

**THE GREAT SOVIET  
ENCYCLOPEDIA**

**2nd Edition Volume 12,**

**GREECE (NEW)**

**STATE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING HOUSE  
"GREAT SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA"  
1952**

Source: Greece (New)

THE GREAT SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA

CHIEF EDITOR: B. A. Vvedensky

MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL OFFICE: N. ANICHKOV, A. N. BARANOV,  
I. P. BARDIN, D. S. BELYANKIN, V. VINOGRADOV, B. M. VUL, A. A.  
GRIGORIEV, A. I. DENISOV, M. ZHUKOV, A. A. ZVORYKIN (Deputy  
Editor-in-Chief), V. IOGANSON, A. F. KAPUSTINSKY, G. V. KELDYSH,  
A. N. KOLMOGOROV, B. MITIN, A. A. MIKHAILOV, A. I. OPARIN, K. V.  
OSTROVITYANOV, N. PETROV, P. N. POSPELOV, A. L. SIDOROV, V.  
N. STOLETOV, S. II. TOLSTOV, E. A. CHUDAKOV, P. F. YUDIN

Volume 12—DOUBYANKI - GRODOVKA

SECOND EDITION

STATE SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING HOUSE "GREAT SOVIET  
ENCYCLOPEDIA" Volume signed for publication May 28, 1952

Pages 549-573

Language: Russian

*Translated into English and transcribed:*

E-Book: January 2021

***The Socialist Truth in Cyprus-London Bureaux***

<http://www.st-cyprus.co.uk>



&

***Direct Democracy (Communist Party)***

[www.directdemocracy4u.uk](http://www.directdemocracy4u.uk)



## Contents

<i>I. General Information</i> .....	5
<i>II. Physical and Geographical Sketch</i> .....	6
Relief.....	6
Climate.....	7
Hydrography. ....	8
Vegetation.....	9
<i>III. Population</i> .....	13
The Ethnic Composition of the Population of Greece. ....	13
<i>IV. Economic and Geographical Outline</i> .....	15
General Characteristics of the Economy. ....	15
Agriculture. ....	17
Fishing.....	21
Industry.....	27
Transport.....	29
International Trade. ....	31
Monetary System and Finance. ....	32
<i>V. Historical Sketch</i> .....	33
Establishment of Turkish Rule in Greece. The Liberation Struggle of the Greek People for the Formation of an Independent State. ....	33
Greece in 1830-1914.....	39
Greece during the First World War 1914-18. ....	49
Greece in 1918-39. ....	51
Greece in 1944-52. ....	62
<i>VI. Political System</i> .....	72
<i>VII. Military Establishment</i> .....	74
The Greek Armed Forces. ....	74
<i>VIII. The Political Parties</i> .....	75
The Communist Party of Greece (Communiston Komma Elladas). ....	75
The Agrarian Party of Greece (Agrotikon Komma Elladas).....	76
The Party of Left Liberals (Comma Aristeron Fileleftheron).....	77
The Socialist Party (Socialistikon Komma Elladas).....	77
The Liberal Party (Fileleftheron Komma).....	78
“The People’s” (monarchist) Party (Laikon Komma).....	78
The National Progressive Union of the Centre (Ethnikos Proodeuticon Enosis Tu Kentru).....	79

The “Democratic Socialist Party” .....	79
<i>IX. Trade Union Movement.</i> .....	80
<i>X. Press and Broadcasting.</i> .....	82
Press.....	82
Broadcasting. ....	84
<i>XI. Medical and Sanitary Condition.</i> .....	85
<i>XII. Education and Scientific Institutions</i> .....	88
<i>XIII. Literature</i> .....	91
<i>XIV. Fine Arts and Architecture</i> .....	95
<i>XV. Greek Music</i> .....	96
<i>XVI. Theatre</i> .....	97
<i>XVII. Chronological Table on the History of Greece</i> .....	100

## I. General Information

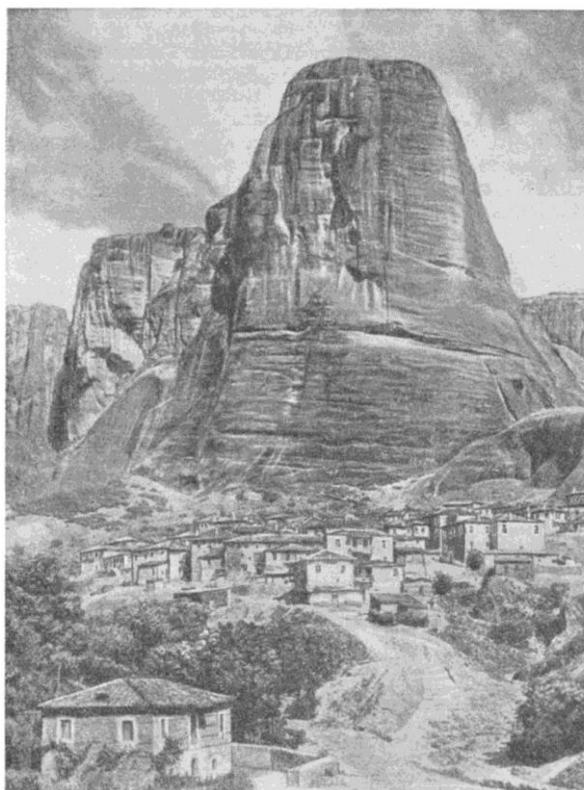
Greece is a state that occupies the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula, as well as numerous islands located in the seas surrounding the peninsula. Main islands: Ionian, Crete, Kythira, Cyclades, Euboea, North. Sporades, Dodecanese, Samos, Chios, Lesbos, Lemnos, Samothrace, Thassos.

On land, Greece borders on the northwest—with Albania (250.5 km), in the north—with Yugoslavia (236.8 km) and Bulgaria (480.5 km), in the north-east—with Turkey (199 km). The territory of Greece is 132.7 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, of which approx. 20% accounted for to the islands. Population 7.6 million. (1951). The capital is Athens. Official statistics divides Greece by 9 geographical parts: Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Central Greece (with the island of Euboea), Peloponnese, Aegean Islands (Dodecanese, Cyclades, Lesbos and others), Ionian Islands, Crete.

## II. Physical and Geographical Sketch

### Relief.

The Greece coastline is extremely indented. The surface of Greece (including all its islands) is distinguished by fractional dissection and the predominance of low mountains with steep slopes. Most of the territory lies within an altitude of 200-1200 m. In the east and north-east countries alternate: massive mountains, composed mainly of ancient crystalline, rocks (crystalline schists, granites, etc.), numerous intermountain basins with flat or hilly bottom (the largest is Thessalian) and coastal plains (the largest is Thessaloniki). This part of Greece is home to the country's highest massif, Olympus (2,917 m). On N. and S.-Z. Greece stretches a wide belt of young (Tertiary) ridges of the southeast, striking, composed mainly of limestone (height 1000-2000 m). The longest and highest ranges of these mountains form the Pindus system. The Ionian Islands and Crete Island in their structure and relief belong to the West zone of Greece, the island of the Aegean Sea.—to the east. Young volcanic species are widespread in the Cyclades breeds; one of these islands—Santorin is an active volcano. In its modern features, the relief of Greece was formed in the Quaternary time, when the entire territory of the country was divided by numerous faults, along which subsidence occurred in some places (hence the depression relief), in others—uplifts. Due to the predominance of limestone rocks, karst phenomena are widely developed. Frequent earthquakes are characteristic. The main minerals are iron, silver, lead ores (Athens and Thessaloniki regions), magnesite (Euboea), marble (Athens region and Paros island), emery (Naxos island).



Восточные предгорья Пинда близ г. Калабаки.  
Eastern foothills of the Pinda near the town of Kalabaki.

## **Climate.**

Up to an altitude of 400 m on the north and up to 600 m in the south the climate of Greece is Mediterranean. Summer (May-October) is a period of constant sowing and north-west winds bringing (in conditions of significant heating over the mainland) a clear, dry and hot weather. Winter is a period of development of cyclones: southern and south-western ones

prevail winds from the warm Mediterranean Sea; the weather is unstable; it rains frequently (usually short). Average temperatures July +24° N, +28° S, January +4° N, +11° in the south. In winter, on some days even in the south, there are slight frosts—mainly at night. Transitional seasons (spring, autumn) are not expressed sharp. Annual precipitation is 3.—from 1400 mm (in the northern Part) to 750 mm (in the south); on V. 340-600 mm. About 80-90% of the annual quantity precipitation falls in the cold part of the year; most hot months with almost no rain. The climate in the mountains less warm (especially in winter) and more humid, with precipitation not only in winter but also in summer. On high mountains (Olympus, Parnassus, Taygetus, Giona) snow lies a significant part of the year.

## Hydrography.

The rivers of Greece are predominantly short, mountainous, with a fast flow, sharp seasonal fluctuations in water flow, and winter floods. Only the most significant rivers in the north-east are abundant; parts of Greece - Maritsa, Mesta, Struma, and Vardar, which belong to Greece only by their lower reaches, and also rivers north-western parts of Greece— between the Gulf of Patras and Albania. In the rest of Greece, especially in the southeast, rivers are shallow; most of them dry up in summer; unsuitable for shipping. The longest river is Vistritsa, or Aliakmon (314 km). Of the other rivers, the following are significant: Penei, Aheloy, Arakhtos, Alfey. The lakes are numerous, but small, mainly of tectonic or karst origin. The largest of them (not counting the border lake. Prespa) is Trichonias (Agrinion).

The soil cover of Greece is variegated. Shallow skeletal soils prevail. Many mountain slopes have no soil cover. Latitudinal-zonal for Greece are the red and yellow soils, which cover the coastal plains, the lower parts of the

mountain slopes facing them, and the hollows in the interior of the country. In the depressions, the so-called. terra rossa (product of chemical weathering of limestones). In the river valleys, fertile alluvial soils are widespread, in places swampy.

## Vegetation.

For vegetation cover Greece the most characteristic is the predominance of Mediterranean plants and formations, the poverty of forests, to-rye occupy approx. 9% of the country's surface (in the mountains), widespread shrub thickets and broken vegetation cover.

The slopes of the mountains are largely exposed. The Mediterranean climate zone corresponds to a zone dominated by evergreens. The most widespread formation here is maquis (see)—thickets of evergreen shrubs and trees (myrtle, strawberry tree, tree-like heather, juniper, etc.); a large area is occupied by cultivated vegetation—fields of grain, vineyards, plantations of olives, citrus fruits, tobacco, etc. Above, in a belt of 700-1000 m, maquis alternates with forests of evergreen oaks and deciduous species; various fruit trees are cultivated, many vineyards; plots inconvenient for agriculture are occupied by frigan (see)—thickets of thorny dwarf shrubs, and herbaceous vegetation. Even higher - up to 1200-1400 l - thickets of summer-green shrubs (see Shiblyak), deciduous and mixed forests are widespread. At altitudes of 1700-2000 m, broad-leaved forests (oak and beech) and conifers (mainly fir) are found. The upper boundary of agriculture lies at an altitude of 1500-1700 m. Above 2000 m, subalpine and alpine vegetation of grasses, low-growing shrubs and semi-shrubs is widespread. High peaks are often devoid of vegetation.

The fauna of Greece is characterised by a variegated species composition, an abundance of reptiles (lizards,

snakes, land turtles), insects (cicadas, mosquitoes, locusts, and others), bats, and rodents. The fauna of birds is very rich. Among predatory mammals, the jackal, wolf, fox, and lynx are widespread. Ungulate mammals include wild boars, roe deer, chamois, fallow deer, and the Cretan wild goat.



## ГРЕЦИЯ. ПОЛИТИКО-АДМИНИСТРАТИВНАЯ



### **III. Population.**

#### **The Ethnic Composition of the Population of Greece.**

90%—Greeks, the rest are Slavs-Macedonians (in Western and Northern Macedonia), Turks; in Epirus, in the borderlands Albanian districts, home to approx. 30 thousand Albanians (chamov), in sowing parts of Macedonia-Kutso-Wallachi, there are a small number of Armenians and Bulgarians. Macedonians, Albanians and Kutso-Wallachs are exposed discrimination and violent persecution. Macedonians are being ousted from all institutions and leadership positions. Education in Macedonian schools carried out only in Greek language. Bloody terror monarchist-fascists who acted according to Anglo-American instructions, forced 25 thousand Slavs and 20 thousand Albanians after the Second World War to flee to neighboring countries. Macedonians and other oppressed national minorities are conducting an active national liberation struggle.

The population is extremely unevenly distributed. Central Greece is densely populated, especially the Athens-Piraeus region, the western coast of the Peloponnese, Thessaloniki zone, the plains of Thessaly, the Ionian and Aegean islands (70-120 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>). Mountainous areas and a number of islands (10-30 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>) are poorly populated. The uneven distribution of the population increased significantly after the Second World War. Fearing a mass withdrawal of peasants into the democratic army, the monarchist-fascist authorities in 1947-48 forcibly evicted 700,000 people, mainly from the rural areas of Macedonia, Epirus, Eastern Thrace and partly the Peloponnese. Huge agricultural areas became wastelands, and cities turned out to be overcrowded with people without a livelihood. In rural

areas, approx. 64% of the country's population. The most important cities: Athens (8 km from them lies Piraeus, which forms with the capital, as it were, one city), Thessaloniki, Patras, Volos, Rhodes.



Корфу. Одна из улиц города.

Corfu. One of the streets of the city

## **IV. Economic and Geographical Outline**

### **General Characteristics of the Economy.**

Greece is an agrarian country with a low level of development of economy and poorly developed industry (in the agricultural sector employs more than 2/3 of the population), dependent on foreign capital. Feudal remnants of the agrarian system and the management of foreign capitalists are the main reasons for the economy and backwardness of the state economy, the economy is oriented towards foreign markets and is largely specialised in three crops—tobacco, olives, and grapes, whose products yield approx. 3/4 of the country's exports. In the post-war years the agricultural sector. Greece's products are not marketed abroad, which worsens the already difficult situation of the peasants, increases economy and chaos.

The commanding heights in Greece's economy are in the hands of foreign capital. Already in 1938, foreign investments (British, French, American, etc.) accounted for more than half of all capital investments in the country. In this regard, a large part of Greece's national income floats abroad in the form of profits of foreign capitalists, and the country's economic development is directed in accordance with the interests of international financial magnates.

Having occupied Greece in 1941, the Nazis robbed country, destroyed the national economy, barbarously destroyed many cities and villages, destroyed St. 400,000 houses—23% of all buildings in Greece. The economic devastation intensified even more as a result of the British, and especially the American intervention after the war. The United States and England imposed on Greece onerous loans. During the period from October 1944 to June 1951, Greece received loans and advances issued as "aid" in the amount of

2,280,900 thousand dollars, of which approx. 85% spent on military needs. Escalated contradictions between the American and the British imperialists, American monopolies openly began to oust their English competitors from Germany. Greco-American agreement of June 20, 1947, concluded on the basis of the notorious “Truman Doctrine” (see “Truman Doctrine”), put Greece in complete dependence on the United States. The “Marshall Plan” (see “The Marshall Plan”) brought Germany new, even greater hardships, a deepening economic crisis, and increased dependence on American capital. The United States is artificially delaying the economy and the country’s recovery. They counteract development its industry and strive to preserve the semi-colonial agrarian character of the Greek economy. In the most important ministries and economic organisations, American “advisers” are in charge. The American monopolies seized a number of long-term concessions, received all large government contracts, flooded the country with their finished products, the competition of which leads to a reduction in the production of local industry and a huge increase in unemployment (in 1950, about ½ of all workers and employees in the country were unemployed), especially among tobacco workers, miners, builders and metallurgists. The importation of almonds from Italy, beans from Turkey, potatoes from the USA, etc., according to the “Marshall Plan,” worsens the position of the peasantry.

The impoverishment of the working people assumed exceptional proportions. The real wages of workers are steadily declining. In 1950, it was half the pre-war time. Approximately 3 million Greeks have no property and eke out a half-starved existence. 340 thousand orphans were left homeless. At the same time, the Greek big bourgeoisie, merchants and landowners rob the people of imported goods, smuggling and all kinds of scams. From 1945 to 1949 industrialists, having received more than 4000 billion

drachmas of net profit, did not spend them on increasing production, and, insuring themselves by speculation against the growing national liberation movement, part of them was turned into gold, part was transferred for border.

## Agriculture.

About half of the best arable land, mainly in Macedonia, Thessaly, the Peloponnese, is concentrated in the hands of a handful of landowners. The labouring peasantry is either deprived of allotments and forced to labour, or is the nominal owner of dwarf plots. In 1949, there were 950 thousand small peasant farms, which often did not provide even a half-starved existence for their owners.



**Хижины бедняков в Македонии.**

Poor people's huts in Macedonia.

Beggars, brutally exploited, crushed unbearable taxes (income, land, water), the peasants are forced to cultivate the land with the most primitive tools and are deprived of the opportunity to acquire chemicals. fertilisers required for marginal soil. Lending to peasants and selling them agricultural. tools, fuel and fertilizers are concentrated in two large monopoly organizations: “Kidep” and “ATE” (Agrarian Bank). The latter has a monopoly on the import of fertilisers and agricultural implements, which it sells on a double and triple chain. This and other banks issue loans to farmers at usurious interest rates (12%). Usually 3/5 of peasant income is spent on paying off debts to banks and usurers and payment of taxes. On the most important agricultural goods monarchist-fascist authorities have set extremely low procurement prices. But these prices are not obligatory either for wholesale companies or for buyers. The main buyer—the Agrarian Bank—pays producers for their products 30-40% lower than the cost price, which leads to the refusal of the peasants from cultivating the land. The area under wheat in 1949 alone decreased by 24%.

