

ster and to love the works of Laforgue, Moréas, Valéry and others in France, before making the acquaintance of T. S. Eliot's poetry and essays during his first (1931-34) official assignment in London. A master of the French language, the young Seferis contemplated composing verses in it. Soon, however, he realized that Greek was his natural medium (Chapters II and III).

Under the spell of Eliot's verse and thought (Chapter V), later on, Seferis once more allowed his Greekness to prevail, absorbing from the celebrated Anglo-American innovator only those artistic traits that would help him improve, further develop, and establish his own artistic sensitivity and style as they had been intimated for the first time in his 1931 *Turning Point*.

The son of a distinguished Venizelist professor of law, himself a democrat with Liberal sympathies, George S. Seferiades (1900-1971) was ironically destined to serve royalist and conservative administrations, and to live through two dictatorships, both World Wars, and the communist insurrection in his country before retiring as ambassador to St. James's Court in 1962. «Wherever I travel Greece wounds me» — an epigrammatic line from his poem «In the Manner of G. S.» — tellingly sums up the impact of Greece's drama on his spirit. Nor was his youthful soul unaffected by the unfulfilled eros he felt first for Jacquellin and then for Kirsten, the French and the Norwegian girls who profoundly moved him in Paris, long before he met and married Maró Zannos in 1941.

Ioanna Tsatsos ends this captivating story of her illustrious brother — the man who defied the Junta in 1969 — with two brief notes about events in 1940 and 1941. Most subsequent happenings have, in a sense, been intimated or foreshadowed in her earlier diachronic statements and observations. The 1963 Nobel Prize was but an official and international recognition of Seferis's genius, a genius she had instinctively sensed, known, admired, and adored, in ever increasing degrees of awareness, ever since both of them were carefree and innocent siblings enjoying domestic happiness in Smyrna and other enchanted spots of erstwhile Hellenic Ionia.

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Donald C. Swanson, *Vocabulary of Modern Spoken Greek* with the assistance of Sophia P. Djaferis and a forward by Theofanis G. Stavrou. A Nostos Book, The North Central Publishing Company, St. Paul, MN. 1982, X+410 pp.

The appearance in 1959 of the late Prof. Donald C. Swanson's *Vocabulary of Modern Spoken Greek* marked a watershed in the field of English-Greek and / of Greek-English lexicography. Practitioners in the field of Modern Greek Studies in the United States (language and culture) were quick to perceive its uniqueness and within a very short span of time it had been sold out. A second printing came out in 1967 but it, too, was soon out of print. A persistent demand for yet another printing was voiced at the *First Conference on Modern Greek in the Universities of the English speaking World* (held in Athens in 1980) and Prof. Theofanis G. Stavrou took up the challenge. The book under review is the result.

Prof. Swanson, a distinguished classicist, philologist, linguist and lexicographer, joined the Department of Classics at the University of Minnesota in 1946 where he taught for 30 years until his death in 1976. In 1954 he introduced the teaching of Modern Greek at the same university, a pioneering move, since at that time not many classicists were conversant with the Modern Greek tongue. He was one of the early practitioners of the diachronic approach to the study of Greek culture in the United States, a move subsequently emulated by several universities throughout the length and breadth of that land.

As with all workers in the field of Modern Greek Studies, the lack of a practical and up-to-date dictionary to meet the needs of English-speaking students learning Greek as a second language became quite apparent. Prof. Swanson undertook to fill that gap. He realized that most Greek-English and, their counterpart, English-Greek dictionaries were compiled for the benefit of Greek students learning English. A reversal of approach was necessary to provide a useful tool