

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME*

Message on the Occasion of the Sesquicentennial. By Ieronymos, Archbishop of Athens and all Greece.

His Beatitude undertakes a brief historical survey of past events in order to help the faithful of the Church of Greece properly evaluate the very great contribution of the Greek Orthodox Church and her heroic and martyr clergy to the success of the Revolution of 1821 which saved our nation.

The One hundred and fifty Years. By Constantine Bonis.

The author taking as his starting point the statues of Reghas Pheraios, Patriarch Gregory V and Adamantios Koraes, found outside of the National University of Athens, undertakes to extol and analyse the Revolution of 1821 and its successful conclusion which was due to the patriotism, piety, and spiritual brilliance of the Greek soul.

Finally the author—who is also the editor of *Theologia*—presents a brief summary of the volume's contents and explains the reasons for its delay in circulating.

The Patriarchal and Synodical Tomos of 1850. Issued by the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople.

The complete and exact text of the Patriarchal and Synodical Tomos of the Patriarchate of Constantinople issued in 1850 and through which Autocephaly is granted to the Church in the newly established Greek Kingdom after the successful outcome of the Revolution of 1821.

Ethnomartyr—Hierarchs of the Church of Greece (1821-1868). By Basileios Atesis, Former Metropolitan of Limnos.

The author presents us with vignettes of fifteen Ethnomartyr-Bishops who administered their dioceses in a most God-pleasing way and who sacrificed their lives for their faith and fatherland.

The author deals chiefly with the life, deeds and sacrifices of the following Hierarchs: a) Chrysanthos Pagonis, Bishop of Monemvasia and Kalamata, b) Germanos Zapheiropoulos, Bishop of Christianoupolis, c) Gregorios Kalamaras, Bishop of Navplion and Argos, d) Philotheos Hatzes, Bishop of Demetsana, e) Philaretos,

* Ἡ μετάφρασις τῶν κειμένων τούτων ὑφείλεται εἰς τὴν εὐγενῆ προσφορὰν τοῦ αἰδεσιμολογ. π. Στεφάνου Ἀβραμίδου.—Ἐκ παραδρομῆς δὲν ἐσημειώθη εἰς τὴν ἀνάλογον θέσιν τοῦ προηγουμένου τόμου (τ. Μ', 1970, σελ. 745), ὅτι ἡ μετάφρασις τῆς περιλήψεως τῆς μελέτης τῆς Δίδος Θεοχάρη (σελ. 753) ἐγένετο ὑπὸ τῆς συγγραφῆος τῆς ἐν λόγῳ μελέτης.

Bishop of Olene (Eleias), f) Gregorios Stamatelos Bistes, Bishop of Korone, g) Gregorios Papatheodorou, Bishop of Methone, Navarinon and Neokastron, h) Isaias, Bishop of Salona (Amphissa), i) Joseph, Bishop of Rogai, j) Polycarpus Bithikoutis or Dardaïos, Bishop of Larisa, k) Joseph Antonopoulos or Daliberes, Bishop of Thessaloniki l) Meletios Kyriakos, Bishop of Kitrous, m) Ignatios, Bishop of Hierissos and the the Holy Mountain (Athos), n) Platon Frangiades, Bishop of Chios, and o) Alexandros Laskaris, Bishop of Sisanion and Siatista.

The Teaching of the Greek Fathers of the Church concerning the Theosis of Man. By Panagiotis I. Bratsiotis.

The present article is a synoptic essay on the topic of theosis—a crucial subject for Orthodox Theology—based on a bibliography which includes works by heterodox theologians as well. The author first puts forth the teaching concerning theosis as it is to be found in the writings of the Greek Fathers, i. e. a) the theosis of human nature in the God-man Jesus Christ, and b) the theosis of human nature in the believing Christian. He then goes on to examine the position of the theologians of the West in regard to this teaching. At times their position is uncompromisingly negative (as for example that of Alb. Ritschl and Ad. von Harnack) and at other times it is most positive. In the third part of this study, the author examines the scriptural basis for the teaching concerning theosis as well as this teaching's relationship to exo-biblical ideas and concepts.

Church, Nation and State. By Panagiotis I. Bratsiotis.

The author describes herein, as concisely as possible, the services, both direct and indirect, which the Greeks as a nation and as a culture offered to the Church. The most important ecclesiastical events from the 2nd Century B.C. to present times are touched upon.

The Concepts of Nation (Ethnos) and Oikoumene according to the Greeks. By K. I. Vourveres.

