

flicts and able to lead the ethnic Turks against all foreign challengers. In all three of these cases the revolutionary leaders were talented organizers, their programs appealed to the peasantry, mobilization was soon or later in support of a nation-state, and the old regimes lost social control chiefly because of foreign intervention exacerbating class tensions.

*Modern Revolutions* suggests several interesting policy applications. First, all twentieth century revolutions have established either Communist economies or economies closely managed by the government. Professor Dunn feels this is because the world capitalist market makes economic development extremely difficult without government control. Second, all legitimate twentieth century revolutions have been home-grown; if new regimes are militarily imposed they carry the potential of stirring up mobilization against themselves. Finally, all twentieth century revolutions have brought extensive suffering, but revolution however costly may be the only recourse in a society where most people are wretched. Any future revolutions will not be in the United States or the Soviet Union; both these governments are at once too strong and insufficiently burdensome on enough people. This conclusion raises the intriguing question, which the author does not take up, that revolutions may be obsolete in post-industrial society.

Southern Connecticut State College

HARRIET B. APPLEWHITE

Ἀλέξη Α. Κύρου, *Ὀνειρα καὶ Πραγματικότητα: Χρόνια Διπλωματικῆς Ζωῆς 1923-53*. Ἀθήναι 1972. (Alexis A. Kyrou, *Dreams and Reality-Years of Diplomatic Activity 1923-53*). Athens 1972. Pp. 398.

The late ambassador Alexis A. Kyrou has been one of the outstanding Greek diplomats in the second and in the third quarters of the 20th century. His activity in the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs lasted 45 years as after having been attained by the age limit he was asked by successive governments to stay on. During these 45 years the author felt his duty more than once, 1926, 1935, 1954-5 and 1961-3 to request to be relieved from active service as he did not agree with the policy applied in general or on a particular subject. The governments concerned acquiesced in the hope he would be later persuaded to resume his activity for the benefit of his country, as he did.

Alexis A. Kyrrou started writing his memoirs after having relinquished his duties as Greek Ambassador in Western Germany at the end of 1968. When he died (September 1969) Alexis A. Kyrrou had just finished chapter XI dealing with his activity as permanent Greek delegate to the United Nations 1947-53. That means that he had time to write only three pages on his activity as director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he shouldered the most difficult job of channeling the Greek request on Cyprus through the United Nations (1954), as ambassador in Stockholm (1956-60) and as ambassador in Bonn (1964-68). It further means that we got thanks to his widow, Mrs. Agni A. Kyrrou and to his daughter, Mrs. Eleni J. Zauoussi the first draft of Alexis A. Kyrrou's memoirs whose text would probably have undergone amendments before being sent to the printers by the author. Ambassador Alexis Kyrrou published two other very interesting and very well written books in Greek namely: *Greek Foreign Policy*, Athens 1955 and *Our Balkan Neighbours*, Athens 1962. A review of the latter has been published in the *Balkan Studies*, 1963, vol. 4, 2, p. 423-424.

He further had started writing a book on Sweden which he interrupted when asked to serve as ambassador in Bonn. Alexis A. Kyrrou was known not only as a very successful diplomat but also as an excellent writer and independently of his achievements as piano player.

The chapters published include Alexis A. Kyrrou's activity in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1923-4, 1929-30, 1939-41 and 1944-6 where for nearly two years he was in charge of the diplomatic secretariat of the well-known Greek statesman Andreas Michalacopoulos and later nearly two more with that of the equally known Constantine Tsaldaris, in the Greek Consulate General of Constantinople 1928-9, that of Nicosia 1930-1, in the Greek legations of Berlin 1932-6 and Belgrade 1937-9 as Greece had then an embassy only in Bucarest. Last but not least he served in the capacity of Greek liaison officer with the United Nations Investigation Committee in Northern Greece (1947) and as permanent Greek representative with the United Nations (1947-53).

