

Abstracts

ALEXANDRU STĂNCIULESCU-BÎRDA

THE CHRONOGRAPHS-ASPECTS OF BYZANTINE INFLUENCE ON THE ROMANIANS

The chronographs played an important role in the expansion of Byzantine influence at the beginning of its Paleoslavonic and Serbian form to the regions north of the Danube. The Romanian people were by then mature and able, due to their culture and national conscience, to gain a legitimate place in Southeastern Europe.

JEAN NICOLOPOULOS

RESULTS OF A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE "RUSSKIJ BIOGRAFIČESKIJ SLOVARJ"

An endeavour is made to trace the pattern of penetration by the Greek élite into the Russian military and civil services, the medical and teaching professions, letters, and the arts. The findings point to a process of cluster formation related originally to the chain-migration of Ionians and Phanariots in such areas as medicine and the diplomatic service.

An impressive cluster of generals and admirals also appears to be connected with Catherine II's "Greek Corps of Cadets", set up in the context of her "Greek Project".

In the nineteenth century these groups seem to have been swelled by the Russian-educated offspring of Greek merchants.

F. ROSEN

BENTHAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY AND THE GREEK CONSTITUTION OF 1822

The article examines the manuscript of Jeremy Bentham's 'Observations' on the Greek Provisional Constitution of Epidaurus (1822), which was written in February-March 1823 and presented to the Greek legislature by Edward Blaquière and Andreas Louriottis on 16 May 1823. Three major themes are explored: a) Bentham's thesis that the acceptance of popular sovereignty should lead to a transformation of the theory and practice of constitutional government; b) his use of the greatest happiness principle to resolve problems arising from the exclusion of the minority Turkish community from citizenship; and c) his contribution to constitutional theory in the doctrine of 'latent negatives'. The relationship between the 'Observations' and Bentham's major work, the *Constitutional Code*, is also examined. The article concludes by considering the allegation that the Constitution of Epidaurus was a mere 'façade' created by the Greeks to impress Europeans as to the capacity of the Greeks to operate a Western, centralized government.

MIODRAG MILIN

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ROMANIANS, THE SERBIANS, AND THE MONTENEGRINS. SIMILAR ASPIRATIONS TO THE ASSERTION OF THEIR NATIONAL IDENTITIES (1870-1874)

This study presents instances of political cooperation between Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro before the beginning of the Balkan crisis in the middle of the eighth decade of the nineteenth century.

The convergent political tendencies of the Romanians and the Serbians, made manifest at the London Conference dedicated to navigational problems along the Danube (1871), followed a traditional line. These tendencies were emphasized by political and military contacts, proving the two countries' desire to achieve their national ideals.

In our study, we have pointed out that these preoccupations with a favourable change also had objective aims in the sphere of economic and social life. Consequently, we have attempted to bring to light those characteristic moments in the emergence of a new, capitalist, way of life, which pene-

trated education, every-day life, ethics, and institutions. We note the particular aspects of political life and of constitutionalism in Romania and Serbia which facilitated their mutual attraction, in the name of liberalism.

We have underlined the fact that this was sometimes facilitated by the existence of a political intermediary, lacking ambition, but generous in its sacrifice for the common aim: the small principality of Montenegro.

At the head of this small Southern Slavic state was a bold diplomat and strategist, Prince Nicholas Petrovic. The visits of Romanian emissaries to Montenegro (T. C. Vacaresco in 1872, and A. Stourdza, in 1874) favoured the collection of detailed data concerning the history of this mountain people of Serbian origin, as well as the political views of Prince Nicholas. We have noted the ideas of the Montenegrin leader concerning the necessity of a Balkan alliance, in which the leading role was to be played by Prince Charles of Romania.

Romania's prestige in the Southern Slavic world also increased considerably as a result of the visit to Bucharest of Prince Milan of Serbia (May 1874). However, Romania was not yet willing to accept Balkan politics, Charles of Hohenzollern taking an instinctively reserved stand against the agitation of Pan Slavism; his highly developed military sense told him, on the other hand, that Romania was not yet sufficiently prepared for the rigours of a conflict with the Ottoman State.

W. DAVID WRIGLEY

THE UNITED STATES AND THE ITALIAN INFLUENCE IN ALBANIA:
SIX DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS
1928-1939

It is difficult to discuss the history of American-Albanian relations in the decades preceding the Second World War without constantly referring to the Italian government. Although it recognized the political independence of the Albanian government, the United States did not assure this independent government against the increasing Italian influence which occurred in the two decades following the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. In spite of their ability to expel their ethnic enemies from their homeland, the Albanian tribes were unable to govern themselves harmoniously, and as American diplomats watched, the political corruption which accompanied the monarchical rule of King Zogu only encouraged the Italian government to extend gradually its

political hegemony over this Balkan kingdom, especially during the years which immediately preceded the outbreak of the Second World War. Even though it stood to gain important economic concessions in this Balkan kingdom, the United States exhibited little interest in Albania, and during the era of 'isolationism', the State Department ignored all warnings of the approaching crisis in this Balkan nation. It was not until the actual invasion of Albania by the Italian forces on Good Friday of 1939 that American diplomats finally realized the real significance of Italian expansionism in the Balkans. By April 1939, however, the overall situation could not be changed, and in the words of one American observer, Albania —both then and now— remains for the United States "the least known country in Europe...".

FARUK ŞEN

TURKEY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AFTER WORLD WAR II

The article on the development of Turkish economic policies since 1945 outlines the country's economical transformation-process from an agricultural country to an industrial nation.

The main phases of this economic policy can be characterized as varying support of the private resp. statesector, planned economics resp. free market economics, or the varying emphasis of either agricultural or industrial development.

An analysis of the actual situation shows the economical problems of Turkey which today ranks with half industrialized developing countries. A complete liberalizing of the Turkish economy of the Ozal government connected to the abolishment of price fixes pay freeze, strike prohibition has, of course, caused a decrease of the inflation rate the export, but could not prevent a loss production and the raise of the unemployment rate. The author finally shows possible solutions to these problems.

YANNIS G. VALINAKIS

**DIVERSITY IN THE WARSAW PACT: BULGARIAN AND ROMANIAN
SECURITY PERCEPTIONS**

The security perceptions and defense policies of Bulgaria and Romania are not similar. Differences in historical experiences, national culture, and

geographic location have resulted in different choices and priorities. Historical affinity with the Soviet Union and common borders with two NATO countries (Greece and Turkey) have shaped the Bulgarian policy, whereas a Latin heritage and a more "sheltered" geographic position have marked the Romanian attitude.

During the last twenty years the two countries have followed different roads to security, and this diversity has grown stronger. In assessing the prospects for stability in the Balkans, one may reasonably wonder whether the present differences are likely to become more acute or to diminish.

FRANCISZEK GOŁEMBSKI

BALKAN STUDIES: SELECTED GENERAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

The problem of approaching the Balkans as a region is a subject that requires a great deal of research. There are no fundamental methodological principles capable of forming a foundation for such research. In contemporary regional studies two different approaches may be distinguished: 1) extensive-quantitative, and 2) qualitative-synthetic. Both of them could form a basis for the integrative approach (inter- and trans-disciplinary methodology).

In what way may the Balkans be defined as a region? Using the principles of factor analysis, individual groups of subjects can be discerned as the basis for further considerations. The simplest rule of division gives the following four groups of factors: 1) natural factors; 2) political factors seen through historical development; 3) socio-economic factors; 4) the value system including factors connected with cultural, religious, and moral elements. The adoption of such a model entails an analysis of individual groups of factors to be followed by an attempt at a synthesis.