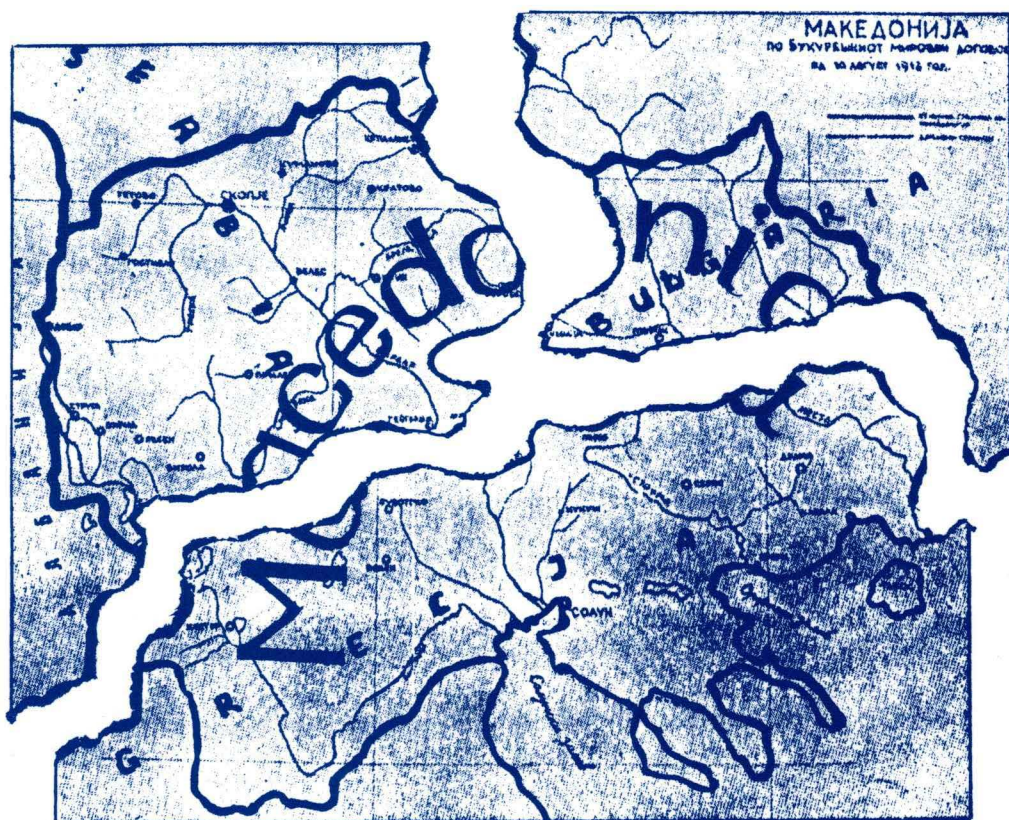


What Europe Has Forgotten: The Struggle Of The Aegean Macedonians



A Report by the
Association of Macedonians in Poland

**What Europe Has Forgotten:
The Struggle Of The Aegean Macedonians**

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The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
The Resolution of the General Assembly - 777 and 778/ III/
Paris, December 10, 1948.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

*

The Final Act

The Conference on Security and Co-Operation in Europe -
Helsinki, August 1, 1975

Article 1A/ VII: Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.

"... the participating States on whose territory national minorities exist will respect the right of those persons belonging to such minorities to equality before the law, will afford them the full opportunity for actual enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and will, in this manner, protect their legitimate interests in this sphere..."

Introduction

The Association of Macedonians in Poland has prepared this report to acquaint international organizations dealing with human rights and national minorities, and also governments of states and international public opinion, with the tragic situation of the Macedonian nation.

The partition of Macedonia by its neighbouring countries caused the Macedonians within those areas to become national minorities, in relation to which the authorities of those countries began to carry out policies aimed at assimilation and displacement.

These policies have assumed the fiercest forms in Greece. For this reason and due to the fact that members of the Association of Macedonians in Poland come mainly from the Greek part of Macedonia, this report concerns mainly that country. It should be stated however that the situation of the Macedonians in Bulgaria looks no better (please see the enclosures).

Ancient Greeks described Macedonians as "barbaros", a term which meant a non-Greek (foreign) nation. This fact undermines the assumption of contemporary Greek propaganda which insists that the Macedonians have always been Greeks, and on which basis it negates the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Greece as well as the whole of the Macedonian nation.

Despite such a categorical view, there are terms which are repeatedly used in Greek legal Acts: "native Greeks" and "of Greek origin", as in for example, "... Greek citizenship may be restored to native Greeks only", and "... the free repatriation into Greece concerns the political refugees of Greek origin only", and "... only Greeks by origin have the right to claim the recovery of their property left in Greece".

The question may be asked: why is the Greek law so stubborn in underscoring the terms "native Greek" and "Greek origin"? Who are these non-Greeks to whom the Greek authorities deny the restoration of citizenship, the recovery of taken-over property and who are banned from returning to Greece? Who are they?

By introducing to Greek law the reservation "concerns Greeks by origin only" the Greek authorities have themselves given a lie to their negation of the existence of the Macedonian national minority in Greece.

The Macedonian nation's history is very old. For obvious reasons the authors of this report focused their attention on the 20th century only.

I. Short Historical Outline

According to 1903 Polish statistical sources, more than two million Macedonians and only 71 thousand Greeks lived on the territory of Macedonia, including Salonika (1). Two Balkan wars were waged for the division of Macedonia in the years 1912 and 1913. The wars ended in a peace treaty signed in Bucharest on August 10, 1913. Macedonia was divided among the three warring parties: Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece. This arrangement was confirmed after the First World War at a peace conference in Paris in 1919.

Serbia

In the part which went to Serbia (Vardar Macedonia - 25,713 square kilometres) the Macedonians had no rights as a nation until the Second World War. Macedonia was known as Southern Serbia and the Macedonians as Southern Serbians. At the end of World War II during the formation of the Yugoslav Federation the Republic of Macedonia was created. Macedonians in the Republic of Macedonia enjoy full rights as a separate nation.

Bulgaria

In the part belonging to Bulgaria (Pirinska Macedonia - 6,465 square kilometres) Macedonians had no rights as a nation until the Second World War. After the war they were granted the full rights of a national minority. As time went by they were stripped of all these rights. The protracted rule of Todor Zhivkov during which a national state was being built in Bulgaria had its imprint on the attitude of Bulgarian society to the question of nationalities. It was difficult for Zhivkov to come to terms with the existence of national minorities in Bulgaria, including the Macedonian minority. Macedonians are called Bulgarians. Bulgaria has claims to the entire territory of Macedonia.

Albania

A part of Macedonia (about 900 square kilometres) belongs to Albania. Teaching of the Macedonian language is authorized in several villages in the first forms of primary school.

Greece

In the part belonging to Greece (Aegean Macedonia - 34,203 square kilometres) the situation of Macedonians was and is the most tragic. Since the very outset in 1913, the Greek authorities have carried out a wide-ranging policy of discrimination and denationalization. They have never recognized the existence of the Macedonian nation, its language, culture and faith. Officially they insist that Macedonians are Greeks and that Macedonia is a Greek territory, the so-called Northern Greece. Sometimes they call Macedonians Bulgarians, depending on the current trends in Greek politics.

The Greek attitude to the Macedonian national minority has attracted the attention of world public opinion. On August 10, 1920 in Sevres near Paris, Britain, France, Italy and Japan concluded an agreement with Greece "On the protection of non-Greek nations". Greece pledged full protection of the Macedonian national minority, its language and culture, and the opening of Macedonian schools.

In accordance with clause 2 of this agreement Greece pledged to extend full care over the life and freedom of all citizens irrespective of their origin, nationality, language, faith.

Clause 7 of the agreement reads "All Greek citizens will avail themselves of the same civic and political rights irrespective of nationality, language and faith ..."

Under the same item Greece pledged "... to legally guarantee the freedom of use by each citizen of any language in personal, trade and religious contacts, in print and publications or meetings ..."

Clause 8 of the agreement states "Greek citizens belonging to national, religious or language minorities will be treated on a par with native Greeks."

Clause 9 of the agreement reads "As regards education, the Greek government will create appropriate facilitations and will safeguard the possibility of learning one's own language in schools of towns and areas inhabited by citizens speaking a language different than Greek."

However, since the beginning the Greek authorities have spared no effort to mislead public opinion and representatives of the League of Nations:

* On September 4, 1925, in order to mislead the representatives of the League of Nations, Greek authorities in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a special section for the observance of international agreements concerning national minorities. The office of High Commissioner for National Minorities was established at Salonika.

* In 1925 the ABECEDAR (see illustration A) was published in Athens. It was an elementary book for teaching the Macedonian language and was written in the Latin alphabet. It was designed for Macedonian children. However, it never reached them. After the departure of the representatives of the League of Nations - all the copies were destroyed.

Despite the obligation, not a single Macedonian school was opened. The authorities laid special stress on the development of kindergartens in Macedonian localities in order to bring up children in a Greek spirit and in order to limit to a minimum the influence of parents.

Also, leading Greek personalities gave false assurances:

* On November 11, 1930 at a press conference in Athens, prime minister Eleaterios Venizelos said "The problem of a Macedonian national minority will be solved and I will be the first one to commit myself to the opening of Macedonian schools if the nation so wishes."

The magnificent reports sent to the League of Nations were a big deception. In reality, a grand action of denationalization and assimilation was launched. Hundreds of thousands of Macedonians were resettled within the framework of the action known as the exchange of populations.

* On March 30, 1927 the newspaper Rizospastis wrote that 500,000 Macedonians were resettled to Bulgaria. On the basis of a Greek thesis: "the faith determines the nation", thousands of Turks and Macedonians of Muslim faith were resettled to Asia Minor. They were replaced by 638,253 Greeks brought in from Asia Minor.

The policy of lies and the practical steps taken have always been aimed at leading to the complete annexation of Macedonia.

(1) Trabczynski Włodzimierz, 1903; Albania i Macedonia - Kraj i Ludzie; Warsaw. This text was published a few days before the Ilinden uprising.

II. Anti-Macedonian Legal Acts

In order to justify their shameful and inhumane practices, the Greek authorities have issued a number of legal Acts infringing the identity of the Macedonian nation. It should be noticed that all the Acts run counter to the decisions of the agreement of August 10, 1920 and to the international legal Acts binding in this respect. Despite this, they are still in force.

Here are some of these inhumane Acts which give clear evidence of disregard for not only the Macedonian nation but also for world public opinion at large. They portray the cynicism of successive Greek governments.

* November 1926: a legal Act was issued on the change of Macedonian geographic names into the Greek version. The news was published in the government daily *Efimeris tis Kiverniseos* No. 322 of November 21, 1926. The same newspaper in its No. 346 published the new, official, Greek names. The names of the people were changed too. First names as well as family names were changed to Greek versions. These are still officially binding to this day (see enclosures 2 and 3).

* 1929: during the rule of Eleaterios Venizelos a legal Act was issued "On the protection of public order". In line with this Act each demand for nationality rights is regarded as high treason. (Please compare this with his statement on November 11, 1930 above.) This law is still in force.

* On December 18, 1936 Metaksas' dictatorial government issued a legal Act "On the activity against state security" on the strength of which thousands of Macedonians were arrested, imprisoned or expelled.

* On September 7, 1938 the legal Act No. 2366 was issued which banned the use of the Macedonian language. All Macedonian localities were flooded with posters: "Speak Greek". Evening schools were opened in which adult Macedonians were taught Greek. Not a single Macedonian school functioned at that time.

* In 1947, during the Greek Civil War, the legal Act L-2 was issued on the strength of which all who left Greece without the consent of the Greek government were stripped of Greek citizenship and banned from returning to the country (see enclosure 10). This included Greeks and Macedonians. In its modernized version the Act is still binding for Macedonians.

* On January 20, 1948 the legal Act called M was issued, on the strength of which the property of those who were stripped of their citizenship was confiscated. The law was updated in 1985, but it is still binding on Macedonians.

* On August 23, 1953 the legal Act No. 2536 was issued, on the strength of which all those who left Greece and who did not return within three years' time could be deprived of their property.

A decision on the resettlement of Macedonians was taken. A wide-flung campaign was launched in the mass media to induce the Macedonians to leave their native areas voluntarily and to settle in the south of the country and on the islands. The Greek authorities intended to create a 60 kilometre-wide belt along the border with Yugoslavia where "the faithful sons of the Greek nation" were to be settled.

In the first point of this Act it is stated that the resettlement was necessary owing to the humanitarian aspect of the matter as the living standard of the Macedonians would improve. The actual intention was to separate Macedonians living in Greece from the Republic of

Macedonia, then part of Yugoslavia. Due to a firm reaction from Yugoslavia the realization of that shameful plan was cancelled.

* 1959: the legal Act No. 3958 was issued, on the strength of which the land of those who left Greece and did not return within five years' time was confiscated. The law was amended in 1985, but it is still binding on Macedonians.

Acts from the years 1948, 1953 and 1959 concerning property confiscation are a consequence of the 1947 ban on returning.

* 1962: the legal Act No. 4234 was issued, on the strength of which persons who were stripped of their Greek citizenship were banned from returning to Greece. The ban on crossing the Greek border also extends to spouses and children! It is still in force for Macedonians, even those who left Greece as children.

* 1969: a legal Act was issued on the strength of which the settlement of the unoccupied Macedonian farms by Greeks by origin was permitted.

Currently it is planned to locate on this territory over one hundred thousand immigrants of Greek origin from the ex-Soviet Union. In the future this will be a source of new national tensions.

* On December 29, 1982 during the rule of Andreas Papandreu the legal Act No. 106841 was issued. On the strength of that Act only Greeks by origin had the right to Greek citizenship and the right to return to Greece restored. Macedonians born in Greece and their families have been excluded. They were and are doomed to live in exile. Heads of various rungs of the state administration received the right to make free use of the property left in Greece by Macedonian refugees.

The Greek authorities refer to that hostile Act whenever they reject Macedonians' demands for the recovery of Greek citizenship taken away by default. They refer to that "law" even in their explanations to the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva! (see enclosures 10 and 11).

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Paris, December 1948:

Art. XIII, Point 2: "Everyone has the right to leave every country, including one's own, and to return to his own country."

Art. XV, Point 1: "Each man has the right to have a citizenship."

Art. XV, Point 2: "No one can be freely dispossessed of his citizenship."

* In April 1985 during the rule of Andreas Papandreu the next hostile Act, No. 1540, was issued. This amended the previously issued Acts regulating property relations so as to make it absolutely impossible for Macedonians to return. This Act permits the recovery of illegally seized property to "Greeks by origin only". The Macedonian refugees from Greece are excluded.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Paris, December 1948:

Art. XVII, Point 2: "Nobody can be deprived of his property freely."

