

The Magazines of the Educational Group (EO) in Greece: Content, Topics, Partners

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Abstract: The article refers to the editorial production of the two magazines of the Education Group *Ekpeideytikos Omilos* (EO). The EO was an educational organization founded in 1910 in Athens, with the aim of realizing an educational/linguistic reform with the introduction of the demotic language and other changes in the structure of education. From the beginning, the magazine of the Group's (DEO) was implemented. Before the split of the EO, the DEO had articles, studies, texts of current affairs on educational, pedagogical, mainly linguistic issues. In 1915 the DEO was awarded the Zappeion Prize. After the split of the EO in 1927, the head of the group, D. Glinos, had published a new journal called "Neos Dromos". The magazine echoes Glinos' left-leaning orientation, had articles by him and others criticizing educational current affairs and presenting the educational programs of socialist countries. A detailed description of their form, content and subject matter is given.

Keywords: magazines, Educational group EO, DEO, Neos Dromos

1. The magazine DEO

1.1 The publication of DEO¹

From 1911, the circulation of the Bulletin, the official magazine of the EO, was launched. Triantafyllidis considers the activity of the magazine important despite the small and insufficient activity of the EO. ²Through the pages of the EO, the EO urges the assistance of readers in creating an archive as a necessary first material for the historian of the future by sending them clippings of publications, articles or even their own notes regarding articles about the language issue, the educational renaissance and in general the spiritual life of the place. ³In the context of publishing the Bulletin, the EO cooperates with various persons in Athens and the province. A.N. Karagiannis, a contributor to the Bulletin, a primary school teacher from Chalkida, suggests the use of elementary school in doses mixed with *katharévousa* (language)⁴, in order to make a good impression on his colleagues, who are not so familiar with elementary school. ⁵The publication of the magazine is a permanent bet for the Group and requires, in addition to the financial flexibility, the time of its workers or collaborators to write appropriate articles. Anxiety about the *DEO* and its future is visible early on.

After the failure of the primary objective of the EO, i.e. the functioning of the Model school, the magazine published by the Group becomes one of the main means of propaganda for the enlightenment of the society along with its fields of activity. ⁶It is the main exponent of the work, ideology, actions of the EO and its reactions and impact on the society of the time, as it hosts articles, texts, opinions of others beyond those of the founders and management of the EO. From the beginning of its circulation, it contributes to the promotion of the

¹Regarding the *DEO* (*Deltio Ekpeideytikou Omilou* (EO)), one can obtain more information from the relevant doctoral thesis of Rogaris, G. Rogaris, Language, politics and literacy in the Bulletin of the EO, University of Ioannina. Did. Thesis, 2010.

²M. Triantafyllidis, *Correspondence 1895-1959*, Maria Vertsoni-Kokoli, Efi Petkou (philol.curs), Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Institute of Modern Greek Studies – Manolis Triantafyllidis Foundation, Thessaloniki, 2001, p. 118.

³The dispatches are recommended to the address of the EO and should have the additional note: For the archive In: Miscellaneous, *EO*, vol. 3, pp. 126, 338, 339, 1913. However, we do not know if this was carried out and what happened. It is possible that the archive of newspaper clippings in the Delmouzos archive includes what has been included in the Group's archive.

⁴*At that time the official language variety; the term literally means the language that 'tends towards purity'*, in: P. Mackridge, A language in the image of the nation; Modern Greek and some parallel cases, Ed. R. Beaton – D. Ricks (eds.), *The Making of Modern Greece; Nationalism, romanticism and the uses of the Part (1797-1896)*, Routledge London and New York, p.7, 2009.

⁵Item MA2691/b, For the material of the DEO Glinos Foundation, 1912.

⁶A.Lambrakis, G.D. Paganos, *Educational Demoticism and Kostis Palamas*. Pataki Publications, Athens, p. 98, 1994.

reformist spirit in education and society. As an official body, it is a carrier of his ideology, a means of disseminating ideas but also of promoting his work, the response of his like-minded people, the reaction of the circle of purists. At the beginning of the establishment of the association, Triantafyllidis proposed the free provision of the bulletin to the members-subscribers and its publication in separate booklets, which is sometimes implemented. Its pages host the most important activities, events, actions centered on the EO, such as founding statutes, objectives, founding circular of the model school, announcements regarding the announcement of the writing of reading books in the primary school for the primary school, announcements of the Group's editorial etc. The circulation of the magazine covers the period of its activity from 1911 to 1925, i.e. it stops about two years before its split (March 1927). In other words, it covers the first and perhaps most important phase of its rise, as from 1926 and 1927 it has been on a folding trajectory.