Taking as his starting point the characteristic figures of Achilles, Heracles and Alexander, the author attempts to evaluate and understand, through Hellenic self-consciousness and self-understanding, the ecumenical meaning of Greek nationalism.

Theophilos II, called Pangostas, Patmian Member of the «Philike Etairia» and Patriarch of Alexandria (1764-1833). By Prof. Pan. Critikos.

The author of the present study, supplementing his previous studies in the history of his birthplace, presents us with the clearest and most complete portrait of Theophilos Pangostas, one of the three great members of the «Philike Etairia» and pioneers of the Revolution in the Dodecanese, and especially in Patmos, their place of birth.

On the basis of hitherto unknown and unpublished family records and documents, the author examines: a) facts concerning Theophilos' parents and the Pangostas family in general, b) the events which transpired during the year of his birth (1764), c) his studies and education, d) his relationship to the Church and his ministry

therein, e) his relationship to the «Philike Etairia» and the part he played in fostering the Revolution of 1821. In this last chapter, some very interesting texts by Theophilos are published and the tragic last moments of the life of this great National Church figure are described, and other facts concerning him after death are given.

The Greek Revolution and the Serbs. By Dr. Dusan Kasic.

The author herein presents us with the conclusions he has come to, after examining his sources, concerning the relations between Serbia and Greece from the years of preparation for the Greek Revolution until the years immediately following it. He expounds at length upon the Hellenophile policy of the great Serbian leader, Milos Ovrenovitch, and finally describes the role played by the Serbian Monastery of Chilandariou on Mt. Athos in this respect.

The Church's Role in the National Uprising of 1821. By Pan. K. Palles.

Beginning with the axiom that freedom is the presupposition for a spiritually well-rounded personality, the author analyses the means which the Church employed during the crucial moments of the great national uprising of 1821 in order to free her children's earthly homeland and thus enable them to attain to their heavenly fatherland. The author also examines herein the part played by many clergymen in the various battles of the Revolution and in the civil administration during the first post-revolutionary years.

The Church and 1821. By Andreas C. Laimos.

The author examines in the present article the historical role played by the Church in the realisation of the modern Hellenic miracle of 1821. He begins by dealing with the «secret schools» which functioned during the period of Turkish domination, the folk-songs and literature of the enslaved Greeks and the general education of the nation in the spirit of Byzantium, i.e. as the author points out, the Hellenochristian civilization and culture. Finally he extols three great Churchmen who bravely offered up their lives on the altar of freedom; Samuel, Papaphlessas and Athanasios Diakos.

The Reasons and Causes for the Neomartyrs' Martyrdom. By John M. Perantonis.

The author deals with the lives and the special circumstances which led to the martyrdom of the Neomartyrs, and lists the following as reasons and causes: a) the bigotry and religious fanaticism of the Turks, b) apostacy from Mohammedanism, c) the recitation by a Christian of the Mohammedan Confession of faith, d) arguments between a Christian and a Turk, e) slander that a Christian has had relations with a muslim woman, f) dressing in Turkish garb, g) envy of the prudence of Christian youths, h) the lustful desire of Turks for Christian women, i) the lustful desire of muslim women for Christian youths, j) attempts to convert a muslim to Christianity, k) the missionary and social activity of clergymen and monks, l) uprisings and rebellions by the Christians, and m) the Christians' enthusiasm and desire for martyrdom.

The Anonymous Author of the «Greek Nomarchy» and the Greek Clergy and their relation to the Epoch of 1821. By Sophocles D. Loles.

«The Greek Nomarchy» is an important and noteworthy work, and a just one as well — despite its bitterness and severity — by an anonymous author who deals with the political and ecclesiastical situation in Greece during the period immediately before the Revolution. Mr. Loles deals with the anonymous author's observations and criticisms of unworthy clerics in every rank and level, and puts forth the conjecture that the anonymous author of the work is probably Neophytos Doukas.

Religious Freedom during the Years of the Greek Revolution of 1821. By Constantine R. Athanasiades.

Basing himself upon the minutes of the First Nat'l Assembly of the Greek Nation and on a select bibliography, the author puts forth the reasons why the Greek Nation granted and grants religious freedom to all faiths, but considers the Orthodox Christian Faith as the official religion of the Country.

Church Influence in the works of our National Poet, Dionysios Solomos. By N. Th. Bougatsos.

