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**Abstract:** The Balkans seems to be an area where extreme national discourses have played a devastating role throughout the centuries. For this reason it is important to explore the specific nature of the various "Balkan national collective we's" as we enter a period of time where the old "monoethnic and monocultural selves" seem to disappear and a transformation into a multicultural society seems to be generated. Our research consists in collecting, elaborating and comparing the elements which distinguish the multifaceted role of the national "other" in the Greece of the 20<sup>th</sup> century through post-war literary work.

As elements of comparison we selected the Jewish literary heroes from the second world war period and the corresponding Albanians of the last 15 years in the post-war prose of Thessaloniki's writers. Multicultural Thessaloniki is the decisive point of comparison, because it constitutes not only the literary space of representation of the Jews' drama during the period of German domination in Greece, but also the space of accepting the economically motivated immigrants from Albania. Despite the fundamental differences concerning the quality of the settling down of the two ethnic groups in the same geographic region, exceptional interest presents both the literary depiction of their fright and the image of the "other", which are analysed against the stereotype literary treatment. The objective of our research imposed the use of *context analysis* and of *cultural iconology* combined with principles of *the narrative theory*, the main method of reading and approaching the texts.