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**The Problems of the Minority
Media: Sample of the Greek
Minority Media in Istanbul**

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Abstract

This study focused on Istanbul's Greek minority's work on media, which had started with printed media and shaped today by new media. With the result of this work on researches about newspapers and magazines, that were published by Greeks in Turkey, who stepped into the printed media market, there is an analysis' presentations about modern-day. The still surviving and functioning two Greek minority newspapers named as "Apogevmatini" and "Iho", and the first internet radio and news portal of Greek community "Iho tis polis" analysed in details. The data collected with history research, literary works and the methods of interview. In interviews to collect data, the thoughts of Greek capital owner media bosses and thoughts and speech of deputy Prime Minister of Republic of Turkey Bülent Arınç was taken. At the end of the study, while the analysis of Istanbul Greeks, who has lived as a minority for 560 years, activities on media area are given a place, with this example in the world, problems of minority media discussed and solutions suggested.

Key words: Media economics, Greek media, Turkish printed media,

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1. Introduction

The Greek's of Istanbul who entered to minority statues with the conquest of Istanbul by Fatih Sultan Mehmet which has resulted with the beginning of a new historical period, continued their existence from 1453 to modern-days despite the decreasing of their population. With lessening numbers just below 2000, Greek minority is still able to live and carry out the legacy of Byzantine Empire which survived in Istanbul which has turned out to be an Ottoman city on 1453. Although Republic of Turkey's and Ottoman government's tolerations, minority Greeks who had to abandoned the place which they born for different historical reasons are one of the most colourful cultural item of Istanbul. Minority Greeks of Istanbul where they found a chance to live their religion and culture freely, also established freely their communication ways. During the reign of Ottoman Empire and later, the Greeks who have lived as a minority in Republic of Turkey, have made commercial activities throughout printed media channels as well.

This study including the research conducted about the media activities of Greek minorities who firstly maintained their lives in Byzantine Empire and later in Ottoman Empire and Republic of Turkey, consists of five separate sections.

In the first section it was explained that how the concept of minority was defined in the world and in Turkey; in the second section a historical research on the concept of Greek minority was conducted. Following this section in which population changes of the Greek minority from 1453 to the present day were investigated, the history of Greek minority media was addressed.

Today, the Greek minority media continues its activities with two local newspapers, two internet magazines and one internet radio. After information about these media was provided in this section of the study, the problems of minority media were addressed in the fourth section. In this concept thorough interviews were performed and the problems of minority media were summarized with eleven articles.

During the preparation of this study, the opinions of Greek media capital owners operating in Turkey were received. In addition an exclusive interview with Bülent Arınç who is state minister of Republic of Turkey and deputy prime minister, was performed and the messages and the explanations of the minister were included.

2. The Concept of Minority

“The Concept of Minority” is a relatively new concept that has been used since the movement of Reform in the 16.th century. The concept of minority is the product of a process starting with French Revolution and reaching maturity in the 19th century as in the concepts like nation, nation-state (Akgönül, 2007:29). Minority was defined in the report which was prepared in 1977 by Franscesco Copotorti who is the rapporteur of United Nations Commission on Human

Rights and Sub- Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as “A group numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a State, in a non-dominant position, whose members - being nationals of the State - possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differing from those of the rest of the population and show, if only implicitly, a sense of solidarity, directed towards preserving their culture, traditions, religion or language (Duman,2006:5).

According to United Nations Sub-Commission on Human Rights the minority group should be loyal to related state and shouldn't head for splitting through separation. The group in minority should desire protecting and maintaining their own distinctive characteristics that is should bear 'minority consciousness. The majority on the other hand, should view this group as minority and shouldn't apply cultural pressure (Ürer, 2003:59).

