1. Record Nr. UNINA9910818743203321 Autore Stavrakis Peter J. <1955-> Titolo Moscow and Greek communism, 1944-1949 / / Peter J. Stavrakis Pubbl/distr/stampa Ithaca, N.Y.;; London:,: Cornell University Press,, [1989] ©1989 **ISBN** 1-5017-3233-1 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xvi, 243 pages): illustrations 949.5074 Disciplina Soggetti Communism - Greece Greece History Civil War, 1944-1949 Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliography (p. [221]-231) and index. Frontmatter -- CONTENTS -- PREFACE -- ABBREVIATIONS --Nota di contenuto TRANSLITERATION AND DOCUMENTATION -- Map -- 1. INTRODUCTION: THE GREEK CIVIL WAR AND SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY --2. CONSOLIDATING WARTIME GAINS, 1944-1945 -- 3. POSTWAR SOVIET OBJECTIVES AND GREEK COMMUNIST GRADUALISM, 1945-1946 -- 4. FROM DUALISM TO DEFEAT, 1946-1949: THE SOVIET IMPACT ON THE THIRD ROUND OF THE CIVIL WAR -- 5. ELITE CONFLICT AND SOVIET POLICY IN GREECE -- 6. THE IMPACT OF SOVIET POLICY ON POSTWAR BALKAN POLITICS -- APPENDIX: HISTORICAL NARRATIVE AND PATH ANALYSIS -- BIBLIOGRAPHY -- INDEX Sommario/riassunto Moscow and Greek Communism is the first comprehensive analysis of Soviet conduct in Greece during the most critical period of Greek history in this century-the last months of World War II and the years of the Greek Civil War. Peter J. Stavrakis demonstrates that Soviet policy in Greece was highly mutable and reveals how its shifts were governed by Moscow's changing aims in the Near East generally, Soviet policy toward the Western powers, and the constantly changing Greek political situation. Stavrakis draws on previously inaccessible evidence from Greek Communist archives, recently declassified materials from the U.S.

National Archives, documents from British archives, and personal memoirs of former Greek partisans to create the most accurate picture available of developments in the Balkans between 1944 and 1949. He

traces the course of Soviet policy, explaining why Stalin vacillated in his attitude toward the armed insurgency of the Greek Communist party (KKE), finally acting in a way that ensured its defeat. Students of Soviet foreign policy will want to consider his thesis that the lessons learned in Greece have continued to guide Soviet interventionism in regions where its capabilities for control are limited.