* On August 30, 1989 a legal Act rehabilitating the participants in the Greek Civil War of 1946-49 was issued. These participants had hitherto been recognized as bandits.

The Act granted damages and disability pensions to fighters in the civil war who now have Greek citizenship. By the same token, the Macedonian fighters living in exile - who earlier had been stripped of their citizenship - were eliminated.

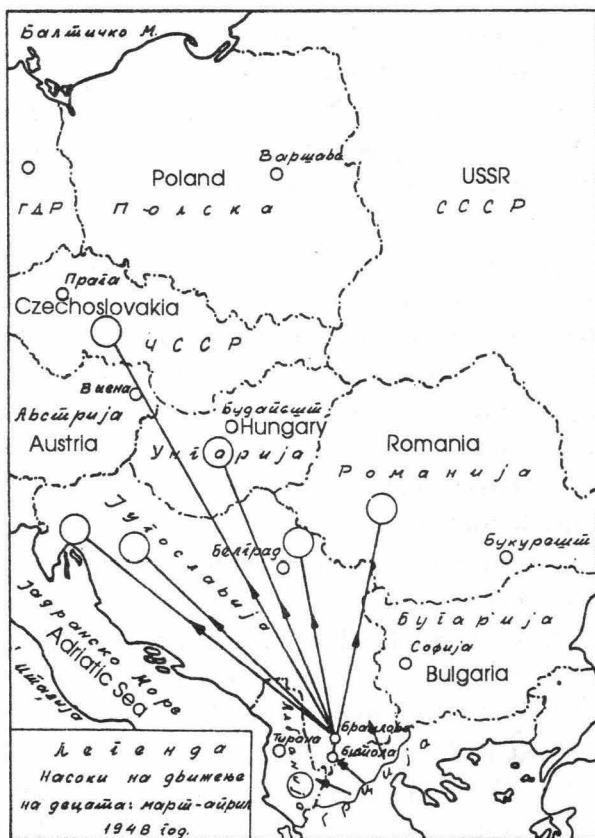
III. Macedonian Emigration Around the World

The nationality policy of the Greek government was aimed at exerting pressure on citizens of Macedonian origin to force them to leave their native homes and their motherland. Physical and psychological pressure was used. The pressure reached its peak during the 1946-49 Greek Civil War. Between mid-1945 and May 20, 1947 alone in Western Macedonia 13,529 Macedonians were tortured, 3,215 were imprisoned and 268 were executed without trial. In addition, 1,891 houses were burnt down and 1,553 were looted. 13,808 Macedonians were resettled by force. All these facts were given by the Headquarters of the Democratic Greek Army.

The Greek terror reached its peak in the first years after the end of the civil war. Tens of thousands of Macedonians left Greece at that time (1949-50). A sizeable group of some 28,000 Macedonian children aged from two to 14 years were evacuated from Greece in the spring of 1948. These children were dispersed in various countries of East and Middle Europe and the rest of the world. Some of these refugees constitute the majority of members of the Association of Macedonians in Poland (see enclosure 19 and photos D, E and F).

Due to the fact that the Greek authorities do not run statistics concerning the Macedonians, it is not known exactly how many currently live in Greece and how many are in exile. It is a fact however that in the early 1950s many Macedonian localities were completely deserted. Some of these have been populated by Greeks by origin and some remain abandoned and ruined (see photo H).

Nowadays, the people that remain in Macedonian localities in Greece are mostly elderly men and widows whose husbands perished in the defence of the Greek state against the Italian, Bulgarian and German occupiers and later while struggling for national and social freedom during the civil war. Their children are roaming throughout the world without the right to return. We know of not a single Macedonian family in Greece which is not dispersed all over the world. Macedonians are staying in almost all European countries and in many countries outside Europe. The biggest number of Macedonian emigrants live in the USA, Australia and Canada (see photos L, O, P, Q, R and S).



The routes by which the Macedonian children were taken from Greece and into exile, March and April 1948.

IV. Anti-Macedonian Policy of Greek Authorities

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Paris, December 10, 1948:

Art. VII: “ ... All people are entitled to the same protection from any discrimination ... and from any instigation to such discrimination.”

The main directions of the anti-Macedonian policy of the Greek authorities were and are the following.

1. Full denationalization

The Greek authorities are trying to achieve this goal by banning education, culture and faith as well as by changing geographical and people's names into their Greek version. Not a single Macedonian school functions in Greece nowadays. Not a single newspaper or book appears in the Macedonian language. Not a single Macedonian sacral object functions in Greece.

2. Eradication of the awareness of national and cultural tradition

The ruling forces in Greece spare no effort to destroy the national and cultural roots of the Macedonian nation. The society is repeatedly told that the Macedonian nation has never existed. The same concerns the Macedonian language. It is said that there is no cultural tradition. Propaganda of this kind is taught since childhood. The Greek supremacy over others is underscored on every occasion. The Macedonian folklore is downgraded. The same concerns Macedonian tradition and folk customs. There is a ban on the publication of mentions concerning the Macedonian nation and its tradition. A clerk who inadvertently utters a phrase in the Macedonian language can lose their job. Macedonians have limited access to social promotion.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Paris, December 10, 1948:

Art. XXI, Point 2: “Everyone has the right to equal access to public offices.”

See also Human Rights Covenants - New York, December 16, 1966; International Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Covenant - Art. 7, Point 2C; and the International Civil and Public Rights Covenant - Art. 25C.

In this hatred for everything that is Macedonian and Slavonic, the Greek authorities began to shamefully destroy Macedonian cultural tradition, systematically destroying all cultural relics. This is a barbaric act aimed against the achievements of universal culture. We do not know of another country in which testimony to the development of human civilization is destroyed with such ferocity and in such a shameful manner.

3. Splitting of national unity

The authorities are trying to achieve this aim by exerting pressure on the Macedonians to resettle to the south of Greece, to the islands or to leave the country altogether. This goal is served by all legal Acts stripping the Macedonian refugees of their Greek citizenship, and in this way depriving them of their property left in the country and banning them from

returning to the homeland and visiting their relatives. Greece opposes the re-union of Macedonian families and their nation.

4. Eradication of Macedonian intelligentsia

The authorities are well aware of the danger which is inherent in the intelligentsia. The emergence of a strong Macedonian intelligentsia could wreck their plans. So they hamper the start in life of Macedonian youth. To this end, during the rule of Papandreou students were withdrawn from the Macedonian university in then Yugoslavia.

The authorities perceive particular danger for their nationalistic policy in the evergreen national consciousness of Macedonian refugees. The Macedonian intelligentsia educated and brought up in the spirit of respect for human rights even more efficiently unveils the true face of "Greek democracy". That is why the nationalistic forces in that country spare no effort to hamper contacts between the emigrants and their country.

To the rebirth of Macedonian national consciousness - after many years of being split and desperate - the Greek authorities reacted at home and abroad with unprecedented anti-Macedonian hysteria and propaganda.

At home

The ruling Greek forces have unleashed an unprecedented anti-Macedonian campaign in the mass media. A handful of examples:

- * The far right bulletin Stohos wrote "Everyone who will openly manifest his views concerning the Macedonian minority will curse the hour of his birth."

- * In July 1989 the Athens Information Agency issued a leaflet in English entitled The So Called Macedonian Problem, which denies the existence of a Macedonian minority in Greece.

- * In September 1989 the Athens newspaper Avriani wrote that the demands of some members of parliament for the abolition in Greek law of the term "Greek by origin" creates a serious threat for the national unity and territorial sovereignty of Greece.

Further on the newspaper wrote that the "second group" of refugees, ie Macedonian refugees as opposed to refugees of Greek origin, could return to Greece under the condition that they unambiguously declare their Greek origin.

- * In December 1989, owing to the growing fuss about the Macedonian problem, the Greek press warned "The enemy is at the door."

The anti-Macedonian propaganda uttered by Greek political personalities continues. Several examples from the latest period:

- * On May 20, 1989 Minister for Macedonia and Trakia (Northern Greece) Stelios Papatemelis appealed to Greeks to wage the sacred war against Macedonians.

- * At a rally in Salonika on July 29, 1989 President Sardzetakis said "Macedonia was, is and will always be Greek."

- * Constantine Mitsotakis, the leader of the "New Democracy" party, said at a press conference in the town of Janina on February 21, 1990 that he is increasingly convinced that the Greek policy in relation to national minorities should be more aggressive. He said "We have nothing to fear. We are clean because Greece is the only Balkan country without the problem of national minorities." He added "The Macedonian minority does not exist, neither

is it recognized by international agreements.” It is not known what agreements Mr Mitsotakis meant.

* On March 7, 1990 Nicolau Martis, former Minister for Northern Greece, declared that the Macedonian nation is an invention of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

* In his television address on March 25, 1990 President Sardzetakis said “Only native Greeks live in Greece.”

Abroad

* In 1986 former Minister for Northern Greece, N Martis, addressed a letter to the Australian Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, entitled Falsification of the History of Macedonia, in which he denied the existence of a Macedonian nation.

* Minister for Macedonia and Trakia (previously for Northern Greece) Stelios Papatamelis sent a letter to Pope John Paul II and in this letter he admonished the Pope for having uttered his Christmas and New Year greetings in the “non-existent Macedonian language”.

* Greek authorities launched a strong protest to the US ambassador in former Yugoslavia for his uttering a few sentences in the “non-existent Macedonian language” while visiting the Republic of Macedonia.

* In 1989, on the occasion of the Bicentenary of Australia, Greece organized an exhibition in Sydney entitled Ancient Macedonia: the Wealth of Greece. Greek President Sardzetakis toured various cities of Australia where he disseminated anti-Macedonian propaganda. These provocations encountered a sharp reaction from Macedonians living in Australia. The Greek government issued a sharp protest to the government of Australia for letting the Macedonian manifestations occur.

* On May 11, 1989 a Macedonian folk ensemble was expelled from Greece without justification. The ensemble came to the locality of Komotini for the so called Festival of Friendship at the invitation of its organizers. A similar occurrence took place in 1988.

* On June 26-30, 1989 at the Columbia University in New York, Greek propagandists held a symposium entitled History, Culture and the Art of Macedonia. It was meant to convince American society that Macedonia is Greek. This caused severe protests from Macedonians living in the United States and Canada.

* In the summer of 1989 the ‘Atika’, the Munich-Athens-Munich express train serviced by Greeks, did not take - despite available places - passengers from Skopje, capital of the Republic of Macedonia.

* The Greek government warned the former Yugoslavia that should it not stop discussing the problem of the “so called Macedonian national minority” Greece will not render it support in cooperating with and eventually joining the EEC.

The Greek authorities needed the Macedonians only as cannon fodder when the Greek state was in peril. Macedonians and Greeks fought together both in the Greek-Turkish war (1920-22) and also during World War II. Macedonians hoped to be equal citizens and to possess the same civil rights as Greeks by origin.

The Greek authorities never kept the promises they gave to the Macedonians. Rather, even today, personalities from the Greek political scene use the Macedonian problem for their own political ends.

Some examples

* 1960: first secretary of the Greek Communist Party, H Florakis, was brought to court charged with high treason for supporting the Macedonian national minority.

* September 1988: at a press conference in Salonika, the very same Florakis said that the Greek Communist Party had changed its views and that it now recognized neither the Macedonians nor the Macedonian national minority.

* August 30, 1989: the same H Florakis demanded from the Greek parliament eradication from the currently legally binding Acts the term "Greek by origin" which made it impossible for the Macedonians to return to their homeland and to recover their property and damages. He branded this term as racist.

The Greek press charged him with treason in order to win the electorate. The question should be asked: what electors were meant?

* June 1989: former prime minister A Papandreou was long on arrogance and insolence when he said - at a pre-election meeting in the Macedonian locality of Lerin (Florina in Greek) - that if he won the election he would build a factory in which only the locals (that is how he described the Macedonians) would be employed.

He also said that he would abolish law No. 1540. This law was issued during his own rule and of his own initiative only a few years earlier in 1985. As mentioned previously - this law deprived the Macedonians of the right to the property they left in their home localities in Greece.

V. Attitude of Greek Authorities to Macedonian Emigrants

The attitude of the Greek authorities to the Macedonian emigrants is inhuman, arrogant and it runs counter to the ethics of international law and human relations. In Greek diplomatic representations the Macedonians are disregarded, downgraded and treated with arrogance. They are often not allowed on the premises.

Even before 1980 travel documents had to be issued in the Greek version, but the coming to power of the Pasok party and its leader Andreas Papandreou made the situation of the Macedonian emigrants from Greece even worse. During his rule the refugees of Greek origin were restored their Greek citizenship, they were given back their property and they were allowed to return to their homeland. However, a number of laws were updated to make the return of the Macedonians to their homes impossible.

The issuance and broad dissemination of the two previously mentioned Acts (1982 and 1985) during Papandreou's rule created the appearance for world public opinion of an easing of the former representations towards the political refugees. In this way the Polish Red Cross, which on this basis crossed off from the list of political refugees both Greeks and Macedonians staying in Poland, was misled. In reality, the stay of the Macedonian refugees from Greece in Poland, like elsewhere in the world, has all the traces of political refuge (see illustration G).

The Greek diplomatic posts have a ban on issuing visas to the Macedonians. To this end lists of Macedonian refugees from Greece have been compiled. Short time, sporadic permits issued for propaganda reasons are an exception (see enclosure 4).

Most Macedonians do not apply for Greek visas because they do not believe they would obtain them. Some meet their relatives living in Greece during their journey to the Republic of Macedonia. The situation portrayed below is similar in all Greek diplomatic posts and it concerns all Macedonians.

A handful of examples:

* In 1978 the consul of the Greek embassy in Warsaw dropped to the floor and trampled a travel document issued by Polish authorities and with the Polish national emblem. The reason: the name was written in its Macedonian/ Polish version - Aleksowski Mito and not in its Greek version, Aleksiu Dimitris.

* In 1961 Gramatnikowski Michal saw his mother on the Greek frontier from a distance of 100 metres. The Greek border guards would not permit them to reduce the distance.

* Filip Wasilew Dimitris from Pozdivista (official Greek name: Halara) currently living in Moscow made repeated attempts to obtain a Greek visa from the Greek embassy in Moscow. The last application, in August 1989, was also to no avail.

* In Tashkent (former Soviet Union) Georgios Nicolaos Cocos, a Macedonian political refugee who fought against German armoured divisions in the defence of Greece, died. Despite his repeated attempts the Greek authorities did not give him a visa. Not even a direct request from his death bed addressed to the Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou helped. He died without seeing his family, his home and his homeland.

* Cinika Sandra twice tried to go to her home village in Greece on an excursion for old aged and disabled pensioners. Each time the Greek embassy in Warsaw would give visas

only to Greeks by origin. Cinika as well as other Macedonians, including mixed Greek-Macedonian couples, were refused visas.

