

Academy of Athens

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Brief history and legal position

In the early 4th century BC, Plato founded the first Academy, a school of philosophy located in Athens close to the place of worship of the hero Academus. This school continued to function until 529 AD, when its operation was banned by imperial decree.

The present day Academy of Athens was founded by the Resolution of the Constituent Assembly of 18 March 1926, as ratified and modified by Law 4398/1929. The essence of this law and its basic stipulations are still pertinent today. Subsequent laws, decrees and resolutions have extended or supplemented the original goals and services of the Academy and have provided solutions to problems that have arisen in the course of time. The aim of the Academy, as stated in its founding charter, is to encourage the promotion of sciences, letters and fine arts, of learning in general and to act as an advisory body to the Government and other institutions, by submitting expert studies and proposals on matters that fall within its spheres of responsibility.

A Greek entrepreneur from Vienna, Simon Sinas, donated the funds for the construction of the magnificent building situated at 28 Panepistimiou Street. The construction of the building was finished in 1887 long before the founding of the institution. When the Academy was eventually founded, this building became its headquarters. The functioning of the Academy has been rendered possible thanks to state subsidies, endowments, donations, grants and scholarships provided by numerous individuals and by the Greek State. The Academy continues to receive generous donations that are essential to enable it to continue its work.

The Academy of Athens has the legal status of a Legal Entity of Public Law and is supervised by the Ministry of National Education. Its operation is governed by its Founding Charter 4398/1929, which ratified the Constitutional Decree of March 18th 1926 concerning the Regulations of the Academy of Athens.

Membership

The process to nominate and elect academicians is as follows: 1) the announcement of a chair to be filled in; 2) Election of the new member among the candidates; 3) all regular members are elected by absolute majority of the Plenary.

There are three categories of membership: Regular Members (47), Foreign Members (26), and corresponding members (152).

The majority of candidates for academic life both in research centers and Universities are younger than 40 years; there are currently no specific support activities for younger researchers at the Academy.

The proportion of women among the total membership is 5%; on the other hand, the proportion of women researchers in our Academy is: 55% and the proportion of women professor in academic society amounts to 50%.

Structure

The Academy of Athens is divided into three Classes :

- the Class of Natural Sciences (Class A: Mathematics, Physics, Medicine and Applied Sciences),
- the Class of Letters and Fine Arts (Class B: Philology, Literature, History, Arts and Archaeology),
- the Class of Moral and Political Sciences (Class C: Theology, Philosophy, Law, Political Sciences, Economics and Social Sciences).

Each Class meets according to matters requiring discussions or resolutions at least once a month.

Plenary meetings every Thursday from 1st October to 15th June. The meetings begin with a public session and then continue in private. The public sessions are devoted to presentations of original communications and of reports of members of the Academy and of other contributors. The communications of external contributors, however, are presented only by members of the institution. The private sessions are devoted to academic issues, the election of new members, administrative issues etc

The Academy of Athens is an independent and self-governing institution. Its supreme administrative authority is a nine-member Senate. This consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary General, the Secretary for Publications, the Secretary of the Plenary, the President of the past year and the Presidents of the three Departments. The President and the Secretary General represent the Academy before third parties. The President convenes the Senate and the Plenary. The Secretary General oversees the administration and the general activities of the institution. Senate meetings occur once a month.

The funds of the Academy consist of an annual Government subsidy for covering the running expenses of the Research Centres of the Academy, the 15% from the funds of Academy s bequests and dividends of shares etc.

The Academy also receives gifts and bequests, from whose proceeds in awards prizes for scientific or scholarly works, scholarships for students etc.

Activities

The activities of the Academy are accomplished through a great variety of means: special reports, discussions and presentations; specialized publications, studies and projects; operation of research laboratories and workgroups; conducting pure and applied scientific research, archaeological excavations, field research missions and conferences; competitions, awards and scholarships and other forms of material aid and moral tokens of recognition etc. The Academy possesses a rich central library and several Departmental libraries, and archival collections.

