

It has been difficult to describe Payne's book as a travel book, though this is certainly the way the book will be listed. It is not a guide book, though the reader will find useful facts here and there. It is not a history book nor an art history, though the book does contain historical and art information. Rather it is a series of brilliant essays on Mycenae, Phaistos, Olympia, Delos, Myconos, Cos, Delphi, Aegina, Athens, Sounion, Daphni, Eleusis, Corinth, Patmos, and Rhodes. The list itself indicates clearly enough that *The Splendor of Greece* is concerned with a limited number of Greek sites. It is of course regrettable that the author did not extend his travels to northern Greece, with its immense archaeological material from the classical times, like Pella, and from the Byzantine period, with the churches in Thessalonike, Castoria and the monastic communities in mount Athos.

Payne is interested in introducing Greece relevantly to the reader of our own time. In the Greeks author Payne sees a people with a closeness to divinity, a people from whom we can learn to perfect ourselves and our civilization: "This vision of perfect beauty is the particular contribution of Greece to the Christian tradition. Without it we are nothing. The vision implies that men should live abundantly and nobly in cities that are worthy of them, and with a sense of awe before the ghostly beauty of the earth" (p. 194).

The Greeks saw holiness everywhere. Robert Payne believes that holiness must come again, and for this reason men in their determination to find the source of holiness, the light, will always return to the splendor of Greece. Robert Payne has helped the reader of modern times along the way back to the light.

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Anthony Heckstall-Smith and Vice-Admiral H. T. Baillie-Grohman, *Greek Tragedy 1941*. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1961. Pp. 238. 12 plates.

The title of this book might at first well be misleading. It has nothing to do with ancient classical drama but is concerned with the British evacuation of Greece in 1941. It is called a tragedy because it seemed fated that the British would be unable to help the Greeks in sufficient numbers at the right time to withstand the Nazi onslaught. It was a tragedy because at the time the mechanized Nazi army was coming to the rescue of Mussolini's beleaguered forces, when the Nazis invaded Greece on April 6, 1941, British troops were still arriving to help the Greeks. The British Navy was planning evacuation even as and before the troops were landing.

The surrender of the Greek army under General Papagos spelled disaster for the British forces which suddenly found themselves compelled to withdraw or perish. Vice-Admiral Baillie-Grohman, twenty years after the event, with Anthony Heckstall-Smith, saw fit to record "Operation Demon", as the British evacuation was called in code.

Vice-Admiral Baillie-Grohman was the British officer in charge of the rescue operation that was to try and save the survivors of some 58,000 British troops after a Greek campaign that lasted an all too short six weeks. Anthony Heckstall-Smith was in command of a prototype tank landing craft that was sunk from under him off the shores of the Peloponnesus. In this reconstruction every effort was made to procure information from the men who actually took part in the operation.

The whole gruesome operation is related by men who participated in this evacuation which took place under the most adverse circumstances. Without air coverage by the R.A.F., with the German Luftwaffe devastating the Piraeus mercilessly, with the rescue ships some 600 miles from their base, the whole business of the evacuation had to be conducted in darkness.

It is rather amazing to read the details of this book. The facts recorded leave the definite impression that there was a clear lack of coordination among the Allies themselves in the Mediterranean and North African theatres of operation and a rather hopeless feeling on the part of the higher echelons that anything worthwhile could be done for the Greeks. Prime Minister Churchill was the one who persistently felt that the Greeks should be helped at almost any cost. Lack of sufficient numbers of military personnel who knew any modern Greek is bemoaned by the authors as a needless source of confusion, lack of coordination, and losses. Better cooperation with the Greek authorities and the Greek people, who were so anxious to help and safeguard the British, could have been achieved for much more effective results.

Though *Greek Tragedy 1941* is not written in the best of literary styles, still it is important as a British record of what happened during the British evacuation of Greece, at least what happened to the British.

The British abbreviations used so frequently throughout the book should have been explained in a listing somewhere in the book for those not familiar with British naval and military terminology.

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Constantine Cavarnos, *Anchored in God: An Inside Account of Life, Art, and Thought on the Holy Mountain of Athos*. Athens: Astir Publishing Company, 1959. 230 pp. Illustrated.

Anchored in God was one of two books which resulted from two academic years which Dr. Cavarnos spent in Greece as Fulbright Research Professor at the University of Athens. The other in Greek, *The Universe and Man in American Philosophy*, was an attempt to give Greek readers some notion of the greatest American thinkers in philosophy. *Anchored in God* is actually the result of three trips to the Holy Mount of Athos undertaken by Cavarnos in 1952, 1954, and 1959.

The avowed purpose of Dr. Cavarnos's trips was to study Eastern