It may be said that Alexis Kyrrou's most brilliant achievement has been his activity as Greek liaison officer with the Investigation Committee of the United Nations 1947 and his long activity as permanent Greek delegate at the United Nations in 1947-53. The lack of support and of will from the Greek government constituted in 1954 a serious handicap in Alexis Kyrrou's vain effort to induce the United Nations to recommend the surrender of Cyprus to Greece by the United Kingdom. Doubts

are of course permitted *ex post* if even in that case the United Kingdom would have complied and if the road chosen had been the best, but we do not have to forget first that Alexis A. Kyrrou's premature death prevented him from writing on these questions, second that according to that well-known French proverb "avec des si on mettrait Paris dans une bouteille." Only suppositions are possible *ex post*.

The reading of the whole of Alexis A. Kyrrou's book is really very useful for anybody. It seems however to the undersigned that the most important chapters are those under Nos 9-11 dealing with the years 1946-53 and particularly with the years 1946-7. It is well-known how decisive then Alexis A. Kyrrou's activity, initiative, fighting spirit and planning have been and how much Greece in general and Northern Greece in particular are owing him. Let us not forget that in those years Greece was in very grave danger of dissolution and of disappearance behind the iron curtain. Greece owes to the Greek army and to her leaders the military defeat of the communists supported by Albania, Bulgaria and until 1948 by Yugoslavia but has not to forget the other battle fought by the brilliant, clever and untired diplomat Alexis A. Kyrrou whose substantial achievements in the years 1946-53 ought to be carefully analyzed and taught to the younger generations of Greek diplomats. Let me add the modesty with which the author proceeds in the chapters concerned with this period as he also did in the other books of his, mentioned before, whenever his contribution had been outstanding and how much he has been able to support the Greek aims without hurting the enemies of the country and the author's political adversaries except when this proved indispensable.

The book contains valuable points or informations which of course it is not possible to mention and to comment all here. Let me stress however the following:

- 1) Nations have to chose the regime which suits them best (p. 13)
- 2) the suspicion that some of the evils of the Greek community in Egypt could have been avoided by the respective Greek governments (p. 77)
- 3) the contribution to Hitler's achievements 1935-8 by the passive attitude of the Western powers (pp. 127-131)
- 4) the disastrous consequences of King Alexander's of Yugoslavia murder 1934 (p. 159)

5) the very interesting contacts of Alexis A. Kyrrou in Berlin in August 1940 in order to prevent or at least delay the Italian attack on Greece and the absolute pro-British attitude of the Greek Prime Minister Metaxas (pp. 187-193)

6) certain Greek omissions in 1940-41 when it was the right time to get binding promises from the allies (pp. 194-7)

7) Sir Anthony Eden's great errors (pp. 199-203)

8) unbelievable German acts in occupied Greece (pp. 204-212)

9) the western Great Powers' unworthy policy towards Greece in the Paris Conference of 1946.

10) the attitude of Greek so-called progressive politicians and journalists in the critical years 1946-9.

University of Thessaloniki

D. J. DELIVANIS

Βαρνάβα Δ. Τζωρτζάτου, Μητροπολίτου Κίτρους, *Οι Βασικοί Θεσμοί Διοικήσεως τῶν Ὀρθοδόξων Πατριαρχείων, μετὰ Ἱστορικῶν Ἀνασκοπῶν.* (Varnavas D. Tzortzatos, Metropolitan of Kitrous, *The Fundamental Institutions of the Orthodox Patriarchates, with Historical Reviews*) Institute for Balkan Studies (no. 126), Athens 1972. Pp. 433.

The Metropolitan of Kitrous Mgr. Varnavas Tzortzatos has added yet another very erudite work to the corpus of ecclesiastical legal history with the publication of this lengthy study on the fundamental statutes governing the administration of the Orthodox Patriarchates.

This work supplements the first study by the same author that issued from the press in 1967 and which dealt with the constitutional legislation of the Church of Greece from the formation of the Greek Kingdom to the present (see my review in *Theologia*, Vol. XXXIX, pp. 285ff and in *Balkan Studies*, Vol. IX, No. 1, pp: 209ff). It thus makes available in convenient form to scholars of Orthodox ecclesiastical history the material concerning the charters of administration of the autocephalus Orthodox churches with which this volume deals at length. The material was painstakingly sifted and collected at the various patriarchates that the learned