Papers presented at the Academy's regular public meetings publicize the research results and the achievements of the members of the Academy in all branches of learning.

The programs currently running concern the following fields: medicine, physics, archaeology, economic sciences, social sciences, Byzantine art, history, astronomy, law, philosophy, theology, mathematics, and environment.

The Academy participates also to the programs funded by the Information Society.

The Academy holds competitions, medals (golden, silver, copper) and awards prizes and other distinctions.

The highest award bestowed by the Academy of Athens is the Medal of Honour. It is awarded every four years on a rota system to a Greek scientist, literary personality, musician, composer, painter, architect or sculptor for excellence in his or her particular scientific, cultural or artistic field.

In addition, the Academy is also involved in important social activities, such as awarding annual rewards for outstanding acts of altruism and self-sacrifice, for excellence in science, letters and social life.

Research Centres

Research Centre for Modern Greek Dialects

In 1908, Georgios Hatzidakis, the father of Greek Linguistics, persuaded the Greek Government to establish by Royal Decree a special Commission, assigned with the task to compile and publish the 'Comprehensive Dictionary of the Greek Language, from its first emergence to the present'. This decision aimed at creating the first full-scale historical dictionary for the Greek Nation, since 'the dictionaries compiled from Korais onward, either general or dialectal, not only rarely satisfy the needs of the linguistic science, but most importantly, they do not concisely convey a general picture of the entire Modern Greek language, both of the standard variety and of the Modern Greek dialects'.

The initial target of embarking on the publication by 1921 was not fulfilled, for historical reasons. The following year, 1922 was a landmark in Modern Greek history, that delayed the publication of the Dictionary.

With the Presidential Decree of 14-3-1927, and according to the National Assembly's constitutional decision of the 18th of March 1926 'Regarding the Organization of the Academy of Athens' the Centre came under the jurisdiction of the Academy of Athens.

The Historical Dictionary of Modern Greek, both in its standard form and in its dialectal varieties has a monumental objective: the comprehensive collection of all lexical / functional items of Modern Greek (mainly spoken language) and of their regional variants from 1800 onwards. It is called Historical because it examines the phonetic, morphological, semantic and syntactic changes of Modern Greek words diachronically.

The Centre is supervised by a Committee, composed of members of the Academy of Athens. With the Legislative Decree 4545/1966, article 2, the Archive of Toponyms and Personal Names has been attached to the Centre.

In 2000, the Academy of Athens renamed the Centre into 'Research Centre for Modern Greek Dialects - I.L.N.E.' (the abbreviation standing for 'Historical Lexicon of Modern Greek').

Hellenic Folklore Research Centre

The Folklore Archive was founded in 1918 by Nicolaos G. Politis, with Stilpon Kyriakidis as first Director.

In 1926 the Folklore Archive and the National Music Collection, founded in 1914, were placed under the aegis of the Academy of Athens.

In 1944 the Senate of the Academy of Athens approved of the first Regulations for the Operation of the Folklore Archive, compiled by Georgios Megas.

In 1966 the Folklore Archive was renamed the Hellenic Folklore Research Centre (Law 4545/1966). In 1967, the Senate of the Academy of Athens approved of a new set of Operation Regulations.

In accordance with the Law on Research (Law 1894/1990), the personnel of the Centre, formally referred to as compilers, were renamed Research Staff and assigned positions on the basis of

committee review. Since 1996, thanks to the assistance afforded by European Community programmes, the Centre has been modernising its operation and digitalising its rich archival material. Such programmes include the Development and Modernisation of Library and Archive, the Information Society and the Culture 2000 European Community Programmes.