* Married couple Gona and Tome Miovski, currently living in Perth, Australia, were on their way to Yugoslavia in June 1988 and wished to visit Greece. They were arrested at Athens airport, beaten up and locked in separate underground rooms. They were beaten up again the next day. They were released 24 hours later, after the intervention of the representative of Yugoslav Airlines, and were expelled from Greece (see photo J).

* On July 5 and 6, 1988 two groups of Macedonian refugees who had come from Australia and Canada wanted to visit their homeland in Greece. Both coaches were stopped on the Greek frontier. Surrounded by armed policemen the coaches stood in the open air at 42 degrees centigrade: one for two hours and the other for four hours. Opening of the windows was prohibited. The passengers had a seal stamped in their passports which forbade them to cross the Greek frontier. The vehicles and their passengers had to return (see photo J).

There are photographs and videofilm registering that incident.

Despite the fact that due to economic and social reasons the above mentioned Macedonians have taken the citizenship of the countries of their present residence - they are still political refugees. The Greek nationalistic policy, which forced thousands of people to go into exile, is in regard to the Macedonian national minority still unchanged.

Greek authorities and the Greek diplomatic representations do not answer letters from Macedonians and from Macedonian organizations.

Several examples:

* In 1980 Michal Gramatnikowski sent a letter to the Greek prime minister asking for a visa to visit his ill mother. Despite months, there was neither a reply nor a visa.

* On October 17, 1983 Lazo Jovanovski wrote a letter to the Minister of Internal Affairs asking him to restore his citizenship. He has never received a reply.

* The same concerns Spiro Steriovski in 1983.

* The same concerns Kosta Wlakanthovski in 1983.

* In 1983 Toli Radovski (living in Gdynia, Poland) wrote a letter to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Athens asking for the restoration of his citizenship. He did not receive a reply. The lack of reply forced him to ask the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva for help. Thanks only to the intervention of the Centre, after four years a reply from Athens was forthcoming. Quoting the relevant legal Acts, the Ministry of Internal Affairs sent him a negative reply rejecting his demand for the recovery of citizenship (see enclosure 10 and enclosures 6 to 12). The negative stance was motivated by "the lack of legal premises". A question should be asked: what were the legal premises when the Athenian authorities restored citizenship to all Greeks by origin who had been staying in exile with Macedonians and had been the same political refugees?

* In 1984 Toli Radovski wrote a letter to the Ministry of Internal Affairs asking for a visa. He did not receive the visa nor a reply.

* On August 26, 1988 Mito Aleksovski (living in Gdansk, Poland) addressed an open letter to Prime Minister A Papandreu concerning the situation of the Macedonians. There was no reply.

* On September 4, 1988 Mito Aleksovski addressed a letter to the Greek embassy in Warsaw asking for a visa. There was no reply.

* On May 28, 1989 the Association of Macedonians in Poland sent to the Greek embassy an invitation to its first congress. There was no representative from the embassy and there was no answer to the invitation.

* On June 10, 1989 the participants of the First Congress of the Association of Macedonians in Poland addressed a petition to the Greek government concerning the situation of Macedonians. There was no reply (see enclosure 15).

* On June 26, 1989 the Association of Macedonians in Poland sent a letter to the Greek embassy in Warsaw concerning visas for Macedonians. The embassy informed the Polish Post Office about the reception of such a letter. Despite this there was no reply (see enclosure 18).

VI. Forms of Self-Defence by Macedonians

After years of silence caused by the dispersion of the Macedonian nation throughout the world and the anti-Macedonian repressive policy of the authorities in Greece, there is occurring a massive revival movement by Macedonians at home and abroad. Several recent examples:

At home:

* The Movement for Human and National Rights for the Macedonians of Aegean Macedonia, operating in Greece illegally, has issued a statement which declares "In Greece human rights are openly disregarded and our human existence is cursed. We, in the Aegean Macedonia, are determined to carry out our struggle on various levels, employing all legal means until our rights are guaranteed." (see enclosure 20)

* After parliamentary elections in 1989 thousands of leaflets were found in the ballot boxes in the area of Macedonia in Northern Greece which contained protests against the disregard for human rights in Greece.

Abroad:

* A number of Macedonian organizations have recently appeared in many countries, most of them in the USA, Australia and Canada. Macedonians have opened their own schools, cultural centres and churches in order to protect their language, culture and faith (see photos O and P).

* In some countries, like Australia, Canada and Sweden for example, Macedonians issue their own newspapers (see illustrations Q). A number of vocal and dance ensembles have been established (see photo S).

* A big demonstration of Macedonians who left Greece as children in 1948 took place in Skopje, capital of the Republic of Macedonia, at the turn of June and July 1988. The demonstration was attended by several thousand Macedonians from all over the world (see photos K).

A petition to the UN and the governments of many countries was addressed.

* A demonstration of Macedonians before the UN building in New York was held on August 10, 1988, on the 75th anniversary of the division and partition of Macedonia (see photos L).

* In May 1989 a delegation of Macedonians from Australia, Canada and Greece presented the problem of the Macedonian national minority to the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva. They also met with representatives of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

* In June 1989 the Association of Macedonians in Poland addressed a petition concerning the violation of human rights to the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva and to the European Parliament (see enclosure 16).

Also, other Macedonian organizations and private individuals have written to these organizations on the matter of the Macedonian problem. For example: Mr Nicola Mangovski, lawyer, from Skopje, Republic of Macedonia and Mr Mito Aleksovski, engineer, from Gdansk, Poland, and others.

* On March 25, 1990 Macedonians from Canada and the United States organized a protest demonstration before the Greek consulate in Toronto.

* Many letters and petitions have been addressed to the Greek authorities in Athens and to Greek diplomatic missions - but they remain unanswered.

VII. Awakening of Greek Society's Consciousness

The development of Western democracy, Greece joining the European Common Market, democratic transformation in Eastern Europe and the struggle of the Macedonian nation have had an influence on the awareness of Greek society, which for decades has been deceived by the authorities.

Several examples from the latest period taken from the Greek press and testifying to the growth of democratic tendencies in Greek society:

- * The Alagi newspaper published in Lerin (official Greek name Florina) wrote in autumn of 1988 that the Macedonians do exist and that they should have the full rights of a national minority. The newspaper pledged to fight for those rights until final victory.

- * In November 1988 the same newspaper published a statement by one of the leaders of the Greek Communist Party, Mr Kostopulos, who said that it was a fact that the Macedonian minority existed in Greece.

- * In its issue No 1/89 the Athens monthly Sholiastis published an article by Mrs Elevteria Panagiopoulou entitled Nationalists and the Inhabitants of Skopje - the Gypsies, in which she demands a halt to the discriminatory policy of authorities and abolition of the inhuman legal acts aimed against the Macedonians.

- * In another article the same author calls Macedonians "the Palestinians of Europe".

- * Athens newspaper Ergatiki Alilengii of February 1988 criticized the discriminatory policy of Greek authorities towards Macedonians. It also criticized the anti-Macedonian hysteria which appeared in certain mass media.

- * In spring 1989, 90 Greek intellectuals addressed a note of protest to the Greek government in connection with the common violation of human rights in Greece.

- * In September 1989 the Ta Maglena newspaper asked "Why are the Macedonians discriminated against?" The newspaper also asked "Why does Greece not observe international legal acts?" At the same time it warned Macedonians against the agents of the Greek Security Service whose number in Macedonian localities is unimaginable.

- * In November 1989 the Sholiastis monthly published an interview with several members of the illegal Movement for Human and National Rights for Macedonians of Aegean Macedonia.

VIII. The World and the Macedonian Question

Except for Greece and Bulgaria we do not know of any other country which would not recognize the existence of the Macedonian nation, its language, faith and culture as well as its homeland - Macedonia.

The fact of the partition of Macedonia into three parts after the two Balkan wars (1912-13) is generally known. So the fact of the existence of Macedonian national minorities in Greece, Bulgaria and Albania as well as a majority in the Republic of Macedonia is recognized.

A handful of examples:

* In 1989 a book entitled *The Fall of Macedonia* was published in Paris in which the author says that the united Europe must solve the Macedonian question.

* On June 22, 1989 the Helsinki Committee in Poland addressed an appeal to the cosignatory states of the CSCE Final Act concerning the situation of Macedonians in Greece (enclosure 1).

* In summer 1989 the New York Times printed an article entitled *Macedonians Are Not Greeks*.

* The Times of January 29, 1990 published an ethnographic map of Europe which shows that Macedonians are living in Greece, Bulgaria, Albania and the Republic of Macedonia.

* In February 1990 The Guardian wrote "... the Macedonian problem is knocking at the door of Europe. It must be solved before the Balkans join the united Europe."

* In 1990 a feature film entitled *Macedonia* was made in Sweden. It is a six part TV series and presents the homeless wandering lot of the Macedonian nation.

* The fact of the existence of Macedonian ethnic groups in Australia, Canada, United States and many other countries is proof of the recognition of our nation by civilized, democratic societies. The registration of our association in Poland is a further confirmation of this fact.

* Many universities run courses in the Macedonian language.

* Books by Macedonian authors are translated into many languages and are published in numerous countries.

IX. An Appeal to World Public Opinion

Greek leaders, indifferent to the transformations occurring in Europe and the world, are consistently building a national state in which the only people who count are Greeks by origin.

They obstinately stick to the realities of the early 20th century, carrying out a policy of lies, discrimination and intolerance - a policy from which the civilized world departed years ago.

Now, when Europe has entered the road of democratic transformation and self determination of nations, when the idea of Europe without frontiers is materializing, the problem of the tormented Macedonian nation will also have to be solved.

All the civilized and democratic states should join in solving this problem. The moral obligation in this respect lies with the countries which took a passive attitude or which actively contributed to the division of Macedonia under the Bucharest agreement of 1913 and also those states which at the peace conference in Paris in 1919 sealed the aforementioned agreement. The obligation rests also on those countries which greatly contributed to the fall of the national thrust for national and social liberation in Greece during the Greek Civil War of 1946-49. Those countries pushed the Macedonian nation into the beastly hands of the Greek fascists, thereby causing emigration.

The moral and legal duty in solving that problem rests also with the governments of the signatory states to the CSCE Final Act and to international laws concerning human and national rights.

Being aware of the atmosphere prevailing among the Macedonians in exile all over the world, we have reasons to fear that the failure of legal actions may lead to acts of despair. Who will take moral responsibility for them?

Due to the fact that the Greek authorities disregard and do not recognize Macedonians and do not answer their letters - we are appealing to the UN Human Rights Centre in Geneva, to the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights in Vienna, to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, and to other progressive and democratic organizations to support the Macedonian nation in its struggle and to ask the government of the Republic of Greece the following questions:

1. What condition must a person of non-Greek nationality/ origin born in Greece of parents having Greek citizenship meet to be able to receive permission to visit their homeland and return to Greece permanently?
2. What are the concrete criteria for the recovery by political refugees from Greece of citizenship and property taken away by default?
3. What is the legal meaning of the "Greek by origin" determination and for what purpose does it repeatedly appear in legal documents, ie "...related to Greeks by origin only"?

We would also like to know the interpretation of Greek legal Acts regarding citizenship and the right to emigrate and repatriate in the light of international conventions on the protection of national minorities and prevention of discrimination.

It is our strong feeling that all these Greek Acts constitute an internal law that is prejudicial to minorities and is based exclusively on the distinct feature of origin.

Pleading the fact that the decisions undertaken on the basis of the aforesaid Acts are in compliance with the law do not change their character and purpose: discrimination of a national minority.

Seventy nine years have elapsed since the partition of Macedonia. Decades passed when our parents did not see their children and brothers did not see their sisters. These are the results of actions "in accordance with the law".

Macedonians are fed up with their downgrading, and with their family and national dispersion. They are fed up with insecurity and life in a vacuum. They want to live in their own free homeland where the roots of their ancestors are. They want to avail themselves of the rights common to each nation and each family.

They will fight for these rights!

They will fight for their national dignity, for the dignity of Man!

Greek leaders and others who want to ignore the problem should understand this.

All attempts at building a stable Europe without taking into consideration the will of all nations inhabiting it are doomed to failure. Further disregard of the Macedonian nation as well as indifference to the extremely nationalistic policy of Greek authorities will be conducive to an upheaval in the "Balkan powder keg".

Civilized Europe cannot allow for this explosion.

Now is the best time to get rid of "apartheid in Europe".

We turn to all progressive and democratic forces to exert pressure on Greece in order to:

1. Grant full rights to the Macedonian national minority.
2. Stop the policy of denationalization and assimilation.
3. Stop the construction of a nationalistic state.
4. Stop bringing up societies in the spirit of hatred towards Macedonians and other national minorities.
5. Abolish all legal Acts running counter to the international law in force and aimed against the Macedonian nation and Macedonian emigrants from Greece.
6. Establish Macedonian schools.
7. Restore Greek citizenship to all Macedonian emigrants from Greece who have had it illegally taken away.
8. Return confiscated property to Macedonian refugees and allow for their return to their homeland on equal terms with refugees of Greek origin.
9. Restore to Macedonians their original names and to the country the original Macedonian geographic names.
10. Stop handing over Macedonian property to illegitimate persons.

No one can recognize a right to:

- * Change Macedonian names, surnames and geographic names.
- * Forbid the Macedonians to talk in their native language.
- * Deprive Macedonians of the right to cultivate national traditions and culture and to ban their education in their own language.
- * Pillage their property.
- * Deprive them of their right to citizenship.
- * Deprive them of the right to return to their homeland.

What sense does it make to sign international conventions while it is possible to break them without retribution?

Complaints from Macedonians and from Macedonian organizations are addressed to many international organizations but until now they have usually been bagatellized. The enclosed

copies of Macedonian petitions to the UNO institutions and to the European Parliament (enclosures 8, 12, 13, 16) and responses to those petitions and letters (enclosures 7, 9, 14, 17) allow us to draw the following conclusions.

Such correspondence, continued for a number of years in some cases (eg letters of Toli Radovski, also known as Apostolos Radis in Greek), is usually concluded either with an enigmatic sentence about taking the matter under consideration or an expression of pity and helplessness.

No complaint was met by the international institutions with the reaction expected by those interested, ie they:

- * Did not adopt any stance in relation to the facts of the breaking of human rights and the rights of national minorities.

- * Did not express their disapproval.

- * Did not publicly remind the Greek authorities about the Charter of Human and Citizens' Rights.

At the same time, those institutions are considered by the Macedonians as the ultimate authority and last resort in the struggle for respect of national, human and citizens' rights.

If they fail - it means that any legal way of claiming the enjoyment of rights is unreliable and useless.

One cannot force the whole nation to be another one which is not in its heart.

The existence of the nation is determined by historical, cultural, linguistic and religious traditions as well as its spirit and recognition of identity; not by political connections and conjectures.