The author first examines in general the problem of the relationship between religion and art, and then goes on to analyse Dionysios Solomos' «The Besieged Freeman» (Ἐλεύθεροι Πολιορκημένοι) on the basis of those fragments which have come down to us. The author concludes that Solomos was by nature a religious poet, his works being influenced by the Holy Scripture and the liturgical tradition of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Dionysios II, The «Philosopher», Defender and Protomartyr of Freedom. By Savvas Nanakos.

In this present study, the life of Dionysios the Philosopher or «σκολόσοφος», as he was bitinglly called by his enemies, Bishop of Larisa, (Trikke) and prominent leader in two revolts in Thessaly and Epirus during the 16th and 17th centuries, is briefly given. The events which transpired during these two revolts are briefly dealt with, and are followed by a characterization of the man who, as a hero and martyr, fought for, and fell in defence of, his faith and fatherland.

The Alexandrian Patriarchate's Assistance and Contribution to the Struggle for National Rebirth in 1821. By Theodore Moschonas.

The present article, based on unpublished historical documents, is an exposition of the generous assistance and the positive contribution made by the Patriarchate of Alexandria to the great Struggle for Independence in 1821. The author deals especially with, and sheds much light upon, the personage of Patriarch Theophilos the Patmian, an outstanding figure of the Revolution.

The Contribution made to our National Rebirth by the Monks and Monasteries after the Fall of Constantinople. By Archimandrite Christodoulos K. Paraskevaides.

The author praises and extols herein the role played by the Monks and Monasteries in Greece during the years of preparation for the Revolution of 1821 and in the years that followed. In the period preceeding the Revolution, they contributed by: a) establishing and running schools, b) preaching awakening sermons and c) protecting and harbouring the persecuted. During the Revolutionary years, the monasteries a) became centers and bases for the revolutionaries, b) contributed materially to the Struggle and c) gave brave men to the national cause.

«Hellas», a Poem. By Th. B. Constantinou.

A Greek Orthodox appreciation of Greece in verse.

Two Historical Notes from the Story of our Nation. By Bishop Paul of Good Hope.

Herein we are given two texts of Church rhetoric dealing with a) the Fall of Constantinople on May 29, 1453 and b) the declaration of our nation's independence on March 25, 1821 and the achievement of its freedom.

Characteristic of these texts by Bishop Paul is the nostalgic love of the Migrant Greek for the events in his Nation's History.

Joseph of Rogai and Kozyle, Ethnomartyr of the Greek Revolution. By Archimandrite Philaret Sp. Vitalis.

The author examines in detail: a) the facts concerning Joseph's birth and studies, b) Joseph's dedication and activities as a monk and as a priest, c) his election to the Diocese of Kozyle and Rogai d) his patriotic endeavours and e) his martyrdom.

The School of St. John the Forerunner (Mele) Messenia. By K. N. Xenoyannis.

Choosing the monastery of Mele from among the many in Messenia, the author examines its history and its national, religious and educational importance during the 18th and 19th centuries. The author also deals with the School of the «Γένος» (Nation) which functioned therein, and tells of the monastery's end.

The Sacred Monastery of the Archangels (Ταξιάρχων) of Aigion and the Struggle for Independence. By G. Th. Papageorgiou.

The author, basing himself upon the records and sources, examines herein first, the history of the older 14th Century Monastery of Blessed Leontios, and then goes on to devote himself chiefly to the exposition of the history of the newer 17th Century Monastery of the Archangels (Ταξιάρχαι), praising the contribution of these Monasteries, both spiritual and material, to the great struggle for national rebirth.

«Patmias», Religious Centre and Cradle of Liberty.
By Archimadrite Paul Niketaras.

The author gives a brief account of the founding and functioning of the Sacred School, Patmias, and of the spiritual fruit which it brought forth. The author also broadly examines the life and work of: Nicephoros Chartophylax, Makarios Kalogeras, the priest-monk Gerasimos, the monk Basil, Daniel Kerameos, Misael Margarites, Paisios Karapatas, Cyril Sgouromallinos, and Paisios Mazarakis, all of whom either taught at, or served as deans of the Patmias School. Concluding his article, the author lists some forty of the School's students who later distinguished themselves as Churchmen and men of letters.

The First Conference of the Inter-Orthodox Theological Committee on Dialogue with the Non-Chalcedonian Churches. By John Karmiris.

The present study by Professor John Karmiris was submitted as his report to the Holy Synod of the Church of Greece. It is divided into two distinct parts and contains in the first part: a) the proceedings of the First Conference of the Inter-Orthodox Theological Committee on Dialogue with the Ancient Oriental Churches, i.e. the Coptic, Ethiopian, Armenian, Syrio-Jacobite and Malabar Churches, which took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from August 18—28, 1971; b) the decisions of the Conference; and c) The Conference's Statement.