The aims of the Hellenic Folklore Research Centre are the following:

- To collect all published texts on folk culture, to extract any relevant information and to compile bibliographies.
- To enrich unpublished material drawn from oral tradition through fieldwork, through such means as the institution of competitions and the circulation of questionnaires.
- To preserve in their original form or in copy the texts of the Folklore Collections of the Centre.
- To classify in separate archives the folklore material which has been extracted in such a manner that it is accessible to research.
- To publish the Annual of the Research Centre for Hellenic Folklore and various independent scholarly publications in the form of books, maps, records, DVDs, etc.

Centre of Research for Medieval and Modern Hellenism

The Research Centre for Medieval and Modern Hellenism (KEMNE) has succeeded the Medieval Archive (Mesaionikon Archeion) founded in 1930. The aim of KEMNE is to conduct research on medieval and modern Hellenism especially during the Ottoman and the Venetian era. The research interests of KEMNE focus on:

1. The systematic research and study of Greek history and literature during the above mentioned period. For this purpose KEMNE conducts research programs aiming to develop studies of general and specific issues and to produce the publication of books and articles and commented editions of historical sources and philological texts, as well as to create relevant databases.
2. The promotion of basic research. For this purpose KEMNE organises visits to archives and libraries in Greece and abroad in order to locate, reproduce and study archival material, manuscripts and old printed books. The promotion of basic research is also served by the creation of a microfilm archive, the compilation of catalogs of archival or printed material, indexes, bibliographies and other related reference works.
3. Since 1984 KEMNE is editing the journal "Mesaionika kai Nea Ellinika" (Medieval and Modern Greek Studies), formerly the "Epetiris tou Mesaionikou Archeiou", 1939-1969/70 (Yearbook of the Medieval Archive).

Research Centre for the History of Greek Law

The Research Centre was founded in 1929 (Resolution No 88/12.1.1929) on the initiative of D.P. Pappoulias, professor of Civil Law in the Faculty of Law, University of Athens and member of the Academy of Athens. D.P. Pappoulias was a fervent supporter of the unity of Greek law, from Antiquity to the war of Independence.

The Centre was called initially "Archive of the History of Greek Law". In 1966 it was renamed "Research Centre for the History of Greek Law".

The aims of the Centre were described as follows: "to collect, process, edit and publish the legal customs of the Greek people and the legal evidence, present in the literary monuments of Byzantine and later era" (Internal regulation art. 115). The aims, as described above, were restrictive and, to a large extent, unattainable; in the course of time research has expanded to all periods of the history of institutions in Greece. The Centre is the only research unit in Greece, dealing exclusively with legal history.

The current aims of the Centre are the following:

- Study of the institutional history of Greece from Antiquity (ancient Greek, Hellenistic, Roman law) to Medieval and Modern Times;
- Analysis and study of legal sources of the post-byzantin period (decisions of local courts, notarial archives and documents);
- Collection of published sources pertaining to the history of Greek law, in order to create an electronic archive;
- Publication of the *Epeteris tou Kentrou Ereunes tes Historias tou Ellenikou Dikaiou* (= Annual of the Research Centre for the History of Greek Law), in short E.K.E.I.E.D. The Annual, open to contributions from the wider academic community, includes publications of legal sources, articles and bibliographies; monographs are published as supplementary volumes to the journal.

Research Centre for the Study of Modern Greek History

The Centre was founded in 1945 under the name Historical Archive of Modern Hellenism and began to function in 1957. It was renamed Research Centre for the Study of Modern Greek History in 1966. In 1974 the Archive of Modern Greek Writers was annexed to it.

The object of the Research Centre is to collect, study and publish sources related to the history of the metropolitan, peripheral and emigrant hellenic world since the 19th century. To support this object the Centre has acquired a collection of original documents and of microfilms and a specialised library, and it conducts research projects and publications.

The archival material of the Centre includes among other material collections of papers of D. Solomos, N. Manzaros, Io. Colettis, and the Rangabefamily.

