

Abstracts

PAUL HEHN

MAN AND THE STATE IN SERBIA, FROM THE FOURTEENTH TO THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY: A STUDY IN CENTRALIST AND ANTI-CENTRALIST CONFLICT

This study traces the struggle between centralist and anticentralist impulses in Serbian history through several historical epochs: the early tribal; the feudal nemanyid and ottoman; and the era of early merchant capital from the 14th through the mid-19th centuries, and establishes it as an important determinant in Serbia's history.

In the earliest period following the arrival of the Slavs in the Balkans a whole host of local officials were established within the localities from the Byzantine era *zupani* who headed *zupans* (administrative districts) through the medieval local officials mentioned in the Code of Dusan from the important *knez* (prince) to the more popular local officials (*primicur*, *vojniki*, *celnik*, *predstajnik*, and *staresina*). These officials were recognized by the ottoman administration under the feudal Timariot system of land tenure, in addition to the *obor-knez* when the Austrians occupied Belgrad Pashaluk. The clan and tribal social order which had been disintegrating was revived and reinstitutionalized during the Ottoman period reinforcing local particularism, integrating with a transitional early merchant capital. Under the impact of a growing capitalist agriculture in the Balkans, the feudal Timariot land tenure system began to disintegrate. When dispossessed and landless former *Spabija* landholders and rampaging Janissaries began seizing land in Serbia and other Balkan areas, enserfing the peasantry, they clashed with deeply rooted, centuries old traditions of self-government in Serbia, igniting the First Revolt (1804-1813). Further conflicts developed within the insurrection between the leader of the First Revolt, Karadjordje, and the regional leaders (*vojvode*) supported by the Russians and later between his successors, Prince Milos Obrenovic and Prince Alexander Karadjordje into the mid-nineteenth century, either undermined or supported by Russia, Austria, or other Great Powers.

ATHANASSIS E. KARATHANASSIS

THE GREEK CULTURAL RENAISSANCE IN THE RUMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES,
AND PARTICULARLY WALLACHIA, DURING THE PRE-PHANARIOT PERIOD
(1670-1714)

In this study the author examines the principal factors in the Danube principalities which contributed to the creation of the Greek Enlightenment. According to the author, the role of Ioannis Karyophyllis was of particular importance, because he continued the philosophical tradition of his teacher, Theophilos Korydaleus, which was based on Neoaristotelian philosophy. Although the views of Karyophyllis had been accepted in Wallachia, the reaction of his opponents (such as Dositheus, Patriarch of Jerusalem, Callinicus II, Oecumenical Patriarch, and Alexandros Mavrocordatos) was violent. The Wallachian hospodars Constantin Cantacuzene and Constantin Bassarabe made a notable contribution to the establishment of Karyophyllis's new ideology in their country. Further contributory factors in the creation of the cultural renaissance in Wallachia were the Greek professors at the Academy of Bucharest, the Greek humanist clerks, and also the Greek printing press of Bucharest. The part played by the Greek and European *artisti* (physicians and philosophers) in the Rumanian principalities was very important, because they transported from the West the new European spirit fused with the Orthodox philosophical tradition. The contribution of the Greek employees of the Wallachian court and the Greek merchants was also significant.

MARIA PIA CHISU

ASPECTS OF EROTIC AND BACCHIC POETRY IN ROUMANIAN AND
MODERN-GREEK LITERATURE AT THE END OF THE XVIIIth CENTURY

The present article focusses on aspects of neo-anacreontic poetry in the Roumanian and modern Greek languages at the end of the XVIIIth century. A comparative thematic study is made of the most representative Roumanian pre-modern poets, such as Ienăchiță Văcărescu (1740-98), Alecu Văcărescu (1762-1800), Costache Conachi (1778-1849), Nicolae Dimache (1776-1836), Ioan Cantacuzino (1757-1828), and their Greek contemporaries Athanasios Christopoulos (1772-1847), Ioannis Vilaras (1771-1823), and Athanasios Psalidas (1764-1829).

