

opinion perfectly legitimate for McCarthy to hold the views he does, for they are all part of whatever "objective truth" there might be. The danger lies in expressing them in a general textbook. Since this view to a great extent determines the structure of the book (compare Chapters Seven and Eight), I feel that it is ultimately detrimental to the whole work. To give the reader an one-sided picture of the Empire and ignore the fate of its Christian populations (who were no less its subjects than the Moslems), scientifically speaking, makes for a seriously flawed book.

In conclusion, *The Ottoman Turks* may be read by a non-specialised reader³ who bears in mind that it presents the "Turkish view" of the history of the Empire. It could not really be described as a textbook for a deeper study of Ottoman history, since it lacks even the most basic bibliography. In the end, what it does offer is an example of "contrived" history writing.

PHOKION KOTZAGEORGIS

Thanos Veremis and Mark Dragoumis, *Greece World Bibliographical Series*. Volume 17, Oxford Clío Press, 1998, pp. 339.

There are number of localities in the world containing in their name the word "new" such as New York, New Orleans, New Caledonia or even New Zealand which differs from the other as there is no (old) Zealand as such. There is however no country, city or region that is even informally called "Modern ... something" except, at times, Greece.

As the authors of the —just published— annotated bibliography on Greece mention in their introduction: "Greece is an elusive notion ... In its strictest possible sense it refers to the nation-state born in 1830 ... However, a bibliography covering Greece as if it were only a Balkan state ... would be disappointing to most informed readers. For all those fascinated by the monuments, the artifacts, the ancient tragedies still performed today to mass audiences ... the term Greece conveys much more than the name of a state".

The 998 entries cover the country and its people, travel guides, traveller's accounts, flora and fauna, archaeology, the history of the country from the archaic period to contemporary Greece, population, language, religion, society, health and medicine, politics, military interventions and dictatorships, public administration, defence and security, foreign relations, the economy, agriculture and industry, transport and communications, trade, energy, labour,

3. It has absolutely nothing new to say to researchers of the Ottoman Empire (whether historians, archaeologists, philologists, linguists, constitutionalists, sociologists, or anthropologists), for they are perfectly well aware of the "Turkish view" of things.

statistics, education, the environment, science and technology, literature in general, poetry, prose, visual arts, architecture and design, music, cinema, sports, food and wine, archives and research centres, museums and libraries, the mass media, the press and other bibliographies on Greece.

The book is organised most helpfully. There is an informative introduction, a chronology starting from 3000 BC and ending in 1997 AD, as well as three different, carefully constructed indexes: one of all authors, a second of all titles and a most useful third that lists all the subjects.

One of the reasons that the 20th century Greek poet Cavafy is today finding an audience well beyond the confines of Greece is not just that he translates beautifully into English but also that he caught the anguish of "Hellenistic man" adrift in space and time. He is given pride of place in this work with eight entries in the chapter devoted to individual poets.

The intellectual fermentation that prepared the birth of the Greek nation-state, —the "Greek Enlightenment"—, is illustrated by the ground-breaking work of Dr Paschalis Kitromilidis (five entries) who charts in great detail the eruption of French revolutionary ideas into the Balkan peninsula. From that very modern enthusiasm with the rule of reason, the bibliography guides the reader through a "history of ideas" that culminates in the post-modern weariness with reason.

Today's Greece is exhaustively presented through the work of informed travellers (such as Peter Levi who even dreams in Greek), cultural anthropologists (dealing with demons, dances and linguistic minorities), political scientists (exploring clientelistic practices, educational reforms and institutional change), economists (involved in model-making) as well as a great variety of experts in foreign relations studying Greece's relations with the US, the late USSR, Europe, Britain, Turkey, the Arab world and the Balkans.

The annotations function, on the whole, adequately as appetisers. Having read them one longs to open the book. It also serves as a valuable tool to any serious student of all things Greek.

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NICOS PAPADAKIS

Adela Ismyrliadou, *Koritsa: Education - Benefactors - Economy 1850-1908*, published for the Institute for Balkan Studies by Kyriakides Brothers, Thessaloniki 1997, pp. 176 + 12 illustrations.

The work under discussion is the author's doctoral thesis and relates to the time that the town of Koritsa in Northern Epeiros was at its peak, namely between 1850 and 1908. In the introduction to her book the author analyses