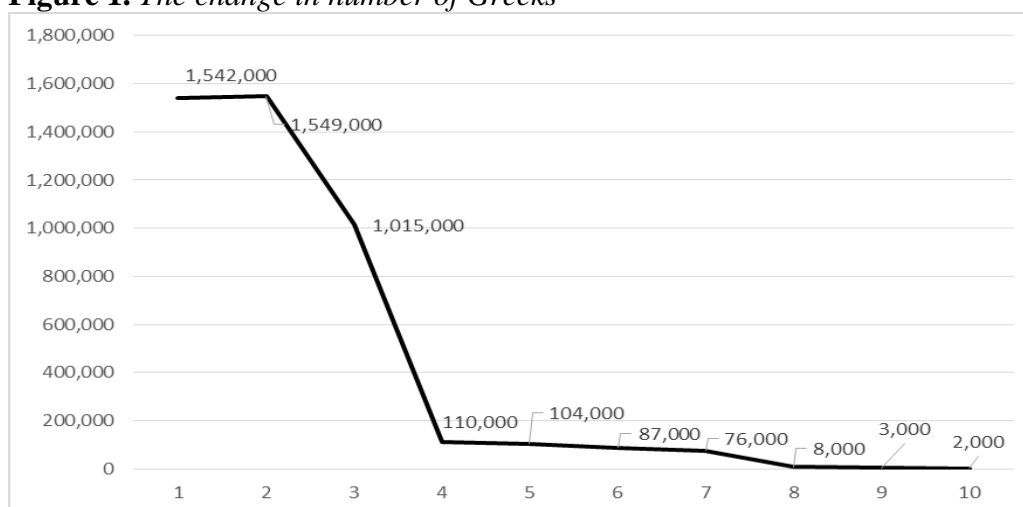
3. The Concept of Minority Greek

Greek is the name given to people of Hellenic origin residing in Muslim countries (Meydan Larousse, 1971:742). The Greek word is a name changed from *Romanio* meaning “Roman Empire” or name of *Romania* which was used to call their own countries by Byzantines.

The Greek minority have showed a continuous declining tendency since 1453 to the present. The population of Turkey after the War of Independence was identified as 12 million. In retrospect, it is predicted that 250 thousand Greeks lived in this population. As a result of the implementation of the population exchange agreement in 1923, yet already there was a significant decline in the population of Greek minorities (Alexandris, 104) unill 2013.

Table 1. *Number of Greeks Who Lived in Ottoman's and Turkey Republic (Psomaidir and others)*

Year	Population	Year	Population
1906-1907	1,542,000	1955	87,000
1914	1,549,000	1965	76,000
1919	1,015,000	1990	8,000
1927	110,000	2005	3,000
1945	104,000	2013	2,000

Figure 1. *The change in number of Greeks*

4. The History of Greek Minority Media

In this study we will express Greek Minority Media in there periods:

- Greek Media operating in Ottoman Empire (1453-1923);
- Greek Media operating in Republican Period (1923 and after)
- Present Greek Media (2013)

4.1 Greek Media in Ottoman Period

The first Greek printing house in Ottoman Empire was founded by a Greek named Nikoderaous Metaksas in 1627 with the help of Kyrilos Lukaris who was the Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Istanbul in that time. The first Greek newspaper published in Istanbul was *Othomanikos Minitor* and it was the Greek version of *Takvim-i Vekay-i* which is the official gazette of Ottoman Empire. The newspaper began to be published by Yorgos Musurus in 1832. According to famous Greek historian, author and journalist of Istanbul, Manuel Gedeon *Othomanikos Minitor* gained the status of official or semi-official body of Ottoman Empire. Ottoman Public servants strived to distribution and promotion of this newspaper to the Greeks in the Ottoman lands. This paper which continued to be published until 1850 was abolished by Ottoman Empire because the majority including Patriarchate preferred the Turkish version of *Takvim-i Vekay-i* (Koloğlu, 1992:27). The first Greek publication to be published in Istanbul was the magazine published with the name of *İ Melisa TouVosporou* 1933 (T.G.C., 2012:2).