For moral support the Macedonian nation in its struggle also turns to His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

The authors of this report hope that their effort will not be in vain and that it will not share the fate of Macedonian petitions and claims made to date.

Towarzystwo Macedonczykow W Poland
Association of Macedonians in Poland

Presidium of Main Board of the Association of Macedonians in Poland:

Mito Aleksovski, MC Eng., President

Risto Torkovski, Vice President

Toli Radovski, Vice President

Copies of this report have been sent to:

1. His Holiness Pope John Paul II
2. United Nations Centre for Human Rights, Geneva
3. International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights, Vienna
4. European Parliament, Strasbourg
5. International Red Cross, Geneva
6. Helsinki Committee, Warsaw
7. Various embassies

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The HELSINKI COMMITTEE IN POLAND
the member of
INTERNATIONAL HELSINKI FEDERATION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Warsaw, 22nd June, 1989.

To Governments of
States - Cosignatories
of the Final Act of the Conference
of Security and Co-operation in Europe.

We apply to governments of the countries, participating in the Helsinki process, as well as to international public opinion, for taking an interest in situation of the Macedonian national minority in Greece.

The Macedonia people have been subject, by the Greek authorities, to systematical assimilation, denationalization and constrained emigration. The Macedonian language has been exterminated and the Slavonic full names and names of the localities have not been tolerated. The Macedonians who have left Greece as political refugees, in order to avoid terror and repressions, are not allowed to return to their homeland. The Greece law with regard to return of the political refugees to homeland has only been related to Greeks by origin. Macedonian emigrants and their children cannot visit Greece not even as tourists. It is prohibited to visit places of their birth as well as of family graves. The procedure of the Greek authorities violates the fundamental principles with regard to national minority rights recorded in the Final Document of Vienna Conference. According to that Document no discrimination is allowed. Moreover the document also includes the obligation to protect and support the ethnical, cultural, linguistic and religious identification of the national minority.

The line of procedures of Greece, towards the Macedonians, breaks the Pact of Human Rights and European Convention in spite of being its co-signatory.

We postulate to make the treatment of the Macedonians, by the Greek authorities, the subject of negotiations during the successive meeting of IHF Conference in 1990, in Copenhagen, as well as to present this problem at the Human Rights Committee in UNO and Europe Parliament in Strasbourg.

On behalf of
the Helsinki Committee in Poland

Sent to:

1. International Helsinki
Federation for Human Rights
/ IHF/§ Vienna
2. The Association of Macedonians
in Poland - Gdańsk.

Piotr Ł. J. Andrzejewski

Janusz Grzelak

Marek A. Nowicki

ul. Żwirki i Wigury 51 m 74
02-091 Warszawa

Danuta Przywara

Jan Rosner

The partial list of Macedonians the residents of Poland

No	surname and Christian name			the year of birth	the place of birth		the year of living Greece	the present place of the residence	the present citizenship
	Macedonian	nee	official Greek		Macedonian	official Greek			
1	Aydinovski Pavle	-	Aydinopoulos Pavlos	1929	Nivica	Psaradas	1947	Vroclav	the stateless person
2	Aleksovski Mito	-	Aleksiu Dimitris	1939	Szesztevo	Sidirohori	1948	Gdansk	- " -
3	Cinika Sandra	Dziuklevska	Angeliu Sandra	1927	German	Agios Germanos	1948	Szczecin	- " -
4	Dafovski Tode	-	Dafios Metodios	1925	Sakulevo	Marina	1949	Svidnica	- " -
5	Dupcinovski Vangel	-	/ unknown /	1940	German	Agios Germanos	1948	Luban Slaski	- " -
6	Durovski Vangel	-	Duros Vangelis	1936	Szesztevo	Sidirohori	1948	Gdania	"
7	Gagaczovski Andrea	-	Gagatsis Andreas	1944	Buf	Akrita	1949	Lubin	Polish - 1989
8	Gagaczovski Spiro	-	Gagatsis Spiros	1941	Buf	Akrita	1948	Lubin	the stateless person
9	Gogarovska Doca	Aleksevska	Aleksiu Theodota	1936	Szesztevo	Sidirohori	1948	Police	- " -
10	Gogarovski Leonida	-	Gogaras Leonidas	1934	German	Agios Germanos	1948	Police	- " -
11	Gogarovski German	-	Gogaras Germanos	1943	German	Agios Germanos	1948	Szczecin	"
12	Grzegorzczik Cveta	Dimovska	Dimaki Antula	1937	Statica	Pavlos Melas	1948	Krasnik	Polish - 1985
13	Granczarovska Yana	-	Grancari Yanela	1939	Kondorobi	Metamorfosi	1948	Konstancin	Polish - 1989
14	Gramatnikovski Mihal	-	/ unknown /	1938	Rudari	Kalitheia	1948	Warszawa	Polish
15	Yanovski Sterio	-	Yoanu Sterios	1944	Kondorobi	Metamorfosi	1948	Glogov	the stateless person
16	Koh Donka	Dimovska	Dimaki Andonia	1941	Statica	Pavlos Melas	1948	Vroclav	Polish - 1973
17	Mandzunovski Dimitr	-	Mandzunis Dimitris	1938	Sarakinovo	Sarakinis	1948	Warszawa	Polish - 1976
18	Ninevski Giro	-	Minopoulos Argiris	1940	Ezerec	Petropulaki	1947	Warszawa	the stateless person
19	Radovski Toli	-	Radis Aposteles	1937	Yanovane	Gianeheri	1948	Gdania	- " -
20	Satiravski Gecze	-	Kulis Georgos	1937	Rudari	Kalitheia	1947	Vroclav	"
21	Simicziyev Kole	-	/ unknown /	1918	Lerin	Florina	1949	Vroclav	Polish - 1979
22	Solomanovski Teodor	-	Solomos Theodoros	1942	Statica	Favlos Melas	1948	Bielsko Biala	the stateless person
23	Stamkovski Teodor	-	Stamkos Theodoros	1917	Postol	Palia Pella	1949	Svidnica	- " -
24	Torkovski Risto	-	Torkos Hristos	1931	Trsyce	Trivuno	1948	Gdania	Polish - 1968
25	Vlakanczovski Kosta	-	Vlakancis Konstan-						
			dinos	1927	Zagoriczani	Vasiliada	1948	Gdansk	Polish - 1986

The partial list of members of the Association of Macedonians in Poland
and the date of the last family meeting in Greece.

No	surname and Christian name		the present place of residence	the family left in Greece	the place of their residence /official name in Greek/	the date of the last meeting in Greece
	Macedonian	official Greek				
1.	Dafovski Tode	Dafu Metodios	Svidnica	sister	Marina	1949
2.	Durovski Vangel	Duros Vangelis	Gdynia	mother brother	Sidirohori Sidirohori	1982
3.	Gogarovska Doca	Aleksiu Theodota	Police	mother father sister sister	Sidirohori /died in 1952/ Sidirohori /died in 1981/ Visinia Visinia	1948
4.	Granczarovska Yana	Grancari Yanula	Konstancin	sister sister sister	Lithia Hiliodendron Metamorfosi	1981
5.	Janovski Sterio	Gionu Sterios	Glogov	father sister brother	Metamorfosi /died in 1989/ Kastoria Thesaloniki	1948
6.	Simicziyev Kole	/ unknown /	Vroclav	sister sister brother	Florina Lofi Florina	1949
7.	Solomanovski Teodor	Solomos Theodoros	Bielsko Biala	mother father sister	Pavlos Melas Pavlos Melas Makrohori	1948
8.	Sotirovski Gocze	Kulis Georgos	Vroclav	mother sister sister	Plati Plati Plati	1947
9.	Stamkovski Teodor	Stamkos Theodoros	Svidnica	mother father sister brother	Palia Pella Palia Pella Palia Pella Palia Pella	1949
10.	Torkovski Risto	Torkos Hristos	Gdynia	brother	Thesaloniki	1948

THE PARTIAL LIST
of the Macedonian's demands the visas from the Greek Embassy

lp	surname and Christian name	the demands for visas	the effects	for surname
1	Cinika Sandra	repeatedly the last - 1983	the rejection	-
2	Dafovski Tode	1985	the rejection	-
3	Durovski Wangel	04.06.1981 05.05.1983 01.06.1984 02.04.1987 06.06.1989	allowed the rejection the rejection the rejection the rejection	Duros Vangelis - - - -
4	Gagaczovski Andrea	may 1986	the rejection	-
5	Gagaczovski Spiro	february 1987	the rejection	-
6	Gladisz Danko	september 1978	the rejection	-
7	Gogarovska Doca	1983 1984	the rejection the rejection	- -
8	Gogarovski Leonida	repeatedly	the rejection	-
9	Gramatnikovski Mihal	1958 1960 1980	the rejection the rejection the rejection	- - -
10	Granczarovska Yana	1980	allowed	Grancari Yanula
11	Grzegorzczik Cveta	1989	the rejection	-
12	Radovski Toli	1983	the rejection	-
13	Solomanovski Teodor	1981	the rejection	-
14	Torkovski Risto	1989	the rejection	-
15	Vlakanczovski Kosta	1983	the rejection	-

NOTE: all above-mentioned were born in Greece.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΝΟΜΟΣ Κ.Α.Ε.Τ.Ο.Ρ.Ι.Η.Σ.
ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΒΑΕΙΜΕΛΛΑΔΗΣ
*Αριθ. Πρωτ. 1449
Αριθ. Πρωτ.



ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ
Ο ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑΣ

Β ΕΙΡΗΕΛΛΑΔΕΣ

Πιστοποιεῖ ὅτι:

Ὁ δ. Γιαννιζής...
 τοῦ... καὶ τῆς...
 τὸ γένος... ποῦ γεννήθηκε...
 κάτοικος τώρα... ἔφεροτο γραμμένος στο
 δικό μας... με αὐξοντα ἀριθ. 2. / 1933...
 καὶ ἔτος γεννήσεως... (1933)
 Ὅτι τυγχάνει... ἀπὸ γονεὺς Ἑλλήνας
 καὶ ὁρθόδοξους ἐπαγγέλματος...
 Τὸ παρὸν δίδεται μετὰ ἀποδείξησιν τοῦ...
 ... 1988

Ὁ Πρόεδρος τῆς Κοινότητος

Translation of enclosure 5

Republic of Greece
Province of Kastoria
District of Vasiliadas
No 442

The Certificate
The Head of District states:

Mr Wlakantsis Konstandinos, the son of Kosma and Joan, born in Vasiliadas, presently living in Poland, was included in our Birth's Book under the number 2/ 1933, the year of birth 1933. He is the holder of the undescrivable citizenship, of orthodox religion, of orthodox Greek parents. He was written out of the Population Record and of the Birth's Book because of the withdrawal of his citizenship on the basis of law-act No. ANK 3439/53.

The above certificate was issued in accordance with the petitioner's application and after receiving the Kastoria's Vojevođe agreement number KB/6222/822, for petitioner's own use.

Vasiliadas, 16.07.1982
The Head of District
/-/ unreadable signature

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ
 ΝΟΜΑΡΧΙΑ ΚΑΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ
 ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΝΕΣΤΟΡΙΟΥ
 Αριθ. Πρωτ. 425
 Αριθ. Πιστ.



ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΤΙΚΟ

Ο ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑΣ

ΠΙΣΤΟΠΟΙΕΙ ΟΤΙ:

ο Ράδης Αποστόλος
 του Δημητρίου και της Ευδοκίας
 το γένος Γαργαλιανή γεννημένος σε ο Γαλανοχώρι
 κάτοικος τώρα Αθηνών είναι γραμμένος
 στο Μητρώο Αρρένων μας, με αύξοντα αριθ. 59
 και έτος γεννήσεως Χίλια εννεακόσια τριάντα έξι (1937) ρο
 και ότι είναι Έλληνας ορθόκοος και χριστιανός ορθόδοξος, από γονείς Έλληνες και ορ-
 θόδοξους. Επάγγελμα Γοτμ. ηρώτης Ελλην. Βαλκ. 3
 Το πιστοποιητικό αυτό εκδόθηκε ύστερα από αίτησή του, για να το χρησιμοποιή-
 σει για κάθε χρεία

Νεστόριο 24.3.1986

Ο ΠΡΟΕΔΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΑΣ

Κυριανός Γαλανός

Translation of enclosure 6

Ministry of Interior
 Province Kastoria
 District Nestoriu
 No 425

The Certificate
 The Head of District states:

Mr Apostolis Radis, the son of Dimitr and Evdokia (nee Barba), born in Giannochori, presently living in Athens, is in our Birth's Book under the number 59, the year of birth 1937, as a holder of orthodox religion, of orthodox Greek parents. He is not a Greek Citizen because Greek Citizenship was taken away from him.

The above certificate was issued on the basis of the petitioner's request for his general use.

Nestoriu, 24.03.1986
 The Head of District Nestoriu
 /-/ unreadable signature

(Note: There is a mistake in the above certificate. Mr Radis did not live in Athens in 1986. He lives in Gdynia, Poland.)

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE

CENTRE POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENÈVE

Télex : 28 96 95

Téléphone : 34 60 11 31 02 11

RÉF. N°: G/SO 215/1 GEN (GREE/POLA)

(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Palais des Nations

CH - 1211 GENÈVE 10

11 April 1986

Dear Mr. Radis,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 4 September 1985 which reached this Office only recently due to the necessity of translation into a working language of the United Nations' Secretariat. No previous letter from you has, however, been received by the Centre for Human Rights.

..... Please be informed that communications alleging violations of human rights may be handled in accordance with a procedure governed by the enclosed resolutions. This means that a copy of the communication is transmitted to the authorities of the State concerned and a summary of it is confidentially submitted to the Members of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

If you wish to avail yourself of that procedure with respect to the problem described in your letter, you may do so by addressing a new communication to this Office - preferably in English, French or Spanish - giving more details, e.g. your place and date of birth, names and nationality of your parents (if possible attach a copy of birth certificate), mentioning under which circumstances and by whom you were brought to Poland and stating why you did not try to return to Greece immediately after the end of the civil war. You are also kindly requested to mention again the steps you took with respect to the Greek authorities to be allowed to return to that country (if possible, attach a copy of any letters), whether you have any close family members in Greece (names and addresses) and whether you have approached the Polish authorities in order to obtain an exit visa.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. A. Noll'.

Mrs. Meike Noll-Wagenfeld
Officer-in-Charge
Communications Unit
Centre for Human Rights

Mr. Apostolos Radis
Ul. Olchowa 13
81526 GDYNIA
Pologne

Mr Apostolos Radis
ul. Olchowa 13/2
81-526 Gdynia, POLAND

Gdynia, June 14th, 1986

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA
CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENEVE 10

For the attention of Mrs. Meike Koll-Wagenfeld

Dear Sirs,

Greek Citizenship

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 11 April 1986, Ref.No. G/SO 215/1 GEX/GREE/POLA/, and accordingly send some particulars concerning my personal details and steps I have taken to obtain Greek citizenship.