Taking into account the peculiar historical and spiritual circumstances of the two regions in which the neo-anacreontic genre was cultivated, attention is paid to expressive means, the poets' social origins and education, the heterogeneity of the audience, and also the influence of folklore on scholarly tradition.

The harmonious combination of classical, Arcadian, and folk motifs is therefore interpreted with reference to the ideals of the Enlightenment, revealing a poetic production with a unique aesthetic value and a new democratic content.

C. SVOLOPOULOS

THE MEMORANDUM OF AUGUSTE DE JASSAUD ON THE ISLANDS OF HYDRA, SPETSAL, POROS, AND PSARA IN 1809

The lengthy memorandum of the young French diplomat, Auguste de Jassaud, is the most complete contemporary account of the political, social, and economic situation on the islands of Hydra, Spetsai, Poros, and Psara before the Greek War of Independence. Quite unknown until recently, it was published for the first time by the author of this article.

MARIUS BYRON RAIZIS

LORD BYRON AND GREEK ORTHODOXY

Byron's allusions to the Greek Church and its clergy in his verse are few and insignificant. However, in his letters, journals, and notes, as well as in accounts by others, Byron referred to personages and matters of Greek Orthodoxy in a manner that showed his mastery of the relevant lore. These *cultural echoes* include views by his Albanian servant Basil, Byron's two encounters with "bishop" Gregorius (1809, 1823), comments on Ayia Sophia, the fit Byron had in the Monastery above Sami in Cephalonia, his theft of a precious volume by Archbishop Meletius, his desire to publish his English translation of a treatise by Eusebius—which the poet had done from an Armenian version of the lost Greek text—his hostility to St Athanasius's strict concept of Orthodoxy (which Byron understood and discussed in secular terms), and his answer to Dr Kennedy concerning N. Vamvas's possible cor-

rection of the Greek vernacular translation of the *Testaments*. Under *political contacts* I discuss Metropolitan Ignatius's letters to, and about, Byron, after his departure for embattled Greece; Byron's friendship with Bishop Joseph, acting Metropolitan at Missolonghi in 1824; Joseph's and Metropolitan Porphyrius's possible functions during the poet's funeral; and Joseph's fittingly "Byronic" death in the aftermath of the heroic Exodus from Missolonghi (1826). Although the cultural echoes were not particularly significant, Byron's political contacts with these Prelates were important to the cause of Greek Independence.

POLYCHRONIS K. ENEPEKIDIS

JOSEPH STRZYGOWSKI'S UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT OF 1888
CONCERNING MOUNT ATHOS

In 1888, at the age of 26, Joseph Strzygowsky, the subsequently famous art historian of the University of Vienna, visited Mount Athos for the first time, and stayed there for seven weeks. The present study is the first publication of his detailed report about his research in the monasteries of Athos. The manuscript of this report still lies unpublished in the State Archives of Vienna (Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv. PA XII. Türkei, Karton 276, Liasse XXVII) among a great mass of other official documents mainly concerning Russian infiltration in the area of Mount Athos. Its author had been ordered by the Austrian government to give an on-the-spot account of the situation in this sensitive area with regard to the spread of the tenets of Pan-Slavism.

Leaving aside the Strzygowski report's probable impact on Austrian policy towards Mount Athos, it comprises a complete description of Mount Athos with respect to its physical geography, flora, road network, anchorages, and future ports. The Vienna delegate's main contribution lies in his account of the internal history of the monasteries and the constitution of the monastic republic. He was especially concerned with the problem of nationalities and the obvious infiltration of the Russian element, which was doing its utmost to replace the other nationalities and particularly the Greeks, who were numerous. In the brief table at the end of the report, Strzygowski's general conclusions about Athos a century ago are expressed in numerical terms.

