

# *Abstracts*



## **LEGAL PLURALISM IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE? THE CHRISTIANS IN THE OTTOMAN AND ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS BEFORE TANZIMAT**

*Kotzageorgis Phokion*

The paper aspires to contribute to the topic of the various legal systems, existed in the Ottoman Empire, in accordance with the theoretical frame of legal pluralism. The research uses a corpus of unpublished and published Ottoman court registers of the 17<sup>th</sup> century from various regions and another corpus of unpublished and published ecclesiastical codices of the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries from various regions of the Greek peninsula. Through a statistical analysis of the cases, contained in the sample, and a comparison with the cases from both the Ottoman and ecclesiastical registers, I tried to interpret why the Christians were going to the Ottoman courts to resolve their litigations. Most of the cases were uncontested, which means that the Christians were using the Ottoman court primarily as a notary's office. More than that, the paper touches the question why the Christians were going to the ecclesiastical court for cases, which were not fallen into the jurisdiction of those courts, according to the patriarchal investiture documents (*berat*), e.g. for contracts, loans, inheritance issues etc. Furthermore, and in relation with the previous topic, the paper approaches the question of the validity of the Ottoman documents in the ecclesiastical courts. Although the paper does not give an answer, it underlines that, despite the official patriarchal prohibitions, the metropolitans were being accepted the validity of Ottoman documents in the ecclesiastical courts and/or they suggested to the Christian flock to get a document from the Ottoman court in order to validate the documents issued by the ecclesiastical courts. Although the topic is very interesting, more research is needed to be done for further elaborating these questions.

## **THE VIEW OF THE GREEK PRESS VIS-À-VIS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THESSALONIKI**

*Areti Tounta-Fergadi*

In the summer of 1916, while World War I was at its peak, the dispute between Venizelos and Constantine concerning Greece's formal participation in the war activities, had reached a dead end. The invasion of Bulgarian troops in Eastern Macedonia was cause that caused rapid and violent developments whose effect on Greek politics was profound. The uprising that took place in Thessaloniki led after a short period of time in the establishment in the same city of the provisional government with Venizelos at its head. This development resulted in Greece's geographic division in the "state of Athens" and in the "state of Thessaloniki," terms which were repeatedly used by the pro-royalist newspapers in Athens. This historical period has attracted the attention of prominent historians, both Greek and foreigners, contemporary to the events and subsequent. However, there are no published academic papers which focus on the stance of the Greek press vis-à-vis the so-called government of National Defense. As a result, we believe that the research of the Greek press of that period will offer a new perspective to the subject.

## **THE DOWNFALL OF THE SECOND GREEK REPUBLIC AND THE RESTORATION OF KING GEORGE II (1935)**

*Dimitrios Douros*

The aim of this paper is to examine the political developments that led to the restoration of King George II to the Greek throne in November 1935. That year signified a major breakthrough in the country's interwar history, since, after the domination of the anti-venizelists in the struggle of the renewed version of the National Schism during the early '30s, the political system turned towards autocracy, a progress which finally led to establishment of the 4<sup>th</sup> of August dictatorship by Ioannis Metaxas in 1936. After a brief presentation of the turbulent course of the Second Greek Republic from 1924 onwards, the paper will focus on the following events: the failed venizelist coup d' etat in March 1935, which resulted in the enforcement of the unilateral anti-venizelist state, the internal struggle between moderate and hardcore deputies in the anti-venizelist side, which ended with the triumph of the latter and the overthrow of Panayis Tsaldaris' government by Georgios Kondlyis, and finally the highly falsified referendum which decided the return of the Glücksburg Royal Family in Greece. In conclusion, I will try to illuminate the developments during the first months of 1936, when the political turmoil after the January elections gave the final blow to the feeble democratic regime of interwar Greece.

