

# *Abstracts*

*D. J. DELIVANIS*

## THESSALONIKI ON THE EVE OF WORLD WAR I

Life, social and economic conditions of Thessaloniki underwent a radical change under the influence of the repercussions during the two Balkan wars and World War I. Thessaloniki's hinterland was substantially curtailed, its Levantine and Turkish inhabitants, left whilst the Jewish community was reduced. On the other hand Greeks arrived from the South, from Turkey and Bulgaria, weakening thus the cosmopolitan character of the city. The total population of the city thus increased; the new inhabitants contributed a lot to the rising prosperity despite frequent unfavourable political developments.

*GEORGE M. ALEXANDER*

## BRITISH PERCEPTIONS OF EAM/ELAS RULE IN THESSALONIKI (1944-45)

The article is based on British official documents and examines events in Thessaloniki between November 1944 and January 1945. In early November 1944 British troops, accompanied by representatives of the Greek Government, entered Thessaloniki on the heels of the retreating German forces. They found the city under the control of EAM/ELAS, the communist-dominated Greek resistance movement.

Repeated attempts to establish the authority of the Greek Government failed. In early December 1944, the British and EAM/ELAS clashed in Attica. In Thessaloniki, they preserved an uneasy truce until EAM/ELAS's withdrawal from the city in early January 1945.

*STEPH. D. IMELLOS*

## THE SONG OF THE SWIMMER AND IT'S ORIGIN

The hero of this song is a young swimmer, who boasts or even bets in the presence of the king, or noblemen etc., that he can cross the sea swimming.

His attempt, though, is unsuccessful because he is drowned and does not therefore conquer the daughter of the king, whom the king promised to give him as a bride, had he succeeded.

N. G. Politis supports that it belongs to the first of two types of a song with a broader content. The second type refers to a young brave diver who goes down the well to get the ring of a young lady—the ghost of the well—who promises to marry him. The young man is finally drowned. This view is held by G. K. Spyridakis and K. Romaios.

This study attempts to show a) that the song of the swimmer is independent of the song of the diver, in spite of the resemblance in the details of its variation; b) that the model of the song is not the ancient myth of Theseus, as N. G. Politis believed, but a later one, namely, Hero and Leander, which has come down to us by Mousaios in his homonymous work; c) the song does not have a servile dependence of the myth, which could lead to the idea that the creation of the song is possibly a later literary text. On the contrary, it moves freely, as far as style and theme are concerned, keeping close to the kernel of the ancient narration, which is typical of the original folk-songs, that have been worked out lengthily by the people; d) as far as the place where the song has been composed, it is probably northern Greece, where it is found to be widely spread.

#### SPYROS D. LOUKATOS

##### ARABS AND TURKS PHILHELLENES DURING THE INSURRECTION FOR THE GREEK INDEPENDANCE

During the wars of the Greeks for their independance, in 1821, many volunteers came from the Balkans to help them in their uprising.

In the General State Archives, in Athens there exists a number of documents concerning besides the Balkan people, also Arabs and Turks who joined the Greek armies fighting against the Turks. In these documents are expressed the feelings of the Turk volunteers for their native country, that in Greece, and their desire to collaborate with the Greeks.

#### LOUKIA DROULIA

##### THE VIEW OF THE MODERN GREEKS THROUGH THE MID-SIXTEENTH CENTURY TRAVELLERS' ACCOUNTS

Travellers' accounts are among the important sources reflecting the attitude of Western Europe vis à vis the Ottoman Empire. While, up to the

reign of Suleiman I, such sources repeatedly emphasize "the Turkish threat", in the following years new Western motives dictated changes in the initial views toward the vigorous Eastern neighbour.

The Franco-German antagonism on the Continent, the Catholic-Lutheran clashes and the competition for the trade of the East, all substantially influenced the attitudes of the European powers—not only among themselves—but also with regard to the Ottomans.

Based on the known and heretofore published travel accounts, one notes that in the quarter-century following 1532 there is a proliferation of focus on the Ottoman Turks, their administrative system, their religion, their customs and ways and their daily life. Correspondingly, during the same period, there is also a scarcity of travel accounts dealing primarily or exclusively with the Holy Land. Therefore, one may conclude that there is a translocation of interest.

This new Empire with its renowned capital now attracts a wider interest. Fear, cultivated by the factor of the unknown and the intense religious antagonism gradually dissipated—especially in France—while, parallelly, there is a definite progress towards economic relations. Access to the East is no longer restricted to routes through the Holy Land. Constantinople—now Istanbul—again becomes an international cross-road.

The legitimacy of the Ottoman State, sealed by Francis' I alliance with the Sultan and the development of diplomatic and commercial relations, again brings the Balkan peninsula into prominence, almost a century after the fall of Byzantium. Sporadic data on the Greek element now appears in travellers' accounts, written by diplomatic personnel, merchants, seamen or even curious and daring scholars who visited or explored the Empire during this period.

