

*New and Old Methodology Issues in Greek Historiography: The Kısah-Batzak Case*

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The capitalist restoration that took place in the USSR and the Democratic Republics of Eastern Europe during the 1990s was the starting point for the recast of the dominant narrative of Modern Greek historiography. This "phenomenon" was not a Greek peculiarity, as similar processes were taking place in all European countries at the same time, focusing on the historical evaluation of the Second World War.

In the case of Greece, this recasting also concerned the replacement of the prevailing social-democratic approach of the 1980s, the so-called "post-conflict" approach or "version of the losers", by the "new wave" of historiography.

The subject of this paper is the presentation of the causes that led to the revision of the historiography and the reappearance of the "new wave" perceptions, the shams and the methodology that its representatives are applying, focusing on the narrative of the 1940s, as well as on the EAM Resistance and collaboration with the occupying forces .

In support of the paper's arguments, the case of Pieria will be used, in particular the case of the EES and his chief head, Kısah-Batzak. The return of the historical narrative of the "new wave" triggered a series of researches of similar historical targeting, especially in the field of local history, seeking to raise known associates of the occupying forces either as leaders of non-EAM resistance or at least to justify their action using the ideology of red terrorism as the only answer.

The content of the announcement will be based on the critical reading of representative historical narratives on the issue, as well as primary material. The latter consists mainly of written testimonies and interviews from N. Salipisti's archive.