artistic Viewpoint in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries', and 'The "Unofficial" Language and Literature in the Relations between Greeks and Bulgarians'.

New material and ideas were presented for consideration; well-known specialists took part for the first time, notably Professors N. Moutsopoulos, Th. Couloumbis, G. Kondaxakis, and Y. Valinakis; and this joint initiative for the discussion of recent developments in the political relations between the two countries was a positive achievement from all points of view. The Greek participants were: A. Petronotis, I. Dimakopoulos, G. Tousimis, C. Papoulidis, S. Papadopoulos, A. Thavoris, K. Papathanasi-Mousiopolou, A. Karathanasis, I. Motsios, N. Moutsopoulos, Y. Valinakis, G. Kondaxakis, Th. Couloumbis, G. Ioannidou-Bitsiadou, P. Petridis, K. Svolopoulos, Ch. Simeonidis, C. Tzitzilis, and T. Tsiovaridou.

3. The subject of the fourth Greek-Serbian Symposium, which was held in Belgrade between 20 and 23 May and organized by the Balkan Institute of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and our own Institute, was 'The Art of Thessaloniki and the Balkan Countries and Intellectual Trends in the Fourteenth Century'. Distinguished Greek and Serbian scholars took part, such as, on the Greek side, Professors A.-E. Tachiaos, P. Vocotopoulos, V. Papoulia, K. Svolopoulos, I. Tarnanidis, and A. Tsitouridou, and the well-known archaeologists and art historians I. Touratsoglou, L. Boura, D. Bakirdzi, Ch. Bakirdzis, G. Velenis, Chr. Mavropoulou-Tsioumi, T. Pazaras, and E. Kyriakoudis. The Serbian participants included A. Samardžić, V. Djurić, G. Babić, J. Maximović, S. Petković, J. Radovanović, S. Korać, D. Dragoilović, J. Radović, P. Simić, and A. Jeftić.

Twenty-four papers were presented at the symposium, examining various aspects of art and intellectual trends in Thessaloniki and the Balkans in the fourteenth century: in particular, monumental painting, icon painting, miniature painting, sculpture, ceramics, embroidery, numismatics, and metalwork. Another subject of discussion was Hesychasm and its influence on art. The proceedings of the symposium, which are to be published by the Serbian Academy of Sciences, will undoubtedly make an important contribution to the study of art and ideological trends in Thessaloniki and the Balkans during the Palaeologan era.

Collaboration between the Belgrade and Thessaloniki Institutes for Balkan Studies has always been most productive, and has helped to strengthen relations between Greek and Serbian scholars. Their first three conferences,

which took place in Kavala, Belgrade, and Thessaloniki respectively and were devoted to modern history, shed light on many aspects of the history of these two nations, which have always been united in common struggles in both war and peace. These conferences have been accompanied by exchange visits, research, and lectures for the two institutes' members. The proceedings of the conferences have been published in special volumes by one side or the other, so that they are accessible to the general public.

4. In Thessaloniki, between 6 and 9 June, the Institute for Balkan Studies held the seventeenth International Conference in the series 'Society in Change in Central-Eastern Europe, 1740-1918' under the auspices of Brooklyn College of the City University of New York. The subject of the conference was 'Sea Trade and Naval Policy in Central and Eastern Europe, 1789-1913', and some forty distinguished scholars from the USA, Western and Eastern Europe, and Greece took part and presented papers.

The subjects covered at the conference were: 'International Relations and Law', 'The Commercial Presence of the Great Powers in the Balkans', 'Naval Wars and Trade in South-Eastern Europe', 'Trade on the Danube', 'Ports and Trade in the Black Sea and the Aegean', 'The Adriatic', 'Naval Policy of the Nations of Central and South-Eastern Europe and 'The Navies and Naval Policy of the Great Powers'. The proceedings of the conference will be published in a special volume by the Institute for Balkan Studies in association with Atlantic Research and Publications Inc., while it will be made available to a wider public by the Columbia University Press.

