

sub-divided into similar sections as those employed for the entire area. An index by title as well as by author completes the volume.

It is the fate of reference and bibliographical works to become obsolete almost as soon as they appear, and the *Guide* is no exception. One can hope, therefore, that Dr. Horecky's wish to see this volume followed by a series of specialized bibliographical studies will be fulfilled on a continuing basis, every few years.

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Ἐφημερίδες τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως. Τόμος Πρῶτος: Ἐθνικὴ Ἐφημερίς (1832-1833), Ἀθῆναι 1972, Ἐθνικὸν Τυπογραφεῖον. (News-papers of the Time of the Greek Revolution. Volume I: "National Newspaper" 1832-1833).

(A publication of the Prefecture of Attica on the anniversary of the 1821 Revolution. National Printing Office, Athens, 1972). Preface by G.D. Demakopoulos.

The most sincere historians and writers who feel that today their prime duty is to focus their readers' attention to the world as an indivisible whole, are faced with the problem of a vanishing reality. I think that the only way left to them is to speak through the things they immediately perceive and through evident details so that they may approach a reconstruction of reality without any prejudice. However, the characteristic elements which are necessary for a reconstruction of the true image of a given historical scene can only be searched out when there is a body of important references to the past in the specific field of our interest.

In this context, the importance of the reprinting (with the photo-static method) of the newspapers which were published at the time of the Greek Revolution of 1821 is invaluable: these papers are hard to find in our days, or rather are indeed inaccessible even to the specialized scholar. Therefore, the political, social, cultural and even psychological reality of that period seems in ways incomprehensible, secluded in the limits of its own space and time, and that exactly because of the inacces-

sibility of that part of historical sources. Thus, this reprinting is a necessary supplement for the study and research of the General Archives of the State, and a substantial widening of the historical horizon in the space dimension of Greek reality, aiming towards a comparative study and an interpretation of history within an undivisible world.

It is beyond doubt that a study of the press of the years of the 1821 Greek Revolution helps creating an immediate historical perspective: political and military events are described together with the ideas of an opposition, the intensity of which reveals the political, economic and social aspects of the new nation, regardless of the specific trends which are not possible to examine subjectively. At the same time, the intrinsic conflicts of those years can be drawn out from their interdependence from the foreign and internal political reality, and in relation to the immediate geographic area. The study of the *Government* newspapers incorporates in the given historical moment the afterwards constitutional and administrative development of the country, though the publication of the laws and decrees in these newspapers was only relatively complete, as the respective process did not yet have the meaning it took later, with the publication of laws and decrees in the *State Newspaper*, as introduced by the Royal Decree of 1st/13th of February 1833, according to which the publication constituted a step of the Act itself, and only then the law was authentic and indisputable.

Moreover, the most important cultural problem of the life of Modern Greece, the language problem, can be seen under a remarkable and extremely informative scope: for the scholar, whether historian or linguist, the linguistic material offered by the press publications of that time, constitutes in a way the continuation of the so-called literal tradition from 1100 and onwards, when, however, the sense of "demotic" language had already gained such a historical existence and development, that any attempt for the use of "catharevousa" (the "pure" language) was condemned to failure. Thus, the historical significance of the reprinting of the newspapers of the 1821 Greek Revolution can only be conceived as proportional to the significance of the historical period of 1821 itself, and also to that of the forces that participated in the restoration of Modern Greek culture: our association with the immediate past is, I think, the only possible reality.

In the Preface of the first volume (pp. ε' - ιβ') the assistant professor of Pantios School of Political Sciences, and Prefect of Attica, Mr. George D. Demakopoulos, refers to the motives of this reprinting. He also

lists the newspapers which were published from the beginning of the Revolution until King Othon's arrival and classifies them into handwritten and printed, and further subdivides the latter into those published in Greek and those published in a foreign language or Greek. He then refers to each of the many Government publications which had various contents. Finally, he refers to the newspapers which have already been reprinted by private initiative and to those which are to be reprinted by the Prefecture of Attica.

The Preface is followed by an Introduction to the reprinting of the "*National Newspaper*," (pp. I-VIII), written by Mr. Demakopoulos, with information about this newspaper which was edited for two years of publication: A (1832) and B (1833). The reprinting of the "*National Newspaper*" was based on the complete original volume of the Library of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, and was made with the photostatic method. At the end of this volume there is an Index of names of persons and places mentioned in the "*National Newspaper*" (pp. 1*-22*) and a Table containing the official Acts which were published in the same newspaper (pp. 23*-33*).

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David Holden, *Greece Without Columns*. London: Faber & Faber, 1972.
Pp. 336.

This book, written by a foreign correspondent of the *Sunday Times* purports to be an attempt to see things in Greece as they really are—political affairs that is, principally though far from exclusively. Part I is titled "Questions of Identity"; Part II, "Matters of History"; and Part III, "Legacies in our Time." The author asserts that he likes Greeks and denies that he is a Philhellene, in the sense of a man who engages in "a love affair which envisions 'Greece' and the 'Greeks' not as an actual place or as a real people but as symbols of some imagined perfection." (pp. 13-14).

The outcome of this attempt is entertaining journalistic babble which (in the last part) mixes judicious insights into current Greek politics and its international setting with (especially Parts I and II) injudicious borrowings from other people's ideas about the Greek "national