

Métropolis de Nevrokopion, qui sont souvent mentionnées dans les documents publiés et qui se trouvent actuellement dans les villages appartenant au territoire hellénique. L'édition contient en tout vingt-six illustrations d'églises, ikones et paysages de l'ancienne Métropolis de Nevrokopion et une photographie du distingué Métropolite Theodoritos. L'édition est précédée d'une note d'introduction de Mr Laourdas, d'un avant-propos du Métropolite actuel de Nevrokopion et d'une introduction assez considérable dans laquelle l'édition présente est expliquée et analysée brièvement.

L'édition en question est intéressante pour l'histoire de la lutte Macédonienne et pour l'histoire en général des années 1903-1908 de la partie européenne de l'ancien empire ottoman.

CONSTANTIN VAVOUSKOS

Charles Jelavich, *Tsarist Russia and Balkan Nationalism; Russian Influence in the Internal Affairs of Bulgaria and Serbia, 1879-1886* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1958), 304 pp.

The author's stature in the field of Balkan studies could have been sufficient guarantee that this book, the product of laborious research both in the United States and in Europe, would have been a remarkable contribution in the field of the still scantily explored Balkan history. As professor of Balkan history at the University of California (Berkeley), Dr. Charles Jelavich has exhibited impressive scholastic abilities, and in June 1960 he was appointed Chairman to the First Conference on Balkan Studies held at the University of California. Last year, he went to Germany on a research grant and at the present he is visiting professor of Balkan history at Indiana University.

Along with an abundance of published documentary material consulted, the author investigated the unpublished political dispatches from the British Foreign Office found in the Public Record Office and similar sources in the Haus — Hof — and Staatsarchiv of Austria. In addition he had access to the unpublished private correspondence of Nikolai Karlovich Giers.

*Tsarist Russia and Balkan Nationalism* contains a lengthy introductory chapter on Russia's Near Eastern Policy from the 1860's to the Congress of Berlin in 1878, which is a contribution in itself in the field of Russian foreign policy. The author clearly sets the pace of his book when he explains from the very beginning that in the decade following the Congress of Berlin, Russian policy in Europe was dominated by three considerations, namely, avoidance of diplomatic isolation, security at the Straits and protection of the Russian position in Bulgaria.

The book revolves around the two poles of Russian Balkan policy: Bulgaria and Serbia. Based on the three considerations listed above, autocratic Russia—as so characteristically put by the author—sponsored a constitutional regime in Bulgaria only to find her power

and influence in that country gradually diminishing, which finally degenerated into an open revolt against the dictates of the Tsar with the coup d'état in Eastern Rumelia. The irony of the situation is that in order to draw the Bulgarians under their direct influence, the Russians sacrificed the Serbs to the Austrians and jeopardized their interests forever in Serbia as well as in Greece. It was only after the debacle in Eastern Rumelia that the Russians appeared to realize that playing the Bulgarian card could hardly serve their interests. Dr. Jelavich quotes the Russian Foreign Minister as saying that, "we have had a lesson we can never forget and which is most wholesome for us—Never again to go forth making moral conquests with our blood and money but to think of ourselves and our interests only". And, elsewhere, he makes reference to a letter written by Tsar Alexander III in connection with the Russian interests in the Straits: "Everything else that takes place in the Balkan Peninsula is secondary for us. There has been enough propaganda to the detriment of the true interests of Russia. The Slavs must now serve us and not we them".

These, and numerous similar personal and detailed accounts, brought to light by Dr. Jelavich's conscientious research, provide both interesting reading to the layman and a wealth of documentary evidence to the scholar which transcends the limited chronological confines of the book (1879-1886) and gives valuable insight to the study of Russian and Balkan politics of any period. For, as Dr. Jelavich remarks in the beginning of his book, the similarities of Tsarist policy then and of Communist policy now are indeed striking.

One thing, however, appears to receive little notice, and that is the position of Greece, that third little Balkan country which was equally affected by Russian Balkan policy and the realignment of power in the Balkans following the Congress of Berlin. It is regrettable that the Greek language, still a *terra incognita* to most Western scholars, has not allowed a proper evaluation of the Greek factor in Balkan and international developments of the time. Sources of immeasurable historical value are still untapped, even by Greek scholars, awaiting the qualified researcher to bring them to light.

EVANGELOS KOFOS

Djoko Slijepcevic, *The Macedonian Question; The Struggle for Southern Serbia*, (Chicago: The American Institute for Balkan Affairs, 1958), 267 pp.

Three have been the major critical eras of what has been known as the Macedonian Question. The first began with the establishment of the Exarchate (1870), reached its peak with the Treaty of San Stefano and closed with the Congress of Berlin (1878) but not before it established among the Bulgarians the legacy for territorial expansion toward Macedonia. The second, commenced with the Macedonian Struggle (1903-1908), reached the climax during the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) and ended with the World War I Peace Treaties. The third was ushered