Those taking part on the Greek side were: A. Vakalopoulos, K. Svolopoulos, N. Pantazopoulos, D. Delivanis, D. Tsourka-Papastathi, V. Karydis, Th. Tsiovaridou, K. Vakalopoulos, V. Kardasis, E. Frangakis, N. Bakounakis, K. Papathanasopoulos, K. Hatzopoulos, and N. Moschonas.

5. The second Greek-Soviet Symposium on the subject of 'Historical Relations between the Peoples of the USSR and the Greeks in the Nineteenth and at the Beginning of the Twentieth Century' was held in Moscow in the first week of October. The Greek delegation consisted of Professors St. Papadopoulos and K. Svolopoulos; the members of the Institute for Balkan Studies K. Papoulidis, A. Karathanasis, and K. Hatzopoulos; E. Nikolaidou, Associate Professor at Ioannina University, Dr E. Kofos, and Mr V. Karydis. On the Soviet side well-known scholars took part: the Academician A. L. Naročnickij, head of the committee which publishes the series of volumes of Russian diplomatic documents of 1800-1830; the Professor of History, T. V.

Nikitina; G. L. Arš, a historian well-known in the Greek world and editor of the Moscow annual publication *Balkanske Issledovanija* (Balkan Studies); members of the Moscow Institute for Slavonic and Balkan Studies (Ms D. F. Poplyko, Ms O. V. Sokolovskaja, Mr S. J. Kalmykov, Mr V. P. Men'sikov, and Mr G. M. Slavin), headed by Professor V. N. Vinogradov, Associate Director of the Institute and specialist in Balkan subjects; the art historian from Leningrad, Dr O. A. Belobrova; and Academician D. F. Markov, General Director of the Moscow Institute for Slavonic and Balkan Studies. The symposium was also attended by members of various institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Finally, it should be noted that the exchange of scholars with the Serbian, Bulgarian, and Soviet Academies of Sciences continued throughout 1985.

C.

SPECIAL ACADEMIC FUNCTIONS

The conference on 'Historical, Archaeological, and Folklore Research in Thrace: Conclusions and Perspectives' took place in Xanthi, Komotini, and Alexandroupoli, between 6 and 10 December, with the intention of making it the first of a series of conferences and other academic functions designed to intensify research into the history and culture of this area.

The success of this initiative by the Institute was confirmed by the presence of all the leading Greek experts on the history, archaeology, and folklore of the region. In the sphere of archaeology the Ephors of Antiquities C. Koukouli-Chrysanthaki, A. Vavritsas, D. Matsas, E. Skarlatidou, D. Triandafyllos, and C. Bakirdzis discussed the archaeological investigations that have been carried out at Avdira, Mesimvria, Samothraki, Plotinopoli, the Fortress of Kalyvas, and the early Christian and Byzantine monuments of Thrace as a whole. Two members of the special department of the National Research Foundation, I. Aslanis and L. Polychronidou-Loukopoulou, discussed the Neolithic and Early Bronze Ages and the antiquities of south-eastern Thrace respectively. The archaeologist N. Efstratiou spoke about the Rhodope mountain range. Apart from his invaluable general contribution to the proceedings of the symposium, Professor G. Bakalakis made particular reference to the archaeological problems of the south Evros River. In the history sector, Professor V. Papoulia discussed the phases of the integration of ancient tribes into the Greek world, while the historians K. Mamoni, S. Ioannidis,

E. Belia, K. Papoulidis, and K. Papathanasi-Mousiopoulou expanded on subjects which covered the problems of education during the period of Turkish domination, Thracian emigrants, and the events of the Macedonian Struggle and the Young Turks' Revolution. P. Hidioglou discussed Turkish nationalism and Professor D. Delivanis spoke about the development of Western Thrace in modern times. Finally, in the field of folklore, papers were presented by the Academician K. Romaios, on the subject of popular cults in Thrace, and the well-known specialists A. Bibi-Papaspyropoulou, E. Philippidou, T. Provatakis, G. Aikaterinidis, and P. Kavakopoulos, on folk medicine, embroidery, traditional dances, architecture, and folksongs of Thrace.

