

tribution to our understanding of the complexities of the problem of Cyprus. The volume should be read by all students of the extraordinary history of Cyprus. The author should be commended for his important addition to the bibliography of the recent history of Cyprus.

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*Το Κόσσοβο και οι αλβανικοί πληθυσμοί της Χερσονήσου του Αίμου* (Kosovo and the Albanian Populations on the Balkan Peninsula), Thessaloniki 2000.

The Institute for Balkan Studies in Thessaloniki, whose publications are known for their penetrating analyses of Balkan relations, has recently published a collective work, which seeks to present a clear picture of the situation in Kosovo, the presence of the Albanian element on the Balkan Peninsula, and the future prospects for the region as a whole.

The book in question was written by Veniamin Karakostanoglou, Lecturer in International Relations in the Faculty of Law, Thessaloniki University, Kyriakos D. Kentrotis, Assistant Professor in the Ionian University, Eleftheria Manta, research associate in the Balkan Institute, and Spyridon Sfetas, Lecturer in Balkan History in the Faculty of Philosophy, Thessaloniki University. It was edited by Professor Basil Kondis, President of the Balkan Institute, and Eleftheria Manta.

Naturally enough, the book begins with a foreword (pp. 11-13), by Professor Kondis, who notes:

"The period of twelve months and more between the point when the Kosovo crisis came to a head and the start of the efforts towards reconstruction enabled the contributors to this volume to make a holistic appraisal both of the decisive role which the Albanians' presence may play in the future stabilisation (or destabilisation) of the Peninsula and of the prospects opening up both for Greece and for the rest of the Balkan countries out of the successful implementation of the terms of the Stability Pact".

The first chapter is titled "Kosovo: Beginning and End of the Yugoslav Crisis" (pp. 17-55), and is written by Spyridon Sfetas. On the basis of a substantial body of literature, he describes the controversy between the Slav

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(Yugoslav) and the Albanian element, which focuses mainly on Kosovo. He bases his research on existing historical data, which he cites; though I do believe that his research would have been considerably assisted by Dusan T. Bataković's *Kosovo i Metohija u srpsko-arbanaski odnosima* (Kosovo and Metohi in Serbo-Albanian Relations), Pristina and Gornij Milanovac 1991.

The next chapter, the longest in the book, is titled "The Crisis in Kosovo: Appraisal and Perspectives" (pp. 59-270) and is written by Veniamin Karakostanoglou, who analyses the international diplomatic interventions, which began as early as 1992 and culminated in 1997-1999. Much of this chapter is taken up by the Rambouillet negotiations (February-March 1999) and the reasons why they failed. Mr Karakostanoglou also closely examines NATO's military intervention and points out that its purpose was "to bring about a one-sided result in the Albanians' favour, and it was at the same time a flagrant violation of international law". He then describes the political situation in Serbia and Montenegro after the bombing ended and until September 2000, and closely analyses the Stability Pact and the other initiatives that are under way at present; and concludes with a proposal that Greece take the initiative to integrate and co-ordinate the initiatives (many of which overlap) into an institutionalized multilateral Balkan initiative under the umbrella of the Stability Council. Apart from the foreign press reports which he cites, Mr Karakostanoglou's account could have been helped by the Yugoslav newspapers, reference to which, naturally, presupposes a knowledge of Serbo-Croat.

In his conclusion, Mr Karakostanoglou makes the following apposite comments. Reference to the agreement signed on 3 June 1999 regarding the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia now sounds like an empty letter. Kosovo is distancing itself from Yugoslavia; and at the same time, the international community's desire for a multi-ethnic cultural community made up of all the inhabitants of Kosovo is proving futile. But despite this unpromising situation, Mr Karakostanoglou asserts that "the experience gained by the peace-keeping forces and the ethnic leaders may lead to wise, peaceable decisions, which could resolve the long-standing problems".

The next chapter, "Albania and Kosovo: From Isolation to the Dynamics of Integration" (pp. 273-336) is by Eleftheria Manta and concerns a subject about which scholars know very little, at least in Greece: namely Albania's official position with regard to the Kosovo question. This position, which initially consisted in moral support for the Albanian Kosovars, has recently turned into a decision by Tirana to incorporate Kosovo into Albania.

The chapter which follows is titled "The Albanian Factor in FYROM

following the Dayton Accord" (pp. 327-360), and is written by Spyridon Sfetas, who is not unacquainted with the subject, for in 1995, he and his colleague Mr Kyriakos D. Kentrotis co-wrote a fine study titled *The Albanians of FYROM: Questions of Ethnic Co-existence*, Thessaloniki 1995 (published by IMXA). Mr Sfetas believes that, since Dayton, Skopje has been hostage to the Albanians. This may be an exaggeration; but there can be no doubt that the closely knit Albanian element in FYROM has created numerous problems in the region. Since the latest events in Kosovo, the Albanian element, which lives mainly in the western provinces of FYROM, has been behaving like the Albanians of Kosovo and creating numerous problems in the area. The Slav element in the west of FYROM, and indeed in the entire region, is certainly going to react against the Albanian element, and this is only to be expected. Hence the anxiety of FYROM's Balkan neighbours, including us Greeks, over the future situation in FYROM.

The Albanian element in neighbouring Bulgaria and that country's attitude to the recent events in Kosovo are discussed by Kyriakos D. Kentrotis in the next chapter, titled "Bulgaria and the Kosovo Question" (pp. 361-384).

The book concludes with a list of important and highly relevant documents in English, maps (pp. 385-457), and an index of people and things (pp. 459-469).

*Kosovo and the Albanian Populations on the Balkan Peninsula* contains some valuable and edifying information about the volcano that is stirring in the Balkans. I therefore believe that it is useful and practical and should be read not only by historians, but also by politicians and, above all, by diplomats, who may find it very helpful for their work.

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Sidiroula Ziogou-Karastergiou, *The Ecumenical Patriarchate, Ottoman Rule and the Education of the Race, Source-Documents 1880-1914*, in the series *Historical Archive of Modern Greek Education*, Publishing House Kyriakidis, Thessaloniki 1997, pp. 825.

The purpose of this voluminous study by colleague Ms Sidiroula Ziogou-Karastergiou is a) to codify known and inaccessible sources concerning the role of the Ecumenical Patriarchate as the educational centre of all Orthodoxy, b) to show the ecumenical nature of the Patriarchate amidst the jingoisms of the 19th century and the attempts of the Ottoman dictatorship to eliminate its powers of leadership, c) to show the entire geographic sweep of