

ABSTRACTS

Efstratios ZENGINIS

THE HETERODOX TURKOMANS OF ASIA MINOR

The Turkomans who settled in Asia Minor after the Battle of Manzikert (1071) originated in north-eastern Persia. The historical sources describe the majority of these Turkomans as 'heterodox' and in some cases as 'atheists', because alongside their apparent adherence to Islam they preserved unchanged their pre-Islamic religious beliefs. These beliefs also contain the roots of some Christian heresies, which facilitated their propagandist activity amongst the Christian populations of Asia Minor. The heterodox Turkomans were a serious headache for the Seljuk and Ottoman rulers. In modern Turkey there are some 700,000 Alevi and Bektashi, who are included among the heterodox Turkoman population.

Anastasios IORDANOGLU

MICHALITSI AND LOPADI: TWO SETTLEMENTS IN THE PROVINCE OF NICEA IN ASIA MINOR

Michalitsi was a small town in the middle of a vast plain sixty kilometres to the west of Bursa. It has now been renamed Karacabey in honour of Karaca Ahmet Pasha, who was Mehmet II's vizier. According to data collected from refugees from Michalitsi, the population consisted of approximately 3,500 Greeks, 8,000 Turks, 1,000 Armenians, and 50 Jews. The townspeople were Turkish-speaking and involved in agriculture, sericulture, stock-breeding, and commerce. Until 1908, relations between the Greeks and the Turks were excellent, but this changed when Turkish refugees from Thessaly and Bulgaria came to settle in the area.

Lopadi (Ulubat in Turkish) was one of the seventy-two villages in the *kaza* of Michalitsi, and, like Michalitsi itself, was a very old settlement. It was probably built shortly before 1097 by Emperor Alexius Comnenus, as a bastion to protect Bursa against the attacks of the Seljuks. It had some fifteen or twenty Greek families.

After the exchange of populations, the Greek inhabitants of these two settlements went to live in various towns in Greece, including Drama, Serres, and Thessaloniki.

Georgia IOANNIDOU-BITSIADOU

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY DURING THE SECOND PHASE OF THE GREEK WAR
OF INDEPENDENCE
(from late 1825 to 1830)

Russia's attitude was of decisive importance for the outcome of the Greek War of Independence. In order to be successful, the Revolution unquestionably needed the support of the European nations, and above all of Russia - a support which, until the Revolution broke out, the Greeks considered almost certain.

Until the autumn of 1825, Russia's attitude was officially the same as that of the other members of the Holy Alliance, who looked on the Greek Question as a general matter of European policy and passionately supported the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. However, with Nicholas I's accession to the throne, Russian policy towards the Ottoman Empire became more active and decisive. New developments regarding the Greek Question were set in train that were to lead, after the Great Powers (Russia, Great Britain, and France) had signed a number of treaties, to the recognition of Greece's autonomy.

Stephanos PAPADOPOULOS

THE GREEKS' ALIGNMENT WITH RUSSIA DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR
(1853-6)

This study examines the repercussions on the tiny Greek Kingdom of the Eastern Crisis of 1853-6, commonly known as the Crimean War. During the crisis, King Otto and his government on the one hand, and the intellectuals, the clergy, and all the Greek people on the other, all firmly supported Russia, hoping that it would prove victorious. For they all believed that only then would it be possible for them to achieve their Great Idea: the liberation, that is, of all the enslaved Greeks.

Constantine CHADZOPOULOS

ASPECTS OF THE EFFECTS OF OTTO'S EXPULSION ON PUBLIC OPINION IN
WALLACHIA: C. D. ARICESCU'S *ODE TO GREECE*

This study looks at the various reactions in the Romanian principalities, particularly Wallachia, to the expulsion of Greece's first king, Otto, on 11/23 October 1862. Taking as his starting-point the journalist and historian C. D. Aricescu's *Ode to Greece*, which lauds Otto's violent overthrow, the writer gives a brief outline of the political climate in the Romanian principalities in the time of Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza (1859-66). He then discusses the oppositionist character of the publication of the *Ode*, mentions the persecution Aricescu suffered, as well as the support he enjoyed of many known Greeks and Romanians, and finishes by pointing out the similarities between the lives and reigns of the two rulers, Otto and Cuza.

Evangelos KOFOS

POLITICAL AND MILITARY REVOLUTIONARY PREPARATIONS: 1876-1878

This study concentrates on the political and military aspects of the Greek revolutionary preparations of 1876-8 that led to armed insurrections in Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia, and Crete in the spring of 1878. On the basis of new material from unpublished archives of revolutionary committees, an attempt is made to reconstruct the organizational structure of these committees both in the Greek Kingdom and in the Ottoman provinces; to analyze their relationship with the Government; to investigate their various functions – indoctrination, recruitment, financing, procuring of armaments, operational planning; and to assess their overall role in the conduct of the insurrections. At the same time, it assesses the Government's position and involvement in the insurrectionary movements.

