

A b s t r a c t s

OLGA KATSIARDI-HERING – IKAROS MANTOUVALOS

The Tolerant Policy of the Habsburg Authorities towards the Orthodox People from South-Eastern Europe and the Formation of National Identities (18th-early 19th Century)

This article explores the path to national self-consciousness and self-awareness of Orthodox groups established in Habsburg territories in Central Europe in the eighteenth century. Greeks, Serbs, Vlachs (Aromuns) from all the regions of Epirus, Macedonia, Thessaly, the Peloponnese, Asia Minor and Serbia became integrated into the networks of South-Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean either in collaboration or collision in the communitarian and commercial sector, paving the way for their awareness of their social, cultural and national identity. The policy of “tolerance” adopted by the Habsburg authorities towards the Orthodox – especially when they were Ottoman, but also Venetian, subjects– could be a key to explaining this process. Thus the major theme of this paper revolves around the Toleranzpatente (Edicts of Toleration) issued in 1781 by Emperor Joseph II in the context of Josephinism.

KONSTANTINA TORTOMANI

A Balkan Gothic: Bram Stoker’s ‘Drakula’ and the Balkan Identity

Until the 19th century and the national awakenings of the Balkan peoples the West viewed them merely as Christian Turks. However, even when the various Balkan states were created the notions of the West about the Balkans did not alter much. So, this essay’s aim is to describe the image of the Balkans in the Westerners’ mind. More specifically, this image will be analyzed, not through historical data, but mostly through the contemporary literature of the time, and more precisely, the Gothic Romance genre. Additionally, the focal point of this essay will be Bram Stoker’s ‘Dracula’ and the way the Balkan identity is represented through the various prejudices and notions of a Victorian, British citizen, whose

audience is consisted of other ‘Westerners’. Finally, the Balkans of literature will be compared to the actual situation in the end of the 19th century-the beginning of the 20th, as far as the Western efforts to impose their control over the Balkans is concerned.

VEMUND AARBAKKE

The Report of Petâr Chaulev to Prime Minister Vasil Radoslavov about the Situation in Western Thrace in February 1914

Bulgaria was faced with a lot of internal and external challenges in the volatile political situation after the Balkan Wars. In connection with the parliamentary elections 23 February 1914, Prime Minister Vasil Radoslavov sent his entrusted man, Petar Chaulev, to report about the situation in the “new lands” of Western Thrace. This report provides us with a snapshot of the situation on the ground at this critical juncture on the eve of World War I. The report is very informative and I have translated it in its entirety with a few footnotes to clarify some points. The full text follows at the end of this article. Although the text is very interesting in itself, it is not so easily accessible for people without an intimate knowledge of the issues discussed. It is consequently necessary to contextualise and comment on the text in order to realise its full potential in throwing light on these little known events.

MARIA RIZOU

The Loans to the Greek Refugees from Bulgaria and Romania: Conditions, Terms and Collateral

This project investigates the loans to the refugees made by the National Bank of Greece from 1917 to 1920. The main focus is on the Greek refugees from Romania and Bulgaria and the conditions under of which they managed to contract loans with the National Bank of Greece. The goal is to show which historical conditions led refugees to seek loans, what kind of criteria were instituted by the National Bank of Greece and what kind of property and other collateral the refugees had for security and mortgage. Also it examines the identity of their guarantors and what

were the prior occupations of the refugees. The project sheds light on the profits for the National Bank of Greece and the reasons why it decided to lend money at such a difficult time. The study includes loan agreements, contracts and property titles, private contracts of the guarantors and letters of recommendations from leading political and social persons. The conclusions will highlight not only the importance of the social history of the period but also economic and diplomatic, factors.

ANNA EFSTATHIADOU

**Australian Official War Photography
from the Campaign in Greece, 1941**

During the Second World War, official war photography was called to depict and record images of the Australian soldier, adding to but also extending the existing legacy already established from the First World War. The focus of this paper is on selected official photographic material taken by George Silk and Damien Parer from the moment Australian troops arrived in the Greek port of Piraeus on 27th March 1941 to the time the two official artists left Greece in May 1941. Although the Greek campaign has been recorded in the Australian history books, relevant official war photography has not received much attention from scholars, especially when compared to photographs from other Second World War theatres, like that of the Pacific. Silk's and Parer's selected commissioned photographs, showing soldiers of the 2nd Australian Imperial Force merging into Greek culture and landscape, interacting with the locals in cities and villages, both at leisure and whilst marching to the front, are discussed. They provide an important insight into the Australian photographic record of Second World War, referring to the institutional bodies that produced them and their agendas, the ideological imaginings of the military, the civilian dimension and what was considered news worthy and propaganda.

VLADISLAV B. SOTIROVIĆ
**Anti-Serbian Collaboration between Tito's partisans
and Pavelić's Ustashi in World War II**

The aim of this article is to give a significant contribution to both Balkan and South Slavic historiography in clarification of the question about direct and indirect military-political cooperation between the Partisans of Corporal and Marshal Josip Broz Tito and the Ustashi leader (Poglavnik) Ante Pavelić on the territory of the Independent State of Croatia during World War II (1941-1945), and to highlight the ideological and political roots and objectives of this cooperation. The article is mainly based on primary archival documents housed in Belgrade, but never used by the official state's titoist historiography, and on the testimonies of participants in historical events from the Yugoslav Army in the Fatherland (the so-called Chetniks) who were in exile after 1945.