

R E P O R T  
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ACADEMY DURING 1970\*  
BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL  
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The great misfortune for the contemporary man is that the amazing steps, which he has accomplished by means of his science and technique towards the conquest of the outer world, have kept him off and estranged him from his own self. The victor is at the same time a defeated one. A victor over the outside, a defeated one inwards, after all. The plenitude of both the special scientific knowledge and of the technical adjustments, as well as the superabundance of things, which man makes and produces, have inundated, in our time, this spirit and soul so much that he has forgotten his own self, being estranged from his very substance. This fact of man's estrangement from his own self has never been noticed throughout history. It is, above all, the characteristic of modern times.

The point is that the discrimination of this phenomenon, of man's estrangement from his own self, is owed to those men who are usually considered to be away from life, the philosophers as a matter of fact. Hegel was the first to speak of man's estrangement of his own self. Marx followed Hegel; however the formula he provided for the remedy of the evil, put into practice, led to the most incredible man's estrangement from his own self. Kierkegaard and Nietzsche, each one from his point of view, interpreted man's estrangement from his own self; the former, indeed, sought to connect man with God, so that man might find the substance of his own self again; whereas the latter tried to connect man with his idea, that is with man's perfect type, and he called this superman. Essentially both of them asked

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\* Read during the official meeting of the 30th December 1970.

man to overcome this state of estrangement he had fallen into. Meanwhile, this estrangement of man from his own self, in our century, has given the advantage to every kind of totalitarian systems to degrade man in such an unknown and inconceivable degree as never in his history before. The painful matter, moverover, is that it used to happen and is still happening in the name of man's salvation and prosperity. In our time, the philosophical aspect of the said man's estrangement from his own self is given in various ways by the so-called existentialism, which interprets man in his entire bareness, the inner desolation and his isolation. As a result, this estrangement of man from his intellectual and moral substance, has led to the unbridled instincts and their exaggerated projection with all the means of technique, which is used skilfully by every demagogue. In this way, man's face gets deformed by several grimaces, which are defined to be the progress and prosperity or rather the wholesome novelties, whereas they are nothing but the return to barbarity altogether.

This estrangement, namely the fact of man's inhumanity in our time, is not only limited among individuals but is also extended to the large masses, which are called peoples. Certainly the estrangement of a nation from its real self, from its inner being, is done little by little, and is usually covered with the illusion of progress and prosperity, a fact that, combined also with the lack of education, facilitates the estrangement and corrodes both tradition and the historical memory of a nation. For this reason, there are three necessary things, besides the outer and inner security, for a nation to avoid such an estrangement, which leads direct to annihilation. Those three things are the profound historical learning, the true freedom and the real justice. Only these, as long as they may exist, make it possible to maintain the organic spirit of a nation, its moral and intellectual personality, and to strain its self-consciousness so much, that it may

struggle against and overcome the enemy of its life, which is called estrangement from its own self. It is consoling that almost all over the world, in the West as well as in the East, protesting voices are risen against man's estrangement from his own self.

Such Establishments of Intellect, as the Academy is, in other more normal times, yet particularly in this critical present time of the faded merits of life and man's estrangement from his own self, have been called upon preserving the fire of tradition and the blaze of people's organic spirit, as well as straining to the highest degree the memory and self-consciousness of spirit, which was derived from Greece, it covered the Greek sky from the very beginning, then spread to the whole universe. To that preservation of the spiritual fire, which forms the hearth of the Nation, is owed the longevity of the great Establishments of Intellect. This is precisely one of the most important works of the Academy as a centre of intellect, a fact that has put on a more vigorous character and appearance for the last few years. This work is dependent upon the profound study of the Greek spirit, its historical presence on the earth, and its brilliant creations throughout its many centuries history. Language, literature, philosophy, the law, mathematics and astronomy, archaeology and folklore, the struggles of the Greek Nation for liberty and history in general compose the subjects of the Research Departments, which belong to the Academy. These Departments, although they have paltry means available and scarcity of personnel on the whole, have attributed work, which, whether it is acknowledged or not, has taken a monumental character. I shall not describe the contributed work in detail in the Departments of the Academy this year; I shall only confine myself to general remarks about the work done. First, I am referring to the enormous work for the collection of material, which has been done in the Editing Department of the Historical Dictionary of the Greek Language. My reference to this comes first because the Dictionary has been



