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That Greece Might Still be Free  
Civil War and World War in Europe  
Taming Ares: War, Interstate Law, and Humanitarian Discourse in Classical Greece  
The Greek Media in World War I and Its Aftermath  
The League of Nations Reconstruction Schemes in the Inter-war Period  
Adoption, Memory, and Cold War Greece  
An International Civil War  
The Greek Civil War  
International Intervention in the Greek Civil War  
The Agony of Greek Jews, 1940-1945  
Dark Continent  
The Balkan Games and Balkan Politics in the Interwar Years 1929 - 1939  
Conservatives and Right Radicals in Interwar Europe  
Population Exchange in Greek Macedonia  
International Relations in Political Thought  
The Greek Paradox  
Immigrant Life Themes  
Studies in the Interwar European Economy  
Europe's Third World  
Sport, Bodily Culture and Classical Antiquity in Modern Greece  
When Juvenile Delinquency Became an International Post-War Concern  
American Influence in Greece, 1917-1929  
Greece at the Crossroads  
Modern Greece After the War was Over  
After the War Was Over  
Books V and VI  
Refugees in Inter-war Europe  
The Macedonian Slavs in the Greek Civil War, 1944-1949  
Greece and the Inter-war Economic Crisis  
The Politics of Integration and Assimilation  
Vis-à-vis the Slavo-Macedonian Minority of Inter-war Greece  
Citizenship and the Nation-state in Greece and Turkey  
Index of Cinematographic Archive  
The International Position of Greece During the Crimean War  
A History of Greek-Owned Shipping  
The Balkan Games and Balkan Politics in the Interwar Years 1929 - 1939  
The Feminist Movement in Greece (c.1910 - c.1936)  
Case Study in Guerrilla War

Reveals the history of how 3,000 Greek children were shipped to the United States for adoption in the postwar period

This book features a broad range of thematic and national case studies which explore the interrelations and confrontations between conservatives and the radical Right in the European and global contexts of the interwar years. It investigates the political, social, cultural, and economic issues that conservatives and radicals tried to address and solve in the aftermaths of the Great War. Conservative forces ended up prevailing over far-right forces in the 1920s, with the notable exception of the Fascist regime in Italy. But over the course of the 1930s, and the ascent of the Nazi regime in Germany, political radicalisation triggered both competition and hybridisation between conservative and right-wing radical forces, with increased power for far-right and fascist movements. The book will be of great interest to students and scholars of politics, history, fascism, and Nazism.

These volumes focus on Greek foreign relations and domestic policies between 1832 and 1862. They are significant contributions to modern Greek history written by an American scholar in English.

The Agony of Greek Jews tells the story of modern Greek Jewry as it came under the

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control of the Kingdom of Greece during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In particular, it deals with the vicissitudes of those Jews who held Greek citizenship during the interwar and wartime periods. Individual chapters address the participation of Greek and Palestinian Jews in the 1941 fighting with Italy and Germany, the roles of Jews in the Greek Resistance, aid, and rescue attempts, and the problems faced by Jews who returned from the camps and the mountains in the aftermath of the German retreat. Bowman focuses on the fate of one minority group of Greek citizens during the war and explores various aspects of its relations with the conquerors, the conquered, and concerned bystanders. His book contains new archival material and interviews with survivors. It supersedes much of the general literature on the subject of Greek Jewry.

Ancient Greece was the model that guided the emergence of many facets of the modern sports movement, including most notably the Olympics. Yet the process whereby aspects of the ancient world were appropriated and manipulated by sport authorities of nation-states, athletic organizations and their leaders as well as by sports enthusiasts is only very partially understood. This volume takes modern Greece as a case-study and explores, in depth, issues related to the reception and use of classical antiquity in modern sport, spectacle and bodily culture. For citizens of the Greek nation-state, classical antiquity is not merely a vague "legacy" but the cornerstone of their national identity. In the field of sport and bodily culture, since the 1830s there had been persistent attempts to establish firm and direct links between ancient Greek athletics and modern sport through the incorporation of sport in school curricula, the emergence of national sport historiographies as well as the initiatives to revive (in the 19th century) or appropriate (in the 20th) the modern Olympics. Based on fieldwork and unpublished material sources, this book dissects the use and abuse of classical antiquity and sport in constructing national, gender and class identities, and illuminate aspects of the complex modern perceptions of classicism, sport and the body. This book was previously published as a special issue of the International Journal of the History of Sport.