STEPHANOS J. PAPADOPOULOS

THE YOUNG TURKS' REVOLUTION AND PUBLIC OPINION IN GREECE

The revolution of the Young Turks in July 1908 was greeted with enthusiasm not only by the Turks themselves and by the West European countries (France in particular), but also by the Christian peoples of the Ottoman Empire (Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbians, Albanians, and Armenians). They all considered this event the beginning of a renaissance and of the modernisation of the Empire, and, having set aside the racial rivalries which separated them, they fraternised with the partisans of the Committee of Union and Progress and celebrated the legal and civil equality promised by the restored 1876 constitution.

This spirit did not prevail only amongst the subjects of the Sultan, it also influenced the policies of Turkey's Christian neighbours (Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria), who had hitherto been the poles of attraction for their compatriots in the Ottoman Empire. Similarly, public opinion in Greece at first greeted the political changes that took place in the Ottoman Empire with satisfaction and much hope, as the press and other evidence attest. Doubts later arose, however, and though the sceptics did not question the good will of the Young Turks, they were not optimistic about the future, in view of the results of the previous efforts at reform (the *Tanzimat*), such as the Gulhane Hath-cherif of 1839 and the Hatti-humayoun of 1856.

GEORG BRUNNER

DETERMINANTS OF WESTERN POLICY OF THE SOUTH-EAST EUROPEAN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

The position of the communist countries of South-Eastern Europe in the East-West conflict differs in several respects from the position of the Soviet Union. In this paper six factors influencing the behaviour of these countries specifically are analysed in some detail: 1. political dependence upon the Soviet Union; 2. dual economic dependence upon the Soviet Union and the West; 3. absence of expansionist-imperialistic ambitions; 4. latent revisionism and nationality problems; 5. demand for a certain degree of autonomy; 6. problems of legitimacy and political stability. These factors do not determine the countries' behaviour in the sense of causal relations, because their

ultimate effects depend upon their perception by the political leadership concerned.

Apart from transitional policy changes, the following behaviour patterns seem to be more or less constant: 1. Albania clings to isolationism; 2. Yugoslavia is strongly inclined to cooperation with the West, though the economic crisis and the weakness of the central political leadership, increasing in the 1980s, have become sources of uncertainty; 3. the three Warsaw Pact countries (Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania) adjust their behaviour to current Soviet policies in differing degrees but, on the whole, they are interested in establishing firm relations of cooperation with the West.

EVANGELOS KOFO S

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION: THE POLICY OF MUTATION

The Yugoslav solution to the pre-war Macedonian question, aimed at a surgical-type operation for the mutation of the indigenous Slav population of Yugoslav Macedonia into ethnic "Macedonians". This process involved the establishment of a federative state within Yugoslavia, the transformation of the local spoken idiom into a literary language, the establishment of an independent Church, the rewriting of the history of Macedonia and, finally, the formulation of a "Great Idea".

For ever four decades, this process has made significant progress within the S. R. of Macedonia. The same cannot be said, however of attempts at transplanting the mutation experiment into Bulgaria, Greece, and the Macedonian diaspora, where prevailing social and political conditions, as well as varied ethnological structures, were hardly conducive to a repetition of the exercise.

YANNIS G. VALINAKIS

BALKAN SECURITY: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

By the early 1980s, the once monolithic southern flanks of the Warsaw Pact and NATO had evolved into an impressively diverse region; the two NATO members are in a constant posture of confrontation with each other;

the two Warsaw Pact countries display important differences in their foreign policy attitudes; and the two states that remain outside the alliance systems are engaged in a profound minority dispute (Kosovo).

The INF question contributed to a renewed interest in a Balkan nuclear-free zone. In this context the first Conference of Experts of the Balkan countries was convened in Athens in January and February 1984.

Another source of concern throughout the Balkans is the fate of minorities. In this connection, significant gaps between the birth rates of majorities and of minorities may become an important long-term factor influencing both the degree of change and the intensity of the problem.