In 1962 the Director of the Research Centre E. Prevelakis initiated a programme of microfilming material of specific Greek interest, in order to enable scholars interested in modern Greek studies to obtain access to important but inaccessible material. Since then the Centre has acquired a collection of approximately 12.000 microfilms. The main bulk of the material consists of the correspondence of the British, French, Austro-hungarian and American Foreign Ministries with their Embassies and Consulates in Greece and in the Ottoman Empire.

The Library comprises 12.100 titles.

Many research projects involve processing of evidence. Such projects are the historical bibliography and the presentation of large archival units in the form either of a published catalogue or of an electronic database.

Research Centre for Greek and Latin Literature

The Centre was founded in 1955 (Law 3197/1955 (Issue of the Government Gazette 98A) "on establishing an Archive for the Edition of Greek Authors from antiquity until the fall of Constantinople"). The "Archive" started operating in May 1958. It continues in a way the series *Hellenike Bibliothek* of the Academy of Athens, a series edited by Ioannis Sykoutris, who also edited two works, *Plato's Symposium* (1934) and *Aristotle's Poetics* (1937, translated by Simos Menardos).

In 1966, the "Archive" is renamed "Centre for the Edition of Works of Greek Authors from antiquity until the fall of Constantinople". The permanent personnel of the Archive include a Director and nine (9) compilers.

According to the Law on Research (Law 1894 of 1990), scholars were nominated to the positions of Researchers, formerly Compilers, through procedures similar to those in effect for the members of the teaching and research staff of the Greek Universities.

In 2003, "The Centre for the Edition of the Works of Greek Authors from antiquity until the fall of Constantinople" is renamed "Centre for the Research of Greek and Latin Literature" (K.E.E.L.G.).

The Centre undertakes scholarly research aiming at critical editions and commentaries of works of Greek and Latin Literature (independently or within the framework of research projects), and also at studies that contribute to the research of Greek and Latin Literature.

Research Centre for Astronomy and Applied Mathematics

The Centre was established in 1959 in order to contribute to the promotion of the scientific research in the fields of Astronomy and Applied Mathematics and specifically in the following scientific fields:

- a) Astronomy and Astrophysics
- b) Relation between solar and earthy phenomena and
- c) The application of Mathematics to Astronomy and Astrophysics.

Research Centre for Greek Philosophy

The Research Centre for Greek Philosophy of the Academy of Athens was founded in 1966 in order to contribute in the highest possible degree to research concerning Greek philosophy and its history. Officially it started to function in the spring of 1970 and it became a vehicle for the systematic research and thorough study of the ancient philosophical sources and texts of the Greek philosophers as well as for the compilation and critical evaluation of modern bibliography on Greek philosophy, from its very beginning (presocratic, Platonic, Aristotelian) through the Hellenistic and Byzantine period to the 18th and 19th century.

Research Centre for Atmospheric Physics and Climatology

The Research Centre was founded by law in 1977. The first Academician supervisor of the Centre appointed by the Academy of Athens was Prof. E. G. Mariolopoulos who served until his death in 1991. The aims of the Centre according to its founding law are the study of the climate of Greece and research on atmospheric physics and on air pollution.

Current research work is concentrated on the fields:

- Studies of the climate and climatic trends in Greece and the eastern Mediterranean region.
- Studies of the factors affecting air pollution in Athens; also the climatology of solar UV-B radiation in Athens.
- Application to the greek region of downscaling models for assessing the future climate of Greece.

The results of the studies are published in the Proceedings of the Academy of Athens, or in international scientific journals, or in the proceedings of scientific meetings.

The library of the Centre, which is part of the main library of the Academy of Athens, includes many meteorological texts, scientific Journals and technical reports from relevant laboratories.

Research Centre for Antiquity

The Research Centre for Antiquity was created in 1977 as a result of the Academician George E. Mylonas' initiative. The aim of the Centre is to promote research in the History, Art and Civilization of Greek and Roman antiquity. The Centre began functioning virtually in 1980 when its first research-worker was appointed.

