

2. *British intelligence of events in Greece, 1824 - 1827 (1959).*
3. *The Greek struggle in Macedonia, 1897 - 1913 (1966).*
4. *The unification of Greece, 1770 - 1923 (1972).*

Τὸ τελευταῖον τοῦτο ἔργον ἔχει ἐντελῶς ἰδιαιτέραν σημασίαν. Ἀποτελεῖ πρωτότυπον σύνθεσιν τῶν ἱστορικῶν θεμελιῶν τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ κράτους ὡς ἀποτελέσματος ἑνὸς ἑλληνικοῦ Risorgimento, ὀλοκληρουμένου μὲ τέσσαρας ἀγῶνας ἀνεξαρτησίας: τὴν Ἐπανάστασιν τοῦ 1821, τὴν Κρητικὴν Ἐπανάστασιν μὲ τὰς διαφόρους φάσεις της (1833 - 1897), τὸν Μακεδονικὸν Ἀγῶνα, καὶ τὸν Ἀγῶνα διὰ τὴν Θράκην καὶ τὴν Μικρὰν Ἀσίαν. Ὁ κ. Dakin δὲν προχωρεῖ πέραν τῆς Μικρασιατικῆς Καταστροφῆς, τῆς ὁποίας ἀνεμνήσθημεν ἐφέτος τὴν πεντηκονταετίαν καὶ διὰ τὴν ὁποίαν χρήσιμος θὰ ἦτο ἡ ἀνάγνωσις ἑνὸς βιβλίου τὸ ὁποῖον ἐξεδόθη πρὸ ὀλίγου εἰς δευτέραν ἔκδοσιν, τῆς κυρίας Marjorie Hausepian «Smyrna 1922: The destruction of a city», μὲ τὰ συμπεράσματα τῆς ὁποίας, διδακτικώτατα διὰ τὴν ἐνδεδειγμένην πορείαν τοῦ Ἑθνους, δὲν ἔχω καμμίαν ἀμφιβολίαν ὅτι θὰ εἶναι ἀπολύτως σύμφωνος ὁ κ. Dakin.

Ἐκτὸς τῶν ὧσων ἐξεδόθησαν ἤδη ἔργων του, ὁ κ. Dakin συνέγραψε καὶ νέαν Ἱστορίαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως τοῦ 1821, ἐκτυπούμενην ἤδη.

Ἡ Ἀκαδημία Ἀθηνῶν καλωσορίζει σήμερον τὸ νέον αὐτῆς ἀντεπιστέλλον μέλος καὶ συγχαίρει αὐτὸ ἐπὶ τῇ ἐκλογῇ του μὲ ὄλας τὰς εὐχὰς της καὶ μὲ ὄλην τὴν ἀγάπην της. Δὲν εἶναι ἡ ἀγάπη της αὐτῇ μικροτέρα τῆς ἰδικῆς του διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Καὶ ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Σώματος καλῶ τὸν καθηγητὴν Dakin νὰ προσέλθῃ εἰς τὸ βῆμα, διὰ νὰ ὁμιλήσῃ μὲ θέμα:

THE STUDY OF MODERN GREEK HISTORY

It would be presumptuous of a foreigner to tell the historians of Modern Greece how they should study and write their national history. It would even be presumptuous of a foreign or Greek historian to attempt to lay down the law to his colleagues and his students. All that a professor is required to do is to encourage his students to read history, to inspire them to do research, to help them at the initial stages with the technicalities of research, to encourage them to be impartial, imaginative and industrious, to advise them not to embark upon their studies with preconceived ideas, but to study documents to find out what the writers of those documents really meant and what fundamental assumptions they had in mind.

The Greek historians of Modern Greece together with their students and all those from other walks of life who have written on Greek history have produced within the last century and above all in the last half-century a vast historical literature which stands comparison with that of other countries. It is indeed vaster than many foreigners imagine, for much of it lies in not easily accessible places — newspapers, magazines, journals, transactions of the many local organisations—or in thousands of offprints in very limited editions, very few of which find their way abroad. Even if these publications did find their way abroad they would find few readers, for very few modern foreign historians read Modern Greek.

Substantial monographs and large works of synthesis on Modern Greek history are indeed not so numerous as those produced on the history of most other European countries. Of their high standard however there is no doubt, but for very obvious reasons the output of larger and intensive studies in Modern Greek history is comparatively limited. One obvious reason is that the population of Modern Greece is only about 10 millions. The number of national historians cannot be so great as say in France, Great Britain, Germany or America, and if their works are written in Greek there obviously cannot be the sale enjoyed by books in the large English-speaking world. Another reason is that the Greeks have an enormous span of history to study in an extended territorial content—a 1000 years or more of ancient history, a 1000 years or more of Byzantine history, and nearly four centuries of Turkish history. All these great periods are bound to attract a large proportion of the historians available in Greece, to say nothing of the potential historians who are called upon to explore as archeologists the great wealth of classical and byzantine sites or who find themselves not political, social and diplomatic historians of Modern Greece but art historians of a tremendous artistic activity throughout the ages. Similarly those potential scholars with a knowledge of Greek (usually ancient Greek) who live outside Greece are attracted in greater numbers to the study of remoter times than to the study of Modern Greece. There are not many of us in England, or indeed in France and Germany, who study modern Greek history. There are more in America (thanks largely to Americans of Greek origin), but very few of us in our universities can devote our-

selves exclusively to Modern Greek history, much as we perhaps would like to do so. We have to teach Modern European history (I did this for years) or modern international history (which I do today). Most of us are unable to spend long periods in Greece because of our teaching, departmental, and college administrative duties. Some of the Americans and perhaps a few of the younger English, French and German scholars are more fortunate: they at least manage to get to Greece for fairly long periods. They do not however have the time to do original research in large fields of study. What they do is useful to themselves and like all intensive research their monographs not only add to the factual content of Greek history but constantly suggest new lines of interpretation. But should any of them be in a position to write more general works of synthesis, they will always be obliged to rely in the main on the research of the Greek historians. (This is true even of the late Dr. William Miller, certainly the most able English historian of Modern Greece, who lived continuously in Greece from 1923 until the German invasion of 1941.)