The researches performed by Ali Arslan and others up to present day, revealed that 248 newspapers and magazine were published in Ottoman Empire. The

names of the newspapers whose publication lives lasted longer than 10 years, as follows:

Table 2. *The Greek newspaper that were published more than ten years in Ottoman's in the 19th century*

OthomanikosMinitor	(1832-1850)	Nea Zmirni	(1876-1914)
Amalthia	(1838-1923)	Angeliaforos	(1878-1904)
Vizandis	(1985-1905)	EfksinosPontos	(1881-1985)
Anatoli	(1861-1914)	EklisiastikiAlithia	(1888-1922)
Omonia	(1960-1970)	FiloloyikiIho	(1892-1908)
Neologos	(1861-1923)	Nea Efimeris	(1896-1907)
AnatolikosAstir	(1861-1900)	Andrianupolis	(1896-1908)
ElinikosFilologikosSilogos	(1864-1922)	Proodos	(1896-1908)
Armonia	(1864-1868)	IroikosKosmos	(1898-1908)
Yanya	(1869-1912)	Izmir	(1898-1908)
Aydin	(1869-1879)	Vosforis	(1988-1908)
I Proodos	(1871-1912)	Tahidromos	(1897-1908)

4.2 Greek Media in Republican Period

Greeks who live outside Istanbul went to Greece with the exchange as a result of Lausanne Treaty however the exchange did not include Greeks living in Istanbul so they continued to live in this city. Therefore Greeks staying in Istanbul created a potential audience for Greek media and the investments made in Greek Media increased.

The circulation of the Greek newspapers published from 1923 to 1941 were the highest circulation of Republican period. 28 Greek newspaper and magazines were published in Istanbul within this period and 24 of these were daily political newspapers.

Table 3. *The Greek newspapers published in Republican Period during 1923-1941 (Koloğlu, Arslan and others)*

Asikis-1928	Ayvi - 1929	Kopanos- 1929
Ortodoks - 1926	Dimokratia - 1932	Metapoliteftis - 1931
Proini - 1931	Efimeris - 1932	Okoponos- 1927
ToFos - 1924	Esperini - 1933	Patris- 1936
Ta Neotero -1931	Foni - 1934	Politia- 1936
Ta Hronika- 1929	TrakiAnatolis - 1919	Dimokratia
Dimokraüs	Estia	Imerisia - 1925
Kathimerini	Politia- 1936	Tahodromos
Metorirmisis	Apoegevmatini - 1925	Elefteria
O Tipos	Ta Neotera - 1933	Aneksartitos - 1929
Metapoliteftis	ElefteriFoni	Ta Hronika- 1929

ApostofosAndreas	Fos - 1924	Polinia– 1925
Metaritmisis -1925	Aneksartios - 1926	Ortodoksia– 1926
O Kopanos – 1927	Aspis - 1928	ToVima– 1929
Kopanos – 1929	Avyi - 1929	HristiyanikiEstia– 1931
Foto – 1931	Politersis - 1940	Futbol – 1938
Dimotratia – 1938	Dimokratis	O Tipos
Proodos	Proini	

Greek media started to have economic troubles together with the Second World War. The weakening of economic power of public and difficulties in supplying paper as well as heavy economic burdens such as Wealth tax played an important role in this recession (Türker, 2003:7).

Table 4. *The Greek newspaper that were published between 1941-1950 in Turkey (Arslan, 2005)*

Öğretmenin Sesi - 1941	Efimeris - 1944
ToVima - 1946	KirkakatikaProia - 1947
Hronos – 1946	

In 16 March 1964 it was decided that Greeks of Grecian origin living in Istanbul to leave Turkey. Together with this decision almost 12.500 Greeks of Grecian origin were deported. This number did not remain limited with 12.500, the deportees took their relatives, spouses and friends over time and more than 30 thousand Greeks were forced to leave Istanbul.

The degradation of Greek minority resulted a degradation in the number of readers prevented new investments and also caused to shock in current investments. The target audience of Greek media began to fight for survival within the borders it was born and grew up and this situation affected their economic activities negatively.

Table 5. *The Greek newspapers that were published between 1950-1980 in Turkey (Arslan, 2005)*

Embros – 1952	ApostolosAndreas - 1951
Tahidromos – 1955	Efimeris -1955
ElefteriFoni – 1955	İ KinonikiEstia - 1956
İho – 1977	

The number of people investing in Greek media decreased after 1980. The only Greek newspaper published within this period was *PYRSOS* starting its publication life in October 1998. *Pyrsos* was also the last Greek newspaper published in Turkey.