I, Apostolos/Christian name/ Radis/surname/ was born in Janochori, Greece, on September 18th, 1937. My parents, father Dimitrios Radis, mother Dodekalia nee Barba, were Greeks.

These details are conformable to the birth certificate, record No. 425, issued on March 24th, 1986 to me by rural district Nestorio, province of Kastoria, where I have been registered in Register Book under No. 59. The Certificate is signed by Athanasios Kiriakow, president of the rural district.

My father was a Greek citizen, served in the Greek armed forces, fought against Nazi occupants during World War II, and lost his life heroically in a battle in 1944; he is buried in a Greek town Kikis. Here lies in the grave my mother, deceased in 1978.

I am an orphan and have no family members in Greece. The situation that arose in Greece during the civil war 1946-49 forced my mother to consign me to the countries of people's democracy.

I could not return to Greece so long as there reigned dictatorial power.

After a law was adopted permitting the emigrants to return to Greece I submitted my application to the Greek embassy in February 1983, but up to date I received no answer.

On January 27, 1984 I also sent my papers to the Ministry for Internal Affairs in Athens but they have remained without answer till today.

On April 19th, 1984 I repeated my request to the Ministry for Internal Affairs to give an answer, but without result. In the Ministry for Internal Affairs I am registered under No. E 17.680.

I also wrote letters to the prime minister Karamanlis and the president Constantinos, but they gave me no answer.

The Greek Embassy neither wants to give me a visa to visit

- 2 -

my country nor a tourist visa to visit my father's grave.

Polish authorities make no difficulties and issued me the required travel documents.

Please find enclosed a copy of my birth certificate, a copy of an answer from the Ministry for Internal Affairs confirming receipt of my papers, and a copy of registering my application of April 9th, 1984.

In this connection I communicate that I have no citizenship papers, which makes my life very difficult for me in my profession as seaman.

I ask you kindly to intercede with the Greek authorities for me to be given Greek citizenship.

Yours sincerely,

Apostolos Radis

/Apostolos Radis/

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE

CENTRE POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENÈVE
Télex : 26 96 96
Téléphone : 34 60 11 31 02 11
RÉF. N°: G/SO 215/1 GREE
(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Palais des Nations
CH - 1211 GENÈVE 10



5 May 1987

Dear Mr. Radis,

..... Further to our letter of 30 September 1986 in response to your communication of 14 June 1986, please find enclosed a copy of a reply, dated 19 January 1987, from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations Office at Geneva concerning the matter raised in your communication in reference. The enclosed copy is sent to you with the consent of the Permanent Mission.

I regret to inform you, that the United Nations cannot be of further assistance to you in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Jakob Th. Möller'.
Jakob Th. Möller
Chief, Communications Unit
Centre for Human Rights

Mr. Apostolos Radis
ul. Olchowa 13/2
81-526 Gdynia
Pologne

Α.Μ.
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ
Δ/ΝΣΗ Ιθαγένειας
ΤΜΗΜΑ *Ιθαγένειας*

ΕΜΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΟ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΕΦΤΕΟ

Αθήνα, 16 *16/10/83* 1983
Αριθμ.Πρωτ. ΕΔ 5746/83

ΚΟΙΝ: 1. ΥΠ.Β.Α. - Β1/2
Ε ν τ α ύ θ α
2. Τμήμα Α' Ιθαγένειας.

ΘΕΜΑ: Απορρίπτεται αίτημα ανακτήσεως Ελληνικής Ιθαγένειας του
ΡΑΔΑ Αποστολίου του Δημήτρη και της Ευδοκίας

Α Π Ο Φ Α Σ Η
Ο ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΣ ΕΣΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ

Έχοντας υπόψη:

1. Τις διατάξεις του άρθρου 19 του Ν.Δ/τος 3370/55 "περί Κώδικα Ελληνικής Ιθαγένειας".
2. Την *αυθ. 17.10.1983* αίτηση του *ΡΑΔΑ*
. περί ανακτήσεως της ελληνικής
ιθαγένειας που του αφαίρεθηκε με την *αυθ 21-1-1960* Ε.Α . . .
απόφαση του Υπουργείου, δυνάμει των διατάξεων του *ανακ. αρ. 12/1947*
12/1947 Υπουργείου.
3. Το *8/39452-362021/2-12-1983* έγγραφο της ΥΠ.Β.Α.
4. Την *11/5.443.27.12-1983* γνωμοδότηση του
Συμβουλίου Ιθαγένειας, σύμφωνα με την οποία δεν συντρέχουν λόγοι
που να δικαιολογούν την ανάκληση της αφαίρεσεως της Ελληνικής ιθαγένειας *του* εν λόγω και για τους λόγους που ειδικότερα αναφέρονται
ο' αυτή

Α Π Ο Φ Α Σ Ι Ζ Ο Υ Μ Ε

Απορρίπτουμε το αίτημα του *Αποστολίου ΡΑΔΑ του Δημήτρη και της Ευδοκίας* περί ανακτήσεως της Ελληνικής ιθαγένειας.-

Translation of enclosure 10

Confidential

Duplicate

Republic of Greece
Ministry of Interior
Department of Citizenship
Citizenship Section

Athens, 16.01.1984
No EII 5746/83

1. Office of Public Security - B1/2
- local -
2. Citizenship Section - I

Ref: the rejection of the demand of Mr Apostolos Radis, the son of Dimitr and Evdokia, for the recovery of Greek citizenship.

The Decision
The Minister of Interior

According to:

1. The regulation clause 19 Law No ND/3370/55 - Code of Greek Citizenship.
2. The above mentioned application dated 17.10.1983 in the matter of the recovery of Greek citizenship, which on January 21, 1960 was taken away from him by the Minister's Order on the basis of the Act L-2/1947.
3. The letter of the Office of Public Security - No 8/39452-362021 dated 2.12.1983.
4. The regulation of the Council for Affairs of Citizenship, in accordance with that regulation there is a lack of reasons justifying the recovery of Greek citizenship.

We have decided:

to reject the demand of Mr Apostolos Radis, the son of Dimitr and Evdokia, for the recovery of Greek citizenship.

The signatures:

/-/ Members of Commission
unreadable signatures

/-/ Secretary
Pandeli Tsuras

/-/ Chairman
Georgos Gennimatas

Εξ. 10/12/83
12/12/83
12/12/83

Πανδελί Τσουράς

Ο Υπουργός
Γεώργιος Γεννιμάτας
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΓΕΝΝΙΜΑΤΑΣ

MISSION PERMANENTE DE LA GRÈCE
GENÈVE

No. F. 6171.1311/1/AS 89

REGISTRY	
23 JAN 1987	
A 101	
To:	
1	Mr. J. MOLLER
2	
3	
☐	-Action required
☐	-Acknowledged
☐	-No Action Required
Initials	

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations Office in Geneva present their compliments to the Centre for Human Rights and with reference to the latter's Note No. G/SO 215/1 G-REE/30.9.1986 have the honour to inform them that, according to information received from the competent Hellenic Authorities, APOSTOLOS RADIS, a resident of Warsaw - Poland, had been informed with document No 262/24.1.84 that his demand for the recovery of the Greek Citizenship had been rejected because of lack of the reasons justifying it. (Ministerial Decision No. EN5.46/83/16.1.84 in accordance with the opinion of the Citizenship Council's session No 1115/17.12.1983).

With the above-mentioned document of the Greek Ministry of Interior and those in reply to his later demands No. 6102/27.1.84 and EN 1620/84, Mr. Radis had been as well informed that according to the Ministerial Decision No. EN 1073/28.12.83 his case did not apply to the joint Ministerial Decision of the Ministers of Interior and Public Order No. 106841/29.12.82 which concerns the free repatriation of political refugees of greek origin.

The Permanent Mission of Greece avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the Centre for Human Rights the assurances of their highest consideration.

Geneva, 19th of January 1987

Centre for Human Rights
Palais des Nations
Geneva



Radis Apostolos

Gdynia 20th Sept, 1987

ul. Olchowa 13/2

81-526 Gdynia

POLAND

case Ref.No G/SO 215/1 GREE

to CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Geneva

I would like to inform you that I have received your letter of 5th May 1987, No. F.6171.1311/1/HS 89, presenting the reply of the Stationary Diplomatic of Greece in Geneva.

I have also received a reply from the Greek Ministry of Internal Affairs. The reply gives very many numbers of the clauses concerning my case. Here I have to admit that I am feeling very much disappointed with the way my case has been settled. In my opinion - the enumeration of some base clauses does not explain nor convince me, why I was deprived of Greek citizenship in 1960, and still - why I have not been restored to rights of Greek citizenship now.

I would feel much better if Greek authorities would develop the clauses cited in their reply in words, as I have no possibility to reach any documents dealing with that clauses in Poland. Besides, I am deeply convinced that base clauses, no matter how many of them, shouldn't and cannot determine one's life.

If Greek authorities do not investigate my case a second time and if they do not send me a full explanation concerning my deprivation of my rights as a Greek citizen - I wish to request to be given rights as a citizen of the world so as to regulate my situation in the view of the international law.

I have got to remind here that I am a travelling seaman and I have no citizenship. This, obviously, has been giving me, and still is, a lot of troubles at my work as all immigration authorities always ask me about my citizenship.

Please, send me all necessary forms, I will fill them and send back to you.

I wish to stress once again the unsincere intentions and violation of national minorities' rights by Greek authorities, because I am of opinion it is the only way to understand the chauvinistic reply I got from Greek authorities.

I am enclosing a xerox of the document stating that my own father served in Greek army which consequently means that he was the Greek citizen - and also a copy of the enigmatic reply to my request about the Greek citizenship I had from Greece. These documents are in Greek language as were issued.

Yours sincerely

/-/ Apostolos Radis

/Summary of the letter written by Mito Aleksovski
to the European Parliament, dated 14.09.1988/

to the European Parliament
S t r a s b u r g

OPEN LETTER

In the name of the Macedonians living in Greece and beyond its borders I do apply to the European Parliament with the request to use the possessed authority and exert an influence on the Greek Government:

- . to comply with the resolutions of the International Laws concerning the Human's Rights and National Minorities,
- . to give up the policy of denationalization,
- . to grant full rights to our Nation and respect its identity, language, culture and religion,
- . to concede to our Nation freedom of speech, press and education in the Macedonian language,
- . to stop the devastation of national cultural objects and preserve them,
- . to afford possibilities of home-coming for all Macedonian people.

Seventy-five years passed since Macedonia was divided, and forty years since some 20.000 Macedonian children had to leave their Motherland. The writer of this letter is one of them.

... This letter concerns the part of Macedonia which is now in the borders of Greece. ... The Greek authorities did not realize the resolutions of the Bucarest Treaty /1913/ and from the very beginning they started the denationalization of the Macedonian people. They have forbidden the Macedonian language, the culture, the education and religion. All geographic names, Christian names and surnames were changed into Greek equivalent. That situation ... forced many Macedonian people to leave their country... Even several Macedonian families are spread all over the world. The Greek Authorities gave up to acknowledge the Greek citizenship of all Macedonians being on emigration, although many of us have never resigned of it / among others - I/. In the countries where we live we are treated as stateless persons. In this connection we are without any protection which all civilized countries render to their citizens in the country and abroad. We also have difficulties in finding a job, we have sometimes great difficulties to obtain visas. We are not in a position to pay visits to the members of our families living in another countries. The international agreements concerning the touristic movement do not comprise us.

... The Greek authorities deny the existence of the Macedonian nation. Due to their antihumanitarian policy they deprived the Macedonians, who live abroad, of the right to their Greek property and of the right to return.

We do not want to dominate over anybody. All we want is to preserve our national identity like the Greek nation.

I do hope that taking a line by the European Parliament in the subject matter, will help the Macedonian nation in its fight for its proper rights in Greece like the rights it possesses in the Macedonian Republic in Yugoslavia.

Gdańsk, 1988.09.08.

Yours faithfully

Mito Aleksovski M.S.
str. Dunikowskiego 11c-13
80-526 Gdańsk
Poland.



De Europæiske Fællesskaber
EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
Europäische Gemeinschaften
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT
Ευρωπαϊκές Κοινοότητες
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ

European Communities
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
Comunidades Europeas
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO
Communautés Européennes
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

Comunità Europee
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO
Europese Gemeenschappen
EUROPEES PARLEMENT
Comunidades Europeias
PARLAMENTO EUROPEU

Strasbourg,

25.1.89 -02353

Commissie verzoekschriften

De Voorzitter

Mr Mito ALEXSOVSKI M.S.

ul. Dunikowskiego 11C - 13
80-526 GDANSK
Poland

Dear Mr Alexsovski,

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter of 08 September 1988, which has been transmitted to the secretariat of the Committee on Petitions.

I have to inform you that the Rules of Procedure of the European Parliament authorize the Committee on Petitions to examine only requests addressed to the European Parliament by citizens of the European Community and which raise matters that fall within the sphere of activities of the Communities.

As you state in your letter that you are regarded as a stateless person in your present country of residence, I regret to have to inform you that on that basis we are unable to register your letter as a petition. However, if another member of your group has Greek nationality or nationality of another Member State of the European Community then that person could present your petition to the European Parliament. The Committee on Petitions would then decide on the admissibility or otherwise of your petition.

I regret that at present we are unable to further examine your request.

Yours sincerely,


Raphael CHANTERIE
Chairman of the
Committee on Petitions



TOWARZYSTWO MACEDONCZYKÓW W POLSCE

ДРУШТВО НА МАКЕДОНЦИТЕ ВО ПОЛСКА

ASSOCIATION OF MACEDONIANS IN POLAND

TELEFON: 56-71-79
KONTAKT NR: 19523-98241-132
PKO 110/GDAŃSK-WRZESZCZ

ZARZĄD GŁÓWNY W GDAŃSKU
80-526 GDAŃSK
UL. DUNIKOWSKIEGO 11c/13

10th June, 1939

PETITION

OPEN LETTER to
the Greek Government

We, participants of the First Conference of the Association of Macedonians in Poland, who were born in Greece of parents of Macedonian nationality and possessed the Greek citizenship

d e m a n d:

1. the abolition of all discriminating laws concerning directly and indirectly the Macedonian nation
2. to restore us and our descendants the Greek citizenship which we inherited from our ancestors
3. to issue a law act enabling us free crossing of the Greek border and returning to our homeplaces - keeping our Slavonic names and surnames.

The fulfilment of the above mentioned demands is the obligation of the Greek country as the cosignatory of the Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe - Helsinki, 1975 and especially of the art. VII of that Act as well as the General Declaration of the Human's Right - Paris, 1948 art. XII and XV of this Declaration.

