



# THE NEA ECONOMIA JOURNAL

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## Introduction

The Nea Economía Journal (NEJ) was a monthly economic and political review, that was published from 1946 until 1967. The publication of the journal stopped after the establishment of a military regime in Greece (the outcome of a military coup that occurred in April 1967). The journal was founded by professor of Economics Angelos Theod. Angelopoulos and is thought to have been really important and influential for its era.

Economical, political and social aspects of the post-war reconstruction and economic boom were the main priority for the “committee of scientists” that ran the journal. Articles, essays, papers, political comments and notes, original or translated from press and journals abroad, filled the pages of Nea Economía. The main mission of the journal was to contribute in building an economic thought with strong social concept, while at the same time it was introducing Greek readers to the discussion about socialist reforms.

## Physical Description

Each issue consisted of between 48 and 96 pages, single and double column in the beginning and triple column later. The page numbering was continuous throughout the year. The journal's dimensions were changing from time to time: 23.5 x 16.5 cm (1946-1958), 25.5 x 18.5 cm (1959-1964) and 26.5 x 21 cm (1965-1967).

The NEJ's cover was two-colored, and printed on it were the issue's number, contents, price and date of publication. Until 1962 the contents were printed only in Greek, and later on in both Greek and French.

Balance sheets and advertisements filled the last pages of each issue, while in the last issue of the year there was the alphabetical index of the year's volume. Each annual volume consisted of approximately 850 – 1000 pages.

## The founder, Angelos Theod. Angelopoulos

Angelos Angelopoulos was born in Blahorasti of Gortynia, a small village of Peloponese, in 1904. He studied in the Supreme School of Economics and Business [ASOEE] of Athens, and he was later granted a Phd and master's degrees in Leipzig, Germany, and Paris and Poitiers, France, respectively.

Angelopoulos worked as a professor in the University of Athens' Law School from 1931 until 1946. At the same time he was the director of the Supreme Economical Council, and in 1932 he founded a journal titled Epitheorisi Kinonikis ke Dimosias Economikis (Social and Public Economics Review).

During World War II he was active in the national resistance, and in 1944 he was appointed minister of Economics in the rebel government led by the Communist Party. After the liberation of Athens he was appointed deputy minister in the 2nd National Unity government under G. Papandreou, which lasted for only three months. From that office he contributed in the currency reform and the introduction of the “New Drachma” (a measure against the hyperinflation that was created during the occupation).

In 1946, after the breakout of the Greek Civil War, Angelopoulos was fired from the university for political reasons. The year after that he founded the Nea Economía journal and moved to Geneva where he was occupied with writing essays, taking part in scientific conferences and giving lectures in numerous countries about contemporary economics.

In 1958 Angelopoulos returned to Greece and along with several other scientists founded the “Greek Society of Economic Planning”. From 1961 to 1967 he taught Applied Economics in the Pantios University. After the establishment of a military regime in Greece (1967), he resigned from the university and moved back to Geneva, where he went on with writing and teaching.

Shortly after the collapse of the military regime in 1974, Angelopoulos was appointed general manager of two major Greek banks, assistant general manager of the International Bank and vice president of the United Nation's Committee for the Multinational Companies.

His concept was a combination of planned economy and individual freedom and as his dear friend X. Zolotas stated: “his whole scientific work is permeated with humanism and based on the principles of social justice and international solidarity”.

## A content description of the NEJ



All the above clearly indicate that Nea Economía must have been a highly political journal, a notion verified by its contents, which place the journal to the left and center-left of the political spectrum. The most important Greek social scientists, politicians, and journalists have written in the journal's pages making Nea Economía a real forum for the major political, economic, social and ideological debates of its time. Some of the debates that took place in NEJ's pages are: economic reconstruction, western world development, nuclear energy, technological advance, European Common Market, UN activity, Marxism, Soviet and Chinese economic systems, ideological struggle, coexistence of different political systems, Keynesianism, Third World poverty, disarmament, world peace, democracy and socialism.

The contribution of Nea Economía in translating economic texts into Greek has been huge. Hundreds of texts were translated from French, English and German, most of them with pure economical content. Some of the most important writers translated are R. Aron, Ch. Bettelheim, B. Carantino, M. Duverger, J. Galbraith, E. Hobsbawm, R. Oppenheimer, P. Samuelson, J. P. Sartre

. This kind of books was of the first economic texts translated into Greek.