subject to criticism by those who are not aware of the facts. They do not know the limited number in the scientific personnel and the technical difficulties they meet with. Despite this, the material for the printing of the second half of the fourth volume has already been prepared. There has been also put into cards a material recorded in 30.000 cards, the material coming from several districts in Greece and from the speaking-Greek communities in South Italy. There is a prepared material of about 400.000 cards as well, which demands a sufficient number of clerks, whom the Department has been in want of. Still I shall report that the necessary work has been accomplished as regards the scheme of the linguistic Atlas of the country.

*The Department of Medieval and Modern Hellenism*, after the edition of the monumental volume of the manuscripts of the Meteora, has proceeded to the elaboration of the material towards the edition of the second volume, as well as to the elaboration of the third volume, which will contain the archives of the Meteora, that genuine treasure in the memory of the Nation. Nevertheless this Department, too, suffers from want of scientific collaborators. But, in order not to repeat the same things for each one of the Departments of the Academy, I think it is my duty to emphasize openly here that the drag of the state bureaucratic machine has been the main cause, which discontinues the research work of the Academy. This drag must vanish. It is unlikely to be found in every Academy of the free world. All free countries are contented with the posterior accounting of the Academies regarding their expenditure, for only in that way the great work, they carry out, can be promoted. Consequently, if the State does not wish to be jointly responsible for the long ago commenced estrangement of the people from the great home ideas of spirit and their history, it ought to multiply the means supplied to the Academy, for the Academy is the only institution, which has both the objective and the international authority for the research of the spirit

of the nation. Also the State ought to relieve the Academy of the drag of the General Counting - Office, and, instead, to check every expense strictly a posteriori.

*The Department of Classical Editions* has been subjected to criticism as well. It must be admitted that the Department has been striving against much greater difficulties, as it has a separate budget belonging to the Ministry of Education; in addition to this the transaction of the necessary bureaucratic work takes up the scientific faculties of the Department, so the matter results in the vicious circle: Those few members of the Department, instead of being engaged in research work, have practised in the bureaucracy required for the withdrawal of credits. In spite of all this, the work done up to this time, especially the formation of a complete scientific library, demanded much labour and time. The available personnel have been working on the edition of texts, which are to be brought to light soon.

*The Historical Research Department of Modern Hellenism* has accomplished an extremely remarkable work; this year it published the second volume from the collection of documents titled «The Cretan Revolt 1866 - 1869». Those documents are reports of the Greek consuls in enslaved Crete at that time. The published two volumes have a monumental character indeed, for this reason they were issued in the series of the Monuments of the Greek History.

There is much significance, in the work contributed in *the Greek Folklore Research Department*; it is the science engaged in the spiritual creations of the anonymous people, such creations speaking direct and touching our souls deeply, either they are traditions and maxims or tales and songs, or even utensils of popular use. I am reporting here on the work done quietly towards the editing and publication of the Greek Folklore Atlas, which is to compose a part of the General European Atlas.

*The Department of the History of Greek Law*, during the past year, furthered the necessary work for the publication of the most important sources of post-Byzantine Law.

*The newly established Research Department of Greek Philosophy* decided the editing and publication of the interpretative dictionary of the pre-socratic Greek philosophers, a work considered to be published after about two years, which will be positively a fact of scientific significance in the international bibliography. The first stage of the complete putting into cards of the pre-socratic philosophers has been accomplished. In the newly established library of the Department there have entered 450 volumes of specific works. Here I must report the donation of works of 2.000 marks value from the German Institute Alexander von Humboldt, and to express from this step the acknowledgements of the Academy to that famous Institute, which Messrs. Benakis and Roussos, both members of the Staff of the Department, attended as holders of a scholarship.