We declare that we are not to going to cause any harm to the Greek country and to carry on any separatist actions - however we will not stop to inform the world's public opinion about situation untill it will not be normalized in the dimension of the XXth century and unless the present intolerance stops to bring shame to the ancient hellenic democracy.

The Participants of the First
Conference of Association of Macedonians
in Poland.

- On authority of all participants,
the Chairman of Conference:

Przewodniczący Zarządu Głównego
Towarzystwa Macedoników w Polsce
Al. Krawczyk
Młodych 11c/13, Gdańsk



TOWARZYSTWO MACEDONICZYKÓW W POLSCE

ДРУШТВО НА МАКЕДОНЦИТЕ ВО ПОЛСКА

ASSOCIATION OF MACEDONIANS IN POLAND

FON: 56-71-79
D NR: 19523-98241-132
KO IO/GDAŃSK-WRZESZCZ

ZARZĄD GŁÓWNY W GDAŃSKU
80-526 GDAŃSK
UL. DUNIKOWSKIEGO 11c / 13

10th June, 1989.

PETITION

OPEN LETTER to:

United Nations Organization (to whom it may concern)
West European Parliament - Strasbourg
Conference of Man's Right and National Minorities - Paris
The Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe.
(to Signatories)

We, the undersigned participants of the First Conference of the Association of Macedonians in Poland declare as follows:

- we are Macedonians born in North Greece (Aegean Macedonia)
- our parents were of Macedonian nationality and possessed Greek citizenship
- in 1948 we were removed from Greece because of the Civil War and spreading terror and till now we are in foreign lands as political emigrants
- 40 years ago we were children and did not part in any political or war actions.

Despite the above mentioned facts the Greek Government collectively, by default and without any right to defence, deprived us of right citizenship, forbade us to return to our country, deprived us of right to the left in Greece property and does not allow us to visit our home-lands. Neither the Government nor the Embassy answer our letters, petitions or interventions.

We are discriminated as National Minority, our Slavonic names, surnames and geographical names, where we were born, are not repudiated.

We want to remind that at the Peace Conference which took place on the 10th August 1920, in Sevre near Paris, the Greek Government acknowledged the existence of the Macedonian Minority and obliged itself to protect it. The Government obliged itself as well before the National League to educate the Macedonian children in their own language by the

Macedonian teachers and to issue the required spelling-book. The Greek Government did not abide any^{of} those obligations. To lead into cross the world opinion, it issued in 1925 the required spelling-book and then suspended its dissemination and forbade its distribution.

After the Second World War the succeeding Greek Governments initiated a number of international law acts concerning the man's right and national minorities but they did not comply with them in practice:

1948 - "The General Declaration of the Man's Right":

the Greek Government breaks the decisions article XII - about the right of everybody to settle down within the borders of his country, and article XV - about the right everybody to possess the citizenship and not to deprive him of it.

1966 - "Pacts of the Man's Rights" (the Pact of the Civil and Political Rights):

The Greek Government breaks the decisions of article 12 - about the right everybody to enter his country, and article 24 - about the right of every child to obtain the citizenship.

1966 - "The International Convention of Abolition All Forms of Racial Discrimination":

the decisions of article 5 about the obligations to prohibit the discrimination and to assure everybody despite his national or ethnic origin the right to leave and enter his country and the right to citizenship and succession - were broken, too.

1975 - "The Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe":

Greece is the cosignatory of that Act and breaks the rules of article VII - about the equality of right towards the national Minorities and submission to the rules of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the Declaration of the Man's Right.

The striking evidence of breaking the above mentioned acts is the law number 106841 of 29th December 1982 and the law number 1540 - about the permission to return to the country only for the exiles of Greek origin.

The Slavonic Minority, which exists in Greece, belongs to the Macedonian nation, settled in the area of the present North Greece since the migration of nations in the VIth and VIIth centuries A.D. This nation was occupied by the Byzantine Empire and then by the Turkish Empire till the year 1912, keeping its national features despite the passage of time and the cruelty of the invaders. After the Balkan Wars (1912 - 1913) the partitioning of the Macedonian Country between the Serbian, Bulgarian and Greek kingdoms took place.

During the Second World War the Macedonian people struggled shoulder to shoulder with the Greek people for freedom of Greece. Many of them fell a hero's death fighting in the Greek Resistance Movement. However, after the Second World War only Yugoslavia recognized the national individuality of Macedonian people, giving them full autonomy and body politic of the Republic. In the remaining two parts the Macedonian nation has no rights of the national minority and is submitted

systematic assimilation and denationalization. It is often forced under terror and repressions to mass emigration. Thousands and hundred thousands of Macedonian people from Aegean Macedonia live in many countries of the world and are sentenced to total banishment even if they left Greece as little children. The banishment concerns as well our descendants as the Greek Government does not allow us and our families to cross the Greek border and to visit our homeland and the graves of our ancestors.

We call the United Nations to use their authority to force Greece to respect International Law Acts, to recognize the Macedonian national minority, to restore the Macedonian emigrants all man's and citizen's rights, due to our birthplace and the origin of our ancestors.

We call the West-european Parliament to analyse thoroughly the moral and legal attitude of Greece as its member and to require a change of Greece's behaviour, which is the detriment of Europe at the end of the XXth century. This behaviour strikes not only the dignity of the man and the national minority - but neglects the international agreements, even agreements of the tourist traffic without visas. Such agreements lose purports for the Greek Authorities if the citizen of the country, with which the agreement is signed, is of Macedonian origin.

We call all civilized and progressive nations and countries to support our demands and to protect the nation, which has many years old traditions and culture - which gave the Slavonic people the alphabet but itself has no right to its Slavonic language, names and surnames. Our national consciousness does not allow us to forget our homeland, our culture and language which was used by our grandfathers and fathers.

The patriotism is the memory of heart. We shall transfer it to our children and grandchildren as long as the last bulwarks of the intolerance in Europe do not vanish.

The Participants
of the First Conference of
Association of Macedonians in Poland.
(-) 50 signatures.

On authority of all participants,
the Chairman of Conference:

Dr. Zvezdan Stankov
President of the Association of Macedonians in Poland
Stankov

OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES A GENÈVE

CENTRE POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME

Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENÈVE

Télex : 28 96 96

Téléphone : 34 60 11 31 02 11

RÉF. N°: G/SO 215/1 GREE

(à rappeler dans la réponse)



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA

CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Palais des Nations

CH - 1211 GENÈVE 10



13 September 1989

Dear Sirs,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated
10 June 1989, the contents of which have been noted.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jakob Th. Möller".

for Jakob Th. Möller
Chief, Communications Section
Centre for Human Rights

Macedonians in Poland
ul. Dunikowskiego 11c/13
80-526 Gdańsk
Pologne

Gdańsk, June 26th, 1989

Embassy of Greece
Warsaw

The Association of Macedonians in Poland which affiliates Macedonians in Poland - the political refugees from Greece - hereby kindly asks for answers to the following questions:

1. On what grounds does the Greek Embassy in Warsaw:
 - a. refuses visas to Macedonians and their descendants ?
 - b. does not reply to Macedonians' correspondence ?
 - c. is of the opinion that Macedonians constitute a threat for the Greek nation and state ?
2. What conditions should a Macedonian fulfil so as to obtain a visitor's visa and what to obtain a permanent visa ?

If we do not receive a trustworthy reply by this letter with an appropriate commentary shall be published in the Polish and foreign press accessible to us and it will also be sent to those world organs and institutions which we deem appropriate.

P.S.

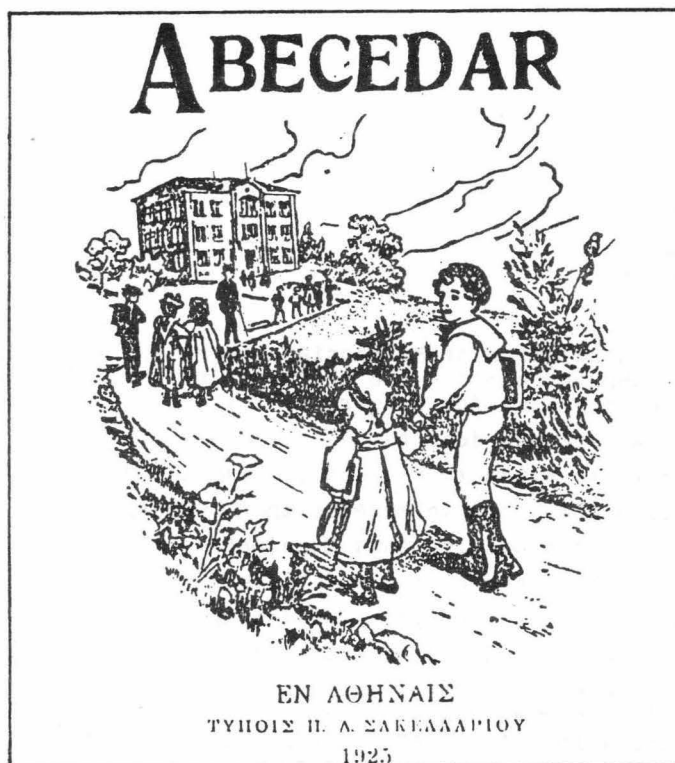
We shall keep asking these questions until we receive a trustworthy answer. This is our statutory obligation and it corresponds to the will of members of our Association.

Sent to:

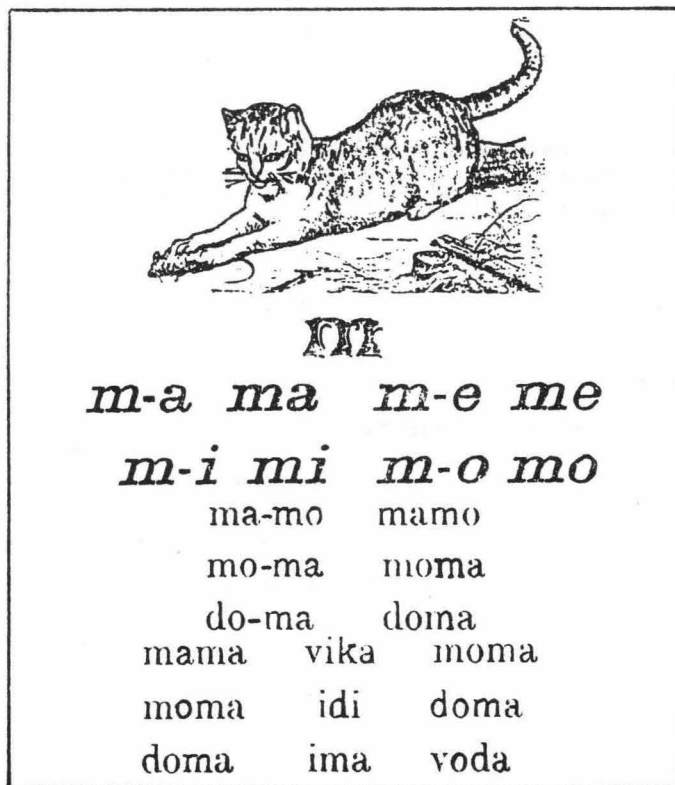
Helsinki Committee - Warsaw.

President of Main Board
of the Association of Macedonians in Poland

/-/ Mito Aleksovski, M.A. Eng.



Насловната страница од ABECEDAROT



Единаесеттата страница на букварот

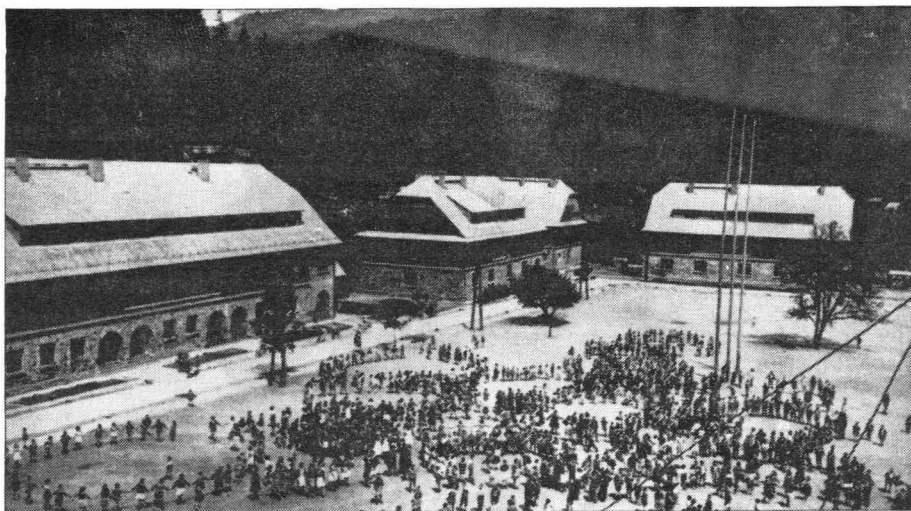
The title page and page 11 of the primer ABECEDAR issued in Athens in 1925. It was intended for Macedonian children but never reached them.

The
Macedonian
refugees



From the
family home
into exile

Збогум родно земјо: евакуација на македонски деца по поразот на ДАГ



Децата од детскиот дом во Тулгеш, Романија, во 1949 година на час по слободни активности



Деца од детскиот дом во Бела Црква, Југославија, 1950 година

The
Macedonian
child refugees:
at the Childrens
Home in Tul-
gech, Romania,
1949; at the
White Church,
Yugoslavia,
1950; and after
arriving in
Czechoslovakia,
1948.



По пристигнувањето на децата во Чехословачка



The Macedonian children from Krchysta, North Greece, at the
Childrens Home in Solice Spring, Poland 1949.

Photo E



Delegates to the First Congress of the Association of Macedonians in Poland, Gdansk, 10.6.89.



Front page of the book entitled Macedonian Children in Poland, published in Skopje in 1987.



ПЕТРЕ НАКОВСКИ

Its author, Petre Nakovski, was born in Aegean Macedonia. In 1948 he arrived with a large group of Macedonian children at a child care centre in Poland. This book was his doctoral dissertation at Wroclaw University. Mr Nakovski has also been deprived of his right to visit Greece as a Macedonian. He presently lives in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia.

Enclosure 19

No	The Year of birth	Macedonians		Greeks		together
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	1949	-	5	-	1	6
2	1948	4	4	5	2	15
3	1947	21	16	15	10	62
4	1946	21	24	25	23	93
5	1945	26	35	29	47	137
6	1944	24	32	53	45	154
7	1943	36	37	83	35	191
8	1942	57	31	52	51	191
9	1941	54	34	62	50	200
10	1940	60	61	75	64	260
11	1939	66	39	53	63	221
12	1938	75	56	59	63	253
13	1937	105	91	59	60	315
14	1936	69	67	42	58	236
15	1935	135	17	94	117	463
16	1934	80	40	29	32	181
17	1933	15	4	2	7	28
18	1932	2	2	2	3	9
19	1931	-	-	-	-	-
20	1930	-	-	1	-	1
21	1929	-	-	1	-	1
together		850	695	741	731	3.017

The table on page 109 of the book, *Macedonian Children in Poland*, giving the breakdown of the age and nationality of the child refugees from Greece at the child care centre in Zgorzelec, Poland in March 1951.