There are four general research programmes pursued by the Centre which concern four different periods of antiquity:

- The Neolithic Programme
- The Creto-Mycenaean Programme
- The Classical Programme
- The Roman Programme
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The final aim is the publication of individual studies which are normally incorporated in the Centre's own series of monographs which was started in 1988. Concurrently, the recording of archaeological

data has led to the organization of bibliographical and other archives which constitute a very useful source of information to scholars.

The Research Centre for Antiquity supervises also, in collaboration with the relevant Committees of Academicians, the Greek participation in the following international scholarly projects which are conducted under the aegis of the Union Academique Internationale and the Association Internationale d'Archeologie Classique:

- Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum
- Tabula Imperii Romani
- Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum
- Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani

Research-workers of the Centre often participate as authors in these scholarly undertakings.

Research Centre for Greek Society

The Centre was founded in 1978 (law 801) by Prof. Grigorios Kassimatis, with the purpose of

- conducting systematic and in depth research into Greek society as it has evolved throughout the centuries;
- promoting social research as a whole for the development of the social sciences; iii) developing cooperation with foreign Academies of Sciences and related institutions on subjects relevant to the social sciences and on publications of international importance.

The objectives of the Center are realized through:

- research projects which are conducted by the researchers of the Center, in various domains and subjects relevant to Greek society as well as through the publications of the results of these research projects;
- the publication of essays on Greek society which are written by the scientific staff of the Center;
- the collection of bibliography and the creation of archives in which facts, accounts and information on specific topics of Greek society are gathered.

Research Centre for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Art

The Research Centre for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Art is one of the Research Institutes of the Academy of Athens. It is the brainchild of the byzantinist Manolis Chatzidakis, who held the Chair of Byzantine Archaeology and Art at the Academy of Athens from 1990 until 1998. The foundation of the Centre was decided by the Plenary Session of the Athens Academy on 23 February 1982 and was officially set up by governmental decree on 23 February 1994.

The mission of the Centre is to carry out research on the history of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Art, focusing on the architectural and painted monuments, as well as all other works of art of the era.

Research Centre for Scientific Terms and Neologisms

The Research Center for Scientific Terms and Neologisms was established under legislative Decree 4545/1966 with the name Bureau for Scientific Terms and Neologisms. According to presidential Decree 225/2003 it was renamed Research Center for Scientific Terms and Neologisms.

The research purposes and mission of the Center are the following:

- Linguistic inspection of the neologisms of the Modern Greek Language.
- Rectification of erroneous Greek neologisms.
- Replacement of foreign neologisms with Greek terms - provided that the foreign neologisms have not yet been widely adopted.
- Suggestions for the proper use of the Greek language and the avoidance of erroneous terms and expressions.

- Formulation in Greek of recent scientific terms in line with the new scientific achievements. Before being adopted scientific terminology must be accepted by the Greek scientific community. To promote consensus the Center issues the Bulletin of Scientific Terminology and Neologisms. The bulletin presents the suggestions of the Center concerning new scientific terms and neologisms in the spoken language. The Greek neologisms are listed as either accepted or erroneous. Regarding the erroneous Greek neologisms, as well as not yet broadly adopted foreign ones, the Center offers new suggestions based on the proper use of the Greek language and its word formation mechanisms.

Research Centre of Pure and Applied Mathematics

The foundation of the Research Center of Pure and Applied Mathematics (RCPAM) was decided unanimously at the plenary session of the Academy of Athens during the session Number 2511. It constitutes an upgrading of the Research Office of Pure Mathematics (ROPM), which was operating since 1992 under the supervision of the Academician Prof. N. K. Artemiadis.

The aim of the Centre is to promote scientific research in Pure and Applied Mathematics. This is to be achieved through:

- The conduct of research in well determined mathematical topics.
- The scientific cooperation with appropriate national and international scientific establishments.
- The implementation of a series of scientific talks or seminars by the researchers of the RCPAM, as well as, by other scientists.