Finally *the Research Department of Astronomy and Applied Mathematics* continued its work on the following schemes: First, a statistical study of solar activity by the Inspector of the Department, Academician Mr. *J. Xanthakis*; second, a study of problems of star formation, and third, the distribution of the spectral M, S and C type in selected areas of the Milky Way. The National Institute of Research financed N° 3 scheme until March 1970. Besides, it must be reported that the Department acted as a secretariat of 1) the National Committee of Astronomy, 2) the National Committee of Mathematics and 3) the National Space-Research Committee.

This has been, in brief, the accomplished work in the Research Departments of the Academy, which are inspected by Committees composed of regular members of the Academy. Certainly, I cannot possibly refer to the work of each one of the regular members of



the Academy; this has been published either in magazines of both home and abroad or in independent editions.

The Academy of Athens, a year ago, announced from this step that according to its cause of keeping the Greek spirit vigilant, and on the occasion of the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National regeneration, it will inaugurate monumental publications during the historical year 1971, so that by means of them the attention of the Nation should be drawn to the great event of 1821, which gave us as present the liberty, the most precious good in life, and which, at the same time, touched the noblest spirits of those times throughout the world. Today, I can gladly announce that the State has subscribed the requested by the Academy amount of money, that is 500.000 Drch. for 1970 and 1.460.000 Drch. for 1971. However, the use of that money will be possible within the prescribed time limit; when the State facilitates the Academy for the withdrawal of the said amount of money without the complicated bureaucratic machine, otherwise we shall result in the known vicious circle, with a part of the money given back to the budget as unused. The only remedy is that the State could deposit that money into the Bank of Greece to the account of the Academy, so that the Academy may collect it for the intended monumental editions, which were decided a year ago and are mentioned again now: 1) A monumental edition of Rigas's work, 2) the publication of the journalistic means of Rigas's collaborators, namely the so-called Ephimeris, 3) an issue of volumes concerning the Greeks living abroad, 4) an edition regarding the national hero Dionysius Skylosophos, and 5) the edition of the archives of Psara. These editions will be undertaken by the Department of Medieval and Modern Hellenism. Moreover, the Historical Research Department of Modern Hellenism will inaugurate the following editions: 1) the edition of summaries from the Foreign Office documents referring to Greece, 2) the edition of the Abstracts of Proceedings in the Greek

Question, that is, a summary of the acts concerning the Greek question, which can be found in the Foreign Office, and 3) three volumes of William Meyer who was the Consul of England at Prevesa from 1819 until 1832. The printing of the first volume of the summaries has already begun, while the preparatory work, for the edition of John Kolettis's archives as well as George Psyllas's autobiography, is about to finish.

During this year there took place 20 scientific reports and 13 lectures before the Assembly of the Academy. Also the Central Library of the Academy and the particular libraries of the Departments received altogether 6.537 books and magazines, either Greek or foreign. And here, I have to mention an important event, the settlement of the Central Library of the Academy in the eastern rooms on the ground floor of the Academy, properly arranged. Thus the beautiful hall in the east wing, which used to be the place for the Library, is restored to the Academy for other necessities and celebrations of it.

During this past year two new regular members of the Academy were elected; Mr. **Basil Malamos** to the chair of Medical Science, and Mr. **Panayotis Zepos** to the chair of the Science of Law. Mrs. **Helen Uranis** was elected a resident member to the chair of Literature. The Academy also elected two foreign associates, **Hans Georg Gadamer** Professor of Philosophy at Heidelberg University, and the Professor of Theology and Cardinal, Right Reverend **Jean Danielou**. Besides the Academy elected as corresponding members the Professor of Philosophy at the University of Montreal and the Professor of Administrative Law at Bari, Messrs. **Raymond Klibansky** and **Pasquale del Prete**. Finally it elected as corresponding members, the Professor of Modern Greek History at London University Mr. **Douglas Dakin** and the Professor of Neurology at the Medical School Mount Sinai in New York Mr. **George Kotzias**. In reference to the election of foreign associates and corresponding members, with regards



to the sciences of history, literature and philosophy, the Academy takes into consideration, chiefly, the scientific worth, and then its close relation to Greece and the Greek spirit.