Less than 1/5 of the total area is processed— approx. 2,400 thousand hectares. Agriculture is the leading branch of the national economy. The main agricultural regions are Macedonia and Thessaly. Wheat ranks first among grains. However, the population lacks their own bread. In 1948-49, the wheat harvest fell to 720,000 tons, while in the pre-war years it reached 1 million tons (1939—1,042,000 tons), but even then the country’s demand for wheat was met by 1/3 of imports. Maize, barley, oats, and rye are of lesser importance, producing up to 500 thousand tons per year in total.

Tobacco culture plays a particularly important role in the economy of Georgia. More than 200,000 people are employed in tobacco growing and the tobacco industry. Together with their families, this amounts to approx. 900 thousand people, i.e. approx. 1/8 of the total population. The main tobacco

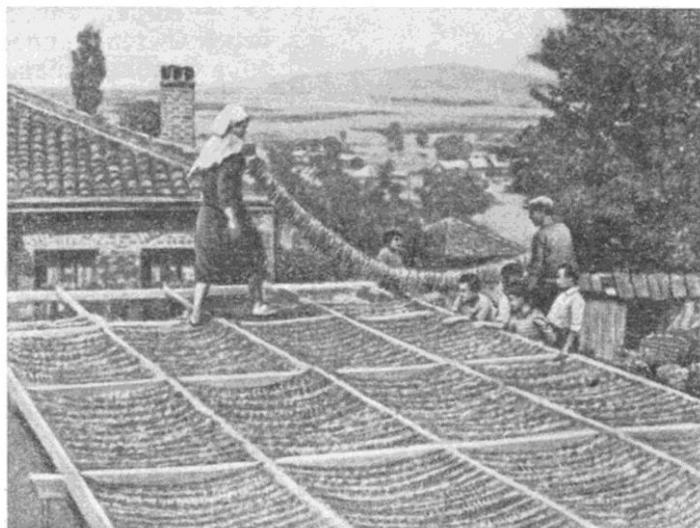
growing regions are Macedonia, Thessaly and Thrace. The sown area of tobacco in 1949-50 reached only 70% of the pre-war level. In 1937, 69.3 thousand tons were collected, and in 1949 only 46 thousand tons. Tobacco is the main subject of Greek export, but in the post-war years, its export fell catastrophically due to the fact that American concerns, seeking to monopolise the world trade in tobacco products, impede the sale of Greek tobacco on foreign markets. If before the second world war the average annual export of tobacco was 44.3 thousand tons, then in 1949 it barely reached 22 thousand tons.

The area under the vineyards occupied in 1949 200 thousand hectares, i.e. 25% less than in the pre-war time. The main areas of viticulture—Crete, Peloponnese, Ionian Islands. About 3/5 of the entire grape harvest is used to make wines, and 1/4, dried cinnamon exported. Extremely low procurement prices and the catastrophic drop in exports, due to the opposition of Californian exporters to exporting grapes from Greece, led to a sharp reduction in its harvest in the postwar period. In 1939, 150,000 tons of cinnamon grapes were harvested in Greece, while in 1949 only 85,000 tons.

About 150 thousand hectares are occupied by olives (1949), in the Ionian and Cyclades Islands, in Crete, in the Peloponnese and Attica. In 1949, 86 thousand tons of olives were harvested, going for making butter. Under the cotton are approx. 60 thousand hectares (1949), i.e. approx. 80% of pre-war crops; harvesting it in 1949—15.5 thousand tons. At the request of the American economy, the mission in Greece is allowed free import of foreign cotton, in connection with which even a small amount of Greek cotton is not always sold in the country.

In an effort to get rid of competition in the world market from Greece, American “advisers” officially suggest that the Greeks grow onions, potatoes, and corn instead of tobacco, grapes, and olives.

Sericulture is widespread in Macedonia, where there is a significant number of mulberry trees, as well as in Thessaly and Thrace. Of other crops, figs almonds, citrus fruits, sesame fruits, sugar beets, soybeans, poppy seeds and flax are of some importance.



Сушка табака близ г. Кавалла. Македония.

Drying of tobacco near Cavalla. Macedonia.

#### Livestock (in thousands).

	1938	1939
Cattle .....	967	677
Horses .....	363	234
Donkeys .....	404	380
Sheep .....	8139	6656
Goats .....	4356	3438
Pigs .....	400	530

Cattle are raised mainly in Thessaly and Macedonia, donkeys and mules in the Peloponnese, sheep and goats in Epirus, Western Thrace, Macedonia, Peloponnese. The number of livestock in the postwar years has declined sharply. The production of cheese, butter, and milk in Greece barely reached 50 percent of the pre-war level. Most of the peasants feel an acute need for draft power; in many places one draft animal serves 4-6 farms.

### Fishing.

The seas washing Greece are poor in fish. Sardine is of the greatest commercial value. The total catch is 15-17 thousand tons per year. The fishing of sea sponges exported abroad is significant.



Беотийская котловина.  
Вдали — массив Парнас (восточная часть Средней Греции).

Boeotian Basin. In the distance - the Parnassus massif  
(eastern part of Central Greece).



Террасированные склоны на острове Тинос (Киклады).

*К ст. Греция (Новая).*

Terraced slopes on the island of Tinos (Cyclades).  
K st- Greece (New).



Горы Эпира в районе истоков реки Лурос.

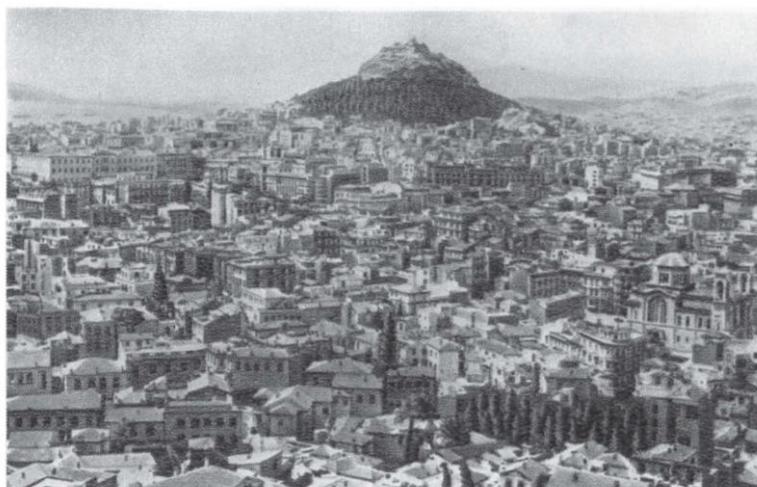
The Epirus Mountains near the headwaters of the Luros River.



Полуостров Пелопоннес. Вид на самую обширную из котловин  
восточной Аркадии с главным городом Аркадии — Триполис.

*К ст. Греция (Новая).*

Peloponnese Peninsula. View of the largest of the hollows of  
eastern Arcadia with the main city of Arcadia-Tripolis.  
JK st, Greece (New),



**Афины. Общий вид.**

Athens. General view.



**Старая улица в Афинах.**  
Old street in Athens.



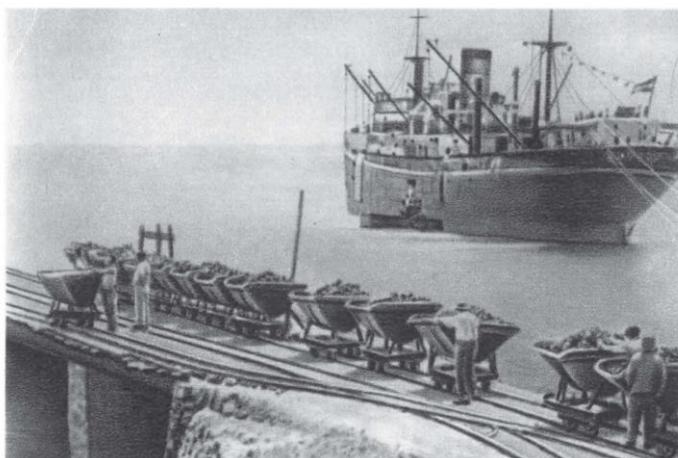
**Салоники. Общий вид.**  
Thessaloniki. General view.



**Остров Санторин. Общий вид города Тира.**

*К ст. Греция (Новая).*

Santorini Island. General view of the city of Thira.  
To Art. Greece (New).



**Подвоз бокситов, предназначенных для экспорта.**

Delivery of bauxite intended for export.



**Перевозка табака. Город Драма.**  
Transportation of tobacco. Drama city.



**Примитивная обработка земли.**  
Primitive land cultivation.



**Уборка урожая.**

*К ст. Греция (Новая).*

Harvest To Art. Greece (New).

## **Industry.**

For the structure of the Greek industry is characterised by the development of mainly primary industries. There is essentially no heavy industry in the country. Technical the level of industry is extremely low. The vast majority of enterprises are semi-handicraft type. On the eve of World War II, only the mining, textile and chemical industries had a relatively higher technical base.

Greece has many types of mineral raw materials in the region of Lavrion, in Thessaly, on the island of Evia and the Aegean Islands—iron, chromium, manganese, polymetallic ores (zinc, lead, nickel, silver), as well as bauxite, pyrites, magnesite, emery, etc.

The mining industry is almost entirely in the hands of foreign capital, American, as well as English and French.

**Mineral extraction (thousand tons).**

	1937	1948
Iron ore .....	338	49.7
Magnesite .....	162	12
Lead and zinc.....	20	9.8
Pyrites .....	206	14.8
Barite .....	-	18.7
Salt .....	-	52
Bauxites .....	180	40.2
Chromites .....	56	2.6

American expansionists oppose the restoration of the buckwheat industry. Production of the mining industry fell in 1950 to 18% (1939-100%). Almost all the Greek ore is exported abroad unprocessed. Greece has neither coal nor oil. In Western Macedonia and on the island of Evia, brown coal is being developed, but its production is negligible—154 thousand tons (1947). Foreign monopolies, which annually import up to 1 million tons of coal into Greece, hinder the development of local coal and in every possible way prevent the creation of a fuel and energy sector base in Greece. In 1948 the American concerns received long-term concessions for the exploitation of hydropower resources.

In the processing industry, the leading role is played by the food industry (about 30% of all products of the processing industry), the textile (about 25%) and chemical (about 20%) industries. The production of olive oil is well developed (in 1949-172 thousand tons), but the sale of this product too, due to the competition of American exporters, is very difficult on the foreign market. In 1949, only 28 thousand tons were exported. The main centres of the tobacco industry are Thessaloniki, Kavalla, Drama. In Athens, Piraeus, Drama and Serrach have cotton factories operating on Greek and foreign cotton. The woolen and silk industries work on local raw materials; the largest factories are located in

Thessaloniki, Patras and Volos. However, the import of American products made of rayon and nylon also paralysed the Greek production. After the repatriation of the Greeks from Turkey in 1923-25, carpet weaving expanded. Of other industries of light industry are important leather and ceramic.

In connection with the domination of the American and British imperialists, all industrial production of Greece had not yet reached the prewar level by the beginning of 1951. According to 1948 data, 399,500 workers were employed in industry. 1/5 of all industrial enterprises is concentrated in the Athens region—Piraeus, which accounts for 60-70% of the total industrial production. There are textile factories, chemical plants, and metallurgical factories, shipyards, food flavouring enterprises. Thessaloniki and its surroundings are also an important industrial centre.

## Transport.

The total length of the railway networks—2.9 thousand km (1938), half belongs to the state. There are only 2 main highways: Athens—Thessaloniki and Athens—Peloponnese; dirt roads—approx. 15 thousand km, of which 60% were destroyed during the Nazi occupation. There are only 25 thousand cars in the country (1950), including 15 thousand trucks. By order of the American-British instigators of a new world war in a hurry the old road network destroyed during the war has been restored to order, new railways are being built in the border areas lines as well as highways of military-strategic importance.

The Greek merchant fleet (tonnage in 1939—1.8 million per. Tons gross) before the war was 9/10 occupied by international shipping, the income from which in 1938 amounted to 14 million pounds. Art. During the Second World War 3/4 Greek tonnage was destroyed. After the war, the

Greek capitalists again invested heavily in sea transport, and in 1948 the tonnage of the merchant marine amounted to 1,348 thousand per. tons gross. The most important ports of the country are Piraeus and Thessaloniki, through which the vast majority of the country's imports and exports pass. Other ports (Patras, Kerkyra, Volos, etc.) serve the cabotage transportation. The Corinth Canal, which connects the Ionian and the Aegean Seas, plays an important role in the connections of the West. and east, the coasts of the country.



**Порт Пирей. Общий вид гавани.**  
Port of Piraeus. General view of the harbor.

The poorly developed civil aviation is under American's control. Important international air routes from Western Europe to the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. The main airports are in Athens and Thessaloniki.

## International Trade.

Greece has always had a passive balance of trade. It was usually partially covered by foreign exchange earnings from freight, remittances by Greeks living abroad, and income from tourists. After the Second World War, all these receipts fell sharply. In 1949, a Supreme Council for Foreign Trade was created in Greece, in which the representative of the American Mission actually has the final say. Greek foreign trade is tied to the American dollar, which deprives Germany of the possibility of free trade with countries that do not have US currency.

The main export items are tobacco, olive oil, grapes, wine and olives. Greece imports grain, sugar, timber and timber, coal, oil, textiles, machinery, and chemical products and metal products.

Before the war, more than half of Greece's total exports went to the countries of the South-East, and the Central Europe. In the post-war period, exports to these countries have been steadily declining; already in 1947 it decreased compared to the pre-war time up to 7%. England, which is the main the buyer of dried grapes, olive oil and sponges, was sent in 1947-37%, in 1949-20% exports, the rest of the exports went to the USA, France, Western Germany, Egypt and other countries.

In Greek imports are dominated by US products. Among other importers—England, Turkey, Egypt, France. In 1949, Greece's total imports amounted to 2,048,036 million drachmas, export—574,737 million drachmas; passive balance—1473 299 million drachmas.

## Monetary System and Finance.

The monetary unit is the drachma. The gold content in drachma at 1928 parity was 0.01953. In 1932 the gold standard was abolished. Inflation, which began in Greece even before the Second World War, assumed enormous proportions during the war and especially after it. The amount of paper money in circulation at the beginning of 1950 increased to 1800 billion drachmas against 1.2 billion in 1944. In connection with the devaluation of the drachma, carried out in September 1949, a favorable exchange rate for the United States was established - 15,000 drachmas for 1 dollar (\$1.= 150 drachmas in 1944 and 5000 drachmas in 1946). In 1947, Greek finance came under full US control.

The state budget in 1949-50 (in billions, drachmas): revenues—3,953, expenditures—5,748. The post-war budgets of Greece are characterized by a sharp deficit and colossal military expenditures, absorbing a total of more than two-thirds of the entire budget of Greece. the appropriations for health care, education and other social activities are absolutely negligible.

Government revenues are almost entirely from taxes that are a heavy burden on the shoulders of the working people. Indirect taxes alone accounted for 57% of budget revenues in 1948-49. The largest banks are the National Bank, the Greek Bank, the Agrarian Bank and the Bank of Athens.

**Lit.:** The delegation of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the BSSR at the second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Sat. speeches and speeches. September- November 1947, M., 1948; The truth about Greece. Blue Book, ed. Provisional Democratic Government of Greece, trans. from French, M., 1949; For peace and democracy in Greece. The second blue book, ed. Provisional Democratic Government of Greece, trans. from French., M., 1950; Belinko in S., Greece in the grip of reaction, Bolshevik, 1946, no. 7-8; Bragin NI, The struggle of the Greek people for freedom and independence, M., 1948; Puzanova V., Greece, M., 1942.

## **V. Historical Sketch**

### **Establishment of Turkish Rule in Greece. The Liberation Struggle of the Greek People for the Formation of an Independent State.**

Greece, which entered from the 4th century, into Byzantium (see), from the middle of the 14th century, in parts it was conquered by the Turkish armies. At the end of the 14th century, the Turks, having seized Macedonia and Thessaly, subjugated part of Central Greece. After the occupation of Constantinople (1453), Turkish troops by 1466 captured almost the entire continental part of the country. In 1571 they captured the island of Cyprus, in 1669— the island of Crete.

The Turkish conquerors established a military-feudal regime in Greece. The land was distributed in the form of timars (see) for life use to the Turkish military leaders and high officials. Bondage Greek. the peasants paid the holders of the timars a land tax, and the Muslim church—tithes in kind. In addition, the entire non-Muslim population of Greece, a cut by the Turks with the contemptuous nickname “*raya*” (herd), was imposed by the Sultan’s government with a heavy poll tax. Part of the Greek. male children were taken by the Turks to convert to Islam (see) and replenish the ranks of the Janissaries (see).

The social and national oppression of the Turkish invaders created unbearable conditions for the working masses of the Greek people. “The Turkish assimilators, the most cruel of all assimilators, tormented and maimed the Balkan nations for hundreds of years ...” (J. V. Stalin, *Soch.*, Vol. I, p. 347). At the same time, part of the Greek, the nobility and clergy, for whom the Turks retained almost all of their property and certain privileges, were able to adapt to

the Turkish military-feudal regime. Greek nobility—phanariotes (see)—was involved in service in the Turkish administrative bodies of all the lands seized by the Turks and even in the central offices of Istanbul.

