

ABSTRACTS

STAMATIS MESIMERIS

NIKOLAOS NOUROUZIS AND THE VENUS DE MILO

The account of the theft of the Venus de Milo has two main obscure points one is the part played by Nikolaos Mourouzis, which is still essentially a peripheral subject and a matter of some dispute; the other is the unexplored ambivalent attitude adopted by the leading family of notables on Mios during the negotiations with the French over the fate of the statue.

These two problems are in fact directly connected with the antagonism arising out of the island's geopolitical location, at a sensitive intersection of French naval activity. French policy encouraged the community of Milos to deviate from the policy laid down by the local administration and the chief local government official (N. Mourouzis).

KYRILLOS PAVLIKIANOV

Category A6 in the New Archive of Simonopetra Monastery in the Light of the Letters Written by the Abbot of Zographou Monastery to the Abbot of Simonopetra (1849-1891).

The article analyzes the relations between the athonite monasteries of Simonopetra and Zographou as they are revealed by the correspondence of their abbots preserved in Simonopetra. The period examined is 1849-1891 and conclusions are offered about the stability of the abbot's institution in Zographou. The main constation is that the relations between the two monasteries seem to have been purely financial, without significant spiritual dimentions. The texts of 36 documents used in the research are published in an appendix.

DIMITRIOS STAMATOPOULOS

ETHNIC RIVALRIES AND COMMUNAL REORGANISATION: THE INTRACOMMUNAL STRIFE IN THESSALONIKI (1872-4) AND THE DRAFTING OF THE FIRST COMMUNITY REGULATION.

This study discusses the communal conflict of the period 1872-4 in

Thessaloniki which led to the removal of Metropolitan Neofytos from his seat in the city. The writer assesses the importance of the conflict in the development of the opposint communal factions that dominated the running of civil affairs in the next few decades; in the creation of the Educational Association of Thessaloniki in 1872; and in the drawing up of the first community regulations in 1874. The reasons for the intracommunal strife are sought in the failure to consolidate the reforms of the second period of the Tanzimat (1856-76), particularly with regard to the reorganisation of the Orthodox millet, and in the emergence of the Bulgarian Question which for the first time decisively influenced the orientations of the city's Greek Orthodox community, chiefly with regard to educational policy. The writer also examines the effect of the conflict on the positions occupied by the various social groups (notables, guilds, bourgeoisie) in the new communal structure, and expresses some opinions about the role of the Orthodox clergy in the new sociopolitical situation that developed the climate of ethnic rivalry in Macedonia towards the end of the nineteenth century.

S. ILIADOU - TAHOU

**A COMPARATIVE APPROACH TO THE CURRICULA REFLECTED IN THE
TIMETABLES OF THE TRABADZIAN HIGH SCHOOL IN SIATISTA
FROM 1889 TO 1907.**

The curricula surviving in the «Book of Curricular Material» of the Trabadzian High School, Siatista, are from the period 1889-1907, and their structure was influenced by financial circumstances or by specific local factors. The choices made regarding ancient Greek and Latin literature are particularly intriguing.

This comparative approach to the Siatista timetables and the timetables in the Hellenic Kingdom for the same period suggests that the former were influenced by the latter.

PASCHALIS VALSAMIDIS

The Greek Orthodox Priestly Fraternity of Adrianoupoli was founded by the priests of the country of Adrianoupoli on the 2nd May on 1919. later on it's name was changed to «Ecclesiastic Union Department of Adrianoupoli». The

wars which had led the priests of the city to a terrible financial situation, were the reason of the fraternity's foundation. It was administrated by seven members. The aims of the fraternity were a higher intellectual level of the clergy, their financial improvement and the exposition of their work to the community. The fraternity was mostly supported by the contribution of its members as though as by other contributions and donations. Its activities were taking place until the end of October of 1919.

STAT H I S N. KEKRIDIS

THE GREEK LEGATION IN CETTIGNE (1880-1916)

A series of documents in the History Archives of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs provide information regarding the foundation of a Greek Political Agency in Cettigne, capital of the newly formed Hegemony of Montenegro during the years of Nikolaos The First («Nikitas» Petrovitch-Niegos, 1841-1921).

Almost immediately the General Consulate was also established on March 1881, as part of the Greek policy in the Balkans. The first Greek diplomats were Alexandros Logothetis and Alexandros Leonardos. In 1883 it was upgraded to an Embassy with Andreas Psillas as the first Ambassador.

