

Abstracts

ATHANASSIOS E. KARATHANASSIS



SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE EUROPEAN CARTOGRAPHERS WITH REGARD TO 15th-18th CENTURY MACEDONIA

This is a survey of the main contributions to the cartography of Greece and Macedonia in particular by European and Greek cartographers. It points out the characteristics and shortcomings of the early publications, and stresses the important contribution of cartography to the preservation of the *Hellenic identity* of this region through the dark Ottoman centuries.

E. MAVROUDIS

PHILHELLENISM IN POLAND DURING THE GREEK REVOLUTION 1821-1828

This is a brief but informative commentary on Polish Philhellenism during the Greek War of Independence, a movement which was reflected in the press, literature and in the participation of Polish patriots in the Greek struggle against Ottoman domination.

ATHANASSIOS CHRISTOU

SUBJECT: THE ARCHIVE OF FRIEDRICH VON THIERSCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR GREEK HISTORIOGRAPHY

The archive of Friedrich von Thiersch may be regarded as the proper starting point for a historian who wishes to study the Othonian period in

Greece, as well as Bavarian History of the 19th century. It is well known that this archive exists in the Manuscript Department of the "Bayerische Staatsbibliothek" in Munich under the name "Thierschiana I".

The significance and value of Thiersch's work for Germany and especially for Bavaria — hence he has been called "Praeceptor Bavariae" — is unique. Therefore, it is not surprising that some aspects of his great contribution to history have been incorporated into German historiography.

Thiersch's contribution becomes even more valuable since his study is also extended to Greek affairs, and particularly to the Greek War of Independence in 1821, as well as to the way the new Greek state was formed after that war. Unfortunately, Greek historiography has not been concerned very seriously so far in analysing the various aspects of the major contribution of this Bavarian scholar.

Therefore, in this study, an effort is made to distinguish those record files related to Greek affairs and preserved in "Thierschiana I". Furthermore, this study attempts to write a critical evaluation of the sources pertaining to the Othonian period.

PAUL D. QUINLAN

THE IMPORTANCE OF QUEEN MARIE IN ROMANIAN HISTORY

Who was the real Queen Marie of Romania? The overall purpose of this article is to take a fresh look at this enigmatic twentieth century Queen now that the archives in Romania are finally open to Western scholars and a definitive biography can be written.

On the one hand, during her own lifetime Marie was one of the best known and admired royal figures in the Western world. Her selfless determination to provide aid and comfort to countless numbers of wounded and dying Romanian soldiers, as well as her dogged support to the Allies during World War I are well known. Reflecting this view, the most recent biography of the Queen by Hannah Pakula is aptly titled *The Last Romantic*.

On the other hand, Marie has had her critics. She was vain, highly ambitious, and during her day rumors abounded throughout the courts of Europe about her having extramarital affairs. Perhaps she was, as many people including herself saw her, a modern Theodora, Empress of Byzantium.

SONIA VATEVA

THE POSITIONS OF THE MAIN POLITICAL PARTIES OF YUGOSLAVIA
AND GREECE WITH RESPECT TO THE AGRARIAN QUESTION
AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR

As indicated by the title, the article examines the policies of the main political formations in the newly established Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and in Greece during the early years following the First World War. Under the exceptional conditions generated by the "Great War" —and, in the case of Greece, by the Asia Minor disaster and the subsequent influx of refugees— the issue of land reform came to the fore. Although economic factors were in play too, it was primarily political considerations, chiefly the desire to stabilise the existing social order, that compelled the parties in power in both Belgrade and Athens to initiate reform in the early 1920s. Of course, land redistribution proceeded at a different pace —much more inconsistently in Yugoslavia, where loyalties within the ranks of the dominant political groups were divided, whereas in Greece Venizelos' Liberal Party and its offshoots adopted a more radical approach.

IOANNIS KAKOULIDIS

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE JEWS TO THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIALIST-
LABOUR PARTY OF GREECE (1918-1924)

This article examines the contribution of the Jewish socialists of Saloniki, organised in the Socialist-Labour Federation (FOS), to the history of the Socialist-Labour Party of Greece (SEKE). The FOS — a social-democratic organisation, influenced by the pre-war 2nd International — participated in the founding Congress of the SEKE (1918), and greatly determined its political identity. After the period of the "Red Years" (1919-1921), when the Jewish socialists, like the rest of the party members, split into partisans and opponents of the affiliation to the Communist International (C.I.), they unanimously supported a relative political independence of the party from the C.I. and a social-democratic policy. However new party cadres finally succeeded, with the active assistance of the C.I. and through a hard war of factions, to enforce a bolshevik ideology and leadership and to rename the party to Communist Party of Greece in its 3rd Extraordinary Congress (1924).