Illustration G

"... The exile of the Greek and Macedonian population ... after 1948 was closely related to the civil war taking place in Greece at that time and was political in its character. It was a mass exile as it included whole families. One should also say that it had an organized and sudden character - realized in a short spell of time.

... Particular problems were raised by the presence of large groups of parentless children and youth left alone."

The front page and an extract from page 179 of the book, *The Political Refugees from Greece in Poland 1948 - 1975*, issued in Poland in 1989.

MIECZYSLAW WOJECKI

**UCHODZCY POLITYCZNI
Z GRECJI W POLSKĘ
1948-1975**

A fragment
of an
abandoned
Macedonian
village in
Greece.



Refugees and homesickness. Vesa and Andrea Andreevski, Macedonian refugees from Greece, over a model of their home village of Dmbeni, which was razed to the ground by Greek bulldozers and whose inhabitants were forced to leave their homeland.



Веса и Андреа Андреевски крај макетата на Дмбени

The married couple Gona and Tome Miovski, Macedonian emigrants now living in Perth, Australia, were heavily beaten at Athens airport in June, 1988 when they tried to visit the country of their birth.



Гона и Томе Миовски



A group of Macedonian refugees, now citizens of Australia, Canada and the United States, setting off from Skopje, Republic of Macedonia, with the intention to visit their homeland in Greece. The visit was made impossible by Greek border guards.

MANIFEST FOR THE MACEDONIAN HUMAN RIGHTS

Movement for Human and National Rights for the Macedonians
of Aegean Macedonia

C.O.C. for M.H.R.
Salonika

We the Macedonians organised in one massive organisation under the name (C.O.C. for M.H.R.), Central Organisational Committee for the Macedonian Human Rights with Headquarters in Salonika and a whole network of Sub-Committees that represent Macedonian citizens permanently or temporarily abroad in Europe, America, Canada and Australia.

We are addressing the present Declaration to the Government of Greece and at the same time copies of the same are being addressed to all existing political parties, to the Greek and international press, Embassies and Consulates of the foreign countries who have Headquarters in Greece, to the International Organisations, to the Governments of the Balkan countries and to all Sub-Committees of our movement abroad.

DECLARATION OF THE DEMANDS OF THE MACEDONIANS OF AEGEAN MACEDONIA IN THE GREEK DOMINION FOR HUMAN AND ETHNIC RIGHTS

To: The Greek Parliament and Government of Greece, Athens.

Our organisation which is called the Central Organisational Committee for the Macedonian Human Rights of the Macedonians of Aegean Macedonia (C.O.C. for M.H.R.), with Headquarters in Salonika, submits to the Greek Government and the political parties the following demands.

1. Recognition of the Human and Ethnic Rights and absolute freedom to the Aegean Macedonians within the present borders of Greece.
2. To be given the right of education to the Macedonian people in their own language. To freely organise educational institutions, schools, religious services, educational celebrations and expressions. Participation in the radio and television programmes, news and publication of books, newspapers in the Macedonian language.
3. Voted legislation to be passed in the Greek Parliament for the free return of the Macedonians from abroad to their native land so they can participate freely and actively with their abilities and specialities in the economic, cultural and social life of the land and to be able to give their individual capabilities for the recovery and progress of Greece.
4. We demand from the Greek Parliament and Government that special voted legislation be passed proclaiming that Macedonians have inalienable rights, without pressure, blackmail or intimidation, to openly and publicly utilise their Macedonian language and to be able to express their customs, habits and their culture with special books, newspapers, songs and dances.
5. To enlighten the Greek public opinion about the inalienable rights for the protection of Human and National rights of a people which represents a minority or a majority in a country, and guaranteed under the United Nations Resolution and the Helsinki Agreement, that those rights remain in whole. Greece is a signatory of these Resolutions and a unanimous member of the International Organisations.
6. We demand from the Government, the Parliament, Political Parties and all members of the massive service organisations to take steps that very soon recognise the Human and Ethnic Rights of the Macedonians of Aegean Macedonia, acceptance to all demands in full and receive practical measure for their fulfilment.

Salonika 1984

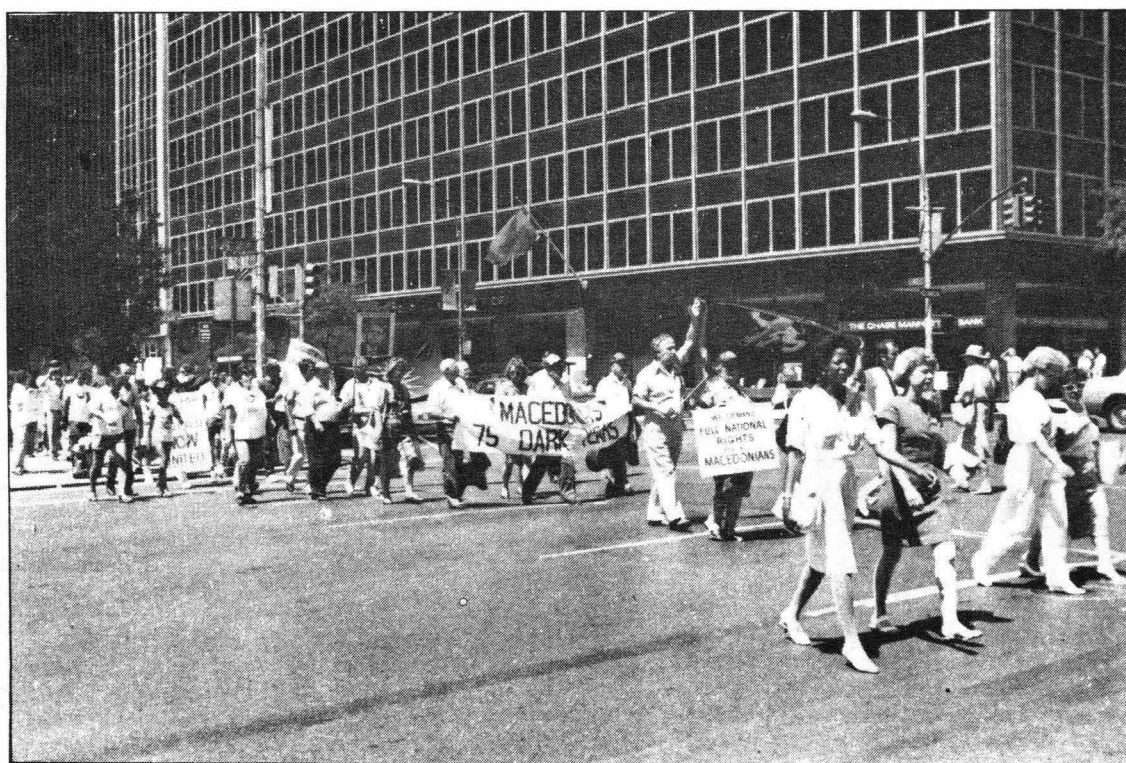
The Manifest for Macedonian Human Rights, which has been addressed to the Greek government and to various political parties, international organizations and the governments of Balkan countries.



World meeting of exiled Macedonians in Skopje in the summer of 1988. More than 3,000 people participated.



Протестната колона Македонци со своите национални симболи во Њујорк



The Macedonian demonstration in front of the UNO building, New York, on August 10, 1988, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of Macedonia's partition.



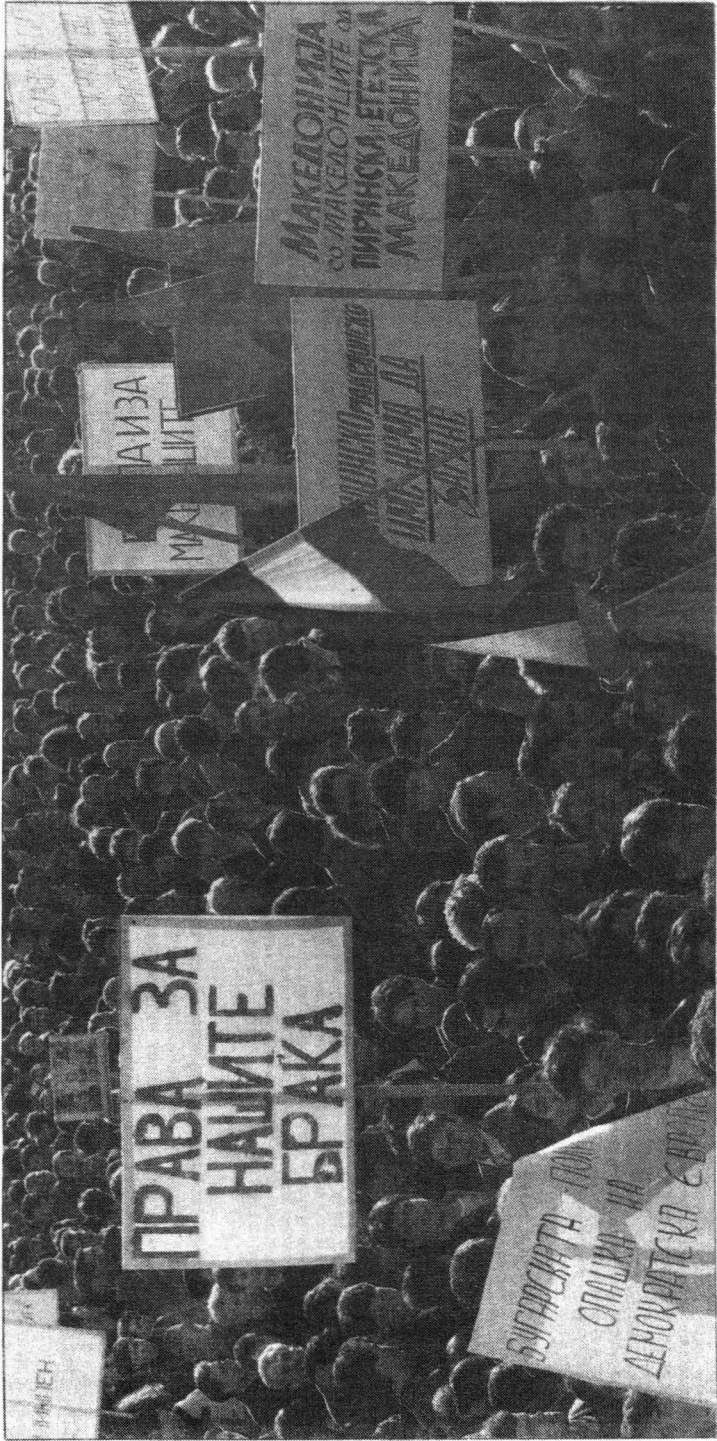
Националните чувства се во душата, а не во законите: повеќе од 10.000 Македонци пред Роженскиот манастир



... Сите сакаа да бидат блиску до Сократ Маркулов, симболот на борбата за правата на Македонците во Бугарија

Macedonians in Bulgaria demand respect for their rights: Rosen, April 22, 1990.

Photo N

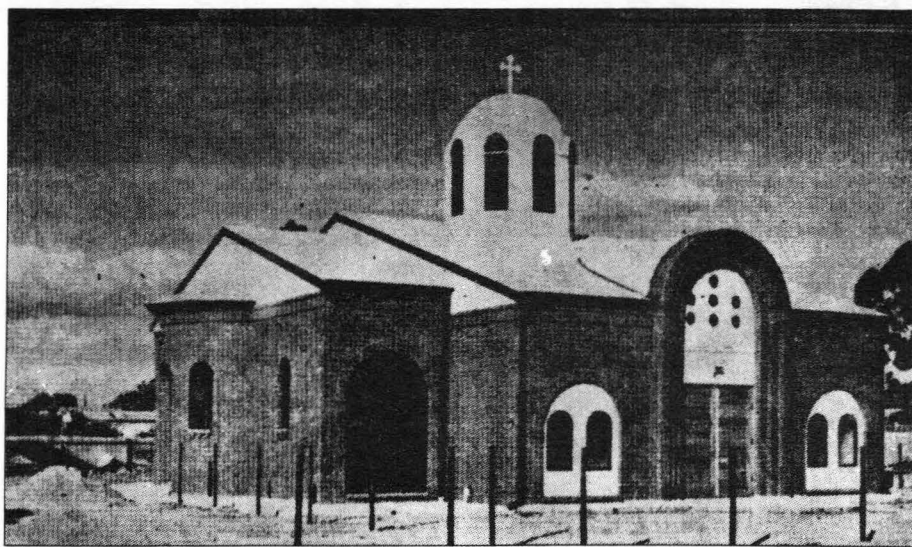


A demonstration supporting the demands of Macedonians living in Bulgaria, Skopje, February 20, 1990.



The
Macedonian
Orthodox
Church,
St Dimitr,
Rochester,
USA.

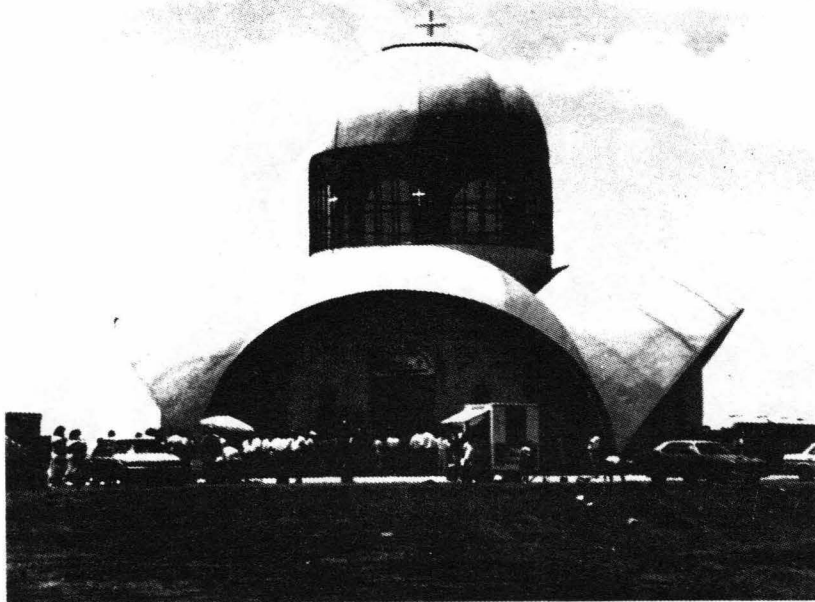
Црквата „Св. Димитрија“ во Рочестер, САД



Црквата во Аделаид до која е изграден нов културен центар

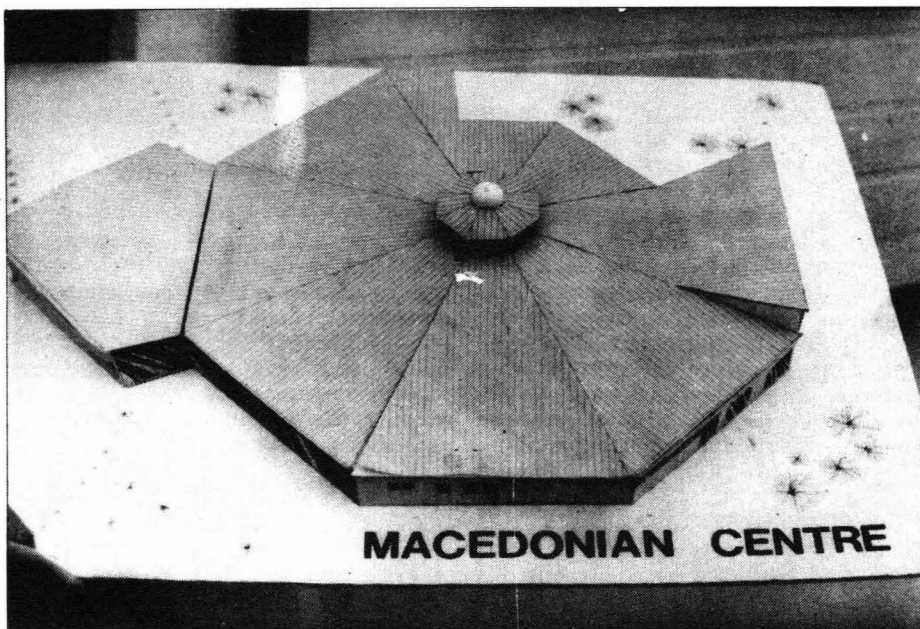
The Macedonian Orthodox Church, St Naum, Adelaide, Australia.