The Turkish yoke slowed down the growth of the country's productive forces. Development with. economy, crafts, and trade in Greece proceeded at a very slow pace. Wealthy layers of the Greek. population (mainly from the islands and the coast of the Aegean) preferred to invest their capital in navigation and intermediary trade between European powers and the countries of the East. Greek began to grow especially quickly. shipping and trade since the opening of the Black Sea straits for Russian merchant shipping (see Kuchuk-Kaynardzhiy Peace Treaty of 1774) in connection with the strengthening of Russian exports and the development of international trade in the Mediterranean Sea. By the end of the 18th century. Greek trading posts were established in all the important ports of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Strengthening the position of England in the Mediterranean Sea in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. led to the growth of ties between the English, the bourgeoisie and the Greek ship-owners and merchants. Angle, capital used the intermediary services of the Greek commercial bourgeoisie to expand its expansion in the Balkans and the Middle East.

Under conditions of developing capitalism, the national liberation movement began to awaken in Greece. Formed Greek. the bourgeoisie was weighed down by the humiliating barbaric Turkish oppression, the abuses of the ignorant and corrupt officials of the Porte (Turkish government). Subjected to the most severe exploitation of the Greek. the peasantry rose to fight against the hated Turkish yoke. The Greek peasants created partisan detachments for an armed struggle against the Turks and their allies from among the large Greek landowners. The most important factor that contributed to the growth of the Greek national liberation

people's movement, the close economic and cultural ties of Greece with Russia appeared. The fighters for the independence of Greece have long pinned great hopes on the help of Russia, which, during the numerous wars with the Turkish Empire, systematically undermined its power and thereby contributed to the liberation of the oppressed Balkan peoples from the yoke of Turkey. K. Marx and F. Engels have repeatedly noted that the Greeks, like the Slavic peoples of the Balkan Peninsula, saw in Russia "... their only support, their liberator, their messiah" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Op., vol. 9, p. 394, see also pp. 377, 389, 393). The first major Greek uprising. people against Turkish oppression occurred in 1770 during the Russo-Turkish war of 1768-74 and was associated with the appearance in the Aegean Sea of a Russian squadron under the command of Admiral G. A. Spiridov and A. Orlov. But this uprising was brutally suppressed by the Turks.

In the southern Russian ports—Odessa, Taganrog, Kherson—from the end of the 18th century. a significant number of Greeks lived. The main forces of the leaders of the Greek national liberation movement, who were preparing an armed uprising against the Turks, were concentrated here. They were greatly influenced by Russian noble revolutionaries—the future Decembrists. In 1814, the Greek was founded in Odessa. the secret revolutionary society "Filike Heteria" (see Heteries). There were branches of the society in almost all the major cities of Greece and in the Mediterranean Greek colonies. One of the leaders of "Filike Heteria" were the brothers Ypsilanti (see) - Alexander and Dimitrios—both officers of the Russian service, close to the court of Alexander I.

At the beginning of March 1821 A. Ypsilanti at the head of an armed detachment of heterosexuals crossed the river. Prut and raised an uprising in Moldavia. It was, however, very soon suppressed. The appearance of Ypsilanti in the Danube principalities, in Morey, was perceived as a signal for a mass

uprising, which began on April 6. (March 25) 1821. This day was subsequently celebrated as the day of the Greek independence. The uprising quickly spread throughout the Peloponnese and then enveloped the islands of the Archipelago. The main driving force of the Greek national liberation movement was the peasantry, headed by representatives of the emerging Greek bourgeoisie. D. Ypsilanti was the supreme commander of the rebel army. Along with the leaders nominated by the bourgeoisie, the peasantry singled out talented generals from their midst, the most famous of whom was T. Kolokotronis (see). During 1821-22, the Greeks won a number of victories over the Turks and liberated part of Greece. In January 1822, the National Assembly convened in Epidaurus proclaimed the independence of Greece. The first Greek constitution was adopted, the so-called Epidaurus Organic Statute. President of the Greek republic was elected representative of the commercial bourgeoisie, closely associated with England, Phanariot A. Mavrocordato. The Turkish government, powerless to cope with the growing uprising, responded to the victories of the Greeks with brutal reprisals against the Greek population in their areas.

The struggle of the Greek people for their national independence caused a wide wave of sympathy among the progressive people of Europe, which resulted in the movement of the so-called. phylellinism (see phylellines) One of the active representatives of phylellinism was J. Byron (see), who went to Greece in 1823 at the head of a detachment of volunteers. The progressive people of Russia took an ardent part in helping the Greeks. A.S. Pushkin greeted the Greek liberation movement with delight.

The European powers closely followed the development of the Greek national liberation struggle. Russia, interested in strengthening its economic and political positions in the Balkans, in the Black and Mediterranean Seas, invariably, although not always actively (since it was bound by the

policy of the Holy Alliance, see), supported the Greek insurrection. England, seeking to enslave the Turkish Empire and at the same time preserve it as a barrier against the spread of Russian influence in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean, in every possible way prevented the national liberation struggle of the Balkan peoples under the Turkish yoke. As K. Marx notes, England never had the intention to “create an independent kingdom from Greece” (Marx K. and F. Engels, *Soch.*, Vol. 10, p. 90). Sharply negative in relation to the Greek uprising was also the position of the reactionary government of the Austrian Empire.

As the successful development of the Greek uprising, the English government, in order to undermine the influence of Russia and strengthen its influence among the Greek insurgents, switched to a policy of flirting with the Phanariot leadership of the uprising. In 1823 English, the Minister of Foreign Affairs J. Canning (see) recognised the Greeks as a “warring party”. Two loans granted by Britain to the Greeks (1824-25) marked the beginning of the financial enslavement of Greece. The insurgent forces were weakened by the lack of unity in the leadership of the uprising. Between the representatives of the emerging bourgeoisie Mavrocordato and Ypsilanti, on the one hand, and the leader of the partisan detachments, Kolokotronis, on the other, there were sharp contradictions associated with the desire of the bourgeois elite to monopolise the leadership of the national liberation movement and prevent the growth of revolutionary activity of the masses.

The Second National Assembly, convened in April 1823, elected an Executive Committee, which was soon headed by Konduriotis, a wealthy shipowner from the island of Hydra (Hydra). The city of Mesolongi (Missolongi) became the seat of the government. Kolokotronis, who was not part of this government, created a government in Navplion. A civil war began between the two governments, which ended only by the end of 1824 with the siege and the capture of Navplion

by the troops of the Mesolongion government, which received financial support from England, and the imprisonment of Kolokotronis.

In 1824, the Turkish sultan concluded an agreement with the Egyptian Pasha Muhammad-Ali on his assistance to Turkey in suppressing the Greek uprising. In the summer of 1824, the strong Egyptian navy captured Crete and then Psarra. In February 1825, the son of Muhammad-Ali-Ibrahim, at the head of a well-trained army, landed in South Morea and began a predatory and devastating war. During 1825, his troops conquered almost the entire Morea, with the exception of the north-west part where Greek settled government on April 22. In 1826, the united Turkish Egyptian troops took the city of Mesolongion after an 11-month siege. In June 1827, the Turks captured the Athenian Acropolis, garrisoned for 8 months he repulsed the attacks of a numerically superior enemy and surrendered against the will of the Greeks on the orders of the English, General Church, who was hired among other English officers for a large fee to serve the Greek government. After the surrender of the Acropolis, only small centres of uprising remained on the Greek continent.

In April 1827 in the city of Trezen, the third National Assembly was convened, a committee worked out a bourgeois constitution and made a decision on the election of John Kapodistrias as president of Greece, Greek politician a figure who since 1809 was in the Russian service. This was a vivid demonstration of the increased sympathy of the Greek people to Russia, edges from the beginning of 1826 began to openly prepare for war with Turkey, putting forward its main demand for the granting of complete autonomy to Greece. To deprive Russia of freedom of action, England agreed to negotiate with Russia on an agreed speech in the Greek question. On April 4 1826 England and Russia signed the so-called Petersburg protocol. In it, both powers pledged to demand that the Turkish government provide Greece with an autonomous structure, subject to the payment of an annual

tribute to the Sultan. Despite Britain's efforts, the protocol kept Russia free to act. On July 6, 1827 in London, Russia, England and France signed the Triple Agreement, which basically repeated the terms of the Petersburg Protocol. According to the secret article, Russia insisted on the inclusion of the cut in the treaty, the powers undertook to force the Turkish-Egyptian fleet to move away from the shores of Greece, in case the Sultan refuses to stop hostilities. On 20 October 1827 a united squadron of Russia, England and France entered the Navarino Bay and destroyed the Turkish-Egyptian fleet in the ensuing battle.

In April 1828, the Russian army began military operations against Turkey and diverted almost all of the Turkish forces to itself. In 1829 a French landed in Morey, a corps that remained in Greece until 1834 and was one of the main strongholds of the Greek. reactions.

The Russo-Turkish War of 1828-29 essentially decided the fate of Greece. K. Marx and F. Engels wrote that the Greek outcome of the uprising was decided by the Russian army, which entered through the Balkans into the valley of the river. Marina (see Works, vol. 9, p. 394). In accordance with the terms of the Adrianople Peace Treaty signed in 1829 (see), Greece gained independence (with the obligation to pay tribute to the Sultan, and payments began only after 5 years). The line from the Gulf of Arta to the Gulf of Volos, including the Cyclades Islands, was declared the border of Greece.

## **Greece in 1830-1914.**

On Feb 3, 1830, by decision of the London Conference of Powers, the obligation of Germany to pay tribute to the Sultan was abolished, and Greece was declared independent. England was forced to recognise the independence of Greece. However, not wanting a real economy, and political

independence of Greece, British diplomacy sought to cut the territory of the Greek state. Through the efforts of England, Akarnania and part of Anatolia were seized from Greece in favour of Turkey. The new state also did not include Thessaly, Crete, the Ionian Islands and a number of islands inhabited by the Greeks.

Aegean Sea. The established boundaries covered the poorest, most scarce of raw materials, the least fertile of the lands inhabited by the Greeks. The conference granted England, France and Russia the rights of protecting powers. In the fall of 1831, it was allowed to redeem Acarnania and Aetolia. The loans, which England imposed on Greece for this purpose, further increased the financial enslavement of the country.

As a result of the liberation struggle of the Greek people, the land that had previously belonged to the Turkish feudal lords became the property of the Greek state. Part of this land was distributed among the peasants. A significant amount of land fell into the hands of officers, officials, merchants, who preserved semi-feudal forms of farming on their estates. Peasants who received small plots of land were forced to lease land from a share—often half of the harvest. The agrarian question in Greece was not resolved. The economy and the country's weakness were widely used by foreign powers, primarily by Britain, for financial enslavement of Greece and unceremonious interference in its internal affairs.

Even by the time of the Trezensky National Assembly (1827), under the conditions of the escalating class struggle in Greece, three parties had formed, differing from each other both in their social composition and in their orientation toward one of the great "patroness" powers. To the "English party", led by A. Mavrokordato, belonged to the big trading bourgeoisie and the island ship-owners; "French" consisted mainly of landowners western regions of Greece (the so-called Rumeliots) under the leadership of Colettis; the

overwhelming majority of the population of the Peloponnese (mainly the peasantry), who saw Russia as their liberator from the Turkish military-feudal oppression, joined the “Russian party”. The “Russian Party” was led by Kolokotronis, except that the Greek the government was forced back in 1827 to amnesty and put at the head of the army.

The new president, Kapodistrias, was the conductor of Russian influence in Greece. Trying to eliminate the influence of Russia, the English and the French governments that left their troops on the Greek territory intensified anti-Russian activity in Greece. They set the leaders of other parties against Kapodistrias and fomented a civil war. In 1830-31 an uprising was instigated against the Kapodistrian government on the island of Hydra, led by Mavrokordato and Miaulis. Soon this uprising, in which the leading role belonged to the bourgeoisie, engaged in intermediary trade, swept a number of other islands. A provisional government was formed on Hydra. 9 October 1831 in Navplio Kapodistrias was killed. Fact. power in Greece fell into the hands of Kolokotronis and Colettis. The latter, however, soon raised a revolt against Kolokotronis and founded in Megara, together with the Idriots, the second government of Greece. In 1832, in Greek the throne, at the insistence of England, the powers appointed Prince Otto of Bavaria, placing, thus, Greece. “... under the nominal power of the young Bavarian idiot” (K. Marx and F. Engel, *Soch.*, vol. 9, p. 512). Three Bavarian regents (Armansperg, Maurer, Heidegg), who arrived in Germany with the underage Otto and the Bavarian troops accompanying him, who replaced the French, were guided by England and France. Anglophile Tricupis became prime minister and foreign minister. In September 1833, as a result of new pressure from the Anglo-French, diplomacy, Kolokotronis, who was considered a conduit of Russian influence, and 12 other leaders of the partisans were arrested. Kolokotronis was charged with high treason and

sentenced to death. But the government did not dare to execute the commander, who was very popular among the people.

From 1836, Otto, with the consent of the powers, began to rule as an absolute monarch. Heavy economical the position of the country during his reign worsened even more. High taxes ruined the peasants. Particularly difficult was the situation of some of the peasants, who did not receive land after the expulsion of the Turks. In 1834, 1836, and 1838, large peasant uprisings against the Bavarian regents and the new Greeks took place in various parts of Greece. landowners, brutally suppressed by Colettis and his gangs. The Bavarian clique removed broad sections of the Greek national bourgeoisie from government. This caused a sharp discontent with the latter. In the fight against the Bavarians for the political power of the Greek national bourgeoisie took advantage of the peasant movement and the widespread discontent of the urban lower classes. 14 Sep 1843 an armed uprising broke out in the Athenian military units demanding the resignation of the Bavarian ministers and the drafting of a new constitution. The king was forced to disband his Bavarian troops, resign the Bavarian ministers and convene the National Assembly, which adopted a new constitution, which established a responsible ministry and a two-chamber system. On March 30, 1844, the king swore allegiance to a new constitution. After the removal of the Bavarian clique, power was seized by the head of the English party, Mavrocordato. However, the British were so unpopular in the country that Mavrocordato failed to secure a majority in the House. From 1844 to 1847, the Colettis party was in power, supported by France. In an attempt to impose on Greece its proteges, England pursued a hostile policy on Greece (the blockade of Piraeus in 1850, and others).

During the Crimean War of 1853-56 (see) Greek people who hated English, and French capitalist predators who ruled in his country are no less than Turkey, which owned part of

the Greek territories, openly demanded that Greece on the side of Russia. In Epirus, Thessaly, and other regions, Greek uprisings began, directed against the Turkish yoke, for reunification with Greece. In January 1854, the Greek troops under the command of Karatasos occupied Epirus. Then they entered Thessaly. March 19, 1854 Turkey presented Greece an ultimatum, demanding the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the territory they occupied, and after the failure of the Greek government began military action against Greece. In May 1854 France and England, having guaranteed Turkey's territorial integrity, occupied part of the Greek territory (the occupation lasted until 1857). Under pressure from the Anglo-French, the invaders, a new cabinet was formed from the English, henchmen headed by Mavrocordato, who restored diplomacy relations with Turkey. England and France used heavy economics for their own purposes. Greece's situation, aggravated by a series of natural disasters—a poor harvest of grapes, an earthquake, and an epidemic of cholera. In February 1857 in Athens, where the capital was transferred in 1833, an international commission was created to check the state of the country's finances. At the beginning of 1860 she decreed that Germany was obliged to pay annually 36 thousand pounds sterling on account of interest on loans.

Economic devastation, heavy taxation, electoral machinations of the ruling clique, the absence of elementary democratic freedoms, the dominance of foreigners—all this caused a new explosion in the country of the mass revolutionary movement led by the national bourgeoisie. In February 1862 there were uprisings: in Navplion, then in Argos, Tripolis and other cities. By autumn, the movement swept across Acarnania. On October 22, the Athenian garrison revolted. On October 23, a Provisional Government was created in Athens, a cut announced the deposition of Otto and convened a National Assembly to work out a new constitution and elect a king. By means of new demagoguery,

machinations and communication, the Ionian Islands were given back to England, it was possible to impose its candidate on Greek throne—Danish Prince William George, a relative of the English, King George I (see Glucksburgs). At the end of 1864, George swore allegiance to the newly adopted census constitution, which introduced a unicameral parliament. However, during his 50-year reign (1863-1913), he ruled almost autocratic, maneuvering between numerous parties and groups. During 1863-99, 47 ministries were replaced.

During this period, the question of Greek was extremely aggravated. territories remaining under Turkish rule. Numerous uprisings on the island of Crete (1866, 1878, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1895, 1896) and in other areas, which took place under the slogan of eliminating Turkish oppression and joining the Greek. to the state, ended unsuccessfully, due to England's opposition to the reunification of the Greek people. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78 (see) England prevented Greece from helping the uprisings in Thessaly, Epirus, and on the island of Crete, which developed under the influence of the victories of the Russian army over the Turks. Moreover, in 1878 England captured the Greek-inhabited island of Cyprus, which was previously under Turkish rule. In subsequent years, English, diplomacy, with the support of Austria-Hungary and Germany, opposed the implementation of the decision adopted by the Berlin Congress of 1878 (see) at Russia's insistence on correcting the Greek-Turkish border in favor of Greece. Only in 1881, a part of Thessaly and the Arta region were transferred to Epirus (total area 13.2 thousand km<sup>2</sup>).