Social, political and economic upheaval in the first half of the 20th century devastated Greece. There was the refugee crisis of 1922 which created instability during the inter-war years when countless thousands were expelled from their homeland in Asia Minor by the Turks, the Great Depression of the 1930's with its high unemployment and social unrest, the power struggle between monarchists and republicans, the destructive two world wars and the bitter Civil War that followed. Communism also, became a very dangerous political force at this time which threatened not only Europe, but the entire world. October 28 marks the date in 1940 when Greece entered World War Two. On this day, Italy's fascist dictator Benito Mussolini issued an ultimatum to Greek Prime Minister, Ioannis Metaxas demanding Greek surrender and for free Italian passage through Greece. The Greek leader's famous reply was "Ohi" (No) which forced Greece to go on the offensive in mid - November and subsequent battle, defeating the invading army and driving them back into southern Albania. Greece once again, became involved in another world war fighting alongside the Allies which included Great Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union against the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy and Japan and, their respective allies. Following the victory of the Allies in 1945, the islands became a British military protectorate and Dodecanese unification with Greece was formalized in 1947. The Greek flag was finally raised on March 7th, 1948 ending centuries of non - Greek rule.

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The Greek Civil War was a struggle between communism and democracy and was to be the first battle of the Cold War. The Cold War describes the tension and competition that existed between the democratic United States of America and the communist Soviet Union (USSR) and their respective allies from the mid - 1940's to the early 1990's. The defeat of the communists in 1949 however, ended the annexation of Greek Macedonia by Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito but unfortunately, more than 100,000 people died and over 500,000 were displaced from their homes because of the Greek Civil War. Many Greeks struggling with the aftermath of the Second World War and the bitter Civil War that followed were drawn by the economic conditions in Australia. With the Greek government struggling with post-war reconstruction, the uncertainty and economic instability of Post-War Europe and, with assisted passage provided by the Australian government, thousands of Greeks migrated to the Lucky Country hoping for a more stable future. Many of the early immigrants were overwhelmed by homesickness for Greece, their homes, their villages, their families, their church and they were handicapped by language difficulties. The Post-War period also saw a big wave of Greek immigrants from the villages of Southern Rhodes who came to settle in Adelaide, South Australia. They arrived as young immigrants, without knowledge nor understanding of the new country, its language and way of life. As one would expect, they stuck together. These new arrivals included immigrants from Mesanagros, Lahania, Gennadi, Katavia, Asklipeio, Monolithos, Siana, Arnitha and Vati. Adelaide, the capital of South Australia is the City of Churches. With its tree-lined suburbs and quarter-acre block homes, it was a tram town for half a century when many of these early immigrants began arriving in the 1950's.

This study explores the role of Macedonian Slavs in the Greek Civil War. The author argues that their participation in the conflict, and the attempts by other groups to manipulate them, gave rise to modern issues between the countries that continue to affect politics in the region today.

When in 1821, the Greeks rose in violent revolution against the rule of the Ottoman Turks, waves of sympathy spread across Western Europe and the United States. More than a thousand volunteers set out to fight for the cause. The Philhellenes, whether they set out to recreate the Athens of Pericles, start a new crusade, or make money out of a war, all felt that Greece had unique claim on the sympathy of the world. As Byron wrote, 'I dreamed that Greece might Still be Free'; and he died at Missolonghi trying to translate that dream into reality. William St Clair's meticulously researched and highly readable account of their aspirations and experiences was hailed as definitive when it was first published. Long out of print, it remains the standard account of the Philhellenic movement and essential reading for any students of the Greek War of Independence, Byron, and European Romanticism. Its relevance to more modern ethnic and religious conflicts is becoming increasingly appreciated by scholars worldwide. This new and revised edition includes a new Introduction by Roderick Beaton, an updated Bibliography and many new illustrations.

"A useful, important book that reminds us, at the right time, how hard [European unity] has been, and how much care must be taken to avoid the terrible old temptations." --Los Angeles Times  
Dark Continent provides an alternative history of the twentieth century, one in which the triumph of democracy was anything but a forgone conclusion and fascism and communism provided rival political solutions

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that battled and sometimes triumphed in an effort to determine the course the continent would take. Mark Mazower strips away myths that have comforted us since World War II, revealing Europe as an entity constantly engaged in a bloody project of self-invention. Here is a history not of inevitable victories and forward marches, but of narrow squeaks and unexpected twists, where townships boast a bronze of Mussolini on horseback one moment, only to melt it down and recast it as a pair of noble partisans the next. Unflinching, intelligent, *Dark Continent* provides a provocative vision of Europe's past, present, and future--and confirms Mark Mazower as a historian of valuable gifts.