In the second part, the author republishes: a) the paper which he delivered at the Conference; b) certain of his own personal views which he put forth during the discussion periods; and c) the conclusions of the Fourth Unofficial Consultation with the Non-Chalcedonian Theologians (especially those concerning the lifting of anathemas and the recognition of one another's Saints).

The Primacy of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in relation to the other Eastern Patriarchates. By Basil Th. Stavrides.

The present study is a translation of a paper given in English by the author at a Conference held in Rome on December 27-30, 1967 on «the Eastern Patriarchates during the Ist Christian millenium». The author a) examines the necessary presuppositions for the study of the subject, b) expounds at length upon the different factors which affected the development of the Eastern Churches and c) gives the chief historical events and elements upon which the Ecumenical Patriarchate's primacy in relation to the other Patriarchates of the East is based.

The Platonic Bases of the Icon. By Piero Scazzoso.

The Icon, and sacred art in general, contain within themselves their own justification. Frequently attempts have been made to point out the strong influence of Platonism upon the Icon's origins and characteristics. According to our author, the problem must be approached with a different methodology. For the Icon, Plato provides a substrata of demands: 1) He distinguished between the psychological and the spiritual. 2) He saw «the beautiful and good» through a pedagogical prism.

3) He supports an aristocratic art of inner conditions. 4) From the given sensate facts, platonic art leads to the eternity of the archetype. 5) Light and the state of the Divine coincide. 6) Secular art has its history while sacred art aspires towards the unchangeable and its «vision» (θεωρία) which is always simple and always the same in itself, but the similarities in depth nevertheless lead to a difference of solutions: 1) The Icon does not denude or undervalue material creation. 2) It finds God not only in the end, but from the beginning as well. 3) It senses God as love, and not as an abstract idea. 4) It is illumined by the Light of Tabor and not by worldly light. 5) It directs one towards God's energies and not His essence. 6) It belongs to the dynamic and not the static. 7) It is doxological and adorational and not an intellectual right. Finally, the icon suggests the strength of Christian humanism.

Israel's Role in the Economy of Salvation. By Sac. Enrio Galbiati.

Israel lived on two levels: that of history and civilisation on the one hand, and that of Divine economy on the other. Three presuppositions of Divine economy can be seen within the life of Israel: 1) Salvation is not simply the crowing of human efforts, but rather is contingent upon the Logos and faith's response to Him. 2) God's Logos is addressed to the Community and not simply to the separate individual. 3) The relations between God and the Community are regulated by the Covenant.

The phases in Israel's history do not appear as definite developments but rather as aspirations towards the future in the anticipation of some great event. Israel, during its course in history, experienced God's might either as calling forth wondrous events or as judgment. The «types» within Israel's history are fulfilled in the New Testament. Within the scheme of Divine economy, Israel is the connecting link between Christ's saving work and all mankind.

Judaism and Greek Orthodoxy. By P. Simotas.

The author examines within the historical, theological, ecclesiastical and social contexts, the relations and contacts between the Greeks and the Israelites. He explains the reasons for certain anti-Semitic stands at times, and emphasizes the common cultural and religious roots of the two peoples through Alexander the Great and the Old Testament.

Christianity and the Social Problem. By His Eminence, Archbishop Gregory of Sinai.

The author examines and analyses all the solutions which from time to time have been suggested for the so-called social problem, and concludes that the only correct solution shall always continue to be that which is based upon Christian principles and upon righteousness, justice, love, and the brotherhood of all people.

The Meaning of Society according to Christian Sociology. By Germanos Polyzoides, Metropolitan of Hierapolis.

A brief review and evaluation, from a Christian standpoint, of the various opinions concerning sociality and society.

The Distinction between Religious and Christian Theology. By Constantine B. Skouteris.

Basing himself chiefly upon Patristic literature and tradition, the author attempts to distinguish between religious theology which has an anthropocentric character, and Christian theology which, by contrast, has a theanthropic character and is knowledge which God Himself brings about in man in Jesus Christ.

Israel and the State of Israel. By Archbishop Isidoros of Nazareth.

His Eminence examines with much love Israel's history and struggles—both old and new—and finds many common points between the Greeks and the Israelites which can be extolled and serve as an example for other nations.

The Phenomenology of Atheism according to the Old Testament. By Elias Economou.