In the second half of the 19th century, rates of economic development of Greece increased slightly. From 1879 to 1895, approx. 1000 km of railways. In 1893 a canal was dug across the Isthmus of Corinth. Nevertheless, Greece's industry was still in its infancy. Greece remained an agricultural country entirely dependent on foreign capital. In the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Greece

becomes the arena of a fierce struggle between English, and French, capital for the seizure of its mountain wealth. In only 15 years (from 1861 to 1876) the Greek government distributed 400 mining concessions; 30 foreign joint stock companies were formed in the country. Stock market speculations flourished, the machinations of concessionaires and financiers who bribed the top of the state apparatus. Development of the Greek. the economy took on an ugly, one-sided character. Importing a significant part of the grain and manufactured goods it needed, Greece constantly had a sharply passive trade balance. By the 90s. 19th century the state debt of Greece reached 720 million drachmas. In 1892 the payment of interest on foreign bonded loans absorbed 50% the state budget. As a result of enslaving foreign loans and plundering by foreign capitalists of the country's national wealth, Greek. the government declared state bankruptcy in 1893. Financial ruin in the country and flooding Greek. the market with foreign goods led to an increase in the dissatisfaction of the bourgeoisie, which demanded that the government strengthen finances, measures to protect the national industry, strengthen the army and navy for waging wars to expand the borders of Greece.

In 1894, a bourgeois party emerged in Athens with a program of extreme nationalism and pan-Hellenism, the so-called. "Ethnic Heteria", which had constant contact with the leaders of the Cretan rebels. Taking advantage of the fair requirements of the Greek. the population of the island of Crete, Thessaly and other regions about their liberation from the Turkish yoke and about joining Greece, Greek. the bourgeoisie strove to seize new territories (Albanian, Serbian, etc.), building expansionist plans for the creation of "Grecia". In May 1896 a new uprising took place in Crete, supported by Greece. Demanding Greece's refusal to annex Crete, England and other powers occupied Crete. On April 17 1897 Turkey declared war on Greece, which ended in the defeat of the Greeks. Greece achieved an armistice only

thanks to the mediation of Russia. With the participation of the European powers on 4 December. In 1897, a peace treaty was concluded in Constantinople, according to which a part of Thessaly remained for Greece, and a number of the strategy and points of Greece passed to Turkey. Greece had to pay Turkey an indemnity of 4 million Turkish pounds. In 1898, an International Finance Commission was established consisting of representatives from England, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy, a cut that was entrusted with control over Greece's income and expenses. At the same time, Germany received a new loan. The cash offices of the International Finance Commission received income from the Greek state monopoly on tobacco, alcohol and some other consumer goods. The control of the commission had a heavy impact on the development of the Greek national economy.

In 1898, an uprising broke out again in Crete against the Turks and the British occupation troops stationed there since 1897. Angle, the colonialists, who were in fact the masters of Crete, advised the Sultan to expand the island's autonomy in order to prevent his reunification with Greece. The Greek Prince George was appointed High Commissioner of Crete. Crete was declared an autonomous state under the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan.

In the first decade of the 20th century, certain branches of the Greek. the industry developed at a faster pace than in previous years. For example, the value of the products of metallurgy and industry increased from 11.09 million gold francs in 1891 to 26.65 in 1910. But this was bought at the price of even greater subordination of the country to foreign capital. Large enterprises, as before, met only as an exception. Small semi-handicraft enterprises predominated. The country retained its agrarian character. According to the 1907 census, 46% of the population was employed in the village approx. 27% in trade and only 11% in industry. 75% of exports were products from the (tobacco, olives, grapes,

wine). The aggravation of competition in the world market had a heavy impact on the backward village. Greece, which entered at the beginning of the 20th century, in a strip of protracted economy, crisis. Small peasant farming still predominated in Greece. Large landlord agriculture and sharecropping have survived in Thessaly. Thessalian peasants paid Greek landowners (who bought up the former estates of Turkish feudal lords) for the leased land of St. 1/3 of the harvest. At the beginning of the 20th century, under the influence of the Russian revolution of 1905-07, the peasant movement intensified in Greece. In 1909, there were massive armed uprisings of the Thessalian peasants, suppressed with great difficulty by government forces. In the late 19<sup>th</sup>—early 20th centuries, in connection with the development of industry in Greece, there is a certain the growth of the proletariat, which begins to actively act in the arena of political fight. The economy, the crisis had a heavy impact on the position of the workers, in connection with which the activity of those who emerged in the last quarter of the 19th century intensified trade unions, under the leadership of which strikes were held at individual enterprises. But the working class of Greece was still small in number and insufficiently organized. The Greek bourgeoisie, dissatisfied with the regime that existed in the country, demanded the limitation of the autocratic power of the king and the ordering of the disordered finances of the country. In 1908, a group of officers associated with bourgeois opposition circles organized the Military League, which came up with a program of reforms aimed at strengthening the country's finances and armed forces.

In October 1908, the Cretan parliament announced the annexation of Crete to Greece and sent its deputies to the Greek parliament. However, under pressure from England, the Greek government refused to recognize the Cretan MPs. This was the impetus for a broad movement, which culminated in the 1909 uprising in Athens, prepared by the

“Military League”. At the request of the “Military League”, the leader of the Cretan liberals, E. Venizelos, who arrived in Athens, was put at the head of the government (see). To strengthen the country’s financial position, Venizelos introduced income and land taxes. In Thessaly, under pressure from the peasant movement, he was forced to agree to land reform. According to the laws of 1907, 1911 and 1912, some of the large estates were subject to redemption. The conditions of the redemption were such that in practice only the most prosperous peasants could use it. Administrative reform was also carried out and compulsory primary education was formally introduced. Venizelos secured new foreign loans, invited the French military and British naval missions to reorganise the Greek armed forces.

Expressing nationalistic requirements of the Greek bourgeoisie, Venizelos strove to implement plans to create a “Grecia”. In 1912, G. entered the Balkan Union of 1912 (see), on October 13, demanded from Turkey extensive reforms in Macedonia. Turkey did not accept these requirements and on October 17, declared war on Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro. The Greek government announced its admission to the Chamber of Cretan Deputies, which meant actually, annexation of Crete, and appointed to Crete the Greek governor. On 18 October, 1912 Greece declared war on Turkey (see Balkan Wars 1912-13). After the defeat of Turkey in the 1st Balkan War, according to the London Treaty concluded on May 30, 1913, the Allies received Thrace, Macedonia and Old Serbia. Albania became an independent state. Crete passed to Greece. Because of the division of the Turkish inheritance (mainly Macedonia), a fierce dispute began between the Balkan allies, which led to the 2nd Balkan War (1913)—between Bulgaria, on the one hand, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Romania and Turkey on the other. As a result of this war, Greece received Yuzh. Macedonia with Thessaloniki, Western Thrace with Ssrjami (Seres), Cavalla and Drama and Epirus. The territory of Greece almost

doubled (from 65,029 km<sup>2</sup> in 1907 to 118,784 km<sup>2</sup> in 1914). Certain territories were included in the structure of Greece, the majority of the population of which were Bulgarians, Macedonians, and Albanians. At the same time, Cyprus, captured by England in 1878 and seized by Italy, remained outside Greece in the Italo-Turkish war of 1911-12 (see islands Dodecanese). The Balkan wars led to a sharp deterioration in Greece's financial situation and its further enslavement by the Anglo-French imperialists.

## **Greece during the First World War 1914-18.**

Since the beginning of the First World War, an acute struggle unfolded in Greece over the question of attitudes toward the war. The broad masses of the people were resolutely opposed to drawing Greece into imperialist war. Part of the big bourgeoisie, playing the role of intermediary in sea trade between the belligerent countries, which became a source of huge profits, strove to maintain neutrality. King Constantine (son of George I, who was killed in 1913), court circles and senior officers tended to cooperate with imperial Germany. A part of the bourgeoisie, closely connected with English and French capital, headed by Venizelos, strove for Greece to enter the war on the side of the Entente. Under pressure from the masses, Venizelos was forced to resign in March 1915. In response to this, England and France occupied a number of Greek islands. In August 1915 Venizelos returned to power. In early October 1915, grossly trampling on the sovereignty of Germany, England and France landed their troops in Thessaloniki. Taking advantage of the outrage caused by these countries' actions, the king dismissed Venizelos in October. In November, the Anglo-French, the ships made a naval demonstration in Piraeus. England and France demanded the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the area of Thessaloniki, the transfer to

them of the railway leading to the border, and consent to control the sea routes of Greece. Having received the refusal of the Athenian government, France, England, and then Italy established partial savings, the blockade Greece. Constantine went to a secret agreement with Germany and gave (March 23, 1916) to the Bulgarian and German troops Fort Rupel on the border with Western Macedonia has a great strategy, value. In response, England and France occupied the entire province of Thessaloniki. In the summer of 1916, violent antiwar demonstrations took place in Athens, accompanied by the defeat of the editorial offices of pro-Entente newspapers.

On June 21, 1916 Anglo-French, the command presented Greece an ultimatum on the complete demobilization of the Greek army and the formation of a government, a cut guarantees a "loyal attitude" towards the allies; the ultimatum was accepted by Greece. But immediately after that, Constantine formed and headed the "League of Reservists", which was, in essence, an army ready to act on the side of Germany. On 9 October, 1916 in Thessaloniki, the so-called Provisional government led by Venizelos and soon recognised by Britain and France. On December 7 In 1916, the Entente powers declared a complete blockade of Greece, and in June 1917 they dispatched to Greece the "High Commissioner" Jonnard, who, on behalf of the Entente, demanded the abdication of the king under the threat of a landing in Greece of 10,000 troops. King Constantine abdicated and appointed his second son Alexander as his successor. Anglo-French, troops occupied Thessaly. On June 27, 1917, at the insistence of England and France, a united cabinet was created from representatives of the Athenian and Thessaloniki governments; Venizelos came to power, and on June 29 Germany entered the war on the side of the Entente, receiving new loans in Paris and London. On the territory of Greece, there were approx. 30 thousand Entente troops.

The Venizelos government placed Germany under the unlimited control of Britain and France. To the front opened by the Entente in the Balkans, approx. 150 thousand Greek soldier. Saving money, the country's situation deteriorated sharply. The population of Greece was starving (the daily bread distribution rate was 50 grams), desertions from the army increased, and evasion from mobilization became widespread (in January 1918, 28 percent of those called up did not appear).

### **Greece in 1918-39.**

The Great October Socialist Revolution had a great influence on the development of the revolutionary movement in Greece. The Congress of Socialists held in November 1918 in Piraeus proclaimed the creation of the Socialist Workers' Party of Greece, of the proletariat in defence of their class and general democratic demands. Venizelos's reactionary domestic and adventurous foreign policy caused an increase in the revolutionary activity of the working class. Particular indignation among the workers was caused by the anti-Soviet policy of Venizelos, who placed the port of Thessaloniki at the full disposal of the Allies, which in 1918-20 became one of the bases of the Entente's military intervention against Soviet Russia. In January 1919, the Greek troops landed as part of the French, landing on the coast of the Crimea and Ukraine. In April 1919 they were driven out by the Red Army.

During the struggle for the involvement of Greece in the war, the Anglo-French imperialists whetted the appetites Greek bourgeoisie for conquest. The inclusion of Albania, Thrace, a part of Asia Minor with Smyrna, Constantinople, the Dodecanese Islands—such was the annexationist program of Venizelos, who arrived in 1919 for a peace conference in Paris as the head of the Greek delegation. Germany's annexationist demands were supported by British Prime

Minister Lloyd George (see), who hoped to turn Germany into a strong outpost of British imperialism in the Balkans and the Middle East. These are imperialistic plans found their partial embodiment in the Neuisk peace treaty with Bulgaria on November 27, 1919 and the Sevres peace treaty with Turkey on August 10, 1920, according to which the whole of Thrace, including Gallipoli and European coast of the Dardanelles, as well as Smyrna and its surroundings were to be transferred to Greece. The borders of Greece began to run 30 kilometres from Constantinople.

In May 1919, the Anglo-French imperialists, fearing the occupation of Asia Minor by Italy, allowed Venizelos to introduce Greek troops to Smyrna under the pretext of preventing the extermination of the Greek and Armenian population by the Turks. But, having entered Smyrna (May 1919), the Greeks themselves perpetrated the massacre of Muslims. In Turkey, a national liberation movement rose against the Greek invaders and the British imperialists who stood behind them. A protracted and ruinous Greek-Turkish war of 1919-22 began (see), which brought the Greek people innumerable calamities. Among the broad masses of Greece, on which lay the entire burden of mobilization and economy, devastation, dissatisfaction grew. The number of strikes increased. The Venizelos government brutally persecuted workers' and employees' organisations. After the strike of bank employees in 1919, the leadership of the Greek was arrested and deported to the islands. The General Confederation of Labour, established in 1918. There were laws were passed that significantly curtailed workers' rights. The only politician. the party that openly and boldly opposed the anti-people war in Asia Minor was the Socialist Workers' Party. In May 1919 she broke with the Second International and in April 1920 joined the Comintern as Socialist Workers' Party (Communists). However, small in number and weak in organizational and ideology, in relation to, she could not at that moment lead the struggle of the working masses,

indignant anti-popular policy of Venizelos and his Anglo-French owners. This indignation emerged in the parliamentary elections on November 14, 1920, in which Venizelos and his supporters were completely defeated. But reactionary-monarchical circles, taking advantage of the defeat of Venizelos and the sudden death of King Alexander, spent on 5 December, 1920 “plebiscite”, which returned to the Greek throne of Constantine.

Taking the throne again, Constantine continued the Asia Minor adventure started by Venizelos. After short-term successes, the Greek troops began to suffer defeat and in September 1922 were expelled from Asia Minor. 9 Sep 1922 Turks entered Smyrna (Turkish—Izmir). On 11 October 1922 in Moudania, an armistice was signed, which put an end to the Greek intervention. The main reason for the defeat of the Greek the interventionists was to decompose their army as a result of the soldiers’ indignation at the aggressive nature of the war. A new peace treaty with Turkey was signed in Lausanne on July 24, 1923. Eastern Thrace and Smyrna were assigned to Turkey. The islands of Lemnos, Samothrace, Lesvos (Mytilene), Chios, Samos, and Ikaria were ceded to Greece, but had to be demilitarised, and the Dodecanese islands were recognised as possessions of Italy. A convention was signed on the mutual exchange of the Greek and Turkish populations. One of the consequences of the First World War was the aggravation of the contradictions between Greece and its neighbours—Bulgaria, Albania, and again formed by the Serbo-Croatian-Slovenian state (Yugoslavia). As a result of the war and military defeat in Asia Minor, the monarchy and the regime in Greece suffered complete bankruptcy. The Greek people demanded the elimination of the monarchy and the punishment of those responsible for the shameful war. In an effort to prevent the collapse of the monarchy, a group of officers led by Plastiras, on 26 September 1922 raised an uprising, which soon covered the whole country. The rebels achieved the second abdication of King Constantine as the

culprit of the disaster in Asia Minor. 6 ministers, led by former Prime Minister Gunaris, were shot. The government was headed by Plastiras; the eldest son of Constantine Georg was elevated to the throne.

One of the most acute problems in postwar Greece was the placement of nearly 1 million refugees from Asia Minor. The government did not manage to solve this problem. The distribution of land plots to a number of refugees in Macedonia and Thrace was hypocritically presented as "agrarian reform."

From hunger and epidemics to the end of 1923, 45% of the refugees died. By the beginning of 1927, there were still more than 40,000 unsettled refugees. The task of restoring the country's war-ravaged economy was no less difficult. Public finances were in complete disarray. Interest contributions and the repayment of foreign loans was due to the agricultural sector production. The value of exports was 42% of the value of imports in 1923. The high cost of living, unemployment, and wage cuts led to an intensification of the class struggle. A wave of strikes swept across the country, taking unprecedented dimensions in Greece. The workers' strike in Piraeus, carried out in August 1923 under the leadership of the Communists, turned into a general strike. The government brutally dealt with the strikers, however the strike had a huge impact on the development of political. After the elections on December 16, which gave a majority to the republicans, on December 19, King George II was forced to leave Greece. 1924 Admiral Conduriotis was elected president. 1924/25 636.6 million drachmas, ie St. 30% of the budget sharply lower.

In connection with the onset of the temporary partial stabilization of capitalism, 1924-29 passed in Greece under the sign of a certain strengthening of the political power of the bourgeoisie. The first prime minister of the republican government, Papanastasiu, the leader of the republican wing of the petty and middle bourgeoisie, carried out an agrarian

reform, allotting land at high redemption prices to some of the refugees and demobilised. But even after this reform, half of all land suitable for cultivation remained in the hands of the landowners. On March 8, 1924, diplomacy and relations with the USSR were established. Papanastasiu's policy seemed dangerous to the big Greek bourgeoisie and the Anglo-French, to the imperialists. The growth of the authority of the Socialist Workers' Party (communists) also caused great concern among the bourgeoisie. At the November congress in 1924, the Socialist Party (of the Communists) was renamed the Communist Party, expelled the opportunists from its ranks, and firmly embarked on the path of Bolshevization. Organizing the change of governments they did not like, the Anglo-French, the imperialists and the Greek big bourgeoisie tried to break the growing forces of the Greek democracy. In the summer of 1925, as a result of a coup, the post of prime minister was seized by General Pangalos, who managed to win over the petty bourgeoisie and the backward strata of the working class demagoguery by promising reforms. Relying on the support of the big bourgeoisie and foreign capital, Pangalos headed for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship. He outlawed the Communist Party (1925), arrested the bourgeois opponents of his regime, headed by Papanastasiu and General Kondilis, cancelled the parliamentary elections and concentrated the entirety of state power in his hands. After Admiral Condouriotis stepped down as president, Pangalos April 18, 1926 declared himself "president". By establishing a dictatorial regime and refusing to carry out the promised reforms, Pangalos completely exposed himself in the eyes of the people. Trying to strengthen his regime with the help of foreign support, the dictator made broad concessions to foreign, mainly French, monopolists, generously distributing concessions and monopolies to them. This policy, infringing upon the interests of the Greek bourgeoisie, undermined the prestige of Pangalos in bourgeois circles. On 22 Aug 1926

general Kondilis who returned from exile made a new coup, as a result of which the parliamentary regime was restored. Admiral Konduriotis took over as president again. The government was headed by Zaimis, who prepared the return to power of Venizelos, who became prime minister on July 10, 1928. In December 1929, Zaimis was elected president.