An earlier English version of this study, under the title 'Greek Insurrectionary Preparations: 1876-1878', appeared in the proceedings of a conference held in Varna, Bulgaria, on 20-23 September 1983, published in the series *War and Society in East Central Europe*, vol. XVII, *Insurrections, Wars, and the Eastern Crisis in the 1870s*, edited by Béla Király, Brooklyn College Press (distributed by Columbia University Press) (New York, 1985), pp. 181-98.

Constantine PAPOULIDIS

ELEFThERIOS VENIZELOS AND THE GREEKS OF THE CAUCASUS IN 1914

This study was presented at the symposium on 'Eleftherios Venizelos and Northern Greece' organised by the Thessaloniki Historical Centre on 31 October 1986. It concerns an unpublished report from the Archives of the Greek Ministry for Foreign Affairs, submitted by a Greek envoy in the Caucasus on behalf of the then Prime Minister of Greece, Eleftherios Venizelos. His brief was to get to know the Greeks of the Caucasus and the Black Sea, and to tell them that they could emigrate to Greece.

Constantine SVOLOPOULOS

THE PROSPECTS FOR GREEK-TURKISH RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE

A historic stage in the relations between these two peoples, the Treaty of Lausanne was the starting-point of a radical reassessment of their respective domestic policies. These henceforth had to be directed towards the protection of their territorial integrity and independence and to abandon any expansionist tendency in the direction of territories with a different ethnological make-up. The strict implementation of this principle initially conduced to a climate of friendship and mutual trust between Greece and Turkey, which was subsequently spoilt, however, when Ankara reverted to its old tendencies towards opportunistic expansionism and outdated hegemonism.

Stephanos PAPADOPOULOS

GREEK WRITERS AND THEIR RESISTANCE TO FASCISM DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

After a brief introduction concerning the thoroughgoing nature of Greek resistance to Fascism in the Second World War and the unparalleled sacrifices made by the Greek people, the author embarks upon a more detailed discussion of the attitude of Greek writers as revealed through their actions and their literary works. Specifically, he refers to various works by both prose-writers and poets who took their subject-matter from the people's struggle against Fascism, and to the spirit of resistance prevailing in drama at that period.

Evanthia DOUGA-PAPADOPOULOS

GREEK TRANSLATIONS OF THE POETRY OF HRISTO BOTEV

The first part of this article presents the translations in chronological order of publication (1953-86), the translators' names, and the information provided in their introductions about the poet's life and work and his historical and social background. Part Two comprises a general evaluation of the translations, with comments on the rendition and overall success of each attempt. In the third part, the writer offers specific observations on and criticisms of each translator's work, noting both strong and weak points in various categories, and illustrating her comments with specific examples.

Anastasios IORDANOGLU

THE PRESS OF THE MOSLEM MINORITY OF WESTERN THRACE FROM THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE TO THE PRESENT DAY

This study examines the general subject-matter and leanings of the Turkish press in Western Thrace and attempts to give a concise picture of it. Naturally, the subject cannot be dealt with exhaustively here, but at least the path towards further investigation has been opened up. Owing to its singular nature, the press of the Christian minorities of Constantinople, Imbros, and Tenedos also falls into the same category, and the author hopes to produce a similar study on this subject at some future date.

Constantine PAPOULIDIS

ASPECTS OF MODERN GREEK HISTORY IN A RECENT SOVIET EDITION OF BALKAN STUDIES

In this review-article, the author begins by presenting the first ten volumes of the series *Balkanskije Issledovanija* (Moscow, 1974-87), which is published by the Institute for Slavonic and Balkan Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He then goes on to discuss twenty-one studies from this series which relate to modern Greek history. The studies concern: the Greek presence in the Danube Principalities in the eighteenth century (No 1); the Russian presence in the Ionian Islands in the early nineteenth century (Nos 2, 8); Constantine Ypsilandis (Nos 3, 4); the Greek War of Independence of 1821 (Nos 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15); the Greek presence in Russia

(Nos 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19); Greece's position during the Eastern Crisis (No 16); the political situation in Greece in the second decade of the twentieth century (Nos 17, 18); the diplomatic relations between Greece and the Soviet Union (No 20); and Greece's Civil War after World War II (No 21).

Lambros MYGDALIS

BOOK REVIEW

Georg Veloudis: *Germanograecia: Deutsche Einflüsse auf die neugriechische Literatur (1750-1944)*. Hakkert, 2 vols (Amsterdam, 1983), pp. 750.

This book undertakes a systematic investigation of the influence of German literature and education in general on Greek culture between 1750 and 1944. In the introduction, the author describes his method, and divides the rest of volume 1 into four parts: 1. The Enlightenment and the classicistic period; 2. Romanticism and the neoclassical period; 3. Naturalism and Symbolism; 4. Realism and Antirealism. Volume 2 comprises the notes. Through a combined process of philological, historical, and socio-economic investigation, the author demonstrates the essential relationship between 'transmitter' and 'receiver', analyses the subject according to categories (literature, philosophy, medicine, etc.), points out the direct and indirect influences, makes frequent comparisons between the German cultural influence and the Italian, French, English, and Scandinavian; and in this way produces a well-rounded and interesting composite investigative study.