The purpose of the Greek diplomatic presence was neither the service to Greeks of the same descent as there were very few in Montenegro, nor the development of economic relations because no greek products were being exported to the Hegemony. The main purpose was *«to strengthen the existing traditional love and sympathy between the two nations with the same religion and the same experiences of the past»*.

Reports of Greek diplomats provide a series of information which explain a number of events during that transitional period under the shadow of the Austrian and Ottoman presence in the Hegemony of Montenegro as well as in the surrounding regions.

The second period of the diplomatic presence of the Greek at Cettigne started (1896) just before the beginning of the Greek Struggle in Macedonia. Logothetis, Tsamados, Psaras, Konstantinidis, Evgeniadis, Rentis were some of the diplomatic representatives of Greece until March 1916, during which period the Embassy was closed due to the occupation of Montenegro by the Austrians.

CONSTANTINE PAPOULIDIS

From the Intellectual Output of the Greeks of the Diaspora: Poetae Minores of Odessa in the Nineteenth Century.

On the basis of published and unpublished archival sources (in the Gorkis Library in Odessa: Odesskaja Gosudarstvennaja naucnaja biblioteka im A. M. Gor'kogo and from the State Archive of the Russian Federation in Moscow. (Gosudarstvennyj Archiv Rossijskoj Federacii), the writer examines the poetry of three Greeks of Odessa (Themistoklis Solornos, Yeoryos Haratsopoulos and Aristidis Hryssoveryis) and comments on the historical events that are mentioned in their works.

GEORGIA IOANNIDOU-BITSIADOU**THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN SERBIA IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1915**

This study is based on the Foreign Ministry's Greek archives, and discusses the political and military situation in Serbia in the first six months of 1915, when the Serbian government had been transferred to Nis. Data are taken from the reports by the Greek ambassadors in Nis, St Petersburg, and Rome, and the Greek consul in Monastir, I. Iosif, regarding Italy's collaboration with the Triple Alliance during the First World War and before the Allied Powers' assault on 5 October 1915.

CONSTANTINE PAPOULIDIS**THE GREEK WORLD IN THE MEMOIRS OF S. I. ARALOV,
SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY IN 1922-3.**

On the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Asia Minor Disaster (1922-97) and also of the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne (1923-98) the writer presents the contents of a book written by the Soviet ambassador to Mustafa Kemal's army, S. I. Aralov, *Vospominanija Sovetskogo diplomata, 1922-1923* (Memoirs of a Soviet Diplomat, 1922-3: Moscow, 1960, pp. 223. Aralov helped Kemal's Turkey a great deal, both with his presence and his involvement in Turkey's military affairs and with the help the Soviet Union offered to Turkey in 1921 and 1922.

This help is also described in detail on the basis of Soviet and Turkish archival sources. It is a fact, finally, that the Soviet Union's economic aid to Mustafa Kemal's army in 1921 and 1922 played a substantial part in the Turkish victory.

ELISAVET KONTOJORIGI

SLAV-SPEAKERS AND REFUGEES. SOCIAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND ETHNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION DURING THE INTER-WAR PERIOD.

The emigration of Slav-speakers from Macedonia in the 1920s was carried out according to the Convention of Neuilly (14/27 November 1919). This paper investigates the factors which caused or precipitated this emigration. In the first part it attempts to provide an idea about the numbers involved along with a review of the factors that determined emigration in the period between the Balkan Wars and the influx of the refugees following the Asia Minor Catastrophe and influenced the situation of the Slav-speakers inhabiting villages in all parts of Macedonia.

The establishment of refugee agricultural communities in Macedonia and the billeting of refugees in villages inhabited by Slav-speakers was determined - besides other practical or economic considerations - by policies aimed at the national homogeneity and the efficient assimilation of the non-Greek speaking inhabitants of these areas still coveted by Greece's neighbours, Bulgaria and Serbia. Refugee resettlement in Muslim properties that had been encroached and cultivated by Slav-speaking peasants foiled their expectations for better living conditions throughout the land reforms. Slav-speakers decided to emigrate en masse to Bulgaria in late 1923 and 1924.

The situation created in rural Macedonia due to social pressure exercised on the native Slav-speaking population through the establishment of the refugees made conditions favourable for the Bulgarian and the Serbian governments to advance their position in Greek Macedonia. In 1925 the refugee crisis inflamed the already existing resentment among the Slav-speaking peasants. A number of those who felt that their interests were threaten shifted their loyalties to Greece's neighbours. Some of the latter forwarded petitions to the League of Nations, protested against the expropriation of part of their land and produce by the government for the relief and settlement of refugees from Asia Minor and asked to be granted rights as Serbs. The argument runs that the policies of the agents of the Refugee Settlement Commission and the social pressure they

felt due the influx of refugees created or fortified a distinct ethnic consciousness among a number of the Slav-speakers. The choice of a «nationality» for a segment of those was not a matter of «sentiment» but rather a matter of social well-being.