Pyrsos was founded in a Greek High School named *Kendriko* in October 1998. The opinion leaders of the newspaper were Ari Abacı and Sokrat Tragotsis and the published of the newspaper was Panayot Abacı. Panayot Abacı became the

published of the newspaper as an experienced press operator who served for Greek press more than 40 years. Financial support of the newspaper was provided by a businessman named as Anthony Toprakçioğlu who was sponsor of the newspaper. Toprakçioğlu emphasized in our interview with him that he spent 90 thousand dollars for the publication of the newspaper however it was impossible for investment to survive because the money he invested in was exorbitant and unstable for the advertisement received. Toprakçioğlu told the story of newspaper as follows (Toprakçioğlu: 2013, Interview themed Greek Media):

‘I was personally sponsor of the newspaper with an amount of 90.000 \$. The potential of the newspaper was not higher than 250 sheets, I tried to find newspaper subscriptions outside Turkey, but foreign distributors would not even realize you with such low numbers and sending the newspaper directly through the post service would also be expensive. In overall evaluation, e-newspapers and blogs began to be effective with almost no cost as we enter into electronic age during and after 2000..’

Pyrsons was closed in December 1999. The life of last published newspaper in Turkey’s Greek minority media lasted for 14 weeks. After businessman Toprakçioğlu who sponsored and provided significant financial support to newspaper, finished his sponsorship, Hristos Elmacioğlu owner of production company named *TV Enterprise* in Greece sponsored newspaper however it was able to survive for 3 months. *Pyrsons* went down in history as a last attempt of Greek media.

4.3. Present Day of Greek Minority Media

Greek media operates in traditional and new media in Turkey by 2013. We see that there are two Greek minority newspapers are active in traditional media. These are; *Apogevmatini* founded in 12 July 1925 and *İho* founded in 1 April 1977. While these two newspapers continue their media activities through traditional methods there are one internet radio and two electronic magazines operating through new media.

Table 6. *Today’s Greek minority media of Turkey*

Traditional Media	New Medya
Apoyevmatini	İhoTis Polis
İho	Radio İhoTis Polis
	Rumvader

4.3.1 Apogeyvmatini Newspaper

Apoyevmatini which is published in Greek is the oldest Greek newspaper maintaining an uninterrupted publication life. *Apoyevmatini* starting its publication life in 12 July 1925 is a daily newspaper prepared by a

management in two-roomed head office in Syria Arcade in Beyoglu Istiklal Street, Istanbul. The newspaper is published every weekday except Saturdays and Sundays. In his study, Özsüer defined *Apoyevmatini* as a community newspaper. Özsüer, referring that the newspaper never includes political conflicts, differences of opinion or opposing thoughts suggested the newspaper is based on Greek social life (Özsüer, 2012:191).

The newspaper had a big economic crises in 2011. Mihalis Vasiliadis the operator of the newspaper stated that the newspaper lost 250 and 500 liras (110 – 220 euro) daily and he would close the newspaper in 12 July 2011. Vasiliadis said that ‘Today, there are 600 Greek families left that is there are 2 thousand people. There is no way for a newspaper publishing 600 copies to continue its life’ (Milliyet Newspaper, 2011). He stated that the publication cost of *Apoyevmatini* newspaper was 13 thousand liras (5.700 Euro) in a month and %35 of this cost was collected by advertisements from community organizations, on the other hand he explained the newspaper could survive if he could close the remaining 7-8 thousand liras (3.070 – 3.505 Euro) deficit. As a result of this there became a campaign for subscription to Apogeymatini and the Turkish people who do not speak Greek were also subscribed to the newspaper and they demonstrated a rare tolerance in history to Greek minority media.

