

sense and “rejecting the concepts of ‘*occultae qualitates*’ because they belong to the area of Metaphysics”. Newton’s Scepticism is found, in the end, to be a “mitigated” (cf. D.Hume) or “enlightened Scepticism” (cf. S.Brown).

In the DISCUSSIONS, we find “Les principes épistémologiques généraux chez le néoplatonicien Proclus (412-485) et chez le chrétien pseudo-Denys (5 ou 6 s.), where Dr. Chr.Terezis tries to show the gnoseological differences of the two thinkers and, consequently, their difference in Henology and Ontology.

A Journal for Philosophy and Inter-disciplinary Research, SKEPSIS, although closely related to Scepticism as the title indicates, is open to all philosophical currents and to all the disciplines of scientific research as the subtitle denotes. If all the articles of this issue are on Scepticism, it is only because, incidentally, Scepticism was the theme of the Center’s International Symposium in the Summer of 1994. The 1995 Symposium was on “Scepticism and the Platonic Tradition”. For the Summer of 1996 (August 13-18), the topic will be “Individual and Polis: Ancient and Modern Sociopolitical Theories”.

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CONSTAS DIMITRI AND STAVROU THEOFANIS G., Editors,
Greece Prepares for the Twenty-first Century

Washington, D.C.: The Woodrow Wilson Center Press and Baltimore and London: the Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995 (Published in cooperation with the Institute of International Relations, Panteion University). XI+319p.

Modern Greece remains a country of paradoxes and of contradictions, a country pushed by its history and its traditions and pushed by the forces of modernity. Unique amongst its Balkan neighbours, it is an integral part of what may perhaps be the most potent institutions of the modern world: the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU). Both institutions, in their own way, have had a profound effect on their members. For Greece in particular membership was actively pursued for security and political reasons. In regards to NATO it was pursued in order to counter the threat from the north posed by the combination of Tito’s national communism as this was expressed with Yugoslavia’s support to the Greek communists and to the concept for an “independent” Slavic Macedonia stretching from Skopje to Thessaloniki, Greece’s primary northern port.

Membership in the EU was primarily sought in order to consolidate what by general consensus is considered the greatest political achievement of Modern

Greece, the transition from arbitrary and authoritarian rule to democratic governance. In the long-term EU membership was also seen as supplementing the security provided by NATO.

Today Greek membership in the EU, its NATO security alliance and, by extension, Greece's security relationship with the US, are considered the foundations upon which Greece must build in order to ensure a secure and prosperous future for its people, as the country and the world enter the 21st century.

The prospects of doing so successfully was the central theme of an international symposium held in mid-1992 at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C.. The symposium was jointly sponsored by the Panteion University with the scholarly cooperation of the Speros Basil Vryonis Center for the Study of Hellenism. The volume under review contains updated versions of papers discussed in Washington. It is edited by Professor D.Constas, at the time Rector of Panteion University and currently Director of the Institute of International Relations, and the person who conceived the idea of the symposium, and by Professor Th. Stavrou of the University of Minnesota. The thirteen page introduction, jointly prepared by the two scholars, provides a thoughtful synthesis of the positions articulated by the contributors, of the themes that emerged during the conference and Greece's future prospects.

The critical and introspective nature of all essays, which are based on serious scholarship by acknowledged scholars, is noted in the introduction. And despite the pessimistic outlook of many of its contributors, the editors consider their criticism as a source of optimism and a "harbinger of things to come". And this because criticism, introspection and reexamination are prerequisites for positive action. The overall consensus of the symposium is that Greece can best cope with the challenges of the 21st century through effective and functional integration with the EU. And that with the appropriate and in certain cases radical reforms and adjustments there are no insurmountable obstacles or inherent reasons why Greece cannot meet the challenges successfully. After all the Greeks, as people and as a nation, have demonstrated resilience that enabled them to weather much tougher times with more limited resources and capabilities.

The volume is divided in five parts. Part I deals with institutions and political culture and contains essays by N.Mouzelis and Th. Stavrou. Foreign policy is dealt in Part II with contributions from M.Stearns and D.Constas. The Greek economy and the EU challenge are addressed by S.Thomadakis and K.Vergopoulos in Part III. T.Gallant and C. Tsoukalas in Part IV examine the strengths and strains of Greek society, while the challenge of tradition and modernity are treated by G.Babiniotis, M.Paraschos and M.Kyriazis in Part V.

The staff of the Woodrow Wilson Press Center has done an excellent job in preparing this paperbound volume which contains notes of all contributors, figures and tables on various aspects of Greek society and the economy, as well as a comprehensive index.

The editors, the contributors and all others who made its publication possible should be proud of the final product. But the ultimate beneficiaries are the readers, the laymen and the scholars interested in the affairs and world of Hellenism. In its pages they will encounter with many of the problems, dilemmas and challenges confronting modern Greece as well as insightful and provocative views on how these can be overcome.

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CHRONOLOGIE - CHYPRE

Deuxième semestre 1995

14 juillet: La Grèce cède à Chypre 56 chars AMX 30, qui seront modernisés sur place sous le contrôle de techniciens français pour un coût supérieur à 15 millions de dollars.

28 août - 1 septembre: XIV^{ème} Congrès annuel, à Nicosie, des Chypriotes de l'étranger.

15 septembre - 15 octobre: Mois culturel européen à Nicosie sous les auspices de la Commission européenne et du gouvernement de Chypre.

20 septembre: réunion conjointe, à Bruxelles, des ministres de l'Intérieur de Chypre et de l'Union européenne.

1er octobre: Trente-cinquième anniversaire de l'indépendance de la République de Chypre.

23 octobre: Le Premier ministre espagnol, M. Felipe Gonzales, en sa qualité de Président en exercice de l'Union européenne déclare à propos de l'adhésion de Chypre que "l'Union européenne s'est engagée à ouvrir les négociations six mois après la fin de la Conférence intergouvernementale et nous respecterons cette décision".

10 décembre: Dans son Rapport de renouvellement du mandat de la Force de maintien de la paix des Nations Unies à Chypre, M. Boutros Ghali, le Secrétaire général de l'ONU, note que "la zone nord de Chypre (zone occupée) est une des régions les plus militarisées du monde avec 30 000 soldats turcs et 4 500 soldats chypriotes turcs".

13 décembre: Le Conseil National de la République de Chypre a unanimement rejeté les propositions de M. Denktash, leader chypriote turc, concernant un éventuel accord de la partie chypriote turque à l'adhésion de Chypre à l'Union européenne en contrepartie de la reconnaissance, de la part des Chypriotes grecs, d'une souveraineté séparée et d'une égalité politique pour les Chypriotes turcs.

CHRONOLOGIE - GRECE

Deuxième semestre 1995

21 juillet: Gigantesques incendies dans la région de l'Attique détruisant 5000 hectares de forêts et une centaine de maisons totalement ou partiellement.

8 août: Décès d'Antonis Ambatielos, grande figure du mouvement syndical et communiste de Grèce.

26 août: Réunion à Ioannina des ministres bulgare, grec et roumain des Affaires étrangères.

31 août: Le gouvernement grec déplore les raids alliés contre les Serbes de Bosnie.

11 septembre: Démission de Costas Simitis, Ministre de l'Industrie, de l'Energie et du Commerce.

13 septembre: La Grèce conclut un accord avec les autorités de Skopje et lève l'embargo