In this connection one may mention G. Postel, B. Ramberti, J. Maurand, La Borderie, P. Gyllius, P. Belon du Mans, André Thévet, Nicolas Nicolay and finally Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq, diplomatic representative of Ferdinand of Austria, for their information regarding the Greeks and the Greek lands. Thus, mid-sixteenth century Europe comes into contact with the modern Greeks and their classical monuments through its broader interest toward the Ottoman Empire and the people who founded it.

#### *S. E. TSITSONIS*

AN UNPUBLISHED REPORT (1858) BY W. E. GLADSTONE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM IN THE SEVEN ISLANDS (1815-1858)

This unpublished confidential report was sent by W. E. Gladstone, High

Commissioner Extraordinary to the Seven islands, to Queen Victoria on December 25, 1858.

Gladstone was sent to the Seven islands in November 1858 in order to investigate the political and administrative system there and report on the proper ways of redressing the long-existing grievances of the Ionians against their administration.

He visited all the Ionian islands except Cerigo, met with governmental officials, senators, representatives of the Legislative Assembly, ecclesiastical dignitaries and people of all social classes; after having made all the above mentioned contacts he sent a report to Queen Victoria in which he proposed that real constitutional reforms should be effected to the political and administrative system of the Seven islands. He also recommended that a negative answer should be given to the Ionian Assembly on the issue of its petition respecting union with Greece. Yet, Gladstone made it almost clear in his report that his suggestions in favour of real reforms were meant to be the first in a series of stages leading to the union of the Seven islands with Greece.

#### A. J. PANAYOTOPOULOS

#### THE "GREAT IDEA" AND THE VISION OF EASTERN FEDERATION: A PROPOS OF THE VIEWS OF I. DRAGOUMIS AND A. SOULIOTIS-NICOLAÏDIS

The intention in this paper, is to present the views of Ion Dragoumis and Athanasios Souliotis-Nicolaïdis about the Great idea (the Greek national claims for a greater Greece) and the formation of a federative state comprising the Balkan and Asia Minor peoples.

Against an historical background of the years 1908-1922, we try to follow the development of the concepts underlying the political activity of Souliotis and Dragoumis. We also endeavour to trace the influence they exerted on Balkan politics in respect to Greece's foreign policy, as well as their mutual influence.

Souliotis' and Dragoumis' views correspond to a critical and unstable period, which did not permit the luxury of elaborate and comprehensive studies. Yet, they both were politicians, men of action rather than scholars. That is the reason why they set out their views "inconsistently" and vaguely, and often in sharp contrast with actual reality. The reader is asked to bear this in mind throughout the reading of this paper.

*TH. TSIOVARIDOU*THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES BETWEEN GREECE AND THE SOCIALIST  
REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

This paper examines the evolution of the commercial relations between the two countries after the second world war (1954-today). Based on the established commercial transactions, it analyses the volume, the value, the way of payment and the structure of the exchanged goods.

*KRIJNIE CIGGAAR*

## HARALD HARDRAVA: HIS EXPEDITION AGAINST THE PECHENEGS

In this article is discussed a reinterpretation of a Norse text concerning Harald Hardrada who, as it seems, was active during the Pechenegs invasions in the Balkans. The article provides some very interesting new details to our knowledge of the Varangian troops and their relations with Byzantium.

*DOĞU ERGİL*

## A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HONOR CRIMES IN TURKEY

This study attempts to delineate the meaning of an important social concept/value, that of "honor", in Turkey and lesser developed Mediterranean countries. It aims to show that "honor" has a basic function in hierarchic societies. It serves to preserve and perpetuate the present stratified order of the society.

Honor by no means is perceived as a homogenous value. It has a differential meaning among men and women and among different social classes, hence varying demands and expectations are attached to it by the society. This difference was found to account for the differential behavioral patterns found among men and women and different social classes vis à vis cases of crime involving matters of honor.

Proof for these assertions are provided by the offenders' responses to the act of homicide which they have been involved. The most interesting finding that accentuates the differential perception and the socialisation process among varying social strata is the suicidal tendency of the middle class offenders after an act of homicide. This finding begs a new terminology which was coined as the "extended honor crime".

*CONSTANTIN SVOLOPOULOS*THE INITIATION OF MOURAD V TO FREEMASONRY BY CL. SCALIERI:  
ORIGINS OF THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT IN TURKEY

This work examines and analyses the conditions of the initiation to Freemasonry of the heir to the throne and later sultan Murad V by Cleanthis Scalieri, a distinguished Greek from Constantinople. The study is based on the archives of the Grand Orient of France, coupled with a few documents found at the diplomatic archives of England and Greece. Reference is made to the political implications of the initiation: the impact of Murad's decision to apply the liberal and progressive ideas of Freemasonry of that time and the role of leading political personalities in Greece and Western Europe, especially in France and Great Britain.