## **MISSION OF GREEK CHILDREN TO THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES DURING THE GREEK CIVIL WAR, (1948-49).**

*An approach of the terrestrial view in the West Macedonia.*

*George St. Palaiopoulos*

The movement of thousands of Greek children, during the Greek Civil War, from their homelands to People's Democracies, constitutes, until today, one of the main points of interest and investigation of the scholars of this period. The subject was internationalized by the initiative of Greek Authorities, while the involvement of U.N. was carried out by the mission of the observers of United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans along the length of the North Greek frontier.

According to the available data, the intensity of the incident, locally and in the time, was the result of many factors. Areas of North Greece, including areas of West Macedonia, experienced in an intense way, the operations that came before and after the missions, as well as, the consequences of them. In relation to the above conditions the scholar, attempts to emerge aspects of the planning and execution of the missions on behalf of the soldiers of the Democratic Army from the Macedonian terrain. The focus of the interest in the area of West Macedonia takes place because the Northern borders were the main gate of exit of Greek children with the crucial support of the government of Belgrade of Josip Broz Tito.

Taking into consideration the unpublished copy which is found and investigated by the History and Diplomatic Record Office of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we notice Greek children's missions from the settlements which are situated in the

area of Prespes, the mountainous Florina and Korestia of Kastoria. There many people who witness their experiences, in relation to the incidents while the main characters witness their own involvement from various points of view. The international observers sent by the U.N. record and reveal all the historic events that take place across the borders, take testimonies and gather useful information under the hard circumstances in the front of the Civil War, giving us the chance to become aware of the events. There are also references for towns, settlements and areas of People's Democracies, where Greek children arrived and found shelter from the mountainous regions of West Macedonia, as well as the later path they followed during their movement and their dispersion in the Northern countries.

**THE GREEK "CALLS" IN THE BALKANS  
AND IN THE ARAB WORLD, 1974-1981.**

*The perspective of the Balkan leaders on the Eastern Mediterranean  
and Middle East affairs*

*Emmanouil Ant. Emmanouilidis*

The Greek foreign policy between 1974 and 1981 had a dual purpose. On the one hand, the negotiating position of the country against Turkey, both in Aegean and in Cyprus, was strengthened by changing the provocation doctrine from the north to the east. The position of Greece on international stability was improved in the context of the Détente and the strengthening of contacts with States of different socio-economic systems. On the other hand, the second purpose was certainly to serve economic diplomacy, as it would not only serve to meet the nation energy and export needs, but would also pave the way for further political cooperation.

This article focuses on whether the "calls" to improve diplomatic relations in the Balkans and the Arab world have contributed to achieving the above goals. In the first part of the article, a comparative study of the diplomatic actions of the governments of the period '74-'81 with the Balkan and Arab countries was carried out, in the context of strengthening the regional role of Greece and curbing the Turkish provocation. The second part refers to Karamanlis's talks with the leaders of the Balkan countries leaders about affairs in the Middle East, since countries such as Yugoslavia or Romania exercising autonomy policy beyond the Soviet Union -but also Bulgaria as a satellite of the USSR- were of particular interest to the Greek approaches in the Arab and Muslim world.

An effort is being made to study the impact of the Greek negotiations. These were of similar significance as they were the one advantage that the Greek side invoked to its interlocutors. Especially the Greek approaches in the Arab and Muslim world were viewed positively by the leaders of the Balkan nations, since they also sought to have close ties with the Arab states. This fact was taken care of by the Greek governments to reinforce the argument that the country was the link between Western Europe, the Balkans and the Middle East.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE IDIOM OF TENEDOS

*Eleni Papameri*

This article refers to the idiom of Tenedos, an idiom which is threatened with glosal death, because of the reduction of the Greek native habitants, and tries to give some information about the old idiom of this area, and to find out which are its basics characteristics, so it will be examined if it can be placed among the Northern Greek idioms. At the beginning are mentioned some historical information for this area, which probably affected this idiom and afterwards it is examined which of the twenty three characteristics, which are isogloss to separate the greek idioms in northern and southern, are found in this vernacular. After this, some interesting phenomenon of phonetics are mentioned in proportion with their frequency and are also mentioned their most common examples. Finally we conclude in regard to this idiom, relative to the phonetical phenomenon mentioned above, its relation with the northern greek idioms, where it belongs, and its own features.