An authoritative history of the Greek Civil War and its profound influence on American foreign policy and the post-Second World War period In his comprehensive history André Gerolymatos demonstrates how the Greek Civil War played a pivotal role in the shaping of policy and politics in post-Second World War Europe and America and was a key starting point of the Cold War. Based in part on recently declassified documents from Greece, the United States, and the British Intelligence Services, this masterful study sheds new light on the aftershocks that have rocked Greece in the seven decades following the end of the bitter hostilities.

This volume makes available some of the most exciting research currently underway into Greek society after Liberation. Together, its essays map a new social history of Greece in the 1940s and 1950s, a period in which the country grappled--bloodily--with foreign occupation and intense civil conflict. Extending innovative historical approaches to Greece, the contributors explore how war and civil war affected the family, the law, and the state. They examine how people led their lives, as communities and individuals, at a time of political polarization in a country on the front line of the Cold War's division of Europe. And they advance the ongoing reassessment of what happened in postwar Europe by including regional and village histories and by examining long-running issues of nationalism and ethnicity. Previously neglected subjects--from children and women in the resistance and in prisons to the state use of pageantry--yield fresh insights. By focusing on episodes such as the problems of Jewish survivors in Salonika, memories of the Bulgarian occupation of northern Greece, and the controversial arrest of a war criminal, these scholars begin to answer persistent questions about war and its repercussions. How do people respond to repression? How deep are ethnic divisions? Which forms of power emerge under a weakened state? When forced to choose, will parents sacrifice family or ideology? How do ordinary people surmount wartime grievances to live together? In addition to the editor, the contributors are Eleni Haidia, Procopis Papastratis, Polymeris Voglis, Mando Dalianis, Tassoula Vervenioti, Riki van Boeschoten, John Sakkas, Lee Sarafis, Stathis N. Kalyvas, Anastasia Karakasidou, Bea Lefkowitz, Xanthippi Kotzageorgi-Zymari, Tassos Hadjianastassiou, and Susanne-Sophia Spiliotis.

As a bridge between the East and West, a pole of stability in the Balkans, and a Mediterranean crossroads, Greece could play a significant role in the post-Cold War world. But Greece's performance in domestic and international policy falls short of this promise. The essays in *The Greek Paradox* look at some of the reasons for this gap and suggest possible political and economic reforms. The contributors, both scholars and policymakers, examine a range of contemporary issues in the Balkans and on NATO's southern flank. The essays shed light on nation building, political and economic development, modernization, and post-Cold War international relations.

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Contributors Graham T. Allison, Gianna Angelopoulos-Daskalaki, P. Nikiforos Diamandouros, Michael S. Dukakis, Misha Glenny, Dimitris Keridis, F. Stephen Larrabee, Kalypto Nicolaidis, Joseph S. Nye, Jr., Alexis Papahelas, Elizabeth Prodromou, Monteagle Stearns, Constantine Stephanopoulos, Stavros B. Thomadakis, Basilios E. Tsingos, Loukas Tsoukalis, Susan Woodward CSIA Studies in International Security

Greek-owned shipping has been at the top of the world fleet for the last twenty years. Winner of the 1997 Runciman Award, this richly sourced study traces the development of the Greek tramp fleet from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. Gelina Harlaftis argues that the success of Greek-owned shipping in recent years has been a result not of a number of entrepreneurs using flags of convenience in the 1940s, but of networks and organisational structures which date back to the nineteenth century. This study provides the most comprehensive history of development of modern Greek shipping ever published. It is illustrated with numerous maps and photographs, and includes extensive tables of primary data.

