

the field of post-byzantine painting in the churches. Unless we have studies such as Professor Walter's, of many more monuments of this period, we cannot be fully acquainted and able to appreciate the spirit and the purpose of the programmes, their innovations and their departure from set patterns. Such studies are badly needed.

This cooperative work by Professor Koumoulides and Dr. Walter is not only important for the preservation and study of the church and Monastery of St. Panteleimon but, more than that, it is important for their efforts in giving proper attention to the much neglected monuments of the post-Byzantine era.

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Van Coufoudakis, ed., *Essays on the Cyprus Conflict*, New York, Pella Publishing Company, 1976, pp. 49.

This is the first monograph produced by Pella Publishing Co., a publisher specializing in Greek studies. I must admit I was disappointed. Although the hardcover edition sells for six dollars, this "book" is composed of three short essays on the Cyprus Question totalling 53 printed pages, including preface, introduction and index. It would have been desirable for the editor to include more articles, thus allowing a more diversified and holistic picture of the problem. He could also have included some of his own earlier published work on Cyprus which is scattered in various journals. These articles have provided valuable insights into the international intrigues that brought about the continuing Cyprus tragedy. As it stands this collection is, I am afraid, very limited.

Be that as it may, I did read with interest these 53 pages. I particularly enjoyed Professor Ramady's (a Palestinian speaking both Greek and Turkish who lived in Cyprus) essay on the impact of Turkey on intercommunal relations in Cyprus. John Campbell's article offers a State Department analysis (he worked for the State Department for 12 years) of American policy towards Cyprus. Finally Professor Coufoudakis explores the disastrous consequences both on the local and international level should the present partition of Cyprus be perpetuated. All three agree that a bizonal solution to the Cyprus Question would eventually lead to the formal partition of Cyprus and the dismantling of the Republic.

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KYRIACOS C. MARKIDES

C. Max Kortepeter, *Ottoman Imperialism During the Reformation: Europe and the Caucasus*, New York, New York University Press, 1972, pp. xx + 278.

In a remarkable display of scholarship, the author, a professor of History and Near Eastern Languages at New York University, contributes a new understanding of the foreign policy of the Ottoman Empire in the last half of the sixteenth century. He analyzes this policy not only regarding the Muslim enemies of the Ottomans in Safavid Persia, but also the Christian enemies in southeastern Europe, the Austrian Habsburgs, at a time when the Protestant Reformation had caused deep fissures in the *societas reipublicae christianae*. In their determination to hold what they had captured, the Ottomans carefully fashioned support policies for Hungarians seeking relief from Habsburg domination. To the various dissidents in the Principalities and Poland, the Sultan gave his aid as long as their interests paralleled