

Abstracts

D. J. DELIVANIS

DIE WIRTSCHAFTLICHE ENTWICKLUNG UND DIE AUSSENWIRTSCHAFTLICHE VERFLECHTUNG GRIECHENLANDS INSBESONDERS SEIT 1950

The investigation of Greek economic development and of Greek foreign trade 1950-75 has shown that:

1. Greek economic development has been very rapid 1950-75 but has certainly not been concluded,
2. the rate of development has been supported by the size and by the importance of the economic relations of Greece with foreign countries,
3. as long as economic development continues in Greece the balance of payments can be held in equilibrium only through capital imports,
4. the dis-equilibrium of the balance of payments would have led to the interruption of economic development.

VIRGIL CÂNDEA

ΠΕΡΙ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΥ ET LES DÉBUTS DE LA LITTÉRATURE PHILOSOPHIQUE DANS LES PAYS ROUMAIN;

The first publication in 1688 of the "Old Testament" in the Roumanian language, contained also the philosophical treatise "Περὶ Αὐτοκράτορος Λογισμοῦ" attributed to the historian Josephus Flavius. This was the first philosophical work to appear in Roumania.

Its translator, Nicolae Milescu, a learned Moldavian well-versed in Greek, based his translation on the 1597 Frankfurt Greek edition of the Old Testament which contained also the treatise "Περὶ Αὐτοκράτορος Λογισμοῦ", a philosophical, apocryphal text, otherwise not used in the official orthodox publications.

The treatise attributed to Josephus Flavius, is actually the work of an anonymous writer of Alexandria of the first century A.D., therefore it is usually referred to as Pseudo-Josephus. Pseudo-Josephus seems to have been trained in ancient philosophy and Jewish religious doctrines, and he is a typical product of the Hellenistic culture. The theory of the principal virtues that the Stoics had taken from Plato's "Republic" and the treatment of the rapport of reason and sentiment have helped Pseudo-Josephus to discuss the inner liberty of man. He thought accordingly that passions are innate, that reason cannot eradicate them but only put them under control. His examples were taken from the "Old Testament", e.g. the resistance of Joseph to the advances of Putiphar's wife,

the heroic struggle of the seven brothers against the king of Syria Antiochus IV Epiphanes etc.

Milescu and his collaborators understood that this was a novelty in the Roumanian culture of the period. The idea of resistance against the political spirit of the Turkish rulers in the Roumanian Principalities, e.g. the anti-Ottoman policy of Șerban Cantacuzene as well as the secret rapprochements with the Austrians in view of a coalition after the Ottoman defeat in Vienna in 1683 nurtured the hope of future liberation of the country. Thus the choice of translating and publishing this treatise should be considered in the political context of the period.

N. C. MOUTSOPOULOS - G. DIMITROKALLIS

FURTHER NOTES ON THE MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS OF NAXOS

The authors elaborate on three megalithic monuments—two menhirs and one dolmen—found on the island of Naxos, dated approximately c. 2000 B.C.

DANIEL N. NELSON

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IN SESSION: NOTES ON ROMANIAN OBSERVATIONS

People's councils constitute a vital link of the citizenry of communist states, but they have been little studied by scholars of non-communist nations. As a result of systematic observations of Romanian people's council sessions and their executive organs, an opportunity was gained to record the events of such meetings, to derive intra-national comparisons, and to offer tentative assessments about council activities. Inferences are drawn from observations about independent variables which may account for differences in the degree of conflict and leadership role distinctions among local units.

S. AGAPITIDIS

DÉPLACEMENTS RÉCENTS DE POPULATION EN GRÈCE

The evolution of the Greek population is often abnormal. The annexation of territories, and the settlement of refugees increased same whilst external colonization, emigration reduced same. Emigration in recent times was at first directed mainly to overseas countries and later towards Europe and especially, since 1960, towards West Germany. The majority of the emigrants were peasants and unskilled workers, mostly young people (80-85 %) and a high proportion of women (45%). Since 1973 a great part of these people returned back, at an increasing rate, and already the number of them exceeds the new emigrants. This movement is being encouraged by a series of incentives. Many Greeks liv-

ing abroad repatriated, because of the adverse conditions there. The Greek government has taken good care of them, with the assistance of various Organizations. The exodus of scientists and technicians started. Greeks have settled abroad—principally in the U.S.A.—where they are entrusted with important jobs. Besides, Greek engineers, later, technicians and specialized people are working with engineering firms which undertake important constructions in African and Asian countries. Greece is gradually heading towards the second stage of the international population movement, when migration becomes selective, whilst unskilled foreign workers fill some vacancies, contributing, in this way, towards the promotion of the Greek human potential.

DR. GEORGE A. KOURVETARIS

GREEK-AMERICAN PROFESSIONALS: 1820's-1970's

This study is a survey of Greek-American professionals focusing on the established professions, i.e., medical doctors, lawyers, and academics with emphasis on the latter. The analysis was based on qualitative (historical) and quantitative (survey-type) data. The former was used to assess the historical antecedents of the contemporary Greek-American professionals. The latter was used to analyze a selective number of socio-demographic and professional variables of 3,549 Greek-American professionals mostly academics, doctors, and lawyers. It was found that a Greek-American professional class is in the making which commenced following World War II. In addition, sources of professional recruitment, socio-demographic profiles, and social correlates of those born in the U.S. and/or Greece are examined.