In the year 1970 the Academy participated in the following international meetings and celebrations: 1) The international celebration in Düsseldorf, Germany, on the occasion of the establishment in this town, which is the capital of the State of Rhine and Westphalia, of the new Academy of Sciences. In that celebration, all the Academies having been invited, the Academy of Athens was given the honour of the opening speech, being called the mother of all Academies by the President of the new establishment and being represented by its Secretary General Mr. *John Theodoracopoulos*. 2) The International Meeting for the European Folklore Atlas held at Helsinki, where the Academy was represented by the Academician Mr. *George Megas*. 3) The 44<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the International Union of the Academies, held in Brussels, where the Academy was represented by the Academician Mr. *Dionysius Zakythinos* and the Secretary General Mr. *John Theodoracopoulos*. 4) The 14<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the International Union of Astronomy held at Brighton, England, where the Academician Mr. *John Xanthakis* represented the Academy and 5) The 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Historical Sciences held in Moscow, where the Academy was represented by the Academician Mr. *Dionysius Zakythinos*.

In addition to those participations, the Academy was brought forward internationally with the following distinctions done to certain members of it: 1) The Academician Mr. *G. Joachimoglou* was elected regular member of Pontificia Academia Scientiarum. It is about the Academy of the Vatican City, where few distinguished scientists from all countries have been members. 2) The Academician Mr. *J. Charamis* held the Presidency of the 21<sup>st</sup> Universal Assembly of Ophthalmology and 3) the Secretary General of the Academy Mr. *John Theo-*

*doracopoulos* was elected vice-president of the Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de Philosophie.

The publications of the Academy during this year were as follows:

1) The second volume of the Reports of the Greek Consuls in Crete, referring to the *Cretan Revolt* (1866-69). 2) By means of expenses from *G. Photinos's* allotment the Academy accomplished the edition de luxe of the precise Treatise (28<sup>th</sup> volume) by the Academician Mr. *Anast. Orlandos*, entitled «*The architecture and the byzantine frescoes of the Patmos Monastery of St. John. Theologos*» which is composed of 272 pages of Greek text, 81 pages of French translation and 102 pictures, 25 of which are coloured. 3) The 29<sup>th</sup> volume of the Treatises containing two works of the Professor in the Polytechnic School Mr. *Const. Conophagos*, which were announced in the Academy by the Academician Mr. *Spyr. Marinatos*. 4) The 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> volumes from the *Year-book of the Department of History of Greek Law*. 5) The 11<sup>th</sup> volume of the *Lexicographical Bulletin*.

It must be noted here that from the publications of the Academy 1670 volumes were sold this year, of which 1120 in the interior and 550 abroad.

The granting of scholarships from the income of the different allotments to the Academy was as follows: Two scholarships were granted from the income of *John Vozos's* allotment, one scholarship for two years study in architecture in France, and the other one for studies in painting in England. A scholarship was also granted for a post-graduate research in England in the branch of the Applied Geology, from the income of the allotment of *Euthimia Mertsari*, daughter of Ant. Ktenas. Besides this, six scholarships were renewed for studies in Paris in the branches of painting, architecture and music, from the income of *Bas. Kouremenos's* allotment. Finally an examination has been proclaimed for the conferment of six scholarships on the

best graduates of Physical sciences for post-graduate studies abroad, from the income of the allotment of *Euthimia Mertsari*, daughter of Ant. Ktenas.

The bestowals to the Academy this year were as follows:

1) Mrs. *Irene Alivizatou*, wife of the late Academician *Hamilkas Alivizatos*, in her letter of 12 November 1970 made known to the Academy, that fulfilling her husband's wish, she conveys to the Academy, due to bestowal, a private collection of byzantine icons, ancient pots, little idols and other archaeological articles. This collection, consisted of 261 articles in all, was accepted by the Academy, and is going to be placed in an appropriate room, at Mrs. *Irene Alivizatou's* own expense.