In the second volume it is mentioned that the management of the *DEO* is in the hands of *special educators* who are responsible for the selection, distribution of the material, judgment on pedagogical issues and the presentation of relevant books.⁷ Triantafyllidis takes over the direction of the *DEO*, almost entirely and tries to give it scientific prestige and a certain form and works on studies worthy of material for the *DEO*. It even ensures that the published texts have a uniform linguistic type.⁸ It has the responsibility of issuing the bulletin for the years 1913-1921, it determines the type of elementary school adopted by the EO according to its linguistic ideal, i.e. adaptation of elementary school to the educational needs and the linguistic regime of the time.⁹ After the departure of Triantafyllidis in 1920, Glinos undertook the publication of the 11th volume where he published two of his studies in the *DEO* during its 10th and 11th volumes.¹⁰ In the first two years, four issues are published per year and then a whole volume covering one or more years is printed. In the first issues there is an initial text instead of a preface and the rest of the article follows. Its price (1.50 drachmas/issue) was indicated in the first issues published every quarter. 11 *DEO* volumes are released that have a theme related to pedagogy, education, language and science or issues of political and educational current affairs.

25 Pages of Volumes of the DEO										
T.A	T.B	T.G	T.D	T.E	T. ST	T.Z	T.H	T.Th.	WHAT	T.IA
304	338	344	344	348	224	256	196	352	288	270

From the beginning of the release of the Bulletin magazine, the anxiety of the founders of the Group, to secure the necessary material for its publication, is evident. In the letters, Dragoumis reminds Delmouzos of the need to write articles for the Bulletin, urges him to find others, expresses the opinion that Triantafyllidis and Glinos could be pushed a little and *emphasizes* his point of view, that the publication should not be stopped of the magazine *due to starvation*. Expressing his concern, he concludes: *The Bulletin should not be deleted*.¹¹ Dragoumis often mentions names of writers-columnists who are expected to write something for the next issue of *DEO*.¹² The first issue of the *DEO* of 1911 was published in 1200 copies and 900 have been sent to the provinces and the City.¹³ The circulation of the Bulletin was extended in 1912 to more copies, but there was generally a delay in its circulation. Issues are often released quite late. The fourth issue of volume 2 is published on February 25, 1913, due to the war, as there is a lack of collaborators and difficulty in distributing the issues. *Many subscribers are soldiers and others reside in Turkey*, where the *DEO*'s mission becomes uncertain.¹⁴ With the enlistment of Triantafyllidis as a reservist (serving from 16-9-1915 to 6-6-1916 in Athens), the work of the *DEO* circulation was delayed and he clearly expresses his dissatisfaction with his workload.¹⁵ In 1913 and 1914 the volumes with the largest number of pages were published and in 1919 the volume with the smallest number of pages, which shows the proportional response of the contributors to the article. In the last pages of the 10th volume of the Bulletin, advertisements are published (Bank of Danos, the Bank of Athens, General Bank of Greece and Bio Industrial Company), apparently with the aim of financial support for

⁷Accountability and account of the second year of the EO, *DEO*, vol. 3, f. 2, pp. 169-172, July 1912.

⁸Tsolakis, X. (2004). "From ia and oa in the linguistic spring of 1917 and again back and again forward, in: *Proceedings of the conference The educational policy in the years of El. Venizelos*, Athens, Hellenic letters, p. 77, January 22-24, 2004.

⁹M. Triantafyllidis, Selection from his work, X.A. Kokolis, (eds.), Institute of Modern Greek Studies, Thessaloniki, pp. s. m, ma, 1982.

¹⁰Names of those responsible for the volume were written on its back cover. See *DEO*, vol. 11, 1923, p. 269.

¹¹12th letter from Dragoumis to Delmouzos on May 5, 1911, F. 9, Delmouzos Archive.

¹²14th letter from Dragoumis to Delmouzos on June 29, 1911, F. 9, Delmouzos Archive.

¹³19th letter from Petrokokkinos to Delmouzos, on February 19, 1911, F.10, Delmouzos Archive.

¹⁴To the subscribers, *DEO*, vol. 2, f. D', 1912, p. 336.

¹⁵M. Triantafyllidis, *ibid*, p. 266, comments, 2001.

the Group. It is also intended to send the Bulletin to the headquarters of foreign journals of its time and to the institute J. J. Rousseau and the registration of the EO as a subscriber to corresponding European educational journals such as: *L'educateur* and *Die Neue Erziehung*.¹⁶ This movement indicates the European orientation of the EO and the pursuit of reconciliation with "Esperia" and its pedagogical approach. Glinos seems to be thinking, outside of the *EO*, to launch the circulation of a small, weekly newsletter, which would include announcements, scheduled speeches, specific columns such as *EO Saturdays* (educational, philological), educational issues, the language issue, news, donations and book reviews. The idea for the circulation of the small bulletin ultimately not implemented.¹⁷ During the period of non-circulation of the *DEO*, from September 1924 to December 1925 issues of the magazine *Labor* partially cover the activities of the Group, while from December 1925 to September there is a gap, until the beginning of the circulation of the magazine *Anagennisi* (1926-28) by Glinos. In *Anagennisi*, Glinos publishes EO news and comments about the demoticist movement, but mainly on his own initiative, without it being an official forum for EO expression.¹⁸