Although the foreign historian must, by the very nature of things, be severely limited when he writes on Greek history, he is probably (within the little academic world of history) more important than he really should be. Writing in a language which gives his work a wider circulation among students and non-specialists than does Greek, it is he who presents Greek history to a fairly large audience. What is more, by putting Greek history into a wide European context he gets a larger audience than he would have done, had he confined himself to Greek internal history. Hence what he says gets into the general textbooks on European history.

It is most important, I think, that the general foreign historian of Modern Greece should be aware of his responsibilities. He should be sympathetic, impartial and he should try to base his work on the best Greek historical writing. He should not rely exclusively on foreign sources. That these sources are important, you yourselves have recognised. You have microfilmed and are in the process of microfilming vast numbers of documents from foreign archives. This great collection provides a vast treasure of materials for Greek history. But important as these are, the foreign historian should not, as I have said, rely on them exclusively. Like the Greek he should be in a position to collate them

with Greek sources. He can do this, for the most part, only in so far as Greek monographs and documentary collections find their way into libraries outside Greece. I personally have always been fortunate in that many Greeks send me their publications and I wish to thank them all for their great kindness.

I fully realise that much publication of documents goes on in Greece, but I doubt whether the titles find their way quickly into catalogues that circulate abroad. All these collections and also the reprints of rare works which came out in some profusion in 1971 are of great value to the foreign historian, who would welcome yet more documents and yet more reprints. I myself have only with difficulty kept pace with what I get; but there are others not only more able than I, but younger and with more time to devote to Greek national history. It is important I think that they should have Greek material to work on, so that the Greek point of view is not overlooked.

The writing of Greek national history for wide circulation need not necessarily be in the hands of foreigners. More and more Greeks go abroad for postgraduate studies; they often write well in foreign tongues; and they no doubt in due course will write Greek history in its wider setting. Moreover, important Greek works can be (indeed they are being) translated into English and other European languages, and the more this is done, the less becomes the responsibility of the foreign historian. In a quite favourable review of my recent book Mr. Levi made an appropriate comment. He said I was to be taken seriously (that was very gracious of him) but he added, quite rightly, that the final word on Greek history will be written by a Greek.

Π Ε Ρ Ι Λ Η Ψ Ι Σ

Ἐπισημαίνεται ὁ μέγας ὄγκος τῶν μελετῶν τὰς ὁποίας οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔχουν γράψει κατὰ τὰ ἑκατὸ τελευταῖα ἔτη περὶ τῆς νεωτέρας ἱστορίας των, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ γεγονός ὅτι ἐκ τῶν μελετῶν τούτων σχετικῶς ὀλίγοι ἀποτελοῦν εὐρείας συνθέσεως ἔργα. Τοῦτο ἐξηγεῖται κυρίως ἐκ τοῦ ὅτι μέγα ποσοστὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἱστορικῶν προσελκύεται ἀπὸ ἄλλας περιόδους τῆς μακρᾶς ἑλληνικῆς ἱστορίας. Διαπιστοῦται ὅτι ἐκ τῶν ξένων ἱστορικῶν ὀλίγοι μελετοῦν τὴν νεωτέραν ἑλληνικὴν ἱστορίαν καὶ δὴ ὡς θέμα αὐτοτελές, ἐπειδὴ δὲν δύνανται νὰ παραμείνουν ἐν

Ἑλλάδι ἐπὶ μακρὸν πρὸς διεξαγωγὴν ἐκτεταμένων ἐρευνῶν. Τονίζεται ὅτι οἱ ξένοι ἱστορικοὶ οἱ γράφοντες περὶ τῆς νεωτέρας ἑλληνικῆς ἱστορίας ἀσκοῦν εὐρυτέραν ἐπίδρασιν, λόγῳ τῆς γλώσσης καὶ τῆς μεγάλης κυκλοφορίας τῶν ἔργων των καὶ ὅτι, ὡς ἐκ τούτου, πρέπει νὰ ἔχουν ἐπίγνωσιν τῆς εὐθύνης των, νὰ εἶναι ἀντικειμενικοὶ καὶ νὰ βασίζονται ὄχι μόνον εἰς τὰς ξένας πηγὰς ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὴν ἑλληνικὴν βιβλιογραφίαν, ἣ ὁποία πρέπει νὰ γίνεται τὸ ταχύτερον δυνατὸν γνωστὴ εἰς τὸ ἔξωτερικόν. Ἐν τέλει διατυπῶνται ἀφ' ἑνὸς μὲν ἡ ἀποψις ὅτι τὰ εὐρείας κυκλοφορίας ἔργα περὶ τῆς νεωτέρας ἑλληνικῆς ἱστορίας δὲν πρέπει νὰ γράφονται μόνον ἀπὸ ξένους, ἀφ' ἑτέρου δὲ ἡ πρόβλεψις ὅτι οἱ ἐν τῷ ἔξωτερικῷ σπουδασαντες Ἕλληνες θὰ γράψουν ἐν καιρῷ τοιαῦτα ἔργα. Ἐπίσης τονίζεται ἡ σημασία τῆς μεταφράσεως σπουδαίων ἑλληνικῶν ἔργων εἰς τὴν ἀγγλικὴν καὶ ἄλλας εὐρωπαϊκὰς γλώσσας.