After the establishment of the modern Greek state in 1830, gender awareness amongst the most educated and cosmopolitan female members of an European-like 'bourgeoisie', who disavowed women's inferior social status, was gradually growing. From the beginning of the twentieth century and throughout the inter-war period the feminist movement in Greece comprised various groups striving for women's access to education, professional opportunities and political rights. -- The similarities between these groups' feminist objectives should not blind us to the fact that the groups were closely tied to the political parties of the inter-war period, resulting in disagreements and conflicts as to which policies would bring feminists closer to realizing their goals. To substantiate this claim, the thesis considers the political parties' stances on women's role in society as well as feminist disputes over protective legislation for women in the workplace and the issue of female franchise. -- A survey of the articles published in the groups' official mouthpieces, the feminist periodicals, points to a variety of issues being raised to illustrate female achievements in every social domain. The core of these activists' feminist consciousness was highlighted in their endeavours to re-define women's role as complex and positive in the 'public'/'private' spheres. Following an exposure of their socio-political ideologies, the thesis goes on to argue that, despite their political differences, all feminists believed in the principles of bourgeois democracy, a tenet that had long estranged them from those communist women who asked for female equality. It was this very belief that led the majority of Greek feminists in the 1930s to oppose fascism and to espouse pacifism in their determination to defend the fragile bourgeois democracy.

The Balkan Games resulted on the one hand from the growth of modern European sport and the unsatisfactory performances of the Balkan athletes at national and international level, and on the other hand, from a desire to bring the Balkan peoples together in peace and concord. The Games were initiated in Athens in 1929 and increasingly became an integral part of the political, cultural and social life of the area. The common global reality is that when an athletic event is staged, attempted friendship seldom receives priority. In the 1930s, however, the Balkan Games provided a rare example of an international athletic event bringing antagonistic states together in friendship. This consideration of the significance of the Balkan Games as

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an instrument of political optimism provides clear evidence of the occasional positive influence of sport in politics. The work is a case-study of interest to political and social scientists and to historians of Europe and sport. This book was previously published as a special issue of the International Journal of the History of Sport.

Following the defeat of the Greek Army in 1922 by nationalist Turkish forces, the Convention of Lausanne in 1923 specified the first compulsory exchange of populations ratified by an international organization. The arrival in Greece of over 1.2 million refugees and their settlement proved to be a watershed with far-reaching consequences for the country. Dr Kontogiorgi examines the exchange of populations and the agricultural settlement in Greek Macedonia of hundreds of thousands of refugees from Asia Minor and the Pontus, Eastern Thrace, the Caucasus, and Bulgaria during the inter-war period. She examines Greek state policy and the role of the Refugee Settlement Commission which, under the auspices of the League of Nations, carried out the refugee resettlement project. Macedonia, a multilingual and ethnically diverse society, experienced a transformation so dramatic that it literally changed its character. Kontogiorgi charts that change and attempts to provide the means of understanding it. The consequences of the settlement of refugees for the ethnological composition of the population, and its political, social, demographic, and economic implications are treated in the light of new archival material. Reality is separated from myth in examining the factors involved in the process of integration of the newcomers and assimilation of the inhabitants - both refugees and indigenous - of the New Lands into the nation-state. Kontogiorgi examines the impact of the agrarian reforms and land distribution and makes an effort to convert the climate of the rural society of Macedonia during the inter-war period. The antagonisms between Slavophone and Vlach-speaking natives and refugee newcomers regarding the reallocation of former Muslim properties had significant ramifications for the political events in the region in the years to come. Other recurring themes in the book include the geographical distribution of the refugees, changing patterns of settlement and toponyms, the organisation of health services in the countryside, as well as the execution of irrigation and drainage works in marshlands. Kontogiorgi also throws light upon and analyses the puzzling mixture of achievement and failure which characterizes the history of the region during this transitional period. As the first successful refugee resettlement project of its kind, the 'refugee experiment' in Macedonia could provide a template for similar projects involving refugee movements in many parts of the world today.

The Asia Minor Campaign remains one of the most disastrous episodes of modern Greek history. With a comprehensive account of the Campaign, Eglezou adds a new dimension to our understanding of the history of modern Greece, as well as the relationship between the press and politics more generally.

A collection of essays by European and American specialists offering new and authoritative analyses of the Greek civil war and its international dimensions. The Greek civil war that broke out at the end of World War II was one of the formative events in the early days of the Cold War. In the fall of 1944, at the moment of liberation from the German occupiers, Greece stood at the &"crossroads,&" in need of a new constitutional and social order. However, the factions that vied for influence over the state promoted their particular agendas with a vehemence, exclusiveness, and mistrust that destroyed any chance for genuine compromise and reconciliation. The essays collected here represent a systematic attempt to examine the domestic and

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external forces that were actively involved in the Greek civil war of the late 1940s and that contributed to its resolution. Specifically, they consider the political options available to postwar Greece by identifying the principal actors promoting such options and analyzing their programs, tactics, strengths, and weaknesses. They also highlight the close interaction among domestic, regional, and global levels of conflict and measure the impact of that conflict on the political development of Greece.

