

Alexandros Makris Curriculum Vitae

Alexandros Makris was born in Athens at 1992 and he is a Ph.D. candidate at National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (Thesis Title: *Veterans and War Victims in Interwar Greece*, dissertation defense expected in early 2021). He is a Greek State Scholarship Foundation (IKY) fellow (2018–20). He completed his studies in Political Science and History at Panteion University of Athens (2014) and he holds a Master of Science in Modern & Contemporary History from the same university (2017). He is co-writer of the book *The Asia Minor Campaign of Kostas Mishailides* (Greek, 2019), which is about a Greek journalist who covered Greek-Turkish War (1919–22). He wrote recently the book chapter “‘War against war’: The antimilitarist activities of Greek war veterans (1922–1925)’ in the *The role of the military in peace-building*, (edited by Thomas Vaisset, Frederic Dessberg, and Beatrice de Graaf, under publication by Bloomsbury Academics) and two entries in the *Dictionary of Greek Political Parties (1844–1967)* (under publication by the Foundation of Hellenic Parliament). He conducted also the historical research for the documentary *The East Has Set* (2019) about Greek-Turkish War (1919–22). He had participated in conferences in Greece and abroad. He worked at the Society of Study of the Greek Left Youth (EMIAN) for his internship, and he had worked also at Hellenic History Foundation (IDISME), at ‘Hestia’ Publishers (est. 1885) and he was also member of the organizing committee of ‘Beyond Borders’ International Documentary Film Festival (Castellorizo Island, 2016–19).

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The Greek 'hybrid culture of victory' and war veterans during Interwar period (1922–1940)

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'Cultures of victory', 'cultures of defeat' and the hybrid cases, terms introduced by historians Wolfgang Schivelbusch and John Horne, are helpful analytical tools for the interpretation of a postwar society. From 1912 until 1921 the Greek army was victorious during the Balkan Wars (1912–13), the Greek participation in Great War (1917–18), and the first two years of Greek-Turkish War (1919–22). However, Greece faced in 1922 a total defeat from Kemalist Turkey in Anatolia. Despite this defeat, until 1920 a culture of victory was cultivated in Greek society and in this base was created gradually a hybrid culture of victory during Interwar period (for Greece 1922–40).

The Greek veterans' movement during Interwar was mainly an ordinary movement, but it had two specific traits. Firstly, it was connected with the Communist Party of Greece during 1922–25, so a suspicious relation was created between veterans and the State. Secondly, a permanent characteristic of it was the fragmentation, which set barriers for a really mass movement, especially during 1930s. For these reasons the veterans' movement remained weak. However, this situation did not exclude ex-servicemen from the war memory. Greek veterans, albeit late, became an organic component of the memory of 'National Wars' (1912–22) and the emerged hybrid culture of victory.

This paper aims to highlight the stages of the creation of the Greek hybrid culture of victory and the role of veterans during this process. Simultaneously, the specific features of Greek case were stressed so as to interpret the late integration of veterans in war memory. This paper is based on numerous primary sources as well as veterans' and daily press of Interwar period.