

los but, unfortunately, having to rely on one witness only, he was able only scenes of the custom to preserve (p. 99).

The historic evidence on the past of these customs does not, of course, go back to highest antiquity, but the view of the author is that the existence itself of enthusiastic worship in Thrace, the land where the cult of Dionysus has had its original home, is not a fact to be overlooked; almost surely we are dealing with survivals, most probably perpetuated through the medium of Thracian heretic Christians of the Middle Ages, who revered the fire as a means of purification.

This strange Anastenaria cult is also reported from the village Urgari in South Bulgaria and its holding appears to be absolutely identical with that of its Greek counterpart; thus, apart from Greek scholars, the book will, naturally, prove of interest to students of Bulgarian folk-lore.

The work generally impresses the reader with the care and conscientiousness put in by the author in the collection of her material, her insight when dealing with popular customs, beliefs and their history, the correct setting of the problems generally, the right judging of values of different types of information and, lastly, the precious comments.

For every new study of agricultural fertility rites as well as of any phenomena of popular enthusiastic cults, ancient or modern, Greek, Bulgarian or other, this excellent study will prove of basic assistance.

Institute for Balkan Studies

PHOTEINE P. BOURBOULIS

Eleni E. Koukkou, *Ἰωάννης Καποδίστριας. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος. Ὁ ἀγωνιστής.*
[John Capodistrias. The Man-The Fighter]. Athens, 1962, 77pp.

A notable aspect of recent historical study in Greece has been the growing body of literature by Greek scholars devoted to a reexamination of John Capodistrias. Admittedly a controversial figure throughout his life and certainly little appreciated by his contemporaries, Capodistrias is finally receiving the fair-minded reappraisal which he deserves. Although no definitive study exists on his life the present generation of scholars in Greece has helped to clear much of the mist surrounding his figure. Recent studies by Sp. D. Loukatos, Alexander Despotopoulos, D.G. Seremetis, Eleni E. Koukkou, and others, have emphasized Capodistrias's devotion to Greece and his practical achievements against insurmountable obstacles. All of these works, some with a little exaggeration, pass favorable judgment on Capodistrias and place him among Greece's revered modern statesmen.

In this short volume Miss Eleni E. Koukkou asserts that Capodistrias merits a greater place than history has given him. She traces his career briefly, outlining some of his greatest accomplishments in reconstructing the educational system and in governmental reorganization. The author utilizes correspondences, memoirs, biographies, and newspapers of the period. This present, more generalized study, is an outgrowth of the author's previous work on Capodistrias and education. The former study was more impressive in its documentation, showing the author's familiarity with the archives in Athens, Corfu, and Vienna. However, the volume under study does not pretend to be a complete biography and it does contribute to the new image of Capodistrias mentioned above. In brief, Miss Koukkou's reevaluation of Capodistrias has given us a further perspective of one of Greece's tragic personalities.

True, the story of Capodistrias remains incomplete. Capodistrias's life has inspired constructive controversy, with critics presenting impressive evidence and judgments to support their conclusions. As Capodistrias himself stated, men are not judged by what is said or written of their actions but according to the results of these actions. Hopefully, a future volume will provide a more comprehensive development of Capodistrias's life and work.

Wisconsin State College
Eau Claire, Wisconsin

WILLIAM P. KALDIS

Indiana University and University of Skopje. Selected Problems of Social Sciences and Humanities; Papers from the Yugoslav American Colloquium, Ohrid, August 27-September 2, 1962 pp. 160. Skopje 1963.

Indiana University and the University of Skopje published the papers discussed in the early fall of 1962 in an American-Yugoslav colloquium in Ohrid. Those connected with economics were supplied by Prof. F.D. Holzman, Boston, A. Orthaber, Ljubliana and R. Uvalić, Belgrade. They deal respectively with American problems and policies regarding unemployment and economic growth, the dependence of the methods of planning upon the conditions of economic development and the social use of material resources in a socialist economy.

The paper of Prof. F.D. Holzman pp. 41-51 deals with a wellknown problem of the U.S. which he tried to present in its general outlines to the participants of the Ohrid colloquium. I do not think that the author