2. Topic & Contents

The structure of each volume of the *DEO* is thematic and in some volumes, there is a division into letters, where each letter refers to a specific type of text. A concerns studies, B articles, C other types of texts, D miscellaneous etc. The permanent articleography includes lectures- studies, linguistic, literary, pedagogical or general educational articles, book reviews and presentations of books published by EO, inspection of education issues, translations of foreign works, forgotten pages and various texts usually at the end of the volume. Also, in the (*DEO*) are published the important actions, actions, decisions of the EO. Such are the new statute of establishment and its purpose, the accounts and summaries of meetings such as 1920/21, the report of the parliamentary committee on the educational bills of Tsirimokos, the announcements of the competition for the alphabet, the results of the competition. There are also, news about the happenings in the field of public education, such as the reference to the conference of inspectors, the resolution of the Municipality of Argolidas, and the article by Triantafyllidis on the decision of the committee on the evaluation of the textbooks entitled: *Before they burn*.¹⁹

The lectures of the *DEO* are usually the publication of lectures that have taken place in the Group during the established tutorials or general gatherings of its members, with lecturers of the lectures Delmouzos, Glinos, and other speakers-members of the Group. In the book presentations, reference is made to specific books of the EO; their price is stated unbound or bound. These are usually books that are available at the EO offices and are planned to be sent by mail outside of Athens, with an additional financial charge of 10% of the price or a reduced price, for group orders of clubs or schools. In book reviews, the aim is to present the positive or negative aspects of a book, to criticize its purpose, its writing method and the content at the discretion of the author of the article. Glinos under the pseudonym D. Foteinos sign the book reviews. About the authors of the articles: Triantafyllidis, Delmouzos, Delta, Palamas, and a number of people such as Kalomiris, H. Logothetis, G. Kazantzakis, Dragoumis, N. Hatzidakis, Foteinos, Tsirimokos, Theodoridis, Papamavrou, Kakourou write most often, Sotiriou, Giannidis, Petrokokkinos, Petridis, Kl. P. Theodoropoulos, L. Palamas, and D. Glinos.

2.1 DEO Partners

Regarding the content of the texts, a greater percentage of language texts have been written by Triantafyllidis, Dragoumis, Glinos and G. Sotiriadis. Delmouzos, Glinos and Petrokokkinos have written a greater percentage of texts on educational issues. Also, a significant number of women are involved in the writing of educational texts, such as Delta, Theodoropoulou, G. Kazantzakis, Logothetis Melpo-Merlier, Ms. Christakou.²⁰ Regarding the percentage distribution of the texts in the totality of volumes 5,6,7,8 of the *DEO*, the linguistic subjects cover 50%, the educational ones 25%, various 19.1% and the works of the EO 3.2%. For volumes 9,10,11, language topics cover 35.4%, miscellaneous topics 48%, educational topics 12.4%, and *DEO* papers 3.4%. Overall, during the period 1911-14, the largest percentage concerns linguistic texts, and with a small difference educational ones, in 1915-1920, the largest percentage is occupied by linguistic-educational texts, then miscellaneous, and during the period 1920-1924, miscellaneous, then linguistic, then educational.

¹⁶Document PB/512/a, Note of K.D. Sotiriou regarding *DEO's exchanges* with foreign journals, Glinos Foundation.

¹⁷Document XB/381, the small bulletin of the EO. Mock-up of the header, table of contents and preparatory materials for the edition planned by Glinos in April 1922, Glinos Foundation.

¹⁸ADimaras, Membership list 1910-1927: composition, description, estimates, Society for Studies of Modern Greek Culture and General Education, Athens, p. 13, 1994.

¹⁹Triantafyllidis, M. *Before they burn*, *DEO*, vol. 9, p. 177, 1921.

²⁰G. Rogaris *ibid* pp. 79, 81, 2010.

