# Abstracts

#### WINTHROP LINDSAY ADAMS

### CASSANDER AND THE GREEK CITY-STATES (319-317 B.C.)

The control and support of the Greek city-states played an essential role in Cassander's bid for the regency in Macedonia against Polyperchon. Following Cassander's departure from Macedonia in 319 B.C., the Macedonian garrisons of the *poleis* constituted his only independent forces and the city-states themselves his only allies in Greece. Equally, it was Polyperchon's main policy to disengage Cassander from that support. In the period from 319 to 317, it was precisely in Polyperchon's attempts to dislodge Cassander that he proved his incompetence to the Macedonians, and it was on that very platform that Cassander displayed his own ability and thereby secured the regency and his return to Macedonia in 317. The control of Greece Proper became the key to the control of Macedonia.

### CHARLES A. FRAZEE

# THE BALKANS BETWEEN ROME AND CONSTANTINOPLE IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES 600-900, A.D.

During the early Middle Ages, the Balkans witnessed a struggle between Rome and Constantinople for jurisdiction over the Balkan churches. The final victory went to Constantinople for political and geographical reasons, but not, as commonly held, due to Emperor Leo III's actions during the iconoclastic controversy. The article argues that the fall of Ravenna to the Lombards in 751 was the decisive event that gave the ecumenical patriarchate success. When Serbs and Bulgarians chose Eastern over Western Christianity, Constantinople's precedence over Rome was confirmed.

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#### IZABELLA PAPP

#### GREEKS IN JÁSZBERÉNY IN THE 18th AND 19th CENTURIES

In the 17th and 18th centuries Greek merchants played an important role in Hungarian commerce and religious life. Their activity was especially important in the regions of the country where there were no other merchants but them. One of these areas was Jászkunság between the Danube and Tisza rivers, the inhabitants of which were mainly engaged in agriculture and animal keeping.

Archival documents made it clear that it was in Jászberény, the center of Jászkunság, that Greeks played the most important role. First, their activities were commercial, then they joined the town's public life. The town was the scene of the strongest opposition between the Greeks and their competitors, the Jewish merchants, who appeared at the end of the 18th century. All these justify the attempt to describe the Greek merchants' activities, their integration into the special local society and their gradual Magyarization within one settlement in the Jászkunság.

## RENA MOLHO

# EDUCATION IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF SALONIKA IN THE BEGINNING OF THE 20th CENTURY

The second rennaissance enjoyed by the Thessaloniki Jewish community in the beginning of the 20th century, owed much to the renewal of its educational system, introduced by the establishment of the Alliance Israelite Universelle Schools in 1873-1874.

This study deals with the internal and external factors that contributed to this change and the development of the new educational system and its institutions in Thessaloniki. It also discusses the ideological and economic impact that the new educational wave exercised upon the society and culture of this exceptional Jewish community which was to all Jews "The Metropolis of Israel".

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### KYRIAKOS D. KENTROTIS

# THE COURSE OF GREEK-ALBANIAN RELATIONS AFTER WORD WAR II AND THE QUESTION OF MOSLEM CHAMS

From the end of World War II until 1970s, the relations between the two countries were the worst in the Balkan peninsula. Whereas there have been some significant improvement in 1980s, however, several events or circumstances after the collapse of the communist regime in Albania have increased tension considerably, proving once again that the periods of good relations are in fact, the exception to the rule.

There are certain factors which continue to influence relations between the two countries:

- a. the repeated influx of tens of thousands of Albanian refugees into Greece;
- b. the status of Greek minority in Albania;
- c. the role of the Orthodox Church and
- d. the accuses against each other of taking discriminatory measures against their nationals.