In addition, the RCPAM will continue to inform the general public about mathematical developments through non-technical scientific talks.

Furthermore, the RCPAM will coordinate the activities of the National Mathematical Committee of the Academy of Athens. This Committee is the only proper body representing Greece in international mathematical organisations, such as the International Mathematical Union (IMU), in which, as a rule, other countries are also represented by their national academies.

Research Offices

Office of Space Research & Technology

The Office of Space Research and Technology was established in 2005, following the election of Prof. S. M. Krimigis in the position of "Space Sciences" of the Academy of Athens in 2004.

The Office's activities cover research and public outreach in the fields of Space and Magnetospheric Physics, Planetary Physics, and Plasma Physics, with emphasis in the analysis of data provided by ongoing space missions, in which the Office of Space Research actively participates and also collaborates with institutions such as the Applied Physics Laboratory (APL) of the Johns Hopkins University in the U.S.A., the Max Planck Institut für Sonnensystemforschung in Germany, and the Centre d' Etude Spatiale des Rayonnements in France. The results of the Office's research are regularly published, either through articles in refereed international scientific journals and books, or through contributions in international scientific conferences over the world.

The activities of the Office also include the organization of scientific meetings, seminars and presentations, addressed not only to the scientific community (seminars of the Academy of Athens, lectures at Educational Institutes of Greece), but also for the public (open talks, interviews to the media), and supervising graduate students in Space Physics-related subjects.

The Office of Space Research and Technology is located at the building of the Section of Sciences of the Academy of Athens, in Papagos, Athens.

Research Office of Military & Defensive Affairs

The Office was founded in 2003 with aim to observe the evolutions in military affairs.

Research Office of Experimental Physics

Prof. Loucas G. Christophorou

The office of Research in Experimental Physics was established in 2003 to (1) study the interactions of low energy electrons with molecules of environmental and biological interest, (2) apply the results of basic research on the interaction of radiation with matter in the areas of materials, low-temperature plasmas and energy, and (3) promote the science and technology of energy in Greece. An additional purpose of the office is an in depth discussion of issues pertaining to the relation of science and technology and society, especially the impact of science and technology on human values.

Bureau of Modern Greek Art

The Bureau was founded in 1993 and aims to register and build up databases of works of Greek art from various fields of artistic creation (works of sculpture, painting and graphic arts, architectural works) dating mainly from the beginning of 19th century up to the present. The scientific study of this material will ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural heritage situated in Greece as well as on other territories where Greek communities had flourished. The Bureau has launched a research programme for the identification, documentation and promotion of sculptures in the public space of Greek urban areas.

Research Office of the Science of Informatics and Electronics

The Research Office of the Science of Informatics and Electronics was founded in 1994 and it is directed by professor and Academician Panos Ligomenides. Aim of the Research Office is the research of significances and relations of the Science of Information, as well as the development of methodologies and tools for the application of Information technology, particularly in the analysis of medical imaging and the diagnosis of cancer.

The basic aim is the development of a non invasive method precocious, preventive, and high reliability diagnostic method for cancer (for nodules 5 until 15 thousandth in the lung) with economically accessible means and with functional processes, so that its application is feasible via Programs of Demographic Preventive Medicine with portable diagnostic units and via telemedicine networks.

Moreover, Hippocrates-mst was recently completed, a system which strengthens the diagnostics process in breast cancer offering digital tools for the observation of the mammographic image, allowing a step by step evaluation of venturousness of the suspicious microcalcifications, allowing the compensation of important information with regard to the age, the family medical background, and any clinical or laboratorial examinations of patient.

