

Greeks' membership of the Philomousos Society of Vienna. The sources reveal that in 1815, at Anthimos Gazis' urging, the townspeople—led, needless to say, by the Greek settlers—were quick to support to the Society's work, and donated a total of four or five thousand florins, a sizeable sum for the time⁵.

Despite these comments and criticisms, I consider Ioannis Papadrianos' study of the Greek settlers of Zemun to be an original and valuable work, which ably fills one more important gap in the historiography devoted to the Greeks of the Diaspora. It is worth repeating that it goes a long way towards enabling us to form as complete a picture as possible of the organisation and running of the Greek schools of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century; and also gives extremely useful information about many well-known and little-known Greek scholars of more or less the same period. In addition to all this, however, it must also be said that Dr Papadrianos's study is a model of exemplary research and strict adherence to the rules of modern historical science; two qualities which only increase its weight and import.

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Louis P. Cassimatis, *American Influence in Greece, 1917-1929*, Ohio, Kent University Press, 1988, pp. 300.

The story of the American diplomatic experience in Greece in the interwar period is an almost forgotten saga frequently overlooked by historians or consigned to well-concealed footnotes. This is primarily because of the non-political and non-military role of the United States in that part of the world prior to the Second World War. Thus, one still gets the impression at times that America became interested in the area only after the outbreak of World War II.

Professor Cassimatis' work - originally written as a doctoral dissertation at Kent State University in 1978 and now revised - should disabuse the student of any such limited notion. Being the first full-length account of this formative period in the history of Greek-American diplomacy, this study contributes informative analysis for the specialist.

It is a well-written study based on archival material and devoted to the issues which divided the governments of the United States and Greece in the 1920s - issues which mainly corresponded to the complex social, economic, and cultural movements that either were the offspring of political and diplomatic realities or, frequently, sought to determine new political realities.

The writer, seeking to avoid producing a narrow diplomatic history, has gone through a mass of material, both printed and manuscript. He has also made excellent use of the rich documentary collections to be found in the National Archives of the United States. As he himself points out, the documents of the Foreign Office fill many gaps left by American sources, while the Historical Archives of the Greek Foreign Ministry do not provide answers

5. Eleni Koukkou, *Ο Καποδίστριας και η παιδεία (1803-1822). Μέρος Α': Η Φιλόμουςος Εταιρεία της Βιέννης*, Athens 1958, p. 45.

to many of the controversial issues, owing to considerable gaps in the source material. There are excellent chapter notes, six especially valuable appendixes, and a seventeen-page bibliography, serving to guide the student who desires to plunge more deeply into this interesting subject.

After a brief introduction covering the period before 1914, this book focuses on the American presence in Greece after 1917, which was to be fundamental to the social and economic development of the Greek nation, while American influence would eventually permeate all levels of Greek society. Greek-American contacts involved American loans, commercial expansion, the influx of American capital, and, especially, the American contribution in no small measure to the rehabilitation of Greece after 1922. By carefully examining the intertwined political, diplomatic, and commercial activity of the time, Professor Cassimatis analyzes the process of American adaptation to these developments. At the same time he attempts to contradict the accepted view that American foreign policy during this period was strictly isolationist. In marshalling substantial evidence to support this contention in relation to Greece, he also strikes a blow at the validity of this notion with respect to general American foreign policy during the interwar period.

Consequently, one of the book's merits is that, aside from describing the twists and turns of Greece's decision-makers to accommodate the changing international situation, it also gives us a view of American procedure, both official and formal, and, especially, unofficial and informal and meant to support or implement the desires of American foreign policy.

Equally interesting are the glimpses one receives of the international movements and events that impinged on the process of American foreign policy, since in a larger diplomatic setting the interests of the United States came into conflict with the interests of the Western European powers. Indeed, the issues which grew up between the United States and Greece in the 1920s were international in scope, because efforts to bring about their resolution contributed to an American entanglement in the Near-East policies of Great Britain, France, and Italy. In view of all these considerations, the book concludes that the official disinterest of the U.S. government in Greek internal affairs convinced the Greeks that they could trust American representatives.

Nevertheless, the critical reader would perhaps question the absence of a full treatment of Greek-American cultural and commercial relations and of the American role at the Paris Peace Conference vis-à-vis Greek territorial claims in Asia Minor and the Balkans. It should be noted, further, that the treatment of Greek politics from 1925 to 1929 is less thorough.

In conclusion, what the study achieves is to provide the reader with a much needed comprehensive synthesis of the conditions and forces involved in the formation of Greek-American diplomacy in the interwar period. This account considerably clarifies the issue, serving as a setting for later developments, and it is most especially useful in putting American diplomacy into perspective, granted the myths and legends which have been built up in that context since World War II.