2) A bestowal, on account of death, of Mrs. *Lily Drakou* in memory of her husband *Aleck Drakos*, resultant in a capital of 450.000 Drch.; the income is to be used for the occasional proclamation of prize a) for scientific work referring to aesthetics b) work concerning history c) for essays and studies of scientific or literary aspect upon subjects relating to the Second and Third Sections of the Academy. The Academy expresses, from this step, its many acknowledgements to both the donators.

Proclamation of prizes suggested to and being accepted by the Academy this year were as follows:

1) *Three prizes of the Agricultural Bank of Greece*, upon the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Revolution in 1821, of 60.000 Drch. each: a) Proclamation of prize towards the writing of the best unedited work referring to the technique of agriculture on the whole during the years of the Revolution, its development and its condition of today, that means from 1821 until 1970 (A' Section). b) A proclamation of prize for the writing of a study with the subject «The spirit of collaboration in Greece in the time before the Revolution in 1821,



the contribution of that spirit towards the success of the struggle as well as the endeavour and the spontaneous adaptation of the associated organization up to the law 602 of 1915 about associations» (B' and C' Section) and c) A proclamation of prize for the writing of a study with the subject: «The development of the rural population from 1821 to 1970 (demographic, social and financial) and the contribution of this population to the national, financial and the general evolution of Greece, as well as to the national struggle» (C' Section).

2) *A prize of Spyros Montsenigos*, proclaimed in his memory by his wife Litsa Papa - Montsenigou, of 25.000 Drch., which is to be awarded to an eminent Greek musician, regardless of the sex, among the younger ones.

3) *Two prizes of the Textile Experts Association*, the first one of 50.000 Drch. and the second one of 25.000 Drch., for the composition of the history of texture in Greece from the early years to the beginning of the industrial period, that is by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (B' Section).

4) *A prize of the Public Electric Enterprise*, of 100.000 Drch., in memory of Panayotis Pipinelis, towards the writing of a study with the subject «The diplomatic history of Greece in the last 60 years» (C' Section).

5) *A prize of the Social Security Institution*, of 100.000 Drch., upon the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Revolution of 1821, for the writing of a study with the subject: «The evolution of social security in Greece, particularly from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century up to now» (C' Section).

6) *A prize of Michael Pesmatzoglou*, of 40.000 Drch., in memory of his wife Joan, for the writing of a study with the subject: «Woman's position in the Law in the byzantine times and in the period of Turkish domination» (C' Section).

7) *A prize of the Commercial Bank of Greece*, of 60.000 Drch., for

the writing of a study with the subject: «The problem in the evolution of the Greek balance of trade, and suggestion of proceedings toward the increase of exports and the substitution of the imported products for the local ones» (C' Section).

8) *A prize* of 50.000 Drch. proclaimed by *Lily Drakou*, in memory of *Aleck Drakos*, for the writing of the best unedited study with the subject: «The aesthetic categories of modern art» (C' Section).

Now I am proceeding to the announcement of honour awards conferred by the Academy.

In accordance with a proposal of the *Scientific Section*, and resolution by the *Assembly* the following are awarded:

1) *The prize of George Panopoulos*, of 50.000 Drch. to the Assistant Professor at Athens University Mrs. **Iphigenia Vourbidou-Photaki** for her work on the synthetical preparing of polypeptidic hormones, and the fermental active centres research, facts that constitute, on international level, an important contribution of the Greek science to contemporary chemistry.

