

they are more interesting and attractive than are their descriptions in works of art.

Yugoslavia is undergoing a fundamental moral crisis. After 1945 the old values were attacked and disregarded, but communism has failed to attract the people's minds and hearts. Youth in general is without any ideals. The most alarming phenomenon is the resurgence of violent nationalism.

The intellectuals show disorientation, alienation, mental anguish and loneliness. A sincere search for truth and light is apparent in the works of their younger members. At least in content, if not in structure, they are more daring and factual than were most of their seniors.

Taken all in all, however, Lenski's anthology is a welcome addition to the growing body of Yugoslav literature in English.

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Domna N. Dontas, *Greece and the Great Powers, 1863-1872*. Thessaloniki: The Institute for Balkan Studies, No 87, 1966. Pp. 223.

As the author well notes, the policies of the Great Powers relative to Greece during the period of 1863-1875 have been studied largely in general outline, and generally from the point of view of the Great Powers, and there has been a basic assumption that, in the early reign of King George I of Greece, the country was merely a kind of protectorate of the guarantors, France, Imperial Russia and Great Britain. Greece was the subject of politics on the part of others not an initiator of its own policies and aims. Mrs Dontas' study lends no support to this view. To the contrary, she contends that these were years of transition towards a period when Greece gained considerable freedom of action, partly because of the disparate aims of the Great Powers. The British attitude, for example, was determined by the desire of the British Government to maintain the *status quo* and by the tradition of favoring constitutional regimes. France had limited objectives in the area, and ambitions in the West, which ended in disaster, prevented it from playing a consistent or dominant role in Greece, leaving aside financial interests in the Ottoman Empire. Imperial Russia pursued a policy of expedience, its aim being to strengthen Russian influence in Greece as a means of dominating the Balkan Peninsula.

However small, weak and divided Greece was at the time, this situation left some ground for manoeuvre, and Greek statesmen and politicians were capable of manoeuvring. But their manoeuvres appeared to have the basic aim of defending Hellenism against Slavism, supported by Russia. There were then independent Greek policies, resting on Greece's geographical location at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, in the neighborhood of the Turkish Straits, on its relationships both with its Balkan neighbors and with the greater European powers.

The story begins with the consolidation of the Greek constitutional monarchy during 1863-1865, then treats of the relationship of the powers to the Cretan insurrection of 1866-1869, and closes with the aftermath of the insurrection, with the Greco-Ottoman *rapprochement* of 1869-1871 and the relative abstention of Greece from foreign affairs during the following period up to 1875. There is an appendix on the Greco-Bulgarian church dispute and the powers (1868-1872) and a second on the foreign loan and Greece (1863-1875). A selected bibliography serves to guide the student of the period in further research and study. It may be observed that the author has used archival material from the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Public Record Office in London, the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the National Archives of the United States.

Originally a doctoral dissertation at the University of London, this is a model study of its kind and well serves to illuminate the period with which the author deals. Both the author and the Institute for Balkan Studies are to be complimented on its appearance.

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Charilaos S. Tzogas - P. S. Papaevagelou, *Ἑλληνική Θεολογική Βιβλιογραφία τῆς τελευταίας εκατονταετίας, 1860-1960* [Greek Theological Bibliography of the last hundred years, 1860-1960]. Epistimoniki Epetipsis tis Theologikis Scholis tou Aristoteliou Panepistimiou Thessalonikis, vol. 8th, Thessaloniki 1963. Pp. 616.

The modern Greek theological literature is quite rich and deals with a large variety of subjects. It is a fact though that all this extremely interesting material should be scattered about in a large number of