

system, trying instead to impress his masters in the Kremlin by proving that revolution could succeed in Greece. His stony dogmatism and the abandonment of guerrilla tactics in favor of positional warfare destroyed the remnants of the «Democratic Army» and condemned the *kapetanioi* to self-exile.

Eudes has not given us a substantiated and persuasive analysis of the place of the *kape-tanioi* in the communist movement. Indeed, such an analysis may not be possible under prevailing circumstances. However, his book contains much that is useful and is a valuable contribution to the study of wartime and postwar Greece.

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JOHN O. IATRIDES

William O. Oldson, *The Historical and Nationalistic thought of Nicolae Iorga*, Boulder, East European Quarterly (Distributed by Columbia University Press), 1973, pp. 135.

Many readers of this journal were introduced to general Balkan studies by Iorga's *Histoire des États Balcaniques* (1925). Many in the area of Balkan studies were enlightened by Iorga's journal *Revue Historique de Sud-Est Européen*. And a few survive who benefitted from his founding of the Institutul de studii sudest europene in 1913 (whose successor now flourishes in Bucharest under Mihai Berza, once Iorga's student). Now those indebted to Iorga (1871-1940) are similarly grateful to this young American scholar who conducted research in Rumania into hitherto inaccessible material (Iorga was *persona non grata* in Rumanian historiography from 1944 to about 1964). The result is a compact analysis of Iorga's *métier*, emphasizing the didactic nature of his writings and his politicization of history for national purposes. Oldson was obviously physically incapable of wading through the incredible output Iorga spewed forth during his equally incredible life—he is reputedly the author of 1,200 books and pamphlets, 13,000 articles, a daily newspaper, and the chronicler of massive volumes of documents. The author selected pertinent items from Iorga's writings to reveal the latter's ideas about the nature of history, history as art, history and culture, nationalism, etc. Non-Rumanians will wince at this reiteration of Iorga's somewhat xenophobic nationalism and his erratic views on minorities. Those familiar with recent Rumanian historiography will discern herein the nationalistic substructure on which it presently rests, for many of the presently functioning *doyens* of Rumanian scholarship are themselves products of the era so thoroughly indoctrinated by Nicolae Iorga.

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SHERMAN D. SPECTOR

Terence Elsberry, *Queen Marie of Romania: The intimate life of a twentieth century Queen*, New York, St. Martin's Press, 1972, pp. 298.

When an author's bibliography includes among his «Primary Sources» John Gunther's *Inside Europe* (1938), but relegates *Once a Grand Duke* by Grand Duke Alexander of Russia to his «Secondary Sources», then a critic realizes he is in for a crude attempt at biography. This tendentious effort to glamorize one of Queen Victoria's innumerable descendants results in a feeble pastiche of vignettes about the consort of King Ferdinand (1865-1927), the mother of King Carol II (1893-1953), and the peripatetic mistress of numerous, but also influential paramours. Admittedly it is impossible for the author, editor of *Apartment News* (a journal out of Des Moines), to penetrate whatever may repose in the former royal archives in Bu-