2) From the income of *Anastassios Tsouflis's allotment* the following five prizes of 50.000 Drch. each are awarded:

a) *The prize* of the Science of Chemistry is conferred on Miss **Christina Zioudrou**, because she contributed to the solution of opportune and significant problems of Chemistry and Biochemistry; her work refers to the research in the function of fermental reaction on the basis of model methods, as well as to the Chemical research of organic-phosphoric compounds, which present biological interest.

b) *The prize* of the Science of Chemistry to Mr. **J. Petropoulos**, because he contributed to the solution of opportune and essential problems of Physical Chemistry, the research of which confirms experimental aptitude as well as extensive knowledge of Chemistry, Physics and Calculus. Mr. Petropoulos's work relates to the absorption and

diffusion of gases in microporus solids, and to the diffusion theory in dissimilar substratums and so on.

c) *The prize* of the Science of Chemistry to Mr. **Const. Polydopoulos**, because, by way of his work as for instance the determination of the molecular weight and hydrocarbons of high energy level, he contributed to the course of Physical-Chemistry Research remarkably.

d) *The prize* of Medical Sciences to the Assistant-Professor at Athens University Mr. **Hippocrates Yatzides**, because, by way of considerable scientific editions and the research in the field of pathology, as for instance the use of granular carbon to the artificial kidney toward the retention of the uraemic substances and treatment of the lumbar inadequacy, he furthered science a great deal and rendered services to man.

e) *The prize* of Mathematical Science to Mr. **Evangelos Stamatis**, for his contribution toward the advancement of Mathematics with a work being appreciated both in the interior and abroad. Mr. Stamatis's main work, on account of which the prize is awarded, is consisted of his editions regarding to the ancient Greek Mathematicians, precisely «*Euclides' Elements*», «*Diophantes' Arithmetics*» and «*The Complete Works of Archimedes*». The editions mentioned have constituted a work of many years and untiring research of ancient texts. It must be noted that «*Euclides' Elements*» have been edited by Teubner publishing house.

3) *The prize of Theodore Areteos*, of 25.000 Drch., is awarded to the doctor of veterinary Mr. **Pantelis Dragonas**, who claimed this prize with his work referring to methods of fighting hydrophobia; the work was submitted anonymously to the Academy under the indication: «*Morbos non eloquentia sed remediis curari*». The writer of this work was thoroughly occupied in the problem of hydrophobia in Greece, quoting statistical data with regard to the frequency of the



disease as well as the legislation in force toward the prevention of it in our country.

In accordance with the proposal of the *Section of Letters and Fine Arts* and a resolution of the *Assembly* the following are awarded:

1) *A praise* to Mr. **George Sgourides** for his book «*Peramos of Kyzikos*». The writer views Peramos and simultaneously the whole peninsula of Kyzikos from the point of topography, history and archaeology, bringing his reader to the roots and the years of the foundation of Peramos. However, he describes the sufferings of its people mainly, their displacements and exiles far in the East, the slaughter and looting they suffered from the Turks. This book is a result of hard research, and it makes up a native geography written with much love. It also aims at keeping the blaze of the memory of that land of martyrdom, the writer's native land.

2) *A praise* to the lawyer Mr. **John Apostolakis** for his book «*Ancient Messenia*». His research has been exact, diligent and scrupulous. The writer, as he himself confirms, sought after his book to be much more conscientious compressed work. Though he is neither a philologist nor a historian he is a researcher after all, thus he is awarded a praise.

3) *A praise* to the **Society of Nissyrian Studies** for its scientific and patriotic activities. This society issued 11 volumes the research of which concerns the nature, economy, history and the popular civilization of the small by nature but great in intellectual projection island, of the group of the Dodecanese.

4) *A prize* conferred on Mr. **Andrew Stratos** for his three-volume work «*Byzantium in the 7<sup>th</sup> century*». This work refers to the period from 602 to 641 A.D., covering Phokas's and Heracleious's Kingdoms. The writer collected the material in a remarkable concern, and after

it was subjected to a discerning testing, he derived from it his historical evidences. He criticized and disputed earlier researchers' inferences, and starting from the sources he comes to interpretations of his own. Mr. Stratos's work is researching; it testifies that it was written by a well educated man, versed in politics and able to appreciate the significance of historical facts.

5) *A prize* to Mr. **Eugène Dalezios** for his publications entitled: a) «*Bibliographie analytique d'ouvrages religieux en grec imprimés avec de caractères latins*» and b) «*Karamanlidika. Bibliographie analytique d'ouvrages en langue turque imprimés en caractères grecs*». Mr. Dalezios, having occupied himself since 1921 about the history and the epigraphics of famous Constantinople, his mother-country, particularly about the flourishing of the latin-origin people, has written some more minor treatises. The second of the above works of Mr. Dalezios was done in cooperation with the late father Sévérien Salaville, member of the French Institute of Byzantine Studies, a man who contributed to the research greatly and who died before the publication of this work.