In 1928-30, Greece concluded treaties of friendship with Yugoslavia, Turkey, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, and other countries. However, its foreign policy position remained very unstable. The long-standing rivalry between England and France for dominance in the country was joined by the claims of fascist Italy, as well as Germany, aimed at partitioning and subordinating Greece. In view of the fact that Bulgaria had deprived Bulgaria of access to the Aegean Sea, the Bulgarian-Greek relations continued to be very tense. The treaty on trade and navigation with the USSR on June 11, 1929, was of great importance for strengthening Greece's international position. Under the guise of democratic phraseology, Venizelos pursued a reactionary domestic policy. In 1929, the government passed an emergency law against the communists. This fascist law was dictated by the fear of the bourgeoisie in the face of a new upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the masses and the incessant growth of the authority of the Communist Party.

The world economy and the crisis of 1929-33 struck Greece with exceptional force. Thousands of ruined peasants were driven from the land for non-payment of taxes. Their lands passed into the hands of the kulak elite, mortgage banks, usurers; many areas were gripped by famine. Industrial production fell in 1931 as compared with 1929 by more than 20%. The number of unemployed reached 280 thousand people. UK government refusal in September 1931 from the free exchange of the pound sterling for gold had a catastrophic effect on the financial situation of Greece, causing a sharp decline in the income of the Greek bourgeoisie from fairly significant investment abroad.

Germany's dependence on foreign capital, and primarily English, grew continuously. Loan payments in 1932 amounted to 54% of the national income; 67% of Greece's foreign debt was in England. Greece's foreign trade has declined several times over the years of the crisis. Revenues from maritime transport dropped sharply. Dozens of banks went bankrupt, drachma depreciated; Greece refused to pay external debts, abolished the gold standard. The bourgeoisie strove to shift the burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the working people; the standard of living of the working people fell sharply and the democratic rights of the masses were curtailed. The most reactionary elements came to the fore, demanding the restoration of the monarchy and the establishment of a military-fascist dictatorship. The class struggle in Greece became especially acute in the mid-1930's. due to an even more unceremonious than before, interference in the internal affairs of the country was imperialistic powers that, in the process of preparing for the Second World War, strove to strengthen their influence in Greece and turn it into their own military strategy. bridgehead. In February 1934, Greece became part of the Balkan Entente (see the Balkan Entente), which was an instrument of French politics in the Balkans. The fight of the Greek people against oppression of the foreign imperialists and their monarchist-fascist minions were headed by the Communist Party of Greece. In September 1935 it put forward the slogan of creating a government of republican concentration, offered its cooperation to all republican forces, and developed anti-monarchy campaign. In early November 1935, the post of prime minister was taken by the general. Kondilis, who returned to political activities as the leader of the extreme right wing of the monarchists. At his suggestion, the parliament adopted a decision on the elimination of the republican system and the enactment of monarchy, constitutions of 1911. After the "plebiscite" staged by the monarchists on November 25. 1935 King George II

returned to Georgia. Monarchy The coup in Georgia in 1935 was a success for the Greek reaction, largely thanks to the active support of the British and Italian imperialists. In response to the restoration of the monarchy, the Communist Party called on the workers for a general strike of protest. The strike was accompanied by massive demonstrations, which in some places turned into street fighting with the police. In 1936, General Metaxas, an ardent adherent of Hitler's fascist order, was able to suppress the strike only with the help of troops and tanks. On the initiative of the Communist Party, the Popular Front, which won 15 parliamentary seats in the January 1936 elections. Despite the terror, the popular movement continued to grow, and peasant unrest took place. On May 13, a strike of workers of tobacco enterprises in Thessaloniki began, which turned into a general strike, in which 500 thousand workers, artisans, handicraftsmen and office workers took part. On 5 August 1936 in Athens, a general strike was called to protest against the intensification of terror. But even the day before, the general Metaxas established a fascist dictatorship, which the military circles had been preparing for a long time. Having received unlimited powers from the king, he introduced a state of siege, dissolved parliament and began mass arrests of communists and all anti-fascists. This was followed by the introduction of the fascist law "on measures to combat communism and its consequences" the prohibition of democratic parties and trade unions, the establishment of the strictest censorship, the closure of progressive newspapers. Under Metaxas, there is a significant change in foreign policy. Fascist Germany quickly drew closer to Hitler's Germany, which imposed on it a number of enslaving trade contracts. Germany received a loan of 350 million drachmas from Germany. The fascist government of Metaxas also enjoyed support from the imperialists of the United States, Britain and France, who pursued a policy of collusion with Hitler in order to direct the fascist aggression against

the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, British imperialism retained the predominant influence in Greece's economy and politics. Greece in 1939-44. When the second world war broke out, Greece declared its neutrality. But on 28 October 1940 Italian fascist troops invaded Greece. It was only under pressure from the popular masses, led by the underground Communist Party, that the government issued an order to resist the aggression. Taking advantage of the surprise attack, Mussolini's 10 divisions first advanced into the depths of the Greek territory, but already on November 14, the Greek army stopped the Italian advance troops and soon she herself launched a counter-offensive, pursuing the Italians in the territory of Albania occupied by them. On 6 April 1941 the troops of Hitlerite Germany invaded Germany. The Greek people heroically fought against the fascist invaders, while the Greek rulers in fear of their own people made a deal with the enemy. Commander Greek army in Epirus, general Cholakoglu signed on April 23, 1941 treacherous act of total surrender. The British, who had landed 2 divisions in the south of Greece by this time, did not provide Greece any effective assistance. They hastened to evacuate their troops to Crete, and then to Egypt. King George II and the Greek government led by Tsuderis fled there.. On April 27, the Nazis occupied Athens, and on May 20, they landed parachute troops in Crete. By June 2, 1941, all the territory of Greece was occupied by the Germans, Italian and Bulgarian fascist troops. Supreme power throughout Greece was retained by the Hitlerite command. In April 1944, the Nazis created a puppet Greek "Government" to cover the predatory policy and terror of the invaders. Throughout the entire period of the occupation, the Hitlerites methodically plundered Greece, removing equipment from plants and factories, vehicles, industrial raw materials, fuel, livestock, and food, and destroyed cities and villages. A bloody fascist terror raged throughout the country. Thousands of Greek

patriots died at the hands of the Gestapo executioners and their Greek mercenaries.

From the first day of the occupation, the Greek people, despite on the betrayal of the ruling circles, stood up under the leadership of the Greek communists on the path of struggle against the fascist invaders. The beginning of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union (1941-45) served as a powerful impetus to the upsurge of the national liberation war in Greece. In September 1941, on the initiative of the Greek Communist Party, the democratic organisations of Greece created the National Liberation Front in the underground (EAM). By this time, in Greece already existed and a large number of partisan detachments and groups operated. In December 1941, the EAM united these detachments into a single People's Liberation Army (ELAS), which by the summer of 1943 had freed about 1/3 of the mainland of Greece from the Nazis. At that time, ELAS had more than 70 thousand people in its ranks. All reactionary emigration, as well as reactionary Greek elements within the country, treated with undisguised hostility to the national liberation struggle of the Greek people. The emissaries of the émigré government, acting in close contact with British intelligence agents, created armed gangs on the territory of Greece, into which nationalist, monarchist, and fascist elements were recruited. Declaring their aim to fight the occupiers, these gangs actually collaborated with the Nazis and inflicted treacherous blows on the ELAS troops. Despite the terror of the invaders and their open and hidden allies from among the Greek reactionaries, a significant part of the population was involved in the national liberation struggle. In the liberated regions of Greece, organs of people's power were created (people's councils, people's courts), the people's army, the ELAS, was strengthened and grew, and the national liberation struggle grew into a people's democratic revolution. In March 1944, a people's government, the Political Committee for National Liberation,

was created in Karpenisi. The real preconditions for the transformation of Greece after the expulsion of the occupiers into a truly independent, free, and democratic country were created. But the reactionary forces developed insidious plans for the defeat of the popular movement in the country, which had a liberation character. At the initiative of the British government and with its direct intervention in August 1943 and May 1944, conferences of representatives of the reactionary émigré government and the people's liberation forces were convened to negotiate the creation of a government of "national unity". At a conference held in Lebanon, near Beirut, an agreement was concluded regarding the dissolution of all armed organisations after the liberation of Greece from the occupiers, the holding of a plebiscite on the monarchy, and the creation of a government of "national unity" that would include representatives of all parties. Such a government was formed at the behest of the British imperialists by one of the leaders of the Greek reaction Papandreou in Cairo 2 September 1944. This reactionary émigré government also included 6 representatives of the EAM, who were appointed to secondary posts. The Lebanese agreement has caused serious damage to the people's democratic movement.

The defeat of the Nazis on the Soviet-German front, and in particular the defeat of the Yassy-Kishinev group of German fascist troops in August 1944, which led to the falling away of Romania and Bulgaria from the fascist coalition, placed the occupiers in Greece in a critical situation. Fearing to lose the last paths to retreat to Germany, the Nazis at the end of summer began a gradual withdrawal from Greece on October 11, 1944. Bulgaria, where the government of the Fatherland Front came to power at that time, cleared the occupied regions of Greece. On October 13, the Nazis were expelled from Athens. The People's Liberation Army eliminated the remnants of the German fascist troops. By the

end of October 1944, the entire territory of mainland Greece was liberated from the invaders.

## Greece in 1944-52.

As early as October 4, 1944, under the pretext of liberating Greece from the fleeing German-fascist invaders, British troops began to land in Greece. Anglo imperialism strove, through the open use of its armed forces, to restore the monarchist-fascist regime in Greece and suppress the national liberation movement of the Greek people and turn Greece into an Anglo-American bridgehead in the Balkans. Relying on the forces of the English, the occupiers, on 18 October, 1944 the government of Papandreou was established in Athens. However, due to the deep hatred of the people, the king did not dare to return to Greece. Taking advantage of the fact that the representatives of the EAM were a minority in his government, Papandreou actually removed them from governing the state and took a direct course towards establishing a monarch-fascist regime in the country. Complete freedom for terrorist activities were received by fascist gangs like the "security battalions" created by the Nazis specifically to fight the ELAS partisans. In November 1944, the commander of the English, troops in Greece, General Scobie issued an order to disarm the ELAS troops. EAM representatives in the government refused to sign a decree dissolving ELAS and on 2 December 1944 left the government. On December 3, a grandiose 500,000-strong demonstration was held in Athens against the illegal actions of the Papandreou government and the British command. On direct orders from the British military authorities, this peaceful demonstration was shot. In response to the shooting, the workers of Athens and Piraeus disarmed the police. The Anglo interventionists embarked on an open occupation of the country and armed actions against the

Greek people, even having removed 2 divisions from the Italian front for this purpose. However, the task of defeating ELAS was beyond the power of the British troops. Faced with a resolute rebuff from the Greek people, the English authorities and the Greek reaction was forced to make a series of manoeuvres. On December 26, a conference of representatives of the Papandreou and EAM government opened in Athens, attended by English, Prime Minister Churchill and England, Foreign Minister A. Eden, who officially acted as “conciliators” of the warring parties. Following this, George II appointed Archbishop Damaskinos as temporary regent until the question of the state system was resolved. On 1 January 1945 Papandreou, hated by the people, retired. The head of the government was the general Plastiras, who commanded one of the regiments of the Greek interventionist troops during the intervention in Soviet Russia. Convinced of the futility of attempts to defeat ELAS, Plastiras on Feb 12, 1945 with the support of the British imperialists, and in Varkiza concluded an agreement with representatives of the EAM to end the civil war. Under this agreement, the invaders and their Greek protégés by the end of February 1945 completely disarmed ELAS. At the same time, in violation of the Varkiza agreement, the monarchist-fascist gangs were not only not disarmed, but, on the contrary, the weapons surrendered to ELAS were used by the government to arm new gangs and intensify terror. Having achieved the implementation of their plans, the English interventionists on April 9, 1945 Plastiras’ cabinet was replaced by the government of the ardent fascist monarchist Voulgaris. Voulgaris embarked on the path of mass extermination of patriots and democrats. The regime of fascist arbitrariness was growing in the country. In order to somewhat stabilise and disguise the fascist regime, the Voulgaris government, in accordance with the instructions of the British and imperialists, decided to hold parliamentary elections in January 1946. This decision provoked discontent

even among some bourgeois parties, who feared that as a result of the elections held in in the midst of rampant monarchist-fascist terror, they will be completely pushed out of power by open supporters of the monarchy and fascism.

The terrorist domestic policy of the Greek government was combined with an aggressive foreign policy. Encouraged by the Anglo-American imperialists, Germany came out with invader claims to the territory of Albania and provoked numerous incidents on the border with its northern neighbours. In this connection, at the Berlin Conference in July 1945, the Soviet government drew the attention of the governments of the United States and Britain to the situation that had developed in Greece on September 12, 1945. The government of the USSR handed over the governments of these countries a memorandum on the Greek question. The English imperialists and the Greek reaction was forced to change their tactics. On 21 November 1945 a government was formed in Greece from representatives of the so-called moderate bourgeois parties. The leader of the liberal party Sofulis was put at the head of the government. In November 1945, an exchange of diplomacy and representatives took place between the USSR and Greece. However, under Sophulis, police terror intensified. Armed monarchist-fascist gangs openly exterminated the Greek patriots. On March 31, 1946, Sophulis held "elections" at the behest of British Foreign Minister E. Bevin, who sought to use the situation in order to strengthen the positions of the British and imperialists in Greece. All democratic parties and organisations, as well as some bourgeois parties boycotted the elections. With the help of monstrous falsification and terror, the so-called people's (monarchist) party, the leader of the swarm Tsaldaris, a protege of the English, imperialists, On April 18, 1946 formed a government. Having come to power, Tsaldaris, a constant participant in the monarchy and conspiracies in Greece, embarked on a course towards the complete defeat of democratic organisations and the speedy

restoration of the monarchy. Fascist laws “on harsh measures to establish order and security” and “against the excesses of the press” were adopted. On 1 September 1946 was staged “plebiscite”, as a result of which George II returned to the Greek throne (On 1 April 1947 George II died, and the throne passed to his brother Paul). On the fascist policy of the Athenian government and the interference of the imperialists in the affairs of Greece, the Greek people responded by intensifying the struggle for the establishment of a democratic regime and national independence. Beginning in 1946, partisan detachments began to appear and grow in Greece, and on October 28, 1946, they united into the Democratic Army of Greece (DAG). In the winter of 1946/47, the DAG carried out a number of successful operations against the interventionists and monarch-fascist troops. In 1946, the delegations of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR to the Security Council of the United Nations (UN) repeatedly demanded the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Greece. In December 1946, the Security Council decided to create a commission to investigate incidents in the north border of Greece, which included representatives of states—members of the Security Council, including the representative of the USSR.

Formed on Jan 24, 1947 the government of Maximos, without waiting for the results of the work of the Security Council commission, at the behest of the British, imperialists, organised a “general offensive” against the partisans. This offensive, like all previous attempts to defeat the DAG, was unsuccessful. Since 1947, the United States began to actively and openly intervene in the Greek affairs, which had taken an obviously unfavourable turn for the British imperialists and their monarchist-fascist protégés. The Anglo imperialists, having suffered a collapse in their policy in Germany, found themselves compelled to yield first place here to their stronger partner. Implementing the programme of imperialist expansion and preparation of the war for world

domination, the US government on March 12, 1947 proclaimed the expansionist “Truman Doctrine” (see “Truman Doctrine”) about “aid” to the governments of Greece and Turkey. The American intervention allowed the Greek monarchist-fascism, which was going through an acute crisis, to stay in power and continue its terrorist politics. The American representatives began to direct all the activities of the Greek monarch-fascists. The reorganised government, headed by 7 September 1947 was better! Sofulis, introduced a new fascist decree in December 1947, outlawing the EAM, the Communist Party and virtually all democratic organisations. Violation of the decree was punishable by death. A new wave of mass arrests and executions of supporters of democratic parties followed. The Greco-Soviet society, which had 15 branches in the largest cities of Greece, was destroyed.

The intensification of fascist terror in Greece in 1947-48 was a direct consequence of the application in that country of the “Truman Doctrine,” as well as of Germany’s joining the “Marshall Plan” (see Marshall Plan) (March 1948). After rearming the royal army and subordinating it completely to their control, the American imperialists organised in the spring and autumn of 1947, as well as in the spring and summer of 1948, major offensives against the liberated regions of Greece. These offensives ended in complete failure. On December 23, 1947 in the liberated regions of the Northern Greece created the Provisional Democratic Government, which, along with the communists, included representatives of other democratic parties and organisations of the EAM. Having proclaimed a program of struggle for national sovereignty and democratisation of the country, the Provisional Government immediately began to hold elections to people’s committees in the liberated regions and to distribute landlord’s land between landless and land-poor peasants. The Provisional Democratic Government appealed to the UN expressing its readiness to support any peace

initiative to resolve the Greek issue, with a protest against U.S. interference in the Greek affairs.

At the UN session in September-October 1947, the United States and Britain insisted on the adoption of a resolution that unjustly accused Greece's northern neighbours of "interfering" with the Greek affairs. On the initiative of the American-British imperialists, a UN special committee was created, ostensibly to monitor the situation in the Balkans, but in fact to justify the American-British intervention in Greece by any false information. At the 3rd and 4th sessions of the General Assembly in 1948 and 1949, the powers of this committee were extended. In its reports, the UN special committee on the Balkans tried to blame Albania and Bulgaria for the outbreak of the civil war in Greece. However, thanks to the activity of Soviet delegations and delegations of the people's democracies, every discussion of the Greek issue at sessions of the General Assembly turned into a murderous exposure of the Anglo-American policy of interference in the Greek affairs.