4.3.2 İho Newspaper

İho Newspaper was founded by Haralambos Rombopulos who was a retired teacher of Yeniköy Greek Primary School in 1 April 1977. The newspaper which was primarily published as weekly turned into a daily newspaper after starting to be published in the evenings. Following the death of Haralambos Rombopulos his son Andreas Rombopulos started to manage the newspaper, it has been published since 1977 continuously.

The daily circulation of *İho* newspaper fluctuates between 400 and 500. Andreas Rombopulos links the reason of low circulation to scarcity of the community population. He also states that economic reasons prevent newspaper to open beyond the community (Kılıçkaya, 2003:87).

4.3.3 İhoTis Polis (Web Radio and Internet Portal)

İhoTis Polis, started to operate as an internet platform founded by Andreas Rombopulos the owner of *İho* newspaper in 2011. The platform continuing its publication life with the slogan of “*Efimerida ke radiofono ton Elinonketis Polis*” passed into history first investment of Greek media in new media. The platform carrying its activity through www.ihotispolis.com web site consists of an internet radio named *Radio İhoTis Polis* an online magazine. The internet portal also includes home pages of the copies published from December 2011 to the present day. The internet radio named *İho Tis Polis* broadcasts giving news about Greek community as well as radio programs in Greek language.

4.3.4 Rumvader

Rumvader is an internet platform founded by Greek Association of Foundations. Rumvader which is an internet portal founded by Greek Association of Foundations, broadcasts an electronic magazine through www.rumvader.net web site. *Rumvader* broadcasting through internet includes subjects such as education, social services & benefits, culture & arts as well as information about the association. *Rumvader* broadcasts Greek and Turkish. During the interview we carried out with Lakis Vingas the president of Greek Association of Foundations in the preparation period of this study, Lakis Vingas explained the activities of *Rumvader* as follows (Vingas,2013:Interview themed Greek Media):

‘We are exerting ourselves to broadcast the subjects of our foundations such as social, artistic, educational, cultural communications as well as the ritual, church publications comprising %50 of the newspaper in a more current way and to introduce ourselves to wider community with the Turkish translation of this publications by creating our own web site as media organ of *Rumvader* association. A proper communication ensures confidence to the community. Unfortunately we still could not achieve the required performance in Turkish translations; we are delaying to announce our news. Nevertheless, our web site is followed by 3 thousand different visitors every month....’

5. The Problems of Greek Minority Media

We can summarize the problems of Greek media as follows:

5.1 Decrease of Population

There has been a decrease in minority demographic structure due to various historical and sociological reasons within the history. This decrease has experienced a serious increase in the last fifty years. The newspapers lost their readers and their circulations declined as a result of decrease in Greek population. For instance, the circulation of *Apoyevmatini* newspaper which had 15 thousand circulations in republican period, declined to 500 in 2000. Greek media losing the charm for the advertisers could not benefit from advertisement and announcement revenues as it used to and this caused financial deficit required for the survival of businesses.

5.2 Political Issues

Greek citizens have been affected by political tensions between Turkey and Greece from time to time. The events such as Exchange tax, 6-7 September events, Cyprus issue were reflected to Greek minorities by the powers of the periods.

5.3 Employment Problems

Greek media businesses were family owned companies and generally had a hereditary structure of patronage. In addition considering the economic troubles, the doors of professional employment opportunities were closed. The newspapers were published by the labor of a few family members or people who work voluntarily.

5.4 Distribution Problems

One of the most important problems of Greek media was the difficulties experienced in distribution. In the past, Greek citizens substituted in certain region in Istanbul. The newspapers were delivered to their readers through traditional methods. The newspapers were distributed by hand in all periods that they were published. For instance, *Apoyevmatini* is delivered by hand today by eight people. The newspapers distributed in the neighborhoods where the Greek community is crowded, are mostly sold in neighborhood grocery stores.