6) *A prize* to the Architect Professor at Thessaloniki University Mr. **Charalampos Bouras** as well as to the archaeologist Mrs. **Athina Kalogeropoulou** and Mrs. **Rena Andreadi** for their book «*The Churches of Attica*». This important work bridges a great gap, and is a result of the cooperation of all three prized ones. The first, Mr. Bouras, measured out and designed the architectural diagrams of the churches in detail. The second, Mrs. Kalogeropoulou, being an experienced archaeologist, composed a reflective preface and a lively description of the churches. Finally the third prized one, Mrs. Rena Andreadi, being sensitively cultured, traced many of the issued churches and produced the 250 photographs of first-class, referring to the architectural pieces of work and the frescoes. The whole work is

strictly scientific being distinguished by the fondness towards the unknown monuments of byzantine art.

7) *A prize* of Literature awarded to Mr. **Dionysius Romas** for his two-volume work «*The Sopracomitos*». The writer, a descendant of a famous family of Zante, holder of valuable family archives and too important sources, composed the chronicle of the «cruise» of a heptanissian family, which covers the three centuries 1570-1870 decisive to the formation of modern Hellenism. The whole work is an excellent piece of fiction, showing the objective and high level of the writer's knowledge and talent. It is a novel, which persuades, since the writer succeeded in unbinding himself from the present reality, being blended with those times he describes. It is the first time for the Greek literature to project Heptanessos, during the times of the Venetian domination, with a greatly inspired work of art and word. The writer has also given the modern Greeks a work constituting the motive of pride for their forefathers' religion, that is Orthodoxy, which kept the Nation upright throughout the many centuries of its historical hardships.

8) *A prize* conferred on Mr. **Andrew Carantonis** for this work entitled «*From Solomos to Myrivilis*». It is one of the best works of critique, forming at the same time a rich and various content. It presents the most important creators of our spiritual civilization, and brings to light the richness of their intellect. Having assimilated the effects he received from foreign literature, and clung to the research of the elements constituting our national life, Mr. Carantonis has taken upon himself to a cultural mission, and strived for it with a spiritual pathos. This literary man, who is honoured today with his long and prolific services in critique has initiated the broad public into literature and generally into the values of spirit.

9) *The prize of the Academy*, of 50.000 Drch., to Mr. **N Mavris**, who wrote the Greek bibliography of the years 1864-1897 under the



maxim «Acting as far as possible», in which the Greek books and prints in general wherever published are reported. This bibliography is the continuity of the Greek bibliography of the years 1800 - 1863 written by D.S. Ghinis and B.G. Mexas, and published by the Academy of Athens. The writer has set precision and completeness as a principle in his work. This work, result of a long standing pains and experience about bibliographical matters, is distinguished by a steady method and inflexible system of process, as well as by an extreme scrupulousness as to the entry and verification of the material. The work reflects the intellectual life in all the Greek lands in that related period.

In accordance with a proposal of the *Section of Moral and Political Sciences*, and a resolution by the *Assembly* the following are awarded:

1) *A prize* to the scientific theological manual «*Ecclesiasticos Pharos*», published by the **Patriarcate of Alexandria**. The republication of this manual, under the direction of the Right Reverend Archbishop of Axome, doctor of Philosophy at Manchester University and honourable doctor at Edinburgh University Mr. Methodius, constitutes a delightful event for the Egyptian Hellenism living under critical circumstances. The establishment of this manual is owed to the enviable Patriarch of Alexandria Photios as well as to the late Academicians the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece Chrysostomos and Gregory Papamichail. The volumes of this manual, full of historical, ecclesiastical, theological and archaeological studies referring to the Orthodox East but particularly to the great historical past of the famous Patriarchate of Alexandria, amounted to 49 in the year 1950; another two volumes have been added recently. The supplement of the manual «*Ecclesiasticos Pharos*» under the title «*Pantenos*» numbers 62 volumes. The contribution of these manuals, to both the

ecclesiastic and Greek letters as well as to the history of Hellenism in Egypt and the Orthodox East generally, is great.