As a result of the American "aid" the economy of Greece was brought to a catastrophic state (see the Economic and Geographical Sketch). The country was turned into a huge concentration camp. According to far from complete data, from the summer of 1946 to August 1950, the monarch-fascists executed 10 thousand heroes of the anti-fascist resistance. Reports of mass executions in Greece aroused the indignation of honest people around the world. In the statement of the Soviet government, the Greek government on May 14, 1948 was told that "the Soviet public expects an immediate end to these executions, which outrage the conscience of the peoples," and that the Soviet government "fully shares these feelings of the Soviet public."

The Greek Democrats have repeatedly proposed to the Athenian rulers to end the civil war by establishing an honest democratic agreement. But the monarcho-fascists ignored all these proposals. In May 1949, the Soviet government put

forward a proposal to end hostilities in Greece by both sides, to declare a general amnesty, to hold free parliamentary elections, to withdraw foreign troops from Greece, and to establish international control over the northern border. G. Democratic community of the whole world and the Greek people greeted the Soviet proposals with great satisfaction. The governments of the United States and England, hypocritically referring to the “disagreement” of the Greek entirely dependent on them. governments with this programme, rejected it, thereby once again showing their true colours as warmongers in Greece. The entire summer of 1949 passed in fierce battles between the DAG and the troops of the monarch-fascists. The bloody executioner of the peoples of Yugoslavia—the traitor Tito provided the Greek monarch-fascists the opportunity to carry out unexpected attacks on the positions of the DAG from the rear through Yugoslav territory.

Following its policy of achieving internal peace, the Provisional Democratic Government of Greece, made a decision in October 1949 to terminate the extensive military operations of the DAG, retaining only small partisan detachments for self-defense purposes, and to transfer the centre of gravity of the workers’ struggle to the organisation of the economy and political performances. This decision was deeply patriotic considerations. In a special appeal of the Provisional Government to the people (October 1949) it was emphasised that the DAG “stops the bloodshed in order to save Greece from complete destruction, because it puts the interests of the country and the people above all else.” Despite the cessation of the armed struggle, the monarchist-fascists, incited by foreign imperialism, continue their former terrorist policy of persecution and extermination of democrats.

On March 5, 1950, a staging of the next parliamentary elections, held under the control of the American interventionists, took place in Greece. On the eve of the

elections, the Greek Communist Party from deep underground appealed to voters to demonstrate their hatred of the monarchist-fascist regime by voting against the monarchist-fascist candidates. The Tsaldaris party received 2 times fewer votes in the elections than in 1946. The Liberal Party failed in the elections. On April 15, 1950 general Plastiras formed a coalition government of the “centre”, which included representatives of the liberal party, the “national-progressive union of the center” and the “socialist-democratic” party. The coming to power of this government did not in the least change the essence of the anti-people regime in Greece. But the Plastiras government was unable to overcome the struggle of the monarchist-fascist cliques among themselves. At the end of August 1950, the American imperialists transferred power to S. Venizelos, who since 1949 became the leader of the Liberal Party. Having turned Greece into a strategy, a foothold and a colony of the United States, the American imperialists forced it to join the aggressive North Atlantic Pact. Terror is raging in Greece against genuine patriots—fighters for peace. Over 37 thousand patriots were thrown into death camps on the islands of Makronpsos, Agios Eustratios, Triceriidr. Over 25 thousand people are held in prisons (as of August 1950). Prisoners are subjected to brutal extermination and torture by the monarchist-fascist bandits. Appeals to J. V. Stalin published in the Soviet press by mothers, sisters and wives of the Greek patriots sentenced to death (August 1950, February 1951, February 1952, etc.), exposed the monstrous atrocities of the monarchist fascists. In many countries of the world, a mass movement has risen to save the lives of victims of the monarchist-fascist tyranny. On March 30, 1952, the rulers of Greece and their American patrons executed four political prisoners, including Nikos Beloyanis, a national hero and fighter for the independence of Greece.

Despite the intensified reaction, the forces of peace and democracy are growing in Greece. This is evidenced by the

results of the early parliamentary elections held in September 1951, held in an atmosphere of the most severe terror and police arbitrariness. 9 Greek patriots who are in concentration camps and prisons [among them Manolis Glezos (see), general Sarafis, etc.]. The Greek people led by the heroic Greek Communist Party is waging a struggle for Greece's national independence, for democracy and peace, against the plans of the American-English, the instigators of a new war. 62,809 signatures were collected under the Stockholm Appeal (see) in Greece, and 36725 signatures under the appeal of the World Peace Council on the conclusion of a Peace Pact (see) (as of January 1, 1952).

**Lit.:** Marks K. and Engels F., *Articles and Correspondence 1852-1854*, Soch., Vol. 9, Moscow, 1933 (pp. 371-540, 655-61); their same, *Articles and Correspondence 1854-1856*, *ibid.*, vol. 10, Moscow, 1933 (pp. 48-52, 121, 124, 163-64); K. Marx, [Letter] to F. Engels on May 1, 1854, *ibid.*, Vol. 22, M.-L., 1933; Lenin V. I., Soch., 4th ed., Vol. 18 ("The Balkan Peoples and European Diplomacy", "On the Fox and the Chicken Coop", "New Chapter of World History"), vol. 19 ("The Balkan War and Bourgeois Chauvinism"), V. 21 ("Under a false flag"); IV Stalin, Works, vol. 2 ("Marxism and the National Question"); his e, On Engels' article "The Foreign Policy of Russian Tsarism", "Bolshevik", 1941, No. 9; Molotov V. M., Questions of foreign policy. Speeches and statements. April 1945 - June 1948, M., 1948; Vyshinsky A. Ya., Questions of international law and international politics, 2nd ed., M., 1951; Delegations of the USSR, Ukrainian SSR and BSSR at the second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Sat. speeches and speeches. September–November 1947, M., 1948; Zachariadis N., Tito's Clique Stabs in the Back of the People's Democratic Greece, Pravda, 1949, August 2, No. 215; The truth about Greece. Blue Book, ed. Provisional Democratic Government of Greece, trans. from French, M., 1949: For Peace and Democracy in Greece. The second blue book, ed. Provisional Democratic Government of Greece, trans. from French., M., 1950; Provocations de guerre du gouvernement monarcho-fasciste grecque contre l'Albanie, Tirana, 1948; Capo distrias J., Correspondance (1827-31), t. 1-4, Geneve-P., 1839; Razumova P. P., Greece, M., 1940; To

about pc at H. G. N., Greco-Turkish war of 1919-1922, M., 1940; Belin K. ov S., Greece in the grip of reaction, "Bolshevik", 1946, No. 7-8; Bragin NI, The struggle of the Greek people for freedom and independence, M., 1948; Ill par about O., The role of Russia in the struggle of Greece for independence, "Questions of history ", 1949, no. 8; L. Mavroidis, The Greek people are invincible, trans. from Bulgarian, M., 1949; Tern about in IE, Balkans Union. Memories and documents, trans. from the Bulgarian., P., 1915; Mavrogordato J., Modern Greece. A chronicle and a survey 1800-1931, L., 1931.

## **VI. Political System.**

Greece is a bourgeois landlord state with a monarchy form of government and a fascist-terrorist regime, which is completely dependent on the monopoly capital of the United States and England. By the restored monarchy, the constitution of 1911 is a hereditary monarchy. Legislative power belongs jointly to the king and a unicameral parliament, which is formally elected for 4 years on the basis of direct, general and secret elections. The electoral chambers of 1946 and 1950 had 354 and 250 members, respectively. The elections were held in an atmosphere of brutal police terror. On the basis of the fascist electoral law, more than 500,000 people were deprived of their vote in Greece (exiles, refugees, etc.). Voters must vote where they lived for 10 years. Women do not enjoy the right to vote.

According to the constitution, executive power is exercised by the king through ministers appointed by him and responsible to parliament. In fact, in Greece there is a fascist-terrorist dictatorship of a military palace clique, acting at the behest of the American imperialists, who are the complete masters of the entire social life of the country. For a number of years, Greece has been continuously governed on the basis of a state of emergency declared in 1946. Its temporary cancellation before the 1950 elections was bogus. Administratively, Greece is divided into 48 nomes (provinces), 146 dioceses (districts), 206 diams (districts or counties), and 5728 kinotites (communities). The constitution provides for municipal elected bodies. In fact, they are completely dependent on the central and local bureaucracy: ministers, governors, chiefs of counties, etc. The judicial system consists of a cassation chamber, appellate chambers, courts of the first instance, magistrates' courts, etc. Judges are appointed by the king and pass sentences from his name. In the political processes are full of arbitrariness and terror. In Greece, a huge number of politicians, prisoners

languish in prisons even without prior judicial procedure. Severe treatment of them in Greek concentration camps is not inferior to the barbarism of Hitler's executioners. Tens of thousands of democratic citizens have been exiled without trial to the barren islands, although according to the constitution, the term of exile should not exceed three years.

## **VII. Military Establishment.**

### **The Greek Armed Forces.**

The monarchist-fascist state is composed of a land army, an air force and a navy. The land army is divided into 4 army corps, which include 8 infantry and mountain infantry divisions and several separate units. The number is 200 thousand people. (1950). The air force includes 3 air regiments, approx. 400 aircraft (American and English brands). The navy in 1951 had: 2 cruisers, 16 destroyers, 8 corvettes, 22 minesweepers, 17 submarine hunters, 6 submarines, and a number of auxiliary ships. The personnel of the Navy—approx. 7 thousand people. The recruitment system is universal conscription. Men from 21 to 50 years old are considered liable for military service. Military service consists of active service lasting 2 years, the state in the reserve of the 1st stage up to 42 years of age and in the reserve of the 2nd stage—up to 50 years. The annual draft contingent in peacetime is 50 thousand people. During the Second World War, the Greek army was mobilised (from 1940 to 1941) 600 thousand people.

The armed forces of fascist monarchy are actually under the leadership of the United States and Britain. A large number of American “advisers” are attached to all units and headquarters of the army, starting from the General Staff. The army is equipped with American and English weapons. Ideology, the treatment of personnel is carried out in a fascist spirit. At the same time, everything American is praised. Hatred towards the USSR and the countries of people’s democracies is being intensified. The most severe repression is applied to democratically minded soldiers and officers.

## VIII. The Political Parties

### The Communist Party of Greece (Communiston Comma Elladas).

The Communist Party of Greece (Communiston Comma Elladas) was founded in November 1918 under the name of the Socialist Workers' Party of Greece. In 1920, it entered the Communist International as the Socialist Workers' Party (of the Communists). In 1924 it was renamed the Communist Party of Greece (KKE). The expulsion from the party of the opportunist liquidators, Trotskyists, and other factional groups (1924, 1928, and 1931) facilitated the process of Bolshevisation of the KKE, as a result of which its numbers and influence increased, especially among the industrial proletariat of northern and central Greece. In 1935 the KKE led the struggle of the Greek people against the restoration of the monarchy. The monarcho-fascist government of general Metaxas, who seized power in the 1936 fascist coup, banned the KKE. Tens of thousands of communists were arrested, shot and exiled to the islands. Under the conditions of terror, the KKE waged a continuous struggle to create a Popular Front with the aim of overthrowing the military-fascist dictatorship and democratising the country. From the very first days of fascist Italy's attack on Greece (October 1940), the illegal KKE acted as the initiator and organiser of the resistance to the invaders. Since the occupation of Greece by the troops of fascist Italy and Hitlerite Germany, the KKE led the struggle of the Greek people for the expulsion of the occupiers from the country, for ensuring the independence of Greece and the establishment of a democratic regime. On the initiative of the KKE in September 1941, the National Liberation Front—EAM was created, which united many democratic parties and groupings, trade unions

and individuals striving for an active struggle against the occupiers. The KKE played a leading role in EAM and ELAS. The monarchist-fascist regime, imposed on Greece by the Anglo-American imperialists after the Second World War, put the Communist Party and other democratic organisations outside the law. The KKE became the head of the armed struggle of the Greek people against the Anglo-American imperialists and their monarchist-fascist henchmen in Greece (1946-49). Deep underground, the KKE continues to lead the workers' struggle for peace, democracy and national independence.

The resolution of the VI. Plenum of the Central Committee of the KKE (October 1949) indicates: "The Greek people can lay the foundations of peaceful life and development only by joining the peace camp, ensuring the democratisation of their country and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy." The resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece dated May 8, 1950 indicated that the Greek people will never fight against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. General Secretary of the KKE—N. Zahariadis (see).

## **The Agrarian Party of Greece (Agrotikon Komma Elladas)**

**The Agrarian Party of Greece (Agrotikon Komma Elladas)** is the party of the working peasantry. Founded in 1929, but only in 1943, after the expulsion of the anti-popular kulak elements, did it become a genuine party of the working peasantry. It recognises the need for an alliance with the working class and its leading role in the struggle for political, social and national liberation. During the period of national resistance, together with the Communist Party, it was the nucleus of the EAM. In 1946 it numbered 250

thousand people. In 1947 it was banned by the monarchist fascists. Despite the terror, under the leadership of the Communist Party, it is actively fighting against the American-British interventionists and the regime of their monarchist-fascist henchmen, for peace and democracy. The general secretary of the party is K. Gavrilidis.

### **The Party of Left Liberals (Comma Aristeron Fileleftheron)**

**The Party of Left Liberals (Comma Aristeron Fileleftheron)** is a democratic petty-bourgeois party created by progressive members of the liberal party who took part in the people's liberation struggle against the Nazis. In 1941-45 she collaborated with EAM. Its influence is spread among the petty bourgeoisie and intelligentsia of Athens, Thessaloniki, Piraeus. Leader—N. Grigoriadis.

### **The Socialist Party (Socialistikon Komma Elladas)**

**The Socialist Party (Socialistikon Komma Elladas)** is the party of right-wing socialists, agents of imperialism in the labour movement. It was formed in 1944. It is a member of the reactionary organisation of right-wing socialists KOMISCO and pursues a policy of cooperation with the reactionary bourgeoisie and Anglo-American imperialism, masking, however, this policy of demagoguery, demands for political amnesty, democratization of the country, etc. The treacherous policy of the party leaders led to the departure of most of its supporters. She retained little influence on the petty-bourgeois intelligentsia of Athens and Thessaloniki. Party leaders—Svolos and Tsirimokos.

## **The Liberal Party (Fileleftheron Comma)**

**The Liberal Party (Fileleftheron Comma)** is one of the largest reactionary bourgeois parties. Founded in 1910 by E. Venizelos. It expresses the interests of ship-owners, the commercial and industrial bourgeoisie, closely associated with foreign capital (after the Second World War, mainly with American). The party's anti-popular policy led it to failure in the 1950 elections (the liberals received 2 times fewer votes than in 1946). In the 1951 elections, the party lost almost the votes in 1950. Party leader—S. Venizelos.

## **“The People’s” (monarchist) Party (Laikon Komma)**

**“The People’s” (monarchist) Party (Laikon Komma)** is one of the reactionary bourgeois parties, since 1936 after the fascist coup of Metaxas it degenerated into an open fascist party. Founded in 1915 by Gunaris. The social support is the large landowners, the financial bourgeoisie, homeowners, the kulaks. Before the World War I, it pursued a Germanophile policy. During the Italo-German occupation period worked closely with the invaders. After the Second World War, the party turned into a direct agent of British, and then of American imperialism. Its press preaches great-power chauvinism, extravagant ideas about “Greater Greece”, about the “superiority” of Greek race, etc. The party has created a monarchy, gangs and organizes a bloody terror against the democrats. The name of the leader of the party, K. Tsaldaris, became in Greece a synonym for monarchist-fascism. The party was in power from 1946 to 1949. In the elections in 1950, the party lost 2/3 of the votes

(compared to 1946), in the elections in 1951 it won only 2 seats in parliament.

## **The National Progressive Union of the Centre (Ethnikos Proodeuticon Enosis Tu Kentru)**

**The National Progressive Union of the Centre (Ethnikos Proodeuticon Enosis Tu Kentru)** is a reactionary bourgeois party. Created in 1950 by Plastiras and Tsuderos. A significant part of the party's leadership is associated with American capital. Around PEC, the urban and rural petty bourgeoisie, dissatisfied with the policy of Venizelos, are grouped, attracted by demagogy, by Plastiras' slogans about "pacifying" the country and about politicians. amnesty. Leading the government from April to the end of August 1950, the leaders of PEC did not fulfill any of their promises, thanks to which they managed to win a certain success in the elections in April 1950, and continued the monarchist-fascist policy of the previous governments. In 1951, Zuderos with a group of supporters left the PEC.

## **The "Democratic Socialist Party"**

The "**Democratic Socialist Party**" is a fascist party with support among major traders and industrialists, closely associated with the English, banks and companies. Party leader—G. Papandreou.

## **IX. Trade Union Movement.**

The first trade unions arose in Greece in the last quarter of the 19th century. They were few in number and fragmented. In 1918, at the 1st Constituent Congress of Trade Unions, held in Piraeus, the General Confederation of labour (CGT) was formed. Revolutionary and reformist currents were immediately visible in it. The reformists tried to turn the CGT into an obedient instrument of government. At an extraordinary congress, convened by the revolutionary wing of the CGT in November 1919, it was decided to form an independent revolutionary association, which was joined by 9th trade organisations that were previously part of the CGT. From 1921 to 1926, a number of major strikes were held under the leadership of the revolutionary CGT.