Bureau of International and Constitutional Institutions

The Bureau was founded in 1997. It implements research programmes on the international commitments and foreign policy of Greece as well as the protection of human rights. It registers the problems and evaluates the priorities of the participation of Greece to international organizations. It elaborates proposals for the more efficient participation of Greece to the European Union. The Bureau studies also the education in Greece (primary, secondary, university). It creates a database of international conventions, case-law and resolutions. It studies the compliance of our country with the international legal order in connection with Greek Constitutions of the other members of the European Union.

Office of Economic Research

The Office of Economic Research was founded according to the decision of the Plenary Session of the Academy of Athens (17/2/2000). Its main aims are:

1. The study of the productive factors that generally promote national economy.
2. The examination of issues related to economic history, economic analysis and economic policy.

Affiliated Foundations

The Biomedical Research Foundation

The Biomedical Research Foundation (BRF) of the Academy of Athens is a non-profit institute dedicated to understanding, treating, and preventing human ailments through biomedical research. BRF seeks to serve science and medicine, and to participate fully in global innovation through its commitment to the true integration of biology, medicine, and informatics.

All 47 faculty members have a track record of academic excellence and joined BRF from leading US and European Research and Clinical Centers. Their different expertise are beautifully complementary, resulting in a powerful scientific team. More than 250 postdoctoral fellows, laboratory technicians, and Ph.D. students work closely with the faculty to unravel the mechanisms behind fundamental human diseases such as diabetes, cancer, Alzheimer's, cardiomyopathies etc. The Foundation is also fortunate to have a talented and dedicated administrative staff that supports the research and helps make this complex organization work smoothly and effectively. Everyone at BRF is committed to scientific excellence and integrity in all that they do and are dedicated to making a positive impact on improving human quality of life.

Established by the Academy of Athens the Foundation accommodates state-of-the-art facilities, over a 25.000 square meter area, for conducting internationally competitive biomedical research. It is equipped with a rich variety of highly specialized scientific equipment, some of which represent the only models available in Greece or even Europe.

Within its 4 years in full operation, the rigorous research performed at BRF is already receiving international recognition, with over 100 publications to high impact international scientific journals, invited presentations to international conferences, collaborations with Universities in Europe, US and Australia, and most importantly the successful attraction of over 16.000.000 euro of competitive research grants from national, European and international funding organization. In addition to these grants, the Greek government and the EU are also providing their support in this ambitious yet most promising endeavor of establishing an institute of academic excellence where basic research and clinical application will come together to better serve human life.

Costas and Eleni Ouranis Foundation

The Foundation is since 1972 as a bequest under the auspices of the Academy of Athens. The aim according the will of H.Ouranis, is the reinforcement of the greek literature and its promotion also in Greece and abroad.

Petrou Chari Foundation

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The new Dictionary of current Greek by the Academy of Athens

The Academy of Athens prepares a new printed and electronic Dictionary of current Greek. Scientific Responsible of the project is the General Secretary of the Academy Professor N. Matsaniotis. This dictionary reflects the dynamics of Modern Greek of the twentieth and the beginning of the twenty-first centuries. To this aim, extensive databases are utilized. The innovations of the dictionary include the way in which the list of entries is compiled, brief and essential definitions and the recording of original, useful examples.

International activities

The Academy participates in a wide range of intellectual, cultural and social events: its varied activities include the official representation of Greece at international conferences and the organisation of field research missions.

Under its founding law, the Academy of Athens is the official representative of Greece at the International Union of Academies and at the International Council of Scientific Unions. The Academy corresponds with these bodies on behalf of Greece and appoints the Greek delegates to the general and Departmental assemblies of these two international bodies, as well as, to other international and European scientific unions affiliated to them such as ALLEA, EASAC, IAP, IAMP.

Publications

- Proceedings of the Academy of Athens (1926)
- Treatises of the Academy of Athens (1930)
- Monuments of Greek History (1932)
- Greek Library (1950)
- Miscellaneous independent publications (1943)
- Publications of the Research Centers and Offices of the Academy.
- Publications of the E. and C. Ouranis Foundation.
- Publications of the Research Committee.