

Abstracts

CONSTANTINE PAPOULIDIS

CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE GREEK OFFICIALS IN THE FOREIGN
MINISTRY OF IMPERIAL RUSSIA IN THE 18th, 19th, AND 20th cc.

More than a hundred Greeks worked in the Foreign Ministry of Imperial Russia between the 18th and 20th cc. Many of them were seeking a niche in which they could make their careers; but they all did their best to assist both Russian policy and their fellow Greeks. Their compatriots in particular they helped in many ways, politically, economically, and culturally.

ELISABETH KONTOGIORGI

FORCED MIGRATION, REPATRIATION, EXODUS.
THE CASE OF GANOS-CHORA AND MYRIOPHYTO-PERISTASIS ORTHODOX
COMMUNITIES IN EASTERN THRACE

The object of this essay is to investigate the demographic changes in Eastern Thrace, and in particular in the two kazas Myriophyto and Peristasis, between 1911 and 1920. Using analytical, statistical sources—hitherto unpublished—it traces the fluctuations in the ethnological composition brought about by successive waves of population displacements: forced migrations, deportation, repatriation, exodus.

Specifically, in the first part it discusses the problems created by interpretations of the statistics which have been examined to date by other researchers and, in view of the new sources, attempts to throw some light on the question of the size of the Greek communities in this region before the Balkan Wars, and establishes that the Greek component in these two kazas in fact constituted around 90% of the total population in 1911-12.

Subsequently, it examines the emigration of a considerable number of Greeks, in flight from the persecutions instigated by the Young Turks (1913-1915) and the occupation of their lands by Muslim refugees, a fact which altered the ethnological balance. It also examines the problems relating to their repatriation, scheduled by the Greek government when Eastern Thrace came under Greek control. It can be seen that less than half of those who emigrated managed to return. In 1920, two years before their exodus, in accordance with the Convention for the Exchange of Populations between Greece and Turkey, the Greek population in the two kazas had been substantially reduced to around 80% of the total population.

L E N A D I V A N I

THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN GREECE:
A FIRST ATTEMPT TO REGISTER

Over 30.000 anti-bolshevik Russians reached Greece, among other Balkan countries, during 1920 seeking temporary or permanent refuge. Greece, as part of the Entente's anti-communist campaign, welcomed the White-russians and, with great help from the League of Nations and international humanitarian organizations, tried to corpe with them along with the huge flow of Greek refugees from Asia Minor. Those (about 3-4.000 in 1928) who didn't end up to USA, Latin America, Canada or Australia, managed to settle peacefully in Greece, preserving at the same time their national identity by their own social, educational and religious institutions.

D O M N A V I S V I Z I - D O N T A S

THE DODECANESE QUESTION DURING THE CONFERENCE
OF LAUSANNE 1922-1923

The aim of this article is the analysis of the Italian policy at the Conference of Lausanne in the Dodecanese question.

The writer, making an extensive use of primary sources, brings forward that the assign to Italy of the Dodecanese Islands would become the starting

point for the realization of Mussolini's policy of the Italian expansion in the Eastern Mediterranean. Britain, however, wished that the Dodecanese be ceded to Greece and Italy be recompensed in Africa. Thus, in conjunction with her domination of Cyprus. Britain would consolidate her supremacy in that area. But before any agreement could be reached between the Allies, Britain closed the first phase of the Conference and the Dodecanese question remained in suspense.

At the opening of the second phase of the Conference Italy appeared with the support of France and the consent of Britain that the Dodecanese would definitely be allotted to Italy, Greece's protests that the allied decision was against the principle of nationality and the previous agreements remained a dead letter.

The writer reaches the conclusion that the Dodecanese Islands were lost to Greece at Lausanne for reasons that had to do with a general policy of Britain and France to satisfy Italy.

XANTHIPPI KOTZAGEORGI-GEORGIOS A. KAZAMIAS

THE BULGARIAN OCCUPATION OF THE PREFECTURE OF DRAMA (1941-1944)
AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ON THE GREEK POPULATION

The article aims at giving a concise description of the Bulgarian Occupation in the city and area of Drama, Eastern Macedonia, during the years 1941-44. Using published and unpublished Greek, English, American and Bulgarian sources, it attempts to give the outline of Bulgarian policy in the area, in the thematical fields of (among others) administration, church affairs, education and language, economy and taxation, colonisation by Bulgarians, deportations, forced labour and other measures of oppression. Finally it attempts to assert the material damage wreaked by the occupation as well as the loss of life in the population.