The dictatorial government of Pangalos unleashed a wave of severe repressions on the revolutionary trade unions and achieved the election in 1926 of a new, reformist executive committee of the CGT, which in 1928 decided to expel revolutionary trade unions from the CGT. In response to this, the latter convened their constituent congress in 1929, which elected the Executive Committee of the Unitary CGT (UVKT). The Communist Party of Greece and the UVKT led by it called on the working people to unity, to fight against the offensive of capital. In 1930, a group broke away from the reformist CGT and formed the Panhellenic Federation (the so-called "independent trade unions"), which, however, like the CGT, was occupied by the schismatic. stance towards the united workers' front.

In 1936, in connection with the establishment of a military-fascist dictatorship in the country, the trade unions were defeated; instead of them, fascist trade unions were created.

In the fall of 1941, under the fascist occupation of Greece, the Workers' National Liberation Front (EEM), which was part of the EAM (National Liberation Front), was

organised under the leadership of the Communist Party. EEAM set itself the task of the struggle for national liberation and people's power. In August 1944, EEAM was reorganised into the Greek Confederation of labour. Having occupied Greece in October 1944, the British interventionists created a special "trade union group" here to fight the trade unions belonging to the EAM. The former wing of the "independents" left the EAM; the truly revolutionary trade unions that remained there were reorganized into the Workers' Anti-Fascist Federation (ERGAS), which won in April 1945 the elections to trade union committees.

The immense popularity of the ERGAS slogan of trade union unity among the workers forced the leaders of other groups to accept the ERGAS proposal to create a VKT. On March 1, 1946, the Eighth Congress of Trade Unions of Greece was convened, representing 1259 organisations uniting 300 thousand trade union members. The decisions of the Congress testified to the unyielding will of the trade union masses to resist the British and American interventionists, to strengthen the unity of the working class. The active leader of the Communist Party D. Papparigas was elected general secretary of the CGT (see).

However, immediately after the 8th Congress, the Greek reaction with the support of the Anglo-American imperialists launched an offensive against the trade unions. Democratic trade union organisations were crushed, the most prominent leaders of ERGAS were arrested. To legitimise the defeat of the trade unions, the American-British imperialists tried to stage "trade union unity" by convening in March 1948 the 9th Congress of the Greek trade unions. The entire activity of this congress was reduced to the election of the reactionary Makris, who was supported by large industrialists, as the General Secretary of the CGT at the behest of the government. Most of the workers of Greece boycott the fascist trade unions.

## X. Press and Broadcasting.

### Press.

A significant number of newspapers and magazines are published in modern Greece. However, most publications have small print runs and are subsidised by industrialists, monarchist-fascist cliques and by subsidies of imperialist powers. A distinctive feature of the newspapers of the ruling camp is their extreme venality and servility towards the American imperialists. With the establishment of the domination of American imperialism in Greece, the newspapers of the ruling camp, including the fascists that were previously under its control, went into the service of the Americans. The official press reflects the incessant struggle within the ruling monarchist-fascist camp, between various groups and trends. The press of the Greek ruling camp is engaged in persecution of the Greek democratic forces, heroically fighting for the freedom and independence of Greece, and is refined in slandering the USSR and the countries of people's democracy.

The newspaper *Rizospastis*, founded in 1917, was and continues to play an enormous role in the liberation struggle of the Greek people, an organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece. In October 1947, the newspaper was closed down, its publishers, employees, and readers were subjected to cruel terror. The newspaper continues to be published regularly underground. The communist newspaper "*Laiki Foni*" and the newspaper of the Central Committee of the EAM "*Eleftheri Ellada*" were closed, and their editors and employees were exiled. Legally published in 1950, the progressive newspaper "*Demokratikos*" was also closed in January 1951. Dozens of progressive Greek journalists languish in prisons and

concentration camps. One of the most talented Greek journalists, K. Vidalis, was killed.

Since 1919, *Katimerini*, a newspaper of extreme monarchist-fascist reaction, has been published, supporting Tsaldaris's party and advocating the establishment of a fascist military dictatorship in Greece.

*Akropolis* is a newspaper of extreme monarchists, subsidized by American imperialists; during the occupation it collaborated with the Nazis. "*Ethnikos kiriks*" is an organ of the right-wing Greek nationalists, calls for the creation of "*Magna Graecia*". "*Vradini*"—one of the monarchist-fascist newspapers, conducting malicious propaganda against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracies, is published by the "people's" party of Tsaldaris; during the Second World War it supported the Nazis, after the war it is oriented towards the English imperialists. *Machi* is the organ of the right-wing socialists. "*Proodeutikos Filelefteros*"—the newspaper of the national progressive union of the centre. "*Ellas*"—the organ of the fascist so-called democratic socialist party.

Other newspapers of the extreme right-wing monarchist-fascist camp: "*Embros*"—Greek organ, the military and, above all, the conspiratorial officer organisation of the SAN; *Estia*, the closest to the government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, closely associated with the court circles; "*Eleftheria*", created by English agents during the war and Nazi occupation, is chauvinistic propaganda against the countries of people's democracies, seeking to split and undermine the movement of opponents of monarchist-fascism; "*Vima*" and "*Nea*" are the printed organs of the liberal party. *Vima* is the largest newspaper of the bourgeois camp, propagandising the creation in Greece of a coalition government "centre." In foreign policy issues unconditionally supports the American imperialists. *Ethnos* is one of the reactionary newspapers of the monarchist-fascist persuasion. Since 1875 in Athens the newspaper "*Le Message d'Aten*" has

been published in French, the language of which is usually referred to as official statements. The magazines “Nea economy” and “Anteos” publish materials on the Greek economy.

## **Broadcasting.**

The official government broadcasting organization is Ethnikon Idrima Radiofonias, controlled by the American-British occupiers and used by them to enslave the Greek people and turning the country into a springboard for aggression in the Balkans and the Middle East. Radio stations “Athens” (in 75 kets), “Thessaloniki”, “Volos”, military shortwave transmitters in Athens, Ioannina, Larissa, as well as English, (in Athens) and American (in the Athens region) transmitters relaying BBC and Voices of the USA. The programmes are broadcast in Greek, English, French, Russian and the languages of the peoples of the Balkans and the Middle East. Broadcasting has a large deficit covered by Anglo-American subsidies. Much of the programmes are music; politician broadcasting consists of libelous messages directed against the USSR and the countries of people’s democracies, against the progressive and democratic forces of the country.

## **XI. Medical and Sanitary Condition.**

Greece's demographic indicators are unfavorable. From 1934 to 1940, the birth rate fell by 30% (from 31.24 up to 21.98 per 1,000 population), and natural increase by 40% (from 16.19 to 9.59 per 1,000 population). During the Second World War and the Nazi occupation, the situation worsened even more. By 19 regions, the death rate in 1942 reached 37.33 per 1 thousand population and exceeded 3 times the birth rate (11.8 per 1,000 population). Infant mortality in the decade 1930-39 ranged between 110 and 130 per thousand live births, and in 1942, according to incomplete data, it was 231.0. In 1951, the death rate of children under 7 age has reached 60%. For every 100 children 72 are sick with tuberculosis. Population growth in 1949 decreased by more than 50% compared to 1948 (107 thousand instead of 220 thousand per year). Starved to death during the occupation up to 500 thousand people, 170 thousand people were taken out by the invaders for forced labour. The incidence of typhus, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cerebrospinal meningitis, and poliomyelitis has significantly increased. Gastrointestinal infections are common due to lack of good water and sanitation food supervision. In 1945 there were more than 5 thousand cases of typhoid fever and paratyphoid, in 1946—3700. The incidence of social diseases increased dramatically. Mortality from tuberculosis and before World War II was high for clearly incomplete statistical data in 1927-1930—160-170 cases per 100 thousand of the population, and among the urban population even 260-300 per 100 thousand. After World War II, mortality from tuberculosis increased by at least 2 times compared to the pre-war years. Number of patients tuberculosis, according to the obviously underestimated official data, was in 1947 250 thousand people, in 1950—500 thousand; 15,000 die of tuberculosis every year. Malaria is very widespread. Before the war, there were at least 100 thousand patients with

malaria in the country, and in 1946, 1 million patients and 5,000 deaths from malaria were registered. In some areas, up to 87% of the population suffers from malaria. The incidence of trachoma is high. In continental Greece and the Peloponnese, 15% of the surveyed inhabitants suffer from trachoma; especially high incidence on the islands among the child population (Chios—58%, Salamis—53%, Cyclades—70%). There is an increase in venereal diseases, which is facilitated not only by regulated (i.e. legalised) prostitution, but also frequent visits to the Greek cities of American and English sailors and airborne units, among which venereal diseases are very common. The number of patients with syphilis in Greece has reached 500 thousand.

The organisation of health care in Greece in any at least does not meet the needs of the population. Health care spending in 1950-51 was only 2.66% of the budget. Organisation of medical care it is not centralised and is dealt with by up to 10 ministries, although there is a ministry of hygiene.

The functions of the Ministry of Hygiene are limited to sanitary control. The hospital network does not meet the needs of the population. By 1951, there were 158 hospitals with 19,840 beds (including psychiatric and children). More than half of the hospitals are concentrated in 3 large cities: Athens, Piraeus, Thessaloniki. The population in rural areas and on the islands is deprived of hospital care. As a result of the domination of the monarchist-fascist government, hospitals and sanatoriums fell into decay, and those destroyed during the war are not being restored. There is essentially no extra hospital care. The population should turn to private practicing doctors, which are inaccessible to workers.

A small network of outpatient clinics that existed before the war for venereal sick and trachomatous points destroyed. The urgent need is felt for medical personnel. In 1946 there were 6,500 doctors, more than 50% of them lived in large

cities and in continental Greece. Training of doctors and dentists conducted at the University of Athens, those where there is a medical and dental faculties. Along with the disadvantage in doctors, the country lacks an average medical personnel.

**Lit.:** Kopanaris R. "La santé publique en Grèce pendant la guerre et l'occupation (1940-44), Epidemiological information bulletin UNRRA, Washington, 1945, v. 1, p. 885-99; Miller Vine J., UNRRA's health campaign in Greece, *Lancet*, 1946, no. 6404, p. 789-91; *Annuaire statistique de la Grèce*, Athènes, 1930, 1939; McDougall J. B., Tuberculosis in Grèce, "Epidemiological information bulletin UNRRA, Washington, 1945, v. 1, p. 843-849; Stowman K., Synopsis of epidemics in Europe, *ibid*, 1946, v. 2, p. 323-32, 413-23.

## **XII. Education and Scientific Institutions**

As a result of the seizure of power by the monarchist fascists and the domination of the British and American interventionists, education in Greece fell into a state of extreme decline. Although officially initial training in Greece is considered compulsory, tens of thousands of children stay out of school. Illiteracy constituting by the beginning of World War II 27%, by 1950 increased up to 50%. Teaching and educational work in schools fascisised.

The school system in Greece bears a pronounced anti-democratic character. For the children of the working class and the rural poor, there are inferior 6-grade schools with two teachers for all grades; teaching in these schools is extremely primitive. Studying religion is a must. Students, due to the lack of school furniture, often have to study sitting right on the floor. The number of students in a class is often 100 or more. As a superstructure over the 6-grade elementary general education school, there are additional elementary schools with agricultural, commercial and home economics bias. The term of study at these schools is 2-3 years. Mainly children of the petty bourgeoisie study in them. Secondary education is represented by classical. gymnasiums and real schools (practical lyceum) with an 8-year course of study (based on the first 4 grades of primary school). There is a transitional type of educational institutions from secondary general education to secondary vocational school - secondary commercial schools (with a 5-year period of study), agricultural schools (with a 7-year period of study, counting the first 4 grades of gymnasium) and special 4-year schools for girls ( after 6 years of elementary school). Students enter the gymnasium and the real school by exam. Education in secondary school is paid. Secondary school is almost inaccessible for the children of proletarians and working peasants. As for higher education, it is the privilege of the bourgeoisie and the wealthy strata of the population.

Primary school teachers are trained in pedagogy academies with a 6-year course of study, where graduates of 8-year elementary school are admitted. Secondary school teachers receive general education at universities, and pedagogical education at special courses.

Among the higher educational institutions in Greece there are: 2 universities—in Athens (founded in 1837) and in Thessaloniki (founded in 1926); National Higher Polytechnic School (founded 1837); Higher School of National Economy and Trade—(founded 1920); High School Political Sciences (founded 1930); Higher School of Fine Arts (founded 1936); School of Music (founded in 1871); National School of Music and Drama (founded 1936), etc.

The Greek Academy of Sciences, founded in 1926, consists of 3 departments: 1) natural science and mathematics, 2) literature, history and art, and 3) philosophical and political sciences. In addition, there are a number of scientific institutions and societies, including: National Astronomy, Observatory (founded 1843), Greek Pasteur Institute (founded 1920), Greek Anthropology, Society (founded 1924), etc. Foreign (English, American, Italian) archeology, excavate monuments of ancient Greek culture. On the basis of materials from the excavations carried out by these institutes, several archeology and museums have been created, among which the most prominent place is occupied by the National Museum in Athens (founded in 1885) and the Acropolis Museum in Athens (founded in 1885). The National Numismatic and Byzantine Museums in Athens are of great scientific value.

Libraries include the National Library in Athens (400,000 volumes, founded in 1837) and the Greek Library. Parliament in Athens (700 thousand volumes, founded in 1844). The library “Gennadios” is known, in which there is a collection of all works devoted to the development of Greek culture and science.

The reactionary regimes that replaced one after another retarded the development of culture and science in the country and led them to decline. But an even more difficult situation in Greece arose after the Second World War, when the Americans and the British actually dominated the country, who put ardent monarchist-fascists at the head of their governments. In Greece, rampant fascist terror is raging against progressive cultural and scientific workers. Prominent physicist N. Kitsikis, who raised his voice in defence of the dialectical materialism, at the request of the British removed from the post of rector of the National Higher Polytechnic School, and his wife B. Kitsikis was sentenced to death by the fascist government in Greece for “communist propaganda”, commuted to life imprisonment. Prominent Greek scientist K. Karambelos—sociologist and economist, author of well-known studies “Problems of Economics”, “Trends in Modern Economic Theory”, “From Ricardo to Marx” and others—in 1948 for his democratic convictions was sentenced to death. Dozens of other prominent scientists-democrats were imprisoned by the monarcho-fascists in concentration camps, among them professors J. Imvriotis, K. Despotepoulos, K. Franiotis.

Greece, the birthplace of ancient culture, was transformed by the will of the Anglo-American imperialists, and the Greek reactionaries into a fascist torture chamber, where not only advanced culture and science, but also elementary democratic freedoms are being destroyed.

### **XIII. Literature.**

The Greek literature of modern times arose during the struggle of the Greeks for independence and the liberation of Greece from the Turkish yoke. The poetry of these years was closely associated with folk songs of an epic and lyric character, created long before the liberation of Greece (published in 1824 in French, lang. C. Foriel). The national liberation movement of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, determines the ideological content of all the literature of the Greeks of this time—both enlightenment and romantic. But under the influence of this national struggle, as well as the ideas of the French bourgeois revolution of the late 18th century. F. Rigas (c. 1757-98, executed by the Turks) created the “Fiery Hymn”, sometimes called the Greek Marseillaise. The ideas of freedom and national independence inspired the so-called poets. “Ionian school”, representing the most active bourgeois-democratic forces of the liberation movement. The largest of them is Dionysios Solomos (1798-1857), the author of a remarkable patriotic force, the inspiration of the popular Hymn to Freedom (1824) and the ode-epitaph to J. Byron; among the followers of Solomos were A. Kalvos (1792-1867), who wrote a collection of odes “Lyra”, J. Polilas (1826-96), Tersetis (1800-74), Aristotle Valaoritis (1824-79), whose songs are sung in people, etc. Since the national liberation war, new Greek literature begins to free itself from strong church influence. The works of A. Laskaratos (1811-1901), a poet and prose writer who were anathematised by the Church for anticlericalism (the satirical novel Kefalonian Mysteries), appeared.

All Ionian poets wrote in dimotics, that is, in lively colloquial New Greek language (see the Greek language), but they were unable to spread dimotics throughout Greece. After the proclamation of state independence in 1830, the so-called romanticism became the dominant trend.

“Athenian school”, reflecting the desire of the ruling circles to limit and curb the popular movement. This school used the language style of the so-called *kafarevus*, based on the convergence of the New Greek language from archaic norms of ancient Greek language, which were retained and canonized by the state, aristocracy, official science, as well as by writers associated with the interests of the ruling circles (D. Paparigopoulos, 1845-75, S. Vasiliadis, 1845-74, A. Rangavis, 1810-92). The creativity of these writers is gradually losing its romanticism, the pathos of the struggle reflects the decline of the national movement. In the second half of the 19th century, some bourgeois writers are losing their national soil, leaving their homeland, such as I. Papadiamandopoulos (1856-1910), who gained fame in French decadent poetry and criticism under the name of Jean Moreas. The struggle against the onset of reaction was waged by a talented critic and supporter of the independent national development of Germany—E. Roidis (1834-1904), the author of satirical poetry, the works of “Papiss John”, excommunicated for him from the church.