The last section discusses the statistics of the numbers of the Slav-speakers of Greek Macedonia who migrated as well as of those who chose to remain in Greece and attempts to clarify some misconceptions about this problem.

MIRANDA STAVRINOS

THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION IN 1925.

This article deals with the Macedonian Question in the 1920's. More specifically it examines a memorandum entitled: «The Macedonian Question and Komitaji Activity' and dated November 26,1925, which has been submitted to the Cabinet by the Central Department of the Foreign Office, given the Greek-Bulgarian incident of Petrisch in October 1925.

The memorandum refers to the history of the Macedonian issue from the ancient times up to 1925 and to the chronicle of the organization of the two Macedonian Revolutionary Committees-the «Komitajis».

Certain references and comments to Greece have a particular interest given the reemergence of old nationalism and ethnic demands in the neighbour balkan countries.

DIMITRIS LIVANIOS

UNWANTED LIBERATORS

THE BULGARIAN ARMY IN YUGOSLAV MACEDONIA

(SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 1944)

After the «Ninth of September* coup in Bulgaria the Bulgarian army in Yugoslav Macedonia metamorphosed overnight from occupiers into liberators, and were ordered to help the Red Army drive the Germans out of Yugoslavia. This dramatic change was opposed by the nationalist Slav-Macedonian guerrillas and also caused considerable nervousness to Tito. Moreover, the British, fearing a Bulgar-Yugoslav federation, grew intensely suspicious of the Bulgarian presence in Macedonia, and pressed the Russians to order an

immediate withdrawal. The article analyses the position of the local and international actors on that highly controversial issue and argues that the British failure to secure an early withdrawal was the first indication that the «Percentages Agreement» of October 1944 as regards Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were not destined to last.

APOSTOLUS A. GLAVINAS

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH IN POSTCOMMUNIST ALBANIA

The changes in the Communist countries also affected Albania, and Ramiz Alia's recognition of religious freedom in Albania at the end of 1990 had favourable consequences for the hitherto banned Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Albania. The Oecumenical Patriarchate was immediately anxious to reorganise the Church of Albania. To this end, early in 1991, it appointed a Patriarchal Exarch in the person of Anastassios Yannoulatos, Bishop of Androussa, who went to Tirana in July and called a General Meeting of Clergy and Laity on 1 and 2 August.

With his assiduous efforts and the support of international church organisations and various other bodies, Anastassios made a considerable contribution to the re-establishment of the Church in Albania.

On 24 June 1992, he was elected Archbishop of Tirana and All Albania, the three Albanian bishoprics were upgraded to metropolitanates, and three metropolitans were elected to serve in them.

Anastassios's election was opposed by Albanian Moslems and nationalists, who were shielded by government agents appointed by Sali Berisha, and it is uncertain whether he will be able to stay on in Albania. The three metropolitans were not allowed to carry out their duties at all. For his part, Berisha gave added support to Islam and forged links between Albania and the Islamic countries. This has distanced Albania from Europe and hindered the development of the Orthodox Church, which is also being weakened by the departure of members of its congregation for Greece.

KYRIAKOS D. KENTROTIS

**GREECE AND TURKEY IN THE WORLD OF ENERGY AND TRANSPORT NETWORKS
IN THE BALKANS.**

The involvement of Greece and Turkey in energy issues is chiefly connected

with the construction plans for the Burgas-Alexandroupoli oil pipeline and the natural gas pipelines to the Balkans, one of the two poles in the Greek-Turkish confrontation Greece, has been linked to one of the main protagonists in the developments, Russia. This has automatically placed the other pole, Turkey, on the opposing side. So the rivalry between Greece and Turkey is indirectly being fuelled by Russia's and Turkey's different approach to energy policy issues.

As for the game being played over the major arterial roads in the Balkans, it has become more interesting owing to the involvement of non-Balkan countries, as also of large banking and construction organisations and associations. Regardless of whether or to what extent the foreign intervention is essential or simply for show, this has sharpened the rivalry between the Balkan countries concerned, because (through the local press in particular) new arenas of conflict are being created in the wider region of South-Eastern Europe.