

Abstracts

HENRYK BATOWSKI

A CENTENARY: TWO PARTITIONS OF EUROPEAN TURKEY. SAN STEFANO AND BERLIN — A COMPARISON

After her victory in the war, Imperial Russia was aiming at her strategical interests in the Balkans and at securing the domination of Slavic peoples in the Pensinsula, considered as Russia's loyal satellites. One of the scopes was obtaining of an outlet to the Aegean.

Such consideration served as basis for the treaty imposed on Turkey at San-Stefano on March 3 (February 19, v.s.) 1878. Areas of Serbia and Montenegro were increased as that of Roumania too (but the latter had to return to Russia southern Bessarabia). A new state has been established, an autonomous principality of Bulgaria, between the Danube, the Black Sea and the Aegean, including also Macedonia and even small splits of actual Albania. Area of this state would be as large as pre-war Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro (together).

It was an abortive treaty however and could not survive, because of dissatisfaction of other European Powers, mainly England's and Austria-Hungary's which did not want to tolerate such enormous increase of Russia: they feared Bulgaria would become soon a Russian province. Austria was outraged by Russian negligence toward the agreement concluded between her and Russia and securing Bosnia for Austria-Hungary. Also Serbia and Greece were protesting against the treaty of San-Stefano.

As result of a new treaty concluded at Berlin on July 13, 1878, by all former signatories of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, about a half of the losses was restored to Turkey which measured since 218,500 km² (including a newly established autonomous province of Eastern Rumelia). The area of Bulgaria was reduced to one third of the amount proposed in San-Stefano (63,000 km²); smaller gains received Serbia and Montenegro (and Roumania as well). But all three states were recognized definitively as independent ones. Bosnia came under Austrian administration, remaining nominally under Ottoman sovereignty but with no chance for Turkey to get it back. Greek territorial claims were settled only in 1881 by acquisition of Thessaly.

G. BAKALAKIS-D. TRIANDAPHYLLOS

EXCAVATIONS AT PLOTINOPOLIS, 1977

Some time ago, a naturally strong hill on the outskirts of Didymoteichon, called Hagia Petra, was identified, on the basis of inscriptions and other finds, with the ancient Plotinopolis.

The aim of the first period of excavations on this hill was to find some

undisturbed stromatography where sherds from imported attic and local-Thracian-Ceramic might be found together.

Unfortunately, in spite of the encouraging promises of the surface finds, everything found in all the five trenches was badly disturbed. Ruins of buildings from the roman and early Christian period have disturbed the other vestiges.

Even the relics of the late period were found in a bad condition. Future excavations might fulfill the mentioned aim.

At present the creation, however, of a new archaeological site on the hill of Hagia Petra is, we think, the most important result of our efforts.

SPYROS D. LOUCATOS

LE PHILHELLÉNISME BALKANIQUE PENDANT LA LUTTE POUR L'INDÉPENDANCE HELLÉNIQUE

This article is based on documents from the "General Archives of the Greek State" in Athens, most of them unpublished up to now. In relation with other sources an exact diagram can be drawn of the extent of the Philhellenism in the Balkans.

a) Causes: common religion; life under the common turkish rule; liberal ideas coming from Western Europe; the Greek enlightenment in the 19th cent. b) Its type: philhellenic proclamations; letters of Balkan personalities, revolutionary uprising in Serbia; efforts of alliance between the Greek and other people of the Balkans; the founding of armed forces by volunteers and their active participation in the Greek Struggle. c) The characteristic points are: the impact of Philhellenism on all social classes especially on the young; the origin of the Balkan Philhellenes from various cities where big groups of Greeks were established; the adroitness of the Philhellenes as foot-soldiers and horsemen; their zeal in the mutual support; their confidence in the Greek idea for revolt against the oppressor.

EFTHIMIOS POURNARAKIS

DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATION IN THE BALKANS

This paper deals with the question of economic cooperation on a multi-lateral basis. The specific form of cooperation suggested is what we call "development integration". Since this concept is of key importance in the argument, the first part of the paper is devoted to a more general discussion of development integration. In the second part, after a brief statistical profile of the Balkan economies, the paper concentrates on the use of development integration as a means of industrialization in the region of the Balkans.

*NESTOR CAMARIANO*QUELQUES RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LA VIE ET L'ACTIVITÉ COMMERCIALE
DE L'ÉPIROTE CONSTA PETRU EN OLTENIE (VALACHIE)

Consta Petru, along with his four brothers left their paternal village Negades in Epirus because of the Turkish oppression and established themselves before 1765 in Valachia. Later he had his three older sons come over to Valachia to whom he gave a small capital and introduced them to his company. Consta Petru, his brothers and sons were dealing with the commerce of sheep which was very profitable in that period. The sons of Consta Petru, after their father's death, founded in Craiova the company "Hadji Yiannousi Consta Petrou brothers" which in the beginning of the 19th cent. became very active in the Principalities and in other countries of Europe.