*V L A S I S V L A S I D I S*THE "MACEDONIAN QUESTION" ON THE BULGARIAN POLITICAL SCENE
(1919-23)

This study examines the effect of the "Macedonian Question" on the Bulgarian political scene shortly after WW I, each party's policy towards the issue, and the effects of this policy on the issue's progress. Particular attention is also paid to such extraparlimentary forces as the Macedonian refugee organisations in Bulgaria, the Macedonian Committees, the armed forces, and the royal family, in an endeavour to present the "Macedonian Question" not only as an issue of Balkan diplomacy but also as a focal point of the internal political developments in the Bulgarian kingdom. It is argued that BANU's foreign policy, although supported by the majority of the Bulgarian population, was not generally accepted by the political world. Conservative and Liberal parties, powerful Macedonian refugee organizations, the Army, even the royal house were all against BANU's Macedonian policy. The rapprochement of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia accelerated the co-ordination of all these forces and led to the fall of Stamboliiski's government.

*I R E N A S T A W O W Y - K A W K A*SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE IN ECONOMIC POLITICS OF THE THIRD REICH
(1933-1939)

The Third Reich started since 1933 its economic expansion in the countries of South Eastern Europe, aiming at obtaining raw materials (first of all strategic minerals) and agricultural products in exchange for German industrial goods. Germany could not pay in hard currency but such countries as Hungary, Rmania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria accepted the advantageous commercial conditions offered by Berlin. Although the rate of exchange of the German Mark was certainly too high in comparison with its real value, the governments of the above mentioned countries had little choice. Western European powers were not particularly interested in trade with Hungary, Romania or Yugoslavia and declined such economic agreements as those which were offered and concluded by Germany. In particular after 1936 the

German economic offensive was strengthened and nearly removed British, French or Italian presence in South Eastern Europe. Germany succeeded in obtaining in that area a position of true economic domination. Wheat from Hungary, fuel from Romania or strategic minerals from Yugoslavia were exported first of all to Germany even when the latter did not fulfil for some time her financial obligations. When the Second World War approached, countries of East - Central Europe became some kind of German economic colony. The economic agreements with Romania in 1939 and later also with Yugoslavia aided Germany's industry for war purposes very efficiently.



N. G. L. HAMMOND

THE ALLIED MILITARY MISSION IN NORTHWEST MACEDONIA 1943-44

The activities of the Allied Military Mission in Northwest Macedonia in 1943-44 and especially those of the unit based on Mt Vitsi which was commanded by Captain (later Major) P. H. Evans are reported from a series of wireless signals and situation reports. The author who was in command of the Mission in Macedonia for most of the period has added comments and explanation. The article provides firsthand, primary evidence for the happenings of those two troubled years.

EVANTHIS HATZIVASSILIOU

THE LAUSANNE TREATY MINORITIES IN GREECE AND TURKEY AND THE
CYPRUS QUESTION, 1954-9

The Christian minority in Turkey and the Muslim minority in Greece became part of the Cyprus dispute between Athens and Ankara. In 1955, government-organised riots took place in Turkey against the Christians of Istanbul. In the following years, this minority faced strong pressures by the Turkish state, whenever Greek-Turkish relations deteriorated. From 1956 onwards, the Turks started claiming that the Muslims of Greece were being oppressed. This Turkish argument was used to strengthen Ankara's claim

for the partition of Cyprus. Yet both the British and the Americans disclaimed this Turkish line with regard to the Muslim minority of Greece. After the 1959 Cyprus agreements, Turkey and Greece agreed to re-examine the issues of the minorities, but this process collapsed in the mid-1960's, when the second Cyprus crisis erupted and when Turkey expelled the Christian minority from Istanbul.

KYRIAKOS D. KENTROTIS

THE COURSE OF GREEK-BULGARIAN RELATIONS, 1989-1991

Following the fall of the military dictatorship in Greece, Greek-Bulgarian relations steadily developed to a remarkable level within the context of the post-War bipolar system in Europe.

The revolutionary changes in the countries of Eastern Europe and the Balkans since 1989 have signalled a new course for relations between Athens and Sofia, which, however, still appears ill-defined. The re-emergence of various "forgotten" nationalistic issues constitutes a crucial factor for future developments in the sensitive region of the Balkans.