NORMAN SIMMS

CHAUCER AND THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY ENGLISHMAN'S KNOWLEDGE
OF WALLACHIA

Because of distance and the difference in religion, Wallachia and indeed the rest of what now forms Romania would seem to have been virtually unknown in England during the Middle Ages, only coming to the attention of statesmen and theologians in the late fifteenth century as Ottoman incursions into Europe proper evoke pious and political responses. However, in a version of "The Book of the Duchess" dating from the early 1390s, Geoffrey Chaucer alludes to a distant place called "Walakye". Examination of the literary and historical evidence shows that this place is probably Wallachia and that Chaucer is aware of preparations for and the ultimate disaster at Nicopolis, that last crusading disaster on the boundaries of "ferthest Walakye". The lines of communication between southeastern and northwestern Europe were not completely absent even at this relatively early period.

BASILIKE PAPOULIA

ALTTHRAKIEN ALS HISTORISCHE EINHEIT

In the first part of this study the author attempts to establish certain criteria that can evaluate a historical entity as such as well as the limits within problematism can move so that any extreme positivism will be avoided; a positivism that can finally reach the point of negating the evolutionary process of history. Such positivism can also adapt the materialization of certain historical phenomena by reason of pure essentialism (Essentialismus) which can lead to the creation of historical "plasms". A critical reconstruction of all scientific facts concerning the history of the Thracians can not but take into consideration this extraordinary historical entity which, at the same time, is a historical reality, an ideal (Platonic) entity in the historical consciousness of the Greeks as well as a methodological principle, and a subject for research that can help us enrich our knowledge.

Part II of the present study deals with the following aspects: (a) If Thrace constitutes a geographical entity seen from ethnological viewpoint; (b) inside what chronological boundaries did the Thracians move; (c) what kind of social structure did these racial groups have; (d) how is the question of historical continuity being put forward. Elaborating on the latter point (d) the author reaches the conclusion that historical continuity can also be established from without, but mostly from within, based on the possibility a group may have to individualize these phenomena and to objectify its experience deriving from the written word.

From this point of view the history of the Thracians belongs so much to History in general—based on the percentage of written sources, mostly Greek and Latin—as to pre-history, if we are to judge from the immediate archaeological facts alone. This again is the reason we often encounter misunderstandings regarding the importance of these archaeological facts.

This study presents a critical examination of the views of certain scholars, mainly Bulgarians, who have lately preoccupied themselves with this subject, and especially the views of Chr. Danov.

WOLFGANG-UWE FRIEDRICH

BULGARIAN-TURKISH RELATIONS IN THE SUMMER OF 1915

In the year 1915 special attention was paid to neutral Bulgaria, which each side, the Entente and the Central powers, hoped to attract by means of territorial concessions. Bulgarian aspirations were Macedonia, the Dobrudža, parts of Northern Greece and Turkish Thrace.

During unofficial talks in May 1915 the Bulgarian diplomat Kolušev asked for the Enos-Midya line as compensation for neutrality. When official negotiations started on July 8th, Turkey refused especially the cession of Edirne and Kirk-kilise and asked for an offensive-defensive alliance. But after talks with

his German ally, it was willing to cede the west of the river Meriç, including the railway line to the port of Dede-Ağaç, an important place after the straits were closed.

After interruptions secret talks between Radoslavov's delegate Tjufekčiev and Enver Paşa and German and Austrian intermediaries during July and August led to success.

On September 6th a treaty was signed (on the same day the Bulgarian-German treaty was signed). Bulgaria received Thrace west of Tundža and Meriç and by this gained the direct railway line to the Aegean port of Dede-Ağaç.

Turkey achieved one of the most important aims, the land connection to Germany. Turkey's ability to conduct war in 1915 depended on this reopening of the "Balkanstraße".

ATHANASIOS A. ANGELOPOULOS

THE EPISCOPAL SYNOD OF THE METROPOLIS OF THESSALONIKI AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR TODAY

The Episcopal Synods, as an administrative instrument for a metropolitan see, constitute a canonical institution encountered from antiquity in the Orthodox Church.

After special research in the historical archives of the Metropolis of Thessaloniki, the author deals with the following aspects of the Synodical institution of the Metropolis of Thessaloniki: (1) Name, (2) Composition, (3) Convocation, (4) Duties and Responsibilities, (5) its Abolitions, (6) its Importance and its Influence on the life of the Metropolis of Thessaloniki and on the whole of Macedonia, and (7) its Significance for today on the occasion of the application of the Institution of the Episcopal Synod in the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America.

STEPHEN K. BATALDEN

A FURTHER NOTE ON PATRIARCH SERAPHEIM II's SOJOURN TO RUSSIA

Based on a recent article by Mr. C. Papoulidis published in *Balkan Studies* (vol. XVII, no. 1, 1976) the author takes the opportunity to further elaborate by offering additional information found in Russian archives and/or Synodal records regarding the arrival of Serapheim II in Russia. He also points out that following the Russo-Turkish War, 1768-1774, Serapheim II's sojourn incited the migration of other high ranking Greek clerics to Russia, especially the Ukraine.