The conference on Thrace, held precisely one year after the particularly successful conference on the Macedonian Struggle (29 October-3 November 1984), reaffirmed the Institute's constant interest in promoting research into vital problems of the history and culture of Northern Greece.

D.

THE LIBRARY

In the course of 1985 the Institute's library was kept up to date as usual by means of the exchange system and the selective purchase of various publications.

E.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1985 the Institute produced the following independent and periodical publications:

Balkan Studies 24,2 (1983), pp. 337-694 + plates

Balkan Studies. Index to vols 1-20 (1960-79), pp. 458

Βαλκανική Βιβλιογραφία 8 (1979), pp. 384

(197) T. Giochalis, *Στοιχεία ελληνο-αλβανικής γραμματικής και ελληνο-αλβανικοί διάλογοι*, pp. 317

(200) Penelope Delta's Archive of the Macedonian Struggle: *Απομνημονεύματα Γερμανού Καραβαγγέλη, Γ. Δικωννιμου-Μακρή, Π. Παπατζαρετέα*, pp. 271

(208) A. Vacalopoulos, *Ο Μακεδονικός Αγώνας (1904-1908) ως κορυφαία φάση των αγώνων των Ελλήνων για τη Μακεδονία*, pp. 37

The following books were type-set and ready for printing by the end of 1985:

- (202) *Greece and Great Britain During World War I* (Proceedings of the first symposium between the Institute for Balkan Studies and King's College, London, December 1983)
- (201) A. Tounda-Fergadi, *Ελληνοβουλγαρικές μειονότητες. Πρωτόκολλο Πολίτη-Καλφώφ 1924-1925*

In the context of the celebration of Thessaloniki's twenty-third centenary, the Institute undertook the publication of the following studies:

a) A series of nine scholarly guides to the city's monuments. The guides have been written, under the supervision of Professor P. Vocotopoulos, a member of the Institute's Board of Directors, and printing will be finished in the course of 1986. *The Rotunda of St George in Thessaloniki* (pp. 60) by T. Pazaras has already been published in both Greek and English.

b) A bibliographical survey of the history of Thessaloniki since ancient times. The work for this volume was carried out by a young research team, under the guidance of Dr K. Hatzopoulos, a member of the Institute.

F.

SCHOOL OF BALKAN LANGUAGES

The Institute for Balkan Studies' School of Balkan Languages entered its twenty-third year, offering four three-year courses (twelve classes in all) for all the Balkan languages and Russian. Ten teachers taught and 274 students attended, of who 70 studied Russian, 69 Bulgarian, 67 Serbo-Croatian, and 68 Turkish. With the conclusion of this year's courses, the total number of students to have attended the School since its foundation reached 5,995.

G.

SUMMER COURSES FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS

Between 4 and 31 August 1985, for the thirteenth year in succession, the Institute ran a series of summer courses for foreign students and scholars. The purpose of these courses is, on the one hand, to improve the students' knowledge of Greek, and, on the other, to acquaint them better with the history and culture of this country.

The 1985 programme was attended by 130 foreigners from twenty coun-

tries. They included university professors, EEC employees, post-graduate students of various Greek-related subjects, and also Greeks from the USA, Canada, and Australia. The programme included an intensive modern Greek language course for three hours daily according to the level of each student, and courses on culture, history, art, literature, and philosophy taught by well-known lecturers from Greek and foreign universities. The whole programme took place at Panorama, a leafy suburb of Thessaloniki.

H.

CONSTRUCTION OF A PRIVATELY-OWNED BUILDING

The construction of the Institute's new seven-storey premises was begun on land provided by the Greek government. The new building, which will have a total area of 1,000m², is centrally located on Megalou Alexandrou Avenue, which runs along the city's new sea-front.

C. S.