5.5 Censorship

The censorship encountered time to time in Turkish media was also applied to minority media. Greek media, especially during Democratic Party, ran across censorship and prohibitions. In 1958, the brochure called '*Pomaklar-Agriyanlar*' published in Greek letters by journalist Andreas was banned on account of making Greek propaganda. Also in 1959, the newspaper named '*Aneksartitos Tipos*', the books '*Mavi Yunanistan'a Dönüş (Return to Blue Greece)*', '*Church Calendar*' published by Greece in Athens and '*Milletlerin İstikballeri Hakkındaki Kehanetleri*' in Greek by St. Agatangelos coming from USA were all banned because of making Greek propaganda and Turkish opposition (Yılmaz, 22-23). Present owner of the newspaper *Apoyevmatini*, Mihalis Vasiliadis' adventure in journalism began with the need of replying to hateful writings of Peyami Safa aimed at Greeks during 1950's. Vasiliyadis explained that these replies of him had not been published. (Parlak, MİHA: 2011)

5.6 Lack of People Knowing Greek

Another problem of Greek media is the preference of Turkish reading and writing by younger generation of Greeks rather than their own native language and being alienated from Greek. Younger generation Greeks complained about the inefficacy of education in Greek minority schools especially after 1980's in Turkey and refused sending their children to Greek schools both to learn foreign language and also to go on their education in Turkey appropriately.

5.7 Official Advertisement Regulation

There are some rules to follow for newspapers to get official advertisements and benefit from these advertisements. These rules were determined according to official advertisement regulation.

Turkish Republic vice Prime Minister and Minister of State, Bülent Arınç, with whom we interviewed while researching about Greek media, made the statement below about that case (Arınç, 2013: Interview about Greek minority media) :

“Turkey is located on Anatolian land known as the cradle of numerous civilizations. The composition of different religion, languages, cultures and nations is what we regard as our most precious treasure.

We, as the rulers and policy makers of the Republic of Turkey, are aware of this great historic wealth and act accordingly.

We consider the newspapers of minority communities as an indispensable part of our media. Due to the diminishing minority population, those newspapers have a serious low circulation problem, which makes it harder for the communities to continue publishing.

Since those newspapers have circulation figures less than five thousand, they cannot enjoy the revenues of advertisements published via Press Advertising Institution. Some of our friends from minority communities informed us that those newspapers have been suffering from severe financial problems and thus, we have been seeking means to support them under related laws and by-laws. Press Advertising Institution, which is an autonomous agency, has decided that the newspapers that are not entitled to enjoy the official advertisement revenues due to low circulation figures can enjoy those revenues from now on. Those newspapers are “Nor Marmara” and *Jamanak*, published six days a week; *Apoyevmatini* and *İho*, published five days a week and *Agos* and *Şalom*, published once a week.

The official advertisement revenues amounted to 250,000 Turkish Liras (143,233 dollars) in 2011 and 150,000 Turkish Liras (81,504 dollars) in 2012. This procedure will continue in 2013 and beyond. This procedure has made it possible for newspapers of minority communities to publish official advertisements. Government agencies now can publish their advertisements on those newspapers.

We, as the Turkish Government, sincerely wish and work to ensure a free environment where our minorities can enjoy all of their rights and we are striving to obtain this goal. Stronger minority media will mean a stronger self-assertion of our minorities”.

Table 7. *The Amount of Economic Encourage given by the Turkish government to Minority newspapers in 2011 and 2012*

Newspaper Name	2011	2012
Apoyevmatini (Greek)	45.000 TL (15.415 Euro)	27.000 TL (11.650 Euro)
İho (Greek)	45.000 TL (15.415 Euro)	27.000 TL (11.650 Euro)
Nor Marmara (Armenian)	45.000 TL (15.415 Euro)	27.000 TL (11.650 Euro)
Jamanak (Armenian)	45.000 TL (15.415 Euro)	27.000 TL (11.650 Euro)
Agos (Armenian)	35.000 TL (15.100 Euro)	Didn't take any money in 2012 since this newspaper didn't resort for that ad.
Şalom (Jewish)	35.000 TL (15.100 Euro)	21.000 TL (9.060 Euro)

5.8 Problems about Subscription System

Minority media could not improve much about subscription system. No minority newspaper in Turkey has been able to build that subscription system which is the most important way of getting rid of distribution problems and contributing to media institutions economically. By building a more eligible structure of organization, new subscribers should be gained. *Apoyevmatini* was saved from closing down by gaining nearly 200 subscribers.

