

Abstracts

CONSTANTIN DOMINTE

A SKETCH OF THE TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF NEGATION IN ROMANIAN

This sketch, a corollary of research in contrastive linguistics and which is of special interest for the linguistic typology —from the morpho-syntactic perspective— is based on the stratificational principle of language. Following this principle, the author distinguishes three main types of negation: 1) Prophrastic negation (cf. rom. *Nu*₁; engl. *No*); 2) Verbal or morphological negation (cf. rom. *nu*₂; engl. [*do/does*] *not*); 3) Lexematic negation (cf. rom. *nimeni, nicăieri* etc.; engl. *nobody, nowhere* etc.) —defined and illustrated through examples in various languages. Taking into account the paradigmatic inventory of the «assertive adverbs» too (cf. Pohl 1972), the author concludes that, as regards the expression of negation, *Romanian is a language with tautophonic (homonymic) prophrastic and verbal negations, with an inventory of three assertive adverbs (da; nu; ba da) and allowing for the coexistence of both the verbal and the lexematic negations in the same sentence.* The closing lines of the sketch include some remarks of historical order with reference to the romance character of the above linguistic subtype and to the possibility of the substratum influence over its formation.

KATERINA GARDIKAS ALEXANDER

CENTRE AND PERIPHERY IN THE 1874 GREEK ELECTIONS: COMPETITION FOR POLITICAL CONTROL IN GORTYNIA

The study is based on the correspondence between Theodoros Deliyannis, later Prime Minister of Greece, and his political friends in the constituency of Gortynia, for the organization of the election of June 1874, before and after his decision not to stand. It examines the process of local coalition building and the diverse perceptions of politics

prevailing in the capital on the one hand and in the provinces on the other during the constitutional crisis of 1874. It furthermore analyses the tactical use of symbols from the pre-revolutionary past of the Deliyannis notable family to elicit sentiments of deference among the local electorate.

VICTOR V. ZAITSEV

RUSSIA, AUSTRO-HUNGARY AND THE PROBLEM OF LEGAL REFORM
IN MACEDONIA IN 1907

The purpose of this study is to examine and analyse the problem of legal reform in Macedonia in 1907.

It was Russia and Austro-Hungary that showed the greatest interest in Balkan affairs, and make two efforts to stabilise the situation. Under the term 1 the St. Petersburg regulations, both powers undertook to support and not to change (without mutual consent) the status quo in the Balkans and to oppose any attempt by the independent Balkan states to bring about any such change.

The documents published from the Russian archives show that eventually relations between Russia and Austro-Hungary were eventually severed owing to the Bosnian crisis of 1908-9, and the formal implementation of the legal reform ceased in late August 1909.

ANGELIKI SFIKA-THEODOSIOU

THE ITALIAN PRESENCE ON THE BALKAN FRONT (1915-1918)

Italy's fundamental concern when it agreed to take part in the Allied military operation in Macedonia was to implement initiatives in Albanian territory in order to secure itself a springboard in the Balkans. A limited Italian force was sent to Thessaloniki so that Italy would not be excluded from the post-war distribution of territory, but the country played a more substantial part in facilitating Allied transport and communications via its own territory. The Italian presence in Thessaloniki

was marked by concerted efforts to win over the city's large Jewish community with a view to future commercial infiltration of the area. Not surprisingly, Rome's policy in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean in general brought it into conflict with Greek interests, and with Venizelos in particular, whom Rome regarded as an obstacle to its own expansionist plans.

BASIL KONDIS

THE GREEK MINORITY IN ALBANIA

The purpose of this study is to examine and analyse the status of the Greek Minority in Albania and the policy of the Albanian governments towards it.

IAKOVOS D. MICHAÏLIDIS

TRADITIONAL FRIENDS AND OCCASIONAL CLAIMANTS:
SERBIAN CLAIMS IN MACEDONIA BETWEEN THE WARS

During the 1920s Greek-Serbian relations were seriously injured. The reason was the Politis-Kalfov Protocol, signed in September 1924 by Greece and Bulgaria, according to which all Slavonic-speakers in Greece were termed "Bulgarians". As a result, Belgrade denounced the Greek-Serbian Treaty of Alliance of 1913 and tried to win over the Slavonic-speakers of Greek Macedonia. The Serbian diplomatic counter-attack soon bore fruit. In late 1924 ninety-two families and one individual Slavonic-speakers emigrated from Greece to Serbia. In addition, in 1925, several inhabitants from the Greek villages Perdikkas and Asvestopetra signed a letter addressed to the League of Nations declaring that they were ethnic Serbians and demanding minority rights such as schools and churches. However, later developments made clear that such initiatives in Greek Macedonia were due to villagers' economic malaise rather than to their ethnic allegiance.

KATHERINE S. LAYTON

YUGOSLAVIA AND HER ETHNIC GROUPS:
NATIONAL IDENTITY AND THE EDUCATIONAL ARENA

Educational and cultural policies are not designed in isolation of broader social and political contexts. An examination of such policies in the former Yugoslavia reveals that various officials and intellectuals used the educational arena as a site in which to manipulate and foster “national identity” in a manner that would serve larger political and social objectives. Analysis of the educational arena during three distinct historical periods illuminates the conflicts and the ways in which educational and cultural policies both mirrored political and social objectives and fueled and reinforced ethnic nationalism.

THEODORE KALTSOUNIS

EDUCATION AND THE NEW NATIONALISM IN THE BALKANS:
THE CASE OF ALBANIA

The key elements characterizing Albanian history are a straggle for independence, interference from the outside, autocratic rule, and an intense effort to unite all Albanians and develop and preserve a national identity. This was also true, to a great extent, even under the communist regime. The geopolitical events of the last five years, however, gave Albania the opportunity for a new beginning—to move toward democracy and to join Europe. Will the new nationalism, now strongly evident in the Balkans, permit it? Will the Albanians be able to resist it? Education can play a significant role in assisting Albania to become a democratic society, but a number of constraints that are rooted in the past need to be eliminated. Education must be depoliticized and oriented toward the concept of democracy and the democratic process.

*VLASSIS VLASIDIS - VENIAMIN KARAKOSTANOGLU***RECYCLING PROPAGANDA: REMARKS ON RECENT REPORTS ON GREECE'S "SLAV-MACEDONIAN MINORITY"**

Between November 1993 and October 1994 various NGO reports focused on the alleged ethnic "Macedonian" minority living in Greece. Supported by a number of books and articles published during the same period, NGOs argue that "Macedonian" is a primordial ethnic identity embraced by a considerable proportion of the population of Macedonia and still corresponds to a sizeable but suppressed and violently assimilated ethnic minority in Greece. This paper is not intended to challenge the apparent ideological obstacles that an ethnic nation-state like Greece faces when it has to deal with minority issues. It seeks to contest the generalising character of these accounts by revealing (a) the misuse of data and terms, (b) the use of deceptive data, (c) the selective use —indeed the recycling— of biased bibliographical sources. The bottom line is that international observers have failed to give an objective view of the minority question in Greece. Basically this was due to a general misinterpretation of ethnicity in the Balkans and to various political necessities which unfortunately seem to be assessed together with human and minority rights.