2) *A prize* to **Triantios Vocational and Industrial School** at Patras, because it has carried out a great beneficial and national work since 1927, by means of the technical education it gives to its boarders. This School, founded by Theodore Triantis has survived to this day being supported by the income of his property granted to the School. The School, the president of which has always been the bishop of Patras, established the technical education in that part of the country, having up to now instructed 7.250 students, who are the technicians in the different fields of life.

3) *A prize* to the **Vouliagmeni Ecclesiastical Orphanage** of the Holy Archbishopric of Athens, because, since 1920 the year of its foundation, it has taken 2.000 orphans under its protection, it has given them the necessary means to life and education, so that they can hold very good positions in the Greek society. The Orphanage was founded by the Holy Association of the parish priests of Athens Diocese on the initiative of the late Bishop of Athens Meletios Metaxakis; then it was organized by his successor Archbishop of Athens Chrysostomos Papadopoulos, and since then it has been presided over by the each time Archbishop of Athens and All Greece.

4) *The prize of the Bishop of Corinthia* is awarded to the doctor of Philosophy Mr. **Tassos Gritsopoulos**, who under the indication «The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God», claimed this prize with his two-volume study referring to the history of the Corinthian Church. Mr. Gritsopoulos deals with the history of the Corinthian Diocese from its establishment up to the present. This work is worthy of particular appreciation, because it relates in detail the ecclesiastic matters of Corinth and its district as well as of the whole of Peloponnesus during every period A. D., therefore using the historical sources. The writer, being scientifically cultured, handles some

complicated historical problems very attentively, and with his work lightens the whole past of the Corinthian Diocese.

5) *The prize of the Academy* with granted support of money to Mr. **Panagis Kourkouvelis**, wounded in the Greek-Italian war, and living at Skala, Cephalonia, because being in immediate danger he rescued from certain death the shipwrecked cook of the steamship *Arien*, on board of which fire broke out on its doubling the cape Capros, Cephalonia. The shipwreck cook, not knowing swimming, had been fastened by the captain on a board and was carried about by the waves away from the shore; it was certain that he would drown or die of hardship and cold. Panagis Kourkouvelis, with courage and determination, managed to rescue the shipwrecked man. Here is the evidence of an eyewitness named Nicholas Travlos: «In that moment we al saw our fellow-villager Panagis Kourkouvelis taking off his clothes and defying the danger he was in, because of the great sea-storm and the cold, he fell into the sea and swam to the shipwrecked man in danger. After he swam about 300 metres, he caught hold of the man and began swimming back to the shore with him. He managed to approach it after many efforts and toil, and we helped them both to come out. At once Panagis fell down unconscious of weariness and the bitter cold, and he was carried to hospital».

6) *A praise* with a granted support of money is awarded to the student of the Plomariion High School, Lesbos, **Constantine Chaldezios**, because, in the afternoon of the 26<sup>th</sup> February 1970, perceiving the 11 year-old pupil Eustratios Tamkalis getting drowned, without hesitating and in the presence of other adult fellow-citizens, he jumped into the stormy sea in his clothes, and with a manifest danger of his life he rescued the young pupil from certain drowning. The deed of this student Chaldezios is honoured as one of self-sacrifice an self-denial, a fact that other citizens older than he, did not dare.



The Academy of Athens attended with much affection and labour to the scientific and intellectual life of this country on the whole. I wish, from this step, to express the acknowledgements of the Academy to everyone who took pains in its activities, to its scientific and administrative personnel, who always work till past the regular time-table; in addition to this I wish to thank all the friends of the Academy, and finally to express my wishes for the coming year, the year of the celebration of the National regeneration, to be the starting point of new conquests in every part of National life.

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