The present study is the opening lecture given by the new Professor of the Theological School of the University of Athens. In it, he examines, on the basis of the sources and the more recent bibliography, the forms and the causes of Atheism recorded in the Old Testament.

The Educational Principles of Saint Augustine. By Athanasios Papanikolaou.

Herein the author examines Augustine's ideas concerning education, the influence his classical training had in molding these ideas, his early enthusiasm and positive attitude towards the value of classical paideia, his later negative attitude, and finally Augustine's Illumination Theory.

Concerning the Primacy of Peter as Preceding every other Primacy. By Liviu Stan.

Basing himself on the decisions of the Ecumenical Councils and the Holy Canons, as the two fundamental sources of Orthodox Canon Law, the author refutes the work entitled, «The Primacy of Peter in contemporary Christian Thought» (in Italian) and attacks chiefly the work of the authors: N. Athanasieff, K. Kouloumzin, J. Meyendorff and A. Schmemmann: «La primauté de Pierre dans l' Eglise orthodoxe». Thus he wishes to show that the «problem of Peter» does not exist as far as God's saving work is concerned, and that the primacy of the Pope of Rome must be understood as being a primacy of honour and not of jurisdiction. In conclusion, the author goes on to refute in detail the Pope's infallibility.

The Proclaiming of Saints in the Church of Roumania. By Liviu Stan.

The author examines the question of the recognition of Saints in the Roumanian Church and gives a list of the Saints recently proclaimed in the Church of Roumania by Patriarch Justinian.

Christianity's Origins according to the Marxists' View.
By Vasilios P. Stoyiannos.

The author attempts a systematical exposition of the views of the various famous Marxist theoreticians concerning Christianity's origins. In his introduction, the author first examines the entire problem in general historical outline and then proceeds to deal with «The essence of Christianity».

Epiphanius of Salamis' «Concerning Measures and Weights». By Elias D. Moutsoulas.

A continuation from p. 637 of Vol. 40 of *Theologia*. The author herein presents us with a systematic and detailed description of the manuscript tradition of Epiphanius' work on Measures and Weights (Chapter One) and its contents (Chapter Two).

Messianic and Eschatological Expectations of the Intertestamental Period. By George P. Patronos.

In the present chapter (II) the author examines first, by way of introduction, Apocalyptic Literature in general, and then begins studying this literature in detail, beginning with the Book of Daniel.

Man in his Original State and in the State of Sin. By Constantine Dratsellas.

A continuation from p. 556 of Vol. 41 of *Theologia*. The author herein concludes his article by dealing with a) the possibility of sin in Adam, b) the character and relations of Adam's sin, and c) the essence of Adam's sin. Finally, the author discusses Cyrill's view on how all men inherit original sin.

A Contribution to the History of Thessaloniki. By Constantine N. Tsirpanlis.

The author, after a useful introduction in which he examines the various biographical problems as well as historical and literary problems concerning the text, edits two unpublished homiletic texts by Isidoros (Glavas) Archbishop of Thessaloniki (14th Cent.). The first of these is a homily on the Sixth Sunday of St. Luke; the other is a homily on the Sunday after Theophany.

The Acts of the Apostles and Critical Research. By John Panagopoulos.

After brief Prolegomena, the author gives a characterization of the Book of Acts and then, basing himself upon older and more recent bibliography, embarks upon the examination of the problem concerning its sources.

Mental Patients and Verbal Communication of the Religious Message. By Archimandrite Philotheos Faros.

The author herein, drawing upon his experience and work with the mentally

ill, emphasizes the limitations and drawbacks of verbal communication in conveying the religious message. The use of symbols by the Orthodox Church is underlined as a special advantage in communicating the religious message.

Bibliography of the Greek Religious Press (1826-1966).
By Nicolaos Th. Bougatsos.

Entries from «Odos (Way) of Truth» to «Poimen (Shepherd), New», are listed.

Greek Orthodox Ecclesiastical Law. By Anastasios P. Christophilopoulos.

A detailed and systematic listing of all related works in Greek and other languages dealing with Orthodox Ecclesiastical Law and published in 1968 and 1969.

Bibliography of the Ecumenical Movement. By Vasileios Th. Stavrides.

A detailed listing and up-to-date bibliography of the Ecumenical Movement. Herein the bibliography referring to part I, (Chapters I-II, 2c) is given.

The Text of the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:1-7:29) in the Writings of Clement of Alexandria, By Gerasimos Zaphiris.

Verses 5:9-5:16 accidentally omitted are herein published by way of continuation of the present article.