Photos O cont.



The Macedonian Orthodox Church,
St Kliment of Ohrid, Canberra, Australia.

Photo P



A model of the Macedonian Cultural Centre, Melbourne, Australia.



АВСТРАЛИСКО МАКЕДОНСКИ НЕДЕЛНИК

**ЕДНА МАКЕДОНСКА
ИСКРА ВО АДЕЛАИД**

MACEDONIAN
CULTURAL
SOCIETY



МАКЕДОНСКО
КУЛТУРНО
ДРУШТВО

Факсимил на списанието „Искра“

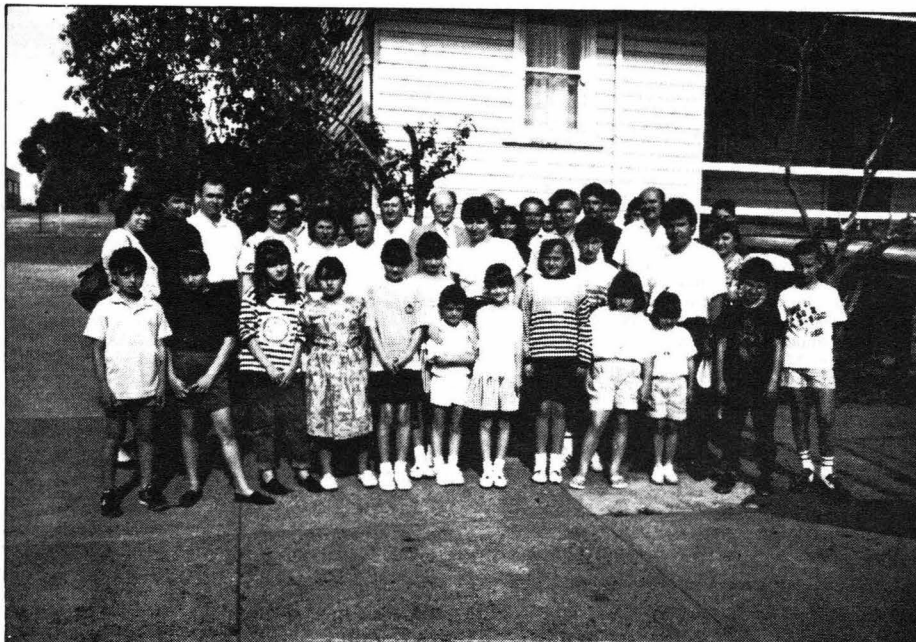
**АФИРМАТОР НА
МАКЕДОНСКАТА ИСТОРИЈА,
ЈАЗИК И КУЛТУРА**



Mastheads of Macedonian newspapers from countries as far apart as Australia and Sweden.



A group of Macedonians from New Jersey, USA during the Fourth Parade of American National Groups, held on 6th Street, New York.



The next generation: Macedonians from Melbourne, Victoria and Blacktown, NSW, Australia.

Минато

MACEDONIA ON THE MAPS OF WELL-KNOWN CARTOGRAPHERS

by ILIYA PETRUSHEVSKI

In examining the history of maps showing Macedonia, one notes three specific periods. Classical, Middle and the Modern periods. The Classical period of maps showing Macedonia dates from ancient times and is represented by the ancient forms of toponymy. The maps were made by the well-known geographers and astronomers of the time, such as Ptolemy and Castorius, and others.

Claudius Ptolemy (87 - 150) was an astronomer from Alexandria, the author of the famous work *Geografia*. The maps which were a part of this work have not been preserved, but when the book was translated in 1477 in Bologna, the maps were made following the descriptions given. Macedonia is shown on the 10th page of the map of Europe. The mountains are shown with two mountain ranges, one starting from the Adriatic Sea and extending in a straight line to the Black Sea (which is the location of the Shar Mountain), and the other extending in a north-south direction (which is the actual position of Mts Korab-Yablanitsa and Pindus). The rivers are shown as straight lines which flowed in a North-West - South-Eastern direction. The towns are marked by ancient toponymy. Most cartographers have used this map as a base in their making maps showing Macedonia.

Castorius, the second well-known cartographer of the Classical period, showed Macedonia around 340. His distinguished work is Paitinger's Table, the map so named after its discoverer and owner Claudius Paitinger. It measured 7.45 metres in length and 34 centimeters in width, and shows then the known world from Gibraltar

to India. In Macedonia it shows the Via Egnatia road with the towns of Salonika, Voden and Ohrid on its route. On the Skopje-Salonika road the following towns are shown: Skopje, Antigonā (near Kavadarci) and Stenae (near Demir Kapiya).

But there exist no common elements in the way the included toponyms are shown in these two maps, except for the names of the towns. This testifies that Castorius had not been using Ptolemy's maps when making his own.

The Middle period can itself be divided into an earlier and a later period. The earlier one is characterized by an almost complete stagnation in cartography, as the maps from that period were mainly from the monasteries, for the needs of the Church, presenting the world to suit its interests. Other maps made during this period were in fact copies of the maps of the Classical period. For example, the map of 1552 by Nicholas Sophianus (1500-1560), who worked in Venice, is a copy of a map by Ptolemy.

The later period of the Middle period begins with the Renaissance, and includes the geografic discoveries of Vasco de Gama, the path to India around Africa (1472), Colombo's discovery of America in 1492 and Magellan's voyage around the world in 1518. The significant progress of the cartography and map-making in the world started with these discoveries. Among these new maps were those of Macedonia. Unlike the ones of the Classical and early Middle periods, these maps are different in outlook, in contour, in hydrography, and beginnings of Macedonian toponymy are to be noticed.

The map by Jacopo Gastaldi (1500-1565) may be regarded as one of the first of this period. This first cartographer of the Italian Renaissance presented Macedonia on the map *Graeciae universae secundum Hodiernum situm neoterica descriptio*. This is the first map on which are marked the origins of the Macedonian toponymy for rivers and towns such as: Vardaro fl., the towns: Prilepo, Vodana (Voden), Ostro (Ostrov), Vitolie (Bitola), Cratovo, Stipe (Shtip), Prespa (Resen), Belgrado (Goritsa-Korcha), Struga (Struga), Ocrida (Ohrid), Novigrado (Novi Grad near Ostrov).

One of the most distinguished world cartographers was Gerard Mercator (1512-1549). He made a large number of maps, and his monumental atlas saw several editions. Macedonia is shown on the map *Macedonia, Epirus et Achaia* 1539. Mercator had not introduced any essentially new elements in these maps, except for modifying those of his predecessors, while adopting Gastaldi's Slavic toponymy. Mercator's ideas and methodology came to be adopted hereafter for many years as a basis for the making of maps of Macedonia.

Cornelio Blaeu, the son of a well-known Dutch cartographer of the first half of the 17th century, set up a printing-shop for maps in Amsterdam. His map *Macedonia* (1642) was a reprint of the map *Macedonia Epir et Achaia* made by Mercator.

Nikolas Sanson worked and died in Paris. He was the father of French cartography and one of the most eminent French cartographers of the 17th century. He made 143 maps, among which was the map *Partie de Turquie en Eu-*

rope, on which is shown Macedonia. Besides this map Sanson also made other maps, showing Macedonia. In their making he was mostly influenced by the works of Mercator.

Dancker Justus (1630-1695) was a Dutch cartographer. Since 1670 he was the owner of a map publishing firm. His work was continued by his sons Justinus, Cornelius, Theodor and Johan. He showed Macedonia on the map *Regni Hungariae Graeciae et Morcia*.

Justus introduced new elements in the presentation of the relief, while adopting the other elements from the older maps.

Pierre du Val (1619-1683), worked in Paris and published an atlas of historical and military maps in 1657. He did not fail to include Macedonia on the map *Pyrrie Regis Epirotorum et Peloponesum*, which, however, did not contain much data.

Johanes Laurenborg, the author of several historical maps of Greece, also made the map of Macedonia entitled *Macedonian Alexandri Patria Illustris*, in 1655. He also showed Macedonia on the map *"Hellas seu Graeciae Universa"*, twenty years later, in 1680. Laurenborg too adopted the maps by Mercator with certain changes in the contours.

Vignola Cantelli was an Italian cartographer who lived and worked during the 17th century. He is known in Yugoslavia for his maps of Croatia, Bosnia, Serbia, Albania, Bulgaria, and Macedonia. His map *"La Macedonia"* is the first to present Macedonia separately. In this map one notes for the first time towns such as: Čumanoovo, Tetovo, Kaplanovo (Katlanovo), Kupanovo a Citi



Macedonia in a Map of European Turkey by Sanson from 1696

due Ponti (Titov Veles); Dibra Superiore (Goren Depar), Bighza (Bighishte), Janizza o Citanoua (Endzhe Vardar) and of the mountains: the Monti di Prilep (Mt. Babuna).

De l'Isle (1677-1726) was a French cartographer who introduced reforms in the cartography at the beginning of the 18th century. He made maps of the world, of the continents and of the Balkan Peninsula. He presented Macedonia on several geographical and historical maps, differing from each other not only in their contents but also in their physical and geographical elements. The geographical map "Carte de la Grece", on which Macedonia too was presented, differed greatly from all previous maps both in contents and contours of the frontiers shown and in the coastline; he introduced a certain freshness into the geographical maps, and progressed in the geographical knowledge of Macedonia, by introducing new, up till then unknown elements. His historical map *Graeciae pars Septentrionalis* was based on his

historical maps, so that ancient toponymy and the Roman roads predominate. De l'Isle also made certain errors in these maps, like failing to indicate the Lake of Prespa, an error to be passed on for a whole century: changing the shape of the Lake of Ohrid; and down the Struma River, he included several non-existent lakes.

In 1710, the English and French cartographers Jon Senex, C. Price and J. Maxwell made the map *Turkey in Europe*, for which they adopted the data from the geographical map made by De l'Isle. Two years later this map was reprinted.

Anville Jean Baptist (1697-1782) was a French cartographer who made 210 maps of the world. He showed Macedonia on the map *La Grece et les Pays plus septentrionaux jusqu'au Danube* of 1741. This map did not contain much data, and what it provided was data taken over from the earlier maps based on ancient toponymy.

The well-known German cartographer Homan Baptist (1663-1724) made and published a large num-

ber of maps and atlases. Macedonia was shown on the map *Flavium in Europa Principis Danubii cum adiacentibus Regnis nec non totius Graeciae et Arshipelagi*. The data from this map was compiled from several maps, and there existed neither new data nor any corrections to the older maps.

In 1789 the Academy of the Empire in Petersburg published the map *A New Map of Turkey in Europe Divided into all its provinces*, whereby for the first time the region of Meglen was included.

In 1897, Joannis Walchii made a map entitled *Imperii Ottomanici sive Turci Europaei*. Though he did not add any new elements, he introduced a novel way of presenting the relief. He abandoned the method of molehills and presented the mountains by hatching, i.e. using the so-called Leman's method.

The cartographers of the 18th century primarily reproduced data from the previous maps. No particular progress was seen, except for certain insignificant new data in some of the maps.

From the aspect of cartography, the Modern period for Macedonia begins with the 19th century. Since then the presentation of relief by molehills has been abandoned, and what is more important, the mistake of showing the ancient towns as being inhabited, was also ended. In the maps of this period the inhabited places which actually existed at the time were registered instead.

The first map with up-to-date data was the one made by Lapie Pierre in 1810. In this map, the first of the many this cartographer made, he introduced not only the Slavonic names of the rivers, mountains and towns but also the Slavonic toponyms registered in the Middle period. Among these new names are those of Servia (Serbia), Grevno (Trevno), Cavadarci (Kavadartsi), Radovich (Radovich), Stromja (Strumitsa), Petrich, Melnik, Demirhisar (Demir Hisar - Aegean Macedonia), Drama, Gradsko, Dojran, Magarova (Magarevo), and some others.

The map by Wilkinson Turkey in Europe, is dated 1818. This map does not show the relief but it is still an improvement of the map made by Lapie in the sense it included certain settlements which were not registered before. Such are Resna (Resen), Pletvar, Rosoman, Strasin (Stratsin), Orhissa (Orizari-near Veles), and Siatista (Satisa).

In 1821/1822, Franz Weiss made a map of the European part of Turkey, in which he introduced bilingual - Macedonian and Ancient - toponymy.

From this period onwards every new map added some new names, which were actually names of inhabited places, mountains and rivers not registered before. Certain elements, though, were still not precisely placed, but later the mistakes have been corrected, so that by the end of the 19th century the first correct and complete maps appeared.

("Macedonian Review")



TOWARZYSTWO MACEDOŃCZYKÓW W POLSCE

ДРУШТВО НА МАКЕДОНЦИТЕ ВО ПОЛСКА

ASSOCIATION OF MACEDONIANS IN POLAND

TELEFON: 56-71-79

KONTO NR: 19523-98241-132
w PKO II O/GDAŃSK-WRZESZCZ

ZARZĄD GŁÓWNY W GDAŃSKU

80-526 GDAŃSK
UL. DUNIKOWSKIEGO 11c / 13