

Abstracts

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FRUTOLF OF MICHELSBERG *EXCERPTUM DE VITA ALEXANDRI MAGNI* IN THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION OF THE WARSAW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The writing of *Chronicon Universale* is attributed to a Benedictin monk, Father Frutolf, of the St Michael Monastery near Bamberg and dates from 1099. However, until H. Bresslau published his *Die Chroniken des Frutolf von Bamberg und des Ekkehard von Aura* in 1896, it was believed that Ekkehard von Aura was the *Chronicon's* author. H. Bresslau's comparative study of the manuscripts proves that the original was not by Ekkehard. In fact, in 1117, the latter proceeded with an abridged version of Frutolf's *Chronicon Universale*, isolating certain sections referring to Alexander the Great, the Huns, Longobards et al. This study presents the two manuscripts of the *Excerptum de vita Alexandri Magni* currently in the manuscript collection at the University Library of Warsaw, Poland.

ALEXANDRU MADGEARU

THE PLACEMENT OF THE FORTRESS TURRIS

The author rejects the opinions about the placement of this fortress at Tyras (Cetatea Albă), Turnu Măgurele or Pietroasele, and gives some new arguments for another solution: the Roman camp of Barboși. This placement accords with the strategical position required by the description made by Procopius and also with the fact that Barboși was, indeed, a settlement with urban character, i.e. a πόλις, as the source says. Even the foundation in Trajanic age is real. The name Turris, justified by the aspect of the fortress, replaced in early IVth Century the former name Dinogetia.

XANTHIPPI KOTZAGEORGI

BRITISH TRAVELLERS OF EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY ON GREECE AND GREEKS

The article treats the image of Greece and the Greeks as shown by the writings of a selection of 19th c. British travellers. This image, either introduced or reproduced by these travellers, has given rise to three stereotypes: a. Greece, treated as an integral part of the Orient, being something "exotic", "uncivilized", "barbarous"; b. Greece, the unworthy heir of the glorious classical past; c. Greece, as a potential area for prospective colonization. The impact of these stereotypes has been important in their time; they helped form the wider public opinion perceptions on Greece and at times even influenced British policy making on matters related to Greece.

*BENJAMIN HENDRICKX*AN OTTOMAN DIPLOMAT ON GREEK AFFAIRS:
CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS BY MISSAK EFFENDI (1874 and 1907)

From the numerous unpublished Ottoman (Turkish, French, Armenian, Greek) documents kept in the Missak Center of the Rand Afrikaans University (Johannesburg), two documents with particular interest for Greece and its position in the Balkan region are published in this article. Both documents were written by Hovsep Missak Effendi (1848-1932), an Ottoman diplomat of Armenian origin.

The first document, a confidential letter to the Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs (1874) reports "highly confidential" information from the *entourage* of king George I and illustrates the Greek politics of that period. The second document is a notice (1907) on the explosive situation in the Balkan region, with reference to Macedonia and with a discussion of Greek ideology and propaganda.

*RICHARD C. HALL*THE ROLE OF THESSALONIKI IN BULGARIAN POLICY DURING THE
BALKAN WARS

The Bulgarians and the Greeks failed to reach a territorial accommoda-

tion in their alliance agreement of 1912. As a result, Bulgarian and Greek pretensions clashed over the territories conquered from the Turks in the subsequent Balkan War. The major focus of dispute was the city of Thessaloniki. The Bulgarians unrealistically attempted to claim the city. By refusing to yield their claims, they lost not only Thessaloniki but also the more ethnically Bulgarian hinterland of Thessaloniki, where Bulgarian claims were more viable.

SPYRIDON SFETAS

THRACE AS AN OUTLET ON THE AEGEAN FOR BULGARIA IN THE FOREIGN
POLICY OF STAMBOLJSKI'S GOVERNMENT

The outlet of Bulgaria on the Aegean constituted a fundamental aim of Bulgarian foreign policy during the inter-war period. The Neuilly Treaty (27.11.1919) and the special convention of the Sévres on Western Thrace (10.8.1920) provided for an economic outlet. Bulgaria, however, insisted upon a territorial outlet, its maximum objective being an autonomous Thrace, both Eastern and Western, and its minimum autonomy for Western Thrace under Allied control. In its struggle against the Peace Settlement, Bulgaria supported Turkey during the Greek-Turkish War, rejected the favourable Greek offers at the Lausanne Conference and fomented unrest in Western Thrace. Although Greek sovereignty over this region was reaffirmed at Lausanne, Bulgaria continued to regard the question as open, despite the fact that there were no more Bulgarians in Western Thrace.

DUŠAN T. BATAKOVIĆ

THE YUGOSLAV CRISIS: HISTORICAL ASPECTS

This article deals with different historical aspects of contemporary crisis in former Yugoslavia. As first, with structural causes: different degrees of cultural and economic development, religious diversities, absence of political culture and religious tolerance and the lack of a common democratic background in the past. The author stresses that different rhythms of national integration, based on opposed models (jacobin within Serbia, and feudal -

based on historical right in Croatia) provoked fundamental misunderstandings which proved crucial in the political life of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. Secondly, this article shows the ideological causes of the recent dissolution of communist Yugoslavia. Analysing the ideological bases for recent wars, the author finds them in a national policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia which manipulated with national clashes first to impose and then to maintain its power. Present wars are direct consequence of Titoist national policy which was viable only in one-party system and which was cemented by a possible threat of a Soviet invasion from 1948, up to the fall of Berlin Wall.

GEORGIOS A. KAZAMIAS

**TURKS, SWEDES AND FAMISHED GREEKS: SOME ASPECTS OF FAMINE
RELIEF IN OCCUPIED GREECE, 1941-44**

In the course of 1941-44, several attempts were made and plans devised to provision the Axis-occupied Greece from outside the Allied Continental Blockade. This paper aims at describing the two largest-scale of these plans, the 'Turkish scheme' as the Foreign Office called it and the much more important relief operation that was mounted mainly under the auspices of the Swedish Government. This latter resulted in an impressive relief operation under neutral-Swedish-direction (with Swiss participation) which in turn saved thousands of Greeks from death of starvation.

PHOKION KOTZAGEORGIS

**ARMED FORCES INTERVENTION IN POST-WAR TURKEY:
A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH OF GREEK NEWSPAPERS
THROUGH POLITICAL ANALYSES**

The article tries to contribute to the history of the Greek Press. By using articles on a particular event, i.e. the three military interventions in the post-war Turkey, it formulates some general observations concerning the methodology followed by Greek newspapers for the treatment of an event. The duration of this "event" (the three military interventions in Turkey between 1960-1980) offers itself to a comparative study. By comparing the attitude of newspapers towards each intervention, the article monitors the evolution of the Greek Press during two decades.

ELEFTHERIOS N. BOTSAS

THE STATE AND THE MARKET:
THE GREEK ECONOMY ON THE EVE OF THE MAASTRICHT TREATY

The 1980s were a decade of growth for all European economies except Greece. The 1992 Program and the Maastricht Treaty envisioned a convergence of the Community's economies, but the Greek economy diverged from the rest of the Community in the 1980s. Plagued by macroeconomic and microeconomic imbalances, high real interest rates, inflation, fiscal and international trade imbalances, the economy is not prepared to meet the requirements for economic and monetary union (EMU). The unpreparedness was caused mainly by income and employment policies that emphasized public and private consumption at the expense of investment and structural change, with a loss of international competitiveness. This paper traces the role of the state in terms of domestic and external environments that led to economic stagnation.