Table 8. *Subscribe numbers of minority Greek newspapers in Turkey (2012)*

Newspaper Name	Subscribe Numbers
Şalom	4000
Apoyevmatini	200
Agos	500

5.9 Insistency on publishing in native language

Today, some of the minority newspapers in Turkey are published in native language and some are published in Turkish.

Table 9. *The Language of the minority Newspapers Published in Turkey*

Newspaper	Publish Language
Şalom	Turkish + Ladino
Apoyevmatini	Greek
İho	Greek
Agos	Greek + Armenian
Jamanak	Armanian

Şalom and *Agos* are published both in their native language and Turkish. These newspapers including Turkish pages have the biggest circulations in minority media. Another issue to consider is the neglecting of target audience living in Turkey and interested in minority culture. Greek media have not touched on the subject and have not tried increasing their circulation by publishing some of papers in Turkish to include people interested in Greek culture, history and continued publishing in usual format.

5.10 The Use of Foreign Capital Investments

In Turkey, foreign capital who wants to invest in media is permitted to get into a partnership of its investment's max %50. Even though this rate causes hesitation in foreign investor who wants to invest in media in Turkey, it gives opportunity for minority media.

5.11 Passing Speed to New Media

In today's world, new media have exercised power over traditional one. Media managements have benefited from advantages of new media synergistically and have transferred their accesses to global dimension. Minority Greek media managements in İstanbul have adapted lately to new media. The newspaper *İho* is the only institution investing in newly media in the late 2011. *Apoyevmatini*, even, does not have a website.

6 .Conclusion

In the world history an era closed and a new one began with the conquest of İstanbul by Fatih the Conqueror. This historical event causing Byzantine Empire to be deleted from the stage of history also led Greeks living in İstanbul become minority. Greek has lived in İstanbul in minority status since 1453 to the present day for 560 years. Although they have been affected by political crisis experienced from time to time within this process, they have continued their lives in tolerance environments of Ottoman Empire and Republic of Turkey. There was a decrease in the number of Greek population whose number exceeding million within this 560 year period and today about 2 thousand Greeks live within the borders of İstanbul.

Greek minorities maintained their own economic activities freely within the tolerance environment beginning with Fatih the Conqueror. However they were affected by both during the years of Independence War, the Cyprus issues and the some other political cases caused Greeks having difficulties in maintaining their existence, migrated from the land which is called by them as their homeland, they were born, and continued their lives in different geographical regions.

Greek minorities maintained their economic activities in many fields and the media is one of these fields. The First Greek Newspaper published by Greeks was *Filos Ton Neon* which was published in 1831 in İzmir. Greek media

which founded plenty of newspapers and magazines after this period published almost 248 newspapers and magazines in Ottoman Period.

The friendship alliance between Atatürk and Venizolos following the foundation of Republic also reflected to the Greeks living in Istanbul and Greek minority media showed some significant developments. The newspapers of Greek media having the highest circulations in the late 1920s experienced their best periods in terms of economic conditions.

The Second World War period, 6-7 September events occurring as a result of DP's gaining power and the following Cyprus issues forced the Greeks migration; these situations brought the Greeks to their knees and the population of Greeks was affected adversely. The economic activities of Greeks, whose numbers decreased, also declined. This reduced the target audience of Greek media and raised economic difficulties for Greek media businesses. 28 newspapers and magazines were published in Republican period until the Second World War. While 5 new Greek newspapers became operational from Second World War years to the period in which DP was and 7 new Greek newspapers became operational from the DP power to the 12 September 1980 coup. The liquidation of Greek media businesses accelerated after 1980, only one Greek newspaper became operational within this period however that newspaper was forced to close down after a year.

Today, Greek media continues its activities with two media business. *Apoyevmatini* and *İho* newspaper are two media business continuing their activities. İHO newspaper also invested in new media and it started to broadcast an internet radio and internet magazine. A Greek Association of Foundations named *Rumvader* investing in new media broadcasts an online internet magazine.

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