*BASIL KONDIS*ASPECTS OF GREEK AMERICAN RELATIONS
ON THE EVE OF THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE

The purpose of this study is to examine the policy of the United States towards Greece, and at the same time analyse the reasons which led the American government to take a more active role in Greek affairs. Moreover, an attempt will be made to show the grave problems which Greece was faced with. Greece's problem was due to a combination of great internal weaknesses and external pressures. The slow recovery of her economy was largely the result of political instability and strife, as well as to Greek government's ineptness and lack of courage in dealing with the economic and financial questions.

DESPINA LOUKIDOU-MAVRIDOU

AN OUTLINE OF THE GREEK PRESS IN BULGARIA (1879-1906)

One important source for the political economic and especially cultural activities of the Greek communities in Bulgaria during the last quarter of the 19th cent., is the Greek Press in that region.

The purpose of this article is the presentation of a general bibliography of the Greek newspapers and periodicals which circulated in Bulgaria during the period 1879-1906. These are 15 issues published periodically: 6 in Plovdiv (Philippopolis), 7 in Varna, and 2 in Burgas (Pyrgos). The author gives the time-span of these journals, the names of their editors and owners and some points on the history of their circulation.

*IOANNIS A. PAPADRIANOS*THE GREEK TEACHER GEORGIOS AUXENTIADIS
AT THE TOWN OF ZEMUN (1793-1802)

Among the Greek schools that existed in the Northwestern countries of the Balkans during the 18th and 19th cent., the Greek school at Zemun in Yu-

goslavia is of special mention. The fame of the school attracted not only Greeks but Serbian, Bulgarian, and students of other nationalities. The famous Serbian poet Sima Milutinović-Sarailija had also attended that school.

The author, based on new historical evidence, studies in this article the life and works of Georgios Auxentiadis, one of the first teachers in this school, who was not well known up to the present. Also, in this article are discussed the system of the school, its curriculum, handbooks used by the students, and the Greek handbooks which were translated from the Greek into Balkan languages, for the use of the students of the various ethnic groups, attending the school.

MELETIOS THÉOPHILOU

ASPECTS SOCIAUX DU PROBLÈME DÉMOGRAPHIQUE DANS UN VILLAGE DE L'ÉPIRE DU NORD-EST ET EN GRÈCE PLUS GÉNÉRALEMENT

This article is part of the unpublished doctorate thesis on the village of Vitsa. The author studies some social aspects of the demographic problem in the mountain village Vitsa of the region Zagori in Epirus, Greece. The study is focussed on the demographic changes in population during the years 1961-1971. In the region of Zagori the population diminished to 33 % because of the birth rate and emigration. The same holds true for the village of Vitsa. The younger generation emigrates to foreign countries where work is more lucrative or to the cities and industrial centers of Greece. Consequently Vitsa has become a sort of old people's home.

W. DAVID WRIGLEY

THE IONIAN ISLANDS AND THE ADVENT OF THE GREEK STATE (1827-1833)

The diplomatic reactions of the British to the traditional crises of the Near East, such as the various Ottoman wars and Balkan insurrections, were often based upon the experiences of three centuries of Near Eastern trade. As long as Anglo-Ottoman trade remained unaffected, there was no concern with any modifications in the *status quo*. Therefore, with the initiation of the Greek Revolution, these traditional attitudes prevailed. Unfortunately, the circumstances had changed radically over the past three centuries. Since the acquisition of the Ionian Islands, the British were actually established as a naval power in the Mediterranean Sea. In light of this situation and the successful results of the Greek Revolution, such attitudes were no longer practical. In fact, since Britain was directly responsible for the emergence of the modern Greek state, such attitudes were completely hypocritical. Therefore, the British were forced to adopt a new outlook in their Near Eastern diplomacy. This new outlook was not simply a matter of Anglo-Ionian-Hellenic relations. Instead, the aspect of early Russophobia complicated these new diplomatic

policies. As a result, the British became rather suspicious of the new Greek state, thus they were forced to protect their position in the Ionian Islands against all external threats.

PAUL HIDIROGLOU

POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY AND HISTORICAL SCHOLARSHIP
SOME REMARKS ON STANFORD AND EREL KURAL SHAW'S
HISTORY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND MODERN TURKEY, VOL. II

Some contemporary specialists in Turkish studies who do research into historical developments within the Greek and Turkish geographic regions neglect the Greek bibliography and subordinate the research to political expediency at the expense of the Greek element in history and so they come to partial and wrong conclusions. Professor Stanford Shaw's work *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey* demonstrates such a prejudice in his research work, by not taking into account basic scholarly publications on subjects concerning the relations between Greeks and Turks, the Greek regions of which he speaks, the contribution of the Greeks in all fields of the Ottoman Government's activity etc. Other factors that increase the reservation as regards the objective contents of the work under consideration is the oversight by the author of the systematic violation of the human rights of Greeks, Armenians and other peoples in Turkey, and especially the most crucial problems arising from this violation within and outside Turkey in the last years. So the unsuspecting reader, who is unaware of the imprisonments, tortures and persecutions of the Kurds in Turkey, gets the impression from Shaw's book that neither the Articles of the Turkish Constitution, nor any Treaty concerning minorities and their rights, are violated. This is why the two-volume survey entitled *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey* cannot be put forward in any way as a textbook or definitive work in the field.