The new national upsurge of the democratic movement in the 60s and 70s. 19th century caused by the growing dissatisfaction of the masses with the unceremonious management in the country by capitalist powers of England, as well as the desire to free the Greek who were still under the Turkish yoke. Democratic sentiments appear among the intelligentsia, aspirations to get closer to the people. The impetus for such a movement in literature, which began in Crete, was given by I. Psicharis (1854-1929), whose first book, *The Journey* (1888), became the starting point for his followers in the struggle for dimotics and democratisation of literature. The *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are translated into dimotics. At the same time, *New Greek Mythology* (1879), published by N. Politis, attracts the attention of writers to ethnography, to the mores and customs of the peoples of Greece, and to portraying the lives of peasants, shepherds,

and sailors. The activities of writers in this direction contributed to the emergence of naturalism in literature, the main representative of which was D. Mitsakis (1868-1916). The writers united around the magazine "Estia" ("Ochag"), led by the poet G. Drosinis (see), gravitated towards original folk themes, portrayed reality in a naturalistic way, often idealised antiquity (A. Papadiamantis, 1851-1911, A. Karkavitsas, 1886-1922, I. Kondilakis, 1861-1920, and others).

In the period of imperialism and the aggravation of class contradictions, the soil is created for the growth of the democratic forces of the new Greek literature based on the growing discontent of the popular masses under conditions of semi-colonial dependence of Germany. Back at the beginning of the 20th century, the influence of realistic Russian literature and, first of all, L. N. Tolstoy, A. P. Chekhov, M. Gorky is increasing. At the same time, the influences of Western European decadence are widely penetrating into bourgeois literature (Porfiras is the author of *The Triumph of Death*, I. Griparis, Hermonas, F. Castanakis is the author of cosmopolitan novels, and others). In the period before the Second World War, bourgeois literature openly becomes at the service of English and French imperialism. The liberation struggle of the Greek people against the Italian and German fascists, and then against the Anglo-American imperialists and their ally, the domestic monarchist-fascism, was truthfully reflected in the democratic literature of Greece. An outstanding role in it was played by the poet Kostas Palamas (1859-1944), whose work was influenced by the best national traditions of the New Greek poetry. Palamas is the author of poetry, the collection *Songs of My Motherland* (1886) and the poem *Twelve Songs of the Gypsy*, full of liberating pathos and firm faith in the triumph of the ideas of social justice. The representative of the democratic movement is also the talented poet and journalist K. Varnalis (b. 1890), the author of the poem "The Fire Does Not Extinguish" and the famous art pamphlet "The True Apology

of Socrates”, in which the philistine ideals of bourgeois culture are cruelly ridiculed.

After the Second World War, the names of the writer F. Kornaros, the author of the book “In the Haidari Concentration Camp”, the poet and journalist N. Karvounis, who wrote the song “To arms” of the Greek partisans, the poet S. Mavroidi-Papadaki, the author of the popular “Anthem ELAS” and “Anthem EPON”. At this time, democratic Greek literature develops in the conditions of the most severe monarchist-fascist terror. In 1948 the talented poet K. Janonulos was executed, and at the International Youth Festival in Berlin (1951) was posthumously awarded the first prize for the poem “The Last Song”, written on the night before the execution. Among the prisoners of monarcho-fascism, there are many famous writers, including D. Fotiadis, editor of the previously published progressive magazine *Elefthera grammata* (Free Literature), poets J. Ritsos and M. Ludemis, who wrote a number of patriotic writings, poems and short stories, including the poems “Moscow Says” and “Stalingrad”, which were secretly distributed in Greece during the Nazi occupation; famous writer K. Politis (author of “Lemon Grove” and “Heroics”) and many others. Among the democratic writers in exile, the famous writer M. Axioti, author of the novel *In the Twentieth Century* (Russian translation 1950), is an active fighter for peace.

Despite the fascist regime established by the American-British interventionists, the progressive democratic writers of Greece strengthen with their works the people’s faith in the liberation of the country from the yoke of imperialism.

## **XIV. Fine Arts and Architecture**

In the 15th and 18th centuries, under the rule of the Turks, art in Greece almost did not develop and mainly repeated samples of Byzantine religious art (the painters M. Damaskinos in the second half of the 16th century, I. Moskhos in the 17th century, and others). Artistic giftedness of the Greek people was manifested in works of folk applied and decorative arts (house decoration, fabrics, embroidery, ceramics, woodcarving, metal products). The national artistic culture awakened with the liberation of Greece from the Turkish yoke. The most significant was the activity of a number of painters of the 19th-early 20th centuries, the best works of which were devoted to the themes of the struggle of the Greeks for national independence and the depiction of folk life [N. Gizis (1842-1901), N. Litras (1832-1904), G. Roilos (1867-1928)]. Striving for realistic the depiction of national life also manifested itself in portrait and landscape painting of this time. The Greek sculpture was less original: statues, tombstones and monuments of L. Drosis, L. Sokhos and others imitate ancient and Western European models. Separate true expressive statues and busts belong to D. Filippotis, K. Dimitriadis. The architecture of bourgeois Greece was dominated by a superficial imitation of antiquity, which was passed off as a “national style” (S. Cleantes and others), and later the stylization of Byzantine architecture (A. Dzakos and others). Many Greek artists worked in France, Germany and other countries (D. Galanis, K. Parfenis and others). The German fascist occupiers, and then the monarch-fascist regime and the American domination, brought art in Greece to a deep decline.

**Lit.:** LhGritier M., La Grèce, R., 1921.

## XV. Greek Music

Various song genres are presented to folk music: historical songs (songs of the so-called kleft—rebel, robber, rebellious), narrative, legends, sea, lyric, round dance, etc. Cretan folk dances are diverse in rhythm and melody character. Monophony is preserved in Greek folk song. After the national liberation war of 1821-29, the folk music of Greece attracted the attention of Greek and foreign researchers. In modern folk instrumental music of Greece, along with ancient musical instruments such as the longitudinal flute, bagpipes, mandolin, percussion, and other instruments, the violin and clarinet are used. In the 19th century, composers S. Xindas (1814-92) and P. Carrer (1829-1896) created the first Greek operas similar in style to Italian. The founder of the national Greek opera was D. Lavranga (b. 1864), the author of the operas “Dido”, “Two Brothers”, “Black Butterfly”, as well as a symphonic works. A number of Greek composers received his musical education in Paris. On the work of certain Greek composers were influenced by the influence of the “New Russian musical gichola” (see). The composer M. Kolomitis, author of 2 operas, 2 symphonies, a piano concerto, chamber works, lived in Russia in 1906-10. Among other Greek famous composers S. Samara (1861-1917), composer, conductor and pianist D. Mitropolus (b. 1896) and others. Arrangements of Greek folk songs were made by the French, composers L. Burgo-Ducudre and M. Ravel. Two overtures in Greek themes written by Russian composer A. K. Glazunov.

## XVI. Theatre.

In Greece, enslaved by the Turks, there was no professional theatre. During folk holidays, mysteries, farces, ideas about the life of national heroes were performed. Popular actors were popular—acrobats, clowns, etc. The rise of the national liberation movement contributed to the emergence of theatre and drama, imbued with the ideas of civicism and patriotism. Theatrical groups arose in the Ionian Islands, among the emigrants in Odessa (1815), where the center of the secret revolutionary society—Heteria, was located, in Bucharest and other places. After the formation of the new Greek state D. Kallergis created the first permanent Greek theatre in Athens (1832). The development of theatrical art in the first half of the 19th century associated with the patriotic dramaturgy of I. Zampelios (1787-1856) (the tragedies “Paleologos” and “Ioannis Kapodistrias”, “Timoleon”, etc.); its traditions were later continued in the works of K. Rangavis (1842-1917) (the tragedies “Theodore”, “Thirty Tyrants” and others, the comedy “The Marriage of Kutruli”) and others. Historical and modern themes were treated in the spirit of heroism, traditions of ancient Greek theatre. At the same time, the influence of late classicism, especially the educational tyrannical drama of Voltaire and Alfieri, affected the drama and the manner of acting.

The onset of the monarchy, reaction, and the growing dependence of Greece on foreign capital had a detrimental effect on the development of Greek theatre of the 30-40s. In the 19th century the authorities treated the national theatre with disdain. Patriotic the repertoire was prohibited. There were no special theatre buildings. The First Greek theatre in Athens was housed in a simple barn with an earthen floor, the stage was small, and the scenery was poor and primitive. In contrast to the theatres of the democratic direction, theatres were created with translated, mainly

entertainment, repertoire for a privileged audience. Leading figures of the Greek theatres waged an active struggle against this reactionary government policy. In 1842 an association arose, which took upon itself the task of gathering the acting forces. Since 1843, women-actresses began to appear on the stage (the first prominent actresses were E. Panayotu, P. Smirli, A. Sipsomu, and others); before that, female roles were played by young men. In 1857, the actor G. Kamburoglus created a theatre, which with his performances greatly contributed to the rise of the staging culture of the Greek theatre and strengthening its connection with the public audience.

The spread of romanticism and the growth of realistic tendencies (playwrights D. Vernardakis, 1834-1907, O. Vasiliadis, A. Matesis, and others) were accompanied by a struggle against the vestiges of classicism in the repertoire and acting. By the end of the century the theatre possessed significant creative powers (actors Lekatsas, brothers D. and S. Tavularis, Pandopoulos, 72 \* actresses N. Paraskevopulo, P. Bonasera, M. Kotopouli, M. Argiropulo, and others). In 1900, the first state (royal) theatre was established in Athens (since 1930—the National Theatre), on the stage of which the plays of national and world classic dramaturgy (actors E. Veaki, T. Lepeniotis, N. Papageorgiou, M. and A. Kiveli, and others). In the activities of the playwright and director Christomanos, who appeared in 1901 with a program for updating the Greek theatre, the proximity to naturalistic direction in Western European bourgeois art of the late 19th century.

Since the beginning of the 20th century. Greek drama and theatre were captured by the influence of the reactionary decadent currents that spread in the European bourgeois theatre of the imperialist era. The playwrights managed to remain in the positions of realism, who truthfully reflected in their plays the aggravation of class contradictions within the Greek societies (G. Xenopoulos, J.

Cambyses and others). The author of social dramas and satire. comedies (“Ruined House”, “White and Black”, “Judas”, etc.) was S. Melas (b. 1883). In the conditions of reaction that prepared the monarchist-fascist coup of 1936, leading theatrical figures and playwrights fought against the cosmopolitan pro-fascist aspirations of the bourgeois Greek art. The revolutionary democratic sentiments of the Greek people found their expression in the theatre in the plays of P. Horn, P. Nirvanos, P. Rodokanakis, D. Tangopolus, and others.

The establishment of a monarchist-fascist regime in Greece after the Second World War and the bloody terror carried out in the country against all Greek patriots, interrupted the development of theatrical culture of the Greek people. The modern Greek theatre is completely dependent on the Anglo-American the interventionists. Many figures in the democratic theatre of Greece languish in prisons and fascist concentration camps.

## **XVII. Chronological Table on the History of Greece**

Years	Historical Facts
1396-1466.	Conquest of most of Greece by the Turks.
1770.	First major Greek uprising against Turkish rule.
1814.	Establishment of the Greek secret society "Filine Heteria" Odessa.
1821-1829.	National liberation war of the Greek people against the Turkish yoke.
1821 April 6.	Beginning of the Moray uprising.
1822 January.	Proclamation of the independence of Greece and the adoption of the first Greek constitution by the National Assembly at Epidaurus.
1825.	Invasion of Egyptian troops in the Southern Greece.
1827.	The capture of Athens by Turkish troops.
1828-29.	The Russo-Turkish War, which had one of its results in the liberation of Greece from the Turkish yoke.
1830 February.	The European powers recognise the independence of Greece.
1832-1862.	The reign of Otto of Bavaria.
1834, 1836, 1838.	Large peasant uprisings.
1862 23 October.	Deposition of King Otto in a series of revolts.
1863-1913.	Reign of King George I.
1864 November.	Adoption of the census constitution.
1878.	Conclusion of the so-called Cyprus Convention between England and Turkey: transfer to England of the Greek Island of Cyprus.
1897 April-December.	Greek-Turkish war.
1898.	The establishment European powers international control over the Greek finance.
1908.	October Adoption by the Cretan Parliament of the decision to join the island of Crete to Greece.
1910.	Formation of the Liberal Party headed by E. Venizelos.
1911 January-1912 January.	Second National Assembly and Revision of the Constitution 1864.
1912 29 May.	Conclusion of a union treaty between Greece and Bulgaria against Turkey.

- 1912-1913. First Balkan War.
- 1912 October. Joining the island of Crete to Greece.
- 1913-1917, 1920-1922. The reign of King Constantine.
- 1913 June-August. Second Balkan War.
- 1915 early October. The landing of the Anglo-French troops in Thessaloniki.
- 1915 November. The Entente's declaration of partial economy of the blockade by Greece.
- 1916 9 October. Establishment in Thessaloniki the so-called "Provisional government".
- 1917-1920. The reign of King Alexander.
- 1917 29 June. Greece's entry into the war on the side of the Entente.
- 1918 November. Creation of the Socialist Workers' Party.
- 1918. Creation of the General Confederation of Labour.
- 1919 January-April. Participation in Greek troops in the intervention against Soviet Russia.
- 1919-1922. Greco-Turkish War.
- 1920 April. The Socialist Workers' Party of Greece entered the Comintern as the Socialist Workers' Party (Communists).
- 1922-1923, 1935-1941, 1946-1947. The reign of King George II.
- 1923 August. General strike in Piraeus.
- 1924 November. Renaming the Socialist Workers' Party (Communists) into the Communist Party of Greece.
- 1924 8 March. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Greece.
- 1924 25 March. Proclamation of the Republic.
- 1925 March. A general strike of railway workers and printing workers.
- 1926. Founding of the Greek Academy of Sciences.
- 1926 April. Establishment of a military dictatorship of general Pangalosa.
- 1926 23 July. The signing of a customs and tariff agreement between the USSR and Greece.
- 1926 August. The overthrow of the Pangalos dictatorship and the restoration of the constitutional regime.
- 1929 11 June. The signing of an agreement on trade and navigation between the USSR and Greece.
- 1934 9 February. Greece signing the Balkan Pact.

1935 October. November Monarchical coup general Condilis and the return of King George II to Athens.

1936 August. The establishment of the fascist dictatorship of the general Metaxas and the prohibition of the Communist Party.

1940 28 October. The attack of fascist Italy on Greece.

1941 6 April. The attack of Hitler's Germany on Greece.

1941 September. Creation of the EAM (National Liberation Front of Georgia) on the initiative of the Communist Party in the underground.

1941 December. Unification of partisan detachments in ELAS (People's Liberation Army of Georgia).

1944 12 March. Formation of the Political Committee for National Liberation.

1944 April. Elections to the National Assembly in the Liberated Areas.

1944 September. Formation of the Papandreou government with the participation of EAM representatives.

1944 September-October. Liberation of Greece from the fascist occupiers by the troops of the People's Liberation Army, which became possible as a result of the defeat of Hitler's troops by the Soviet Army.

1944 October 4. The beginning of the occupation of Georgia by English troops.

1944 November. The order of the commander of the English troops in Greece general Scobie on disarming ELAS and partisan units within 10 days.

1944 December. EAM representatives leave the Papandreou government.

1945 12 February. Signing of an agreement in Varkiza to end the civil war between the Greek reactionary government and the EAM.

1945 October. 7th Congress of the Communist Party Greece.

1945 November-1946 April. F. Sofulis government.

1946 March. Holding rigged parliamentary elections boycotted by the majority of the Greek people.

1946 April-1947 January. Government of K. Tsaldaris.

1946 September. A plebiscite staged by the monarchist-fascist government that returned the throne to George II.

1946 October 28. Formation of the Democratic Army by Greece.

1946-1947. The discussion by the Security Council of the situation in Greece.

1946 December. Creation by the Security Council with the support of the USSR delegation of the UN Commission to Investigate Incidents in the Northern borders of Greece.

1947 March 12. Proclamation of the "Truman Doctrine". The beginning of open US intervention in the Greek affairs.

1947 April 1. Accession to the throne of King Paul.

1947 September. The second government of K. Sofulis.

1947 October. Creation, at the behest of the United States, of the UN Special Committee on the Balkans with the aim of interfering in the internal affairs of the Balkan states.

1947 October-December. Prohibition of strikes and democratic press by the monarchist-fascist government.

1947 December 23. Creation of the Provisional Democratic Government of Greece.

1948 March. Greece joining to the "Marshall Plan".

1948 April. Holding the International Congress of Aid to Democratic Greece in Paris.

1948 May 14. Note from the Soviet government to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece demanding an end to the executions of patriots.

1948 July-August. State and postal workers on strike.

1948 November. The adoption, at the initiative of the USSR delegation, of the UN General Assembly resolution protesting against the shootings of patriots in Greece.

1948 November. The appeal of the Provisional Democratic Government of Greece to the UN General Assembly about its readiness to support any peace initiative to resolve the Greek question.

1949 January. The appeal of the Provisional Democratic Government of Greece to the Security Council, to the members of the UN and all civilised mankind with a protest against the US intervention in Greek affairs.

1949 20 May. The Soviet government's proposal to the UN Security Council on measures to normalize the situation in Greece.

1949 October. The decision of the Provisional Democratic Government of Greece to end the broad military operations of the Democratic Army.

1949 November-December. Strikes by workers and employees of Athens, Piraeus and other cities.

1950 March. "Elections" to parliament at the behest of the American imperialists, held in conditions of fascist terror.

1950 May. Resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece: the Greek people will never fight against the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracies.

1950 August. Letter from the USSR representative to the Security Council A. Malik to the UN Secretary General with a protest against new death sentences in Greece.

1951 February. Appeal to J. V. Stalin of mothers, sisters and wives of Greek patriots sentenced to death by monarch-fascists.

1952 April. Letter from the USSR mission to the UN to the UN secretariat demanding an end to the executions of democrats in Greece.