## THE ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS IN THESSALONIKI, THE FIRST EXPEDITION IN THE SERBIAN MACEDONIA AND THE FORMATION OF THE MACEDONIAN FRONT (OCTOBER 1915 –DECEMBER 1915)

*Ioannis Kontakis*

The purpose of the article is to present and to analyze the reasons, the motives and the actions behind the mission of Entente troops in Thessaloniki (October 1915) which resulted in the formation of the Macedonian Front (January 1916). Specifically, the strategic planning and the negotiations which led to the disembarkation of these troops as well as the attitude and the reactions of the Greek State towards this decision are displayed. Furthermore the article recounts the operational action of the Entente troops in the Serbian Macedonia and the retreat back to Thessaloniki after the fall of the Serbian State. Finally, the military and political reasons which contributed to the preservation of the troops in the city and eventually to the formation of the Macedonian Front are critically evaluated.

## FROM THE ISLAND OF PHAEACIANS TO THE BRIDE OF THERMAIKOS. THE ALBANIAN GOLGOTHA OF THE SERBS (1915), THEIR PRESENCE IN CORFU AND THEIR TRANSFER IN THESSALONIKI (1916).

*Spyridon Gasteratos*

The paper refers to the action of the Serbian army in the Great War during the end of 1915 and the beginning of 1916. After the coordinated German- Austro-Hungarian-Bulgarian attack in Serbia (October 1915) and its final collapse, the Serbs drew away westbound (Kosovo, Albania) due to their impotence to be linked with the French and English army, which had been established in Thessaloniki since October 1915. The Serbian retreat through Albania (“Albanian Golgotha”) was tough. After arriving in the Adriatic coast, they transferred with French decision to Corfu (“the island of

Phaeacians” from the Greek mythology) for their reorganization. Details about their life in the island (daily life, entertainment, administration, healthcare, relations with the Corfiots) are mentioned. In March/April 1916, when their mental state and health were improved, the Allied Powers took the decision for their transfer to Thessaloniki and the Macedonian Front. Indeed, 120,000 people of Serbian army were transferred to “the bride of Thermaikos” from April to May 1916 and afterwards, the Serbian operations in the Front until November 1916 (seizure of Monastiri-Bitolia) are broached. In the end of the paper, some conclusions are mentioned.

### **THE MOVEMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE AND THE ROLE OF THE 11<sup>TH</sup> MILITARY DIVISION**

*Athanasios D. Gkanoulis*

This paper explores the events that took place in Thessaloniki on 17 and 18 August in 1916, between antiroyalist and pro royalist, during the eruption of the National Defense. The purpose of this study is to present findings regarding the role of the 11<sup>th</sup> Division during the rebellion to Thessaloniki, as well as those that marked for the anti-Venizelist side in this particular historical period. This research is based on bibliographical and archival material, as well as on material, that was found on the Press of this period.

### **THE BATTLE OF SKRA (30.05.1918) IN THE CONTEXT OF THE WAR PLANS IN THE WESTERN FRONT**

*Athanasios Syroplakis*

The aim of this paper is to research the battle of Skra di Legen (30.05.1918) while analyzing the progress of the war in the Western front, which forced the Allied Army of the Orient to carry out the battle. The events that happened in the end of 1917 as well as in the beginning of 1918 changed the static situation of the war and the Central Powers seized the opportunity to organize a series of attacks along the Western front, commonly known as the Ludendorff Offensive. Their aim was to achieve a breakthrough and win the war. However, the reaction of the Entente Powers was immediate; they upgraded the role of the Macedonian front in order to prevent the transference of the powerful German forces from the Macedonian to the Western front. In December 1917, General Guillaumat was appointed commander of the Allied Army of the Orient. From the beginning, he tried to reorganize the Army of the Orient as well as to prepare some plans for attacks against the Central Powers in the Macedonian front. The battle of Skra di Legen was a part of Guillaumat’s plans, which had immediate consequences in the attacks undertaken by the allies in September 1918, when the Army of the Orient achieved the breakthrough of the Macedonian front.