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Often termed "the hidden war," the Greek Civil War of the late 1940s is still highly controversial and a source of extreme emotion for those Greeks who remember it. This book details the events leading to the outbreak of the war and examines the unique means by which United Nations intervention was able to restrain a conflict that threatened to engulf the Balkans and southeastern Europe. Nachmani demonstrates how the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB)--the first U.N. observation mission--stood out as a success story among the observation and peacekeeping missions of the post-World War II era.

The diplomatic relations between Greece and the United States in the interwar period have received scant attention from historians, primarily because of the non-political and non-military role of the United States in that part of the world prior to the Second World War. The American presence in Greece after 1917, however, would be fundamental to the social and economic development of the Greek nation, while American influence would eventually permeate all levels of Greek society. Dr. Cassimatis offers the first, full-length account of this formative period in the history of Greek-American diplomacy. The issues separating the governments of the United States and Greece in the 1920s were simultaneously self-contained and international in scope. For Greece, they were self-contained because they involved solutions to domestic problems affecting the welfare--indeed, the survival--of the Greek nation. Internationally, they were interconnected because efforts to bring about their resolution contributed to an American entanglement in the Near-East policies of Great Britain, France and Italy. Thus, American loans, commercial aggrandizement, the inroads of American capital, philanthropy, and cultural relations were but components of a larger diplomatic setting in which the interests of the United States came into conflict with the interests of the Western European powers.

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First published in 1997, this book analyses some of the key economic issues facing Europe in the interwar period, against the uncertain international, political and economic background of the time. Among the subjects discussed are the legacy of the peace settlements, inflation, trade and reconstruction, international lending, depression and recovery, the position of Eastern and Central Europe, and the progress of the peripheral nations. The book contends that the peace treaties raised more problems than they solved, while the policy mistakes of the Allied powers after the First World War, and their failure to devise an adequate programme of economic and financial reconstruction, weakened the already divided continent, contributing to its disintegration.

This volume makes available some of the most exciting research currently underway into Greek society after Liberation. Together, its essays map a new social history of Greece in the 1940s and 1950s, a period in which the country grappled--bloodily--with foreign occupation and intense civil conflict. Extending innovative historical approaches to Greece, the contributors explore how war and civil war affected the family, the law, and the state. They examine how people led their lives, as communities and individuals, at a time of political polarization in a country on the front line of the Cold War's division of Europe. And they advance the ongoing reassessment of what happened in postwar Europe by including regional and village histories and by examining long-running issues of nationalism and ethnicity. Previously neglected subjects--from children and women in the resistance and in prisons to the state use of pageantry--yield fresh insights. By focusing on episodes such as the problems of Jewish survivors in Salonika, memories of the Bulgarian occupation of northern Greece, and the controversial arrest of a war criminal, these scholars begin to answer persistent questions about war and its repercussions. How do people respond to repression? How deep are ethnic divisions? Which forms of power emerge under a weakened state? When forced to choose, will parents sacrifice family or ideology? How do ordinary people surmount wartime grievances to live together? In addition to the editor, the contributors are Eleni Haidia, Procopis Papastratis, Polymeris Voglis, Mando Dalianis, Tassoula Vervenioti, Riki van Boeschoten, John Sakkas, Lee Sarafis, Stathis N. Kalyvas, Anastasia Karakasidou, Bea Lefkowicz, Xanthippi Kotzageorgi-Zymari, Tassos Hadjianastassiou, and Susanne-Sophia Spiliotis.

This book examines the causes and consequences of refugee movement during this century, with particular reference to inter-war Europe. It analyses international responses to those movements, and draws conclusions that have continuing relevance today, when the refugee issue is as pressing as ever.