Regarding the writing activity of the pioneers, in the period 1911-1914, the main author of the articles is Triantafyllidis, then Delmouzos and Glinos with a small work, in the period 1915-1920 the writing activity of Triantafyllidis increases and that of the others remains approximately at same scale. In the period 1921-1924, Triantafyllidis's literary production is roughly equal to that of Glinos, while that of Delmouzos almost annihilated.²¹ Finally, regarding the number of its subscribers, the Editorial Board of DEO points out a progressive decrease in subscribers from the first issues to the last.²²

3. The magazine "Neos Dromos"

3.1 The publication of the magazine "Neos Dromos"

After the breakup of the EO, "Neos Dromos" the magazine, published by Glinos in partnership with the cooperative *NeaZoi*, which consists of 60 members of the EO and deposits an initial capital of up to 20,000 drachmas, becomes its official medium of expression. The purpose of its establishment seems to be the publication of other forms, books, brochures, etc., for the reason the request for support from all the members of the EO was formulated.²³ On page 4 of the magazine is published the decision to ratify the articles of association of the publishing cooperative *NeaZoi* by the competent minister of the Ministry of National Economy, P. Vourloumis.²⁴ The magazine proclaims that it was addressed not only to the educational world, but also to all social factors, because it is not a special educational or pedagogic magazine but accepts the educational problem as a social one and seeks to contribute to the realization of social change for its essential solution.²⁵ The political activity of the Group was reflected in the pages of *Neo Dromos* magazine, with an article highly critical of government policy. The front-page headlines are equally characteristic: shameless hilarious tragedy, their ideal, and what do we want, Ideological Moments.

3.2 "Neos Dromos" Topic & Contents

From November 1, 1928 to March 1, 1929, nine sheets of *Neo Dromos* were circulated. The magazine was published every 15 days, consists of eight or eleven pages, the cost of the annual subscription is set at 50 drachmas, while the six-month subscription is 25 drachmas, and members are entitled to the magazine for free. An editorial committee had managed it and the financial administrator is the publishing cooperative *Nea Zoi*.²⁶ At the top of the first page was written the title of the main articles of the paper in the following order: Main article, comments, political reflections, action of the EO, announcements, news and articles about education in Greece and in countries of existing socialism. Each sheet had included a main article on the first page commenting on politics or other current affairs, an article on public education in Soviet Russia, Czechoslovakia, Leipzig, Greece. In addition, it had included an article on the theater and the child, book reviews and book reviews of scientific, socialist, philosophical, educational, etc. content, text dedicated to the life and activity of the Educational Group, and announcements on current issues of the Group or the current affairs. Often on the pages of *Neos Dromos*, announcements were listed - pleas for the repayment of debts owed by members and subscribers of the magazine, and an exhortation is made to bring new subscribers to register to strengthen the union.

3.3 "Neos Dromos" Partners

The magazine's columnists are, apart from Glinos, who has the main responsibility of editing the magazine and the first and other articles, S. Someritis, G. Sideris and G. Nikolaou. An article has the signature of the Student Union. The nine pages of *Neo Dromos* contain speeches from the period from the EO's tutoring courses, such as Glinos' speeches on the wave of illiteracy and its causes, news related to the Group's action, meetings and decisions.

The articles signed by Glinos record the ironic mood towards Venizelos and his proclamations. The irony reaches the disapproval, during the period of the institutionalization of the eponymous offense, by the Venizelos government. Reference was made to politics and politicians, a large part of the comments concern political and social current affairs, such as the protest of the unions about the nickname, the criticism of the actions of the government in educational matters, the negative reference to Federation of Secondary Education Officers

²¹ G. Rogarisibidpp. 222, 325, 369, 2010.

²² G. Rogarisibid. p. 229, 2010.

²³ The Life and Action of the Educational Club, *Neos Dromos*, f. 2, , p. 8, November 15, 1928.

²⁴ No of decision 60495, November 14, 1928, in: The Life and Action of the Educational Club, *NeosDromos*, f. 4, December 15, p. 8, 1928.

²⁵ Comments, *Neos Dromos*, f. 1, November 15, p. 3, 1928.

²⁶ In a special box it is written that the magazine is managed by an editorial board, without any other details. See *Neos Dromos*, f.1, November 1, p. 5, 1928.

(OLME). The socialist orientation of the EO was reflected in the content of several articles concerning the educational system of the eastern countries of Russia, Czechoslovakia. The last sheet is almost the entire publication of the program plan of the EO, regarding the educational issue and the general and specific requests with a clear reference to the socialist society-education and the perspective of Greek education within the socialist society.

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Stella Chantzi received her master's degree in School Pedagogy from the corresponding study program of the University of Western Macedonia. She prepared a Doctoral thesis in Pedagogy at the same university. She has taught pedagogical content courses at the above university and participated with announcements and articles in various Greek and International conferences. He is a member of PEE, EEPEK and ELIIE and ISCHE and has been a member of the Scientific Committee at the PANHELLENIC CONFERENCE, ARISTOTLE: THE HOMO UNIVERSALIS OF ANTIQUITY AND THE ETERNAL DIALOGUE WITH THE SCIENCES, and member of the jury at various conferences. At the same time, she is a certified IEP trainer in education programs in Greece.