## **THE BREAKDOWN OF THE BULGARIAN FRONT (SEPTEMBER 1918) AND ITS AFTERMATH**

*Epameinondas Giavalkas*

The First World War was a mass conflict between two big alliances, its main characteristics being military stagnation and detriment. The Macedonian front was a secondary war front which incorporated the above-mentioned elements. The new commander of the Allied Armies of the East, Franchet d'Espèrey, assumed the responsibility of planning principally the breakdown of the Bulgarian line of defence, but also of the German one, which had thus far proven to be insurmountable. September 14<sup>th</sup> 1918 signalled the outburst of the Allied Armies' attack, in which the Serbian soldiers were leading forces, being motivated by their will to return to their fatherland. In spite of the fierceness of the battles that took place along the ridges of Dobro Polje, Sokol and Koziakas, the Serbian Army managed to methodically break through the opposing defence and to simultaneously allow the beginning of the Greek-British attack in the region of Doirani. The attacks of the Serbs on the one side and of the Greeks and the British on the other side crumbled the opposing defence lines and opened the way for a pursuit towards the North. However, as the Allies moved forward, Bulgaria's internal turmoil was aggravated. As a result, although Bulgaria avoided the danger of communisation, the country could not avoid the humiliating capitulation on September 30<sup>th</sup> 1918, in Thessaloniki. Germany's internal condition was also turbulent and both the people and the army rebelled, which resulted in the resignation of the Kaiser on the one hand and the country's immediate capitulation on the other hand. It is obvious that the successful breakdown of the Bulgarian front accelerated not only the German surrender, but also the surrender of Germany's allies. Furthermore, the Greek and Serbian regions that had been occupied by Bulgaria were liberated, whereas the great empires were promptly driven to collapse.

## **PRACTICES OF DEMOGRAPHIC WEAKENING OF THE GREEK POPULATION IN EASTERN MACEDONIA DURING THE SECOND BULGARIAN OCCUPATION (1916-1918)**

*Georgia Mpakali*

The purpose of this paper is to present the various actions that were carried out systematically by the Bulgarian authorities during the Second Bulgarian Occupation (1916-1918) for the extermination of the Greek element, aiming at a further realization of their expansionist plans in Eastern Macedonia. In the first phase of occupation (August/September 1916 – June 1917, when Greece sided with Entente), the Bulgarian forces caused problems with provisions with a series of prohibitions, which resulted in widespread famine that brought about thousands of victims. Meanwhile, drudgery, arrests, imprisonment, executions and humiliation were part of everyday life with a view to weakening the Greek population. In July 1917, Greek people (aged 16-70) from Eastern Macedonia were banished to the inland parts of Bulgaria, where lots of them died in concentration camps from exhaustion, physical abuse and adverse living conditions. In this way, a humanitarian disaster took place whose wounds never



healed, as they were revived with further suffering during the Third Bulgarian Occupation (1941-1944).

**THE PRESENCE OF ALLIED FORCES  
IN THE REGIONS OF EDESSA – ALMOPIA AND ITS EFFECT  
IN THOSE AREAS (1916-1919)**

*Agni Koliadimou*

The paper focuses on the presence of the allied military forces in the regions of Edessa and Almopia (Greece) during the First World War, from early 1916, when the first French forces arrived in the area, until their departure in October 1919. Mostly French and Serbian troops and less English, Russian and Italian ones were sent from the campus of Thessaloniki to the area to create a defense line across the Greek-Bulgarian and Greek-Serbian borders. Along this borderline the Bulgarian and German troops had built strong fortifications and trenches at ridges of Kaimaktsalan and Tzena mountains. Many of the Almopia villages were found “between two fires” and were destroyed while their inhabitants became refugees. The Allies set up many military hospitals to take care of the wounded soldiers while providing health services to the local society. In addition, the Allies built a lot of infrastructures such as roads and water fountains. The Serbian military administration was accused of propaganda in the region of Almopia, a tact which seems to be exaggerated.