

Could it be that Hering is unaware of the fact that Lutheranism is as much a Protestant sect as is Calvinism?

One could point out many major contradictions in Hering's history concerning the disputed subject of the deeper beliefs of the Patriarch, but the limited space of this review does not allow me. Such shortcomings nevertheless do detract from the importance and the value of the entire work. On the other hand, it further confirms the fact that even the most diligent and gifted scholar can draw erroneous conclusions when trespassing outside the boundaries of his own field.

After all is said and done, the author has shed much light on the numerous and important problems in that dark period, one which was in fact so vital for the fortunes of Orthodoxy and the Greeks. And it would be most unfair not to express one's admiration and gratitude for Hering's tremendous scholarship, only because he could not draw a different conclusion more objectively from the sources at hand.

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STYLIANOS HARKIANAKIS

Douglas Dakin, *The Unification of Greece 1770-1923*, London, Ernest Benn Limited, 1972, pp. 344, £ 3.75.

This review, which should have been written two years ago, is in a way much more timely now than it could have been then, for events in Greece and Cyprus since the summer of 1974 have indeed enhanced the value of the volume under consideration. Professor Dakin's study presents clearly a major phenomenon in modern Greek political history, a phenomenon oftentimes ignored by western observers: that it took a whole century and «Four Wars of Independence» before Greece acquired its political and geographic physiognomy by 1923, the year chosen for the termination of this study. In other words, following the example of historians who treated the unification of Italy, Professor Dakin sought to demonstrate how Greek unification was achieved.

Professor Dakin's work is valuable for another significant reason. In it one can trace themes and forces which continue to have great impact on modern Greek society and the relations of the Greeks with their neighbours, Slavs and Turks, especially the latter. And this is not to suggest by any means that the *Megali Idea*, that unfortunate and much misunderstood as well as abused concept, is a major factor in the formulation or execution of Greek foreign policy in our day. If anything, this year has demonstrated that empty slogans do not move either Greek politicians or the Greek population irresponsibly. But more to the point is the fact that «The First War of Independence» which led to the establishment of a tiny and restricted Greek kingdom was the beginning of the geographic decline of the Ottoman Empire. With the exception of the Ionian Islands ceded to Greece by the British in 1864, the gradual acquisition and reincorporation of Greek lands into the young Greek state was the result of either insurrection or war. «The Second War of Independence» over Crete in the 1860's and 1890's, and the third such war, which Dakin subtitled the «Macedonian Struggle», during the first decade of our century and spilling into the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 completed the end of Turkey's rule in Europe. «The Fourth War of Independence», concentrating on Thrace and Asia Minor, threatened for a while the very existence of the already reduced Turkish state. The transformation of the Greek invasion of Anatolia into a Greek disaster is common knowledge, as is the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923 which sought to regulate Greco-Turkish relations on a number of vital issues.

The struggle for unification was long and hard; made even harder by the exchange of populations which took place after the Treaty of Lausanne. But for the first time, more Greeks were gathered inside than outside the modern Greek state, a phenomenon that has not been sufficiently appreciated by historians, as it has been by prose writers and poets such as George Seferis. The latter was fully aware of the human tragedy brought about by this population arrangement, himself being one of the uprooted, but he viewed the return of the Greeks to the «rock», as Greece is frequently called affectionately, as pregnant with a variety of creative possibilities. With the Dodecanese acquired after the Second World War, Greece once more established herself mistress of the Aegean. Cyprus was a totally different story and has remained so to our days with its explosive potential for Greece and its neighbours.

Professor Dakin tells the political and diplomatic story of this unification drama well, and students of modern Greek history should be grateful to him for a concise and lucid presentation of a most complicated story. But as is commonly acknowledged, this sort of political transformation is inconceivable without corresponding social, economic and cultural movements which are either the offspring of political realities or which frequently seek to determine new political realities. For this reason, the relation between social and cultural factors and foreign policy or foreign adventures has been receiving increasingly greater attention in the writing of diplomatic history in recent times. The failure to concentrate in greater detail on this relationship is probably the major weakness of this study. Occasionally, to be sure, Professor Dakin does endeavour to place the political and diplomatic narrative in its social and cultural context but not altogether satisfactorily. Maybe this was inevitable since he chose to treat separately, however schematically, «The Economic and Intellectual Life of Greece 1861-1923» in the last chapter.

Despite this observation and some minor inaccuracies which crept into the text, Professor Dakin's work is extremely valuable and the only one of its kind available in English. It could be read profitably by students and diplomats alike as they are watching the psychological and diplomatic orientations of Greece toward the Arab and Balkan worlds, orientations which have become strikingly evident since the end of the military regime in Greece and the difficulties with Turkey over Cyprus.

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Richard Clogg, editor, *The Struggle for Greek Independence. Essays to mark the 150th Anniversary of the Greek War of Independence*, Hamden, Conn., Shoe String Press, 1973.

Today, a little more than a century and a half after the outbreak of the Greek War of Independence, there are still large gaps in our knowledge of this significant event. This book brings together papers originally delivered at a conference held at the University of London marking the 150th anniversary of the revolution. It is often the case in such works that continuity and evenness of quality are not easily obtained. In this instance, however, both of these criteria have been to a large extent fulfilled.

The Greek revolt of 1821, though preceded by the Serbian uprising in 1804, and succeeded by a century of turmoil in the Balkans, was an event of the first importance as it marked the beginning of the break-up of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. The subject