

John T.A. Koumoulides, *Greece in Transition: Essays in the History of Modern Greece, 1821-1974*, Edited with Assistance of Domna Visvizi-Dontas, London, Zeno Booksellers & Publishers, 1977, pp. xii + 334.

Professor John Koumoulides here brings together twelve essays on nineteenth- and twentieth-century Greece by British and American writers on modern Greek history and politics, with a foreword by United States Representative John Brademas. The introduction, co-authored by Dr. Domna Visvizi-Dontas and Koumoulides, presents a general overview of modern Greek history from a traditional nationalist perspective. The 'national' revolt of 1821 is seen as evolving out of the "national consciousness of the Greeks of all social groups". The authors trace to the outside influence of protecting powers the problems encountered by nineteenth-century Greek nationalism and constitutionalism. Similarly, divisive great power influence in the twentieth century, particularly in post-World War II Greek politics, is credited with shaping Greece's recent past. In this context, the authors see in the events of 1974 a fundamental turning point in Greece's foreign and domestic policies, offering possibilities for greater political independence and internal national unity.

The twelve essays constitute, in the main, a digest of topics already presented to an English language readership. Douglas Dakin's essays on "The Formation of the Greek State" is a useful synthesis of his longer work on *The Unification of Greece, 1770-1923*. Yanis Yanouloupoulos extends Dakin's coverage up to 1974 in his essay, "Greece: Political and Constitutional Developments, 1924-1974". Yanouloupoulos' crisp, well-focused review of inter-war politics, the Metaxas regime and post-war developments is one of the best essays in the collection. C.M. Woodhouse's contribution, "Diplomatic Development: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries", draws from his previous rich contributions to modern Greek history, but tends to overlap with the Dakin and Yanouloupoulos narratives.

Charles Frazee's essay on "Church and State in Greece" extends his earlier monographic coverage past the Synodal Tomos of 1850 into the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Frazee provides a highly sympathetic account of twentieth-century church crises—the question of the Holy Synod under Chrysostomos Papadopoulos, the controversy regarding the Old Calendar and the deep divisions within the episcopate mirroring the church-state tensions under *junta* rule. "The Military in Greek Politics", by S. Victor Papacosma, takes not only its title, but its inspiration and content from Papacosma's own recent work on the 1909 *coup d'état*. Papacosma's conclusion, that extra-legal means were used to confront complex crises in which parliamentary procedures failed, is stated identically in this digestion as it is in the epilogue to his recent monograph. John Iatrides continues his exploration of American policy and the civil war in "Greece and the Origins of the Cold War". Iatrides tries to hold a middle ground between cold war revisionists, who see Soviet detachment from EAM-ELAS in contrast to the heavy western anti-EAM interference, and more traditional views which see the emergence of the Truman Doctrine as a vital element in forestalling a Communist victory in the "third round". He is on the horns of a most interesting and controversial issue, and one that remains a central part of Greek political dialogue. William St. Clair's essay on "The Philhellenes and the War of Independence" is curiously placed near the end of the volume. The essay adds nothing to St. Clair's monograph, *That Greece Might Still Be Free*. Keith Legg's "The Nature of the Modern Greek State" continues his important investigations into patron-client relations in the Greek setting. Although modernization theory has had its recent challengers, Legg's work on Greece fits well into his wider theoretical foundations (see his *Patrons, Clients and Politicians: New Perspectives on Polit-*

ical *Clientelism*). The above essays have in common their attachment to some larger published study or group of studies already accessible to English language scholarship.

George K. Zacharopoulos' anti-monarchist essay, "The Monarchy and Politics in Modern Greece", is an interesting survey, but covers no new ground. Robin Fletcher undertakes an ambitious task when he seeks to review the whole range of cultural and literary activity in nineteenth-century Greece in his essay, "Cultural and Intellectual Developments, 1821-1911". From education to archeology to the arts, literature and historiography, Fletcher surveys the field. His terminal date of 1911 relates to the establishment of the demotic as literary language, though the survey actually extends past 1911 in other areas. John Dimakis' history of "The Greek Press" constitutes one of the serious additions of this volume to English language scholarship on modern Greece. Richly documented, Dimakis' account moves from the early pre-1821 Greek diaspora press, a subject of considerable recent Greek research, through the rapid growth and periodic crises of the press, including the underground press.

Quite in contrast to Dimakis' careful survey, the essay on "The Role of the United States in the Cyprus Dispute", by United States foreign service officer Thomas W. Davis, Jr., is flawed. Davis considers Makarios to have been a supporter of *enosis* long after the London/Zurich agreements, until into 1968. His essay is also conspicuously silent on the events of 1974, surprisingly so in light of the editor's reference to the Cyprus issue in the introduction to the volume.

While there are some areas of significant contribution for the English language reader, *Greece in Transition* includes many essays which are either redundant or which already have been presented in other forms to a British and American audience. Conspicuously missing is any study of the Greek village. There is also no attempt to introduce to an English language audience the recent flurry of writing from neo-Marxist historians and economists on modern Greece. These reservations notwithstanding, the volume is of value for beginning students in Balkan history or related survey courses.

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Muriel Dimen and Ernestine Friedl, eds., *Regional Variation in Modern Greece and Cyprus: Toward a Perspective on the Ethnography of Greece*, New York, The New York Academy of Sciences, 1976, pp. 465 [Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, vol. 268].

This volume contains 34 papers presented at a conference entitled "Regional Variation in Modern Greece: Toward a Perspective on the Ethnography of Greece" held on February 10-13, 1975 by the New York Academy of Sciences and cosponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies. We are not, however, informed who participated in the conference. The papers and bibliographies roughly indicate the nature and variety of ethnographic, demographic, or sociological work with which various social scientists have been engaged in recent years. Since, however, the majority of the conferees represented American institutions or methodologies this conference can claim to have established a partial perspective of Greek ethnographic studies. Doubtless, the list of research projects reported in this volume is impressive. On the other hand, the quality of the reports ranges from very good to barely adequate. This posed a dilemma to the reviewer: How can so many and so disparate reports be briefly reviewed? And how can the readers of *Balkan Studies* be adequately informed