Economic historians have perennially addressed the intriguing question of comparative development, asking why some countries develop much faster and further than others. Focusing primarily on Europe between 1914 and 1939, this present volume explores the development of thirteen countries that could be said to be categorised as economically backward during this period: Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia. These countries are linked, not only in being geographically on Europe's periphery, but all shared high agrarian components and income levels much lower than those enjoyed in western European countries. The study shows that by 1918 many of these countries had structural characteristics which either relegated them to a low level of development or reflected their economic backwardness,

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characteristics that were not helped by the hostile economic climate of the interwar period. It explores, region by region, how their progress was checked by war and depression, and how the effects of political and social factors could also be a major impediment to sustained progress and modernisation. For example, in many cases political corruption and instability, deficient administrations, ethnic and religious diversity, agrarian structures and backwardness, population pressures, as well as international friction, were retarding factors. In all this study offers a fascinating insight into many areas of Europe that are often ignored by economists and historians. It demonstrates that these countries were by no means a lost cause, and that their post-war performances show the latent economic potential that most harboured. By providing an insight into the development of Europe's 'periphery' a much more rounded and complete picture of the continent as a whole is achieved.

Of all the successor states of the Ottoman Empire, Greece and Turkey have moved the farthest in the direction of coping with the challenges relating to the transition to modernity. The goal of the series Social and Historical Studies on Greece and Turkey is to serve as a forum for discourse and dialogue between Greek and Turkish social scientists and historians, contributing to the ongoing theoretical debates in the international social science community, concerning the economic, cultural, political, and social aspects of modernity. Citizenship and the Nation State in Greece and Turkey brings together papers on a transdisciplinary dialogue on nation formation in Greece and Turkey as successor states of the Ottoman Empire, and on aspects of civil society in the two countries. The volume is divided into two parts: Empire and Nation-State and Nation and Civil Society and covers issues such as Turkish and Greek nationalism, the formation of the Greek State, the impact of the Greek War of Independence in transforming the Ottoman Empire, civil society in Greece during the post-World War II period, the concept of citizenship as far as the rights of women are concerned in Greece and in

This book examines how the intensive discussions about the issue of juvenile delinquency in the new international organizations (United Nations, World Health Organization, Council of Europe), which emerged after the end of the Second World War, internationalized the anxieties generated in the fifties and sixties by its purported increase in Europe and beyond. Greece, a regular member-state, anxious to ensure international legitimacy in the aftermath of the Civil War, presented abroad an embellished picture of the measures undertaken at home for the prevention and containment of juvenile delinquency, sidestepping the strong moralism and the juridical formalism that dominated both official and unofficial approaches.

The premier marxist of Greece who led the War Veterans Association and was the first secretary of the KKE later joining Trotsky's Left Opposition

The great depression of the years between the World Wars is widely held to have led to the collapse of democracy in many countries. This study of Greece, which recovered quickly from the economic crisis, argues that there is no simple correlation between economic and political crisis.

Thinkers from the Classical Greeks to the First World War are represented in this collection of key international relations texts.

This is a comparative history of the Spanish, Yugoslav, and Greek Civil Wars of

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1936-1949 from the standpoints of politics, socioeconomic structures, national questions, international conjunctures, and foreign interventions. Minehan builds a historical typology of the overriding problem in each country: class conflict in Spain, a national problem in Yugoslavia, and a problem of political incorporation in Greece. Internationally, the book explores the significance of how each war occurred in one of three successive phases of the power struggle between fascism, liberal capitalism, and Soviet communism. From that shifting nexus of relations between domestic and international conditions, Minehan derives a description and explanation of the conflicts' similarities and differences.

Half a century after the civil war which tore apart Greek society in the 1940s, the essays in this volume look back to examine the crisis. They combine the approaches of political and international history with the latest research into the social, economic, religious, cultural, ideological and literary aspects of the struggle. Underpinned by the use of a wide range of hitherto neglected sources, the contributions shed new light, broaden the scope of inquiry, and offer fresh analysis. Thus far, comparative approaches have not been employed in the study of the Greek Civil War. The papers here redress this imbalance and establish the not always so clear links between Greek and European historical developments in the 1940s, placing the evolution of Greek society and politics in a European context. They also highlight the complexity and interconnections of the social, economic and political cleavages that split Greek society, and provide a comprehensive and subtle understanding of the origins, course and impact of the Greek Civil War in a variety of contexts and levels. The volume will appeal to those interested in the European history of the 1940s and the origins of the Cold War, in addition to the specialists of modern Greek history and those engaged in the comparative study of civil wars.

In *Taming Ares* Emiliano J. Buis studies the narrative foundations of the (il)legality of warfare in the classical Greek world in order to demonstrate its contribution to a better historical understanding of the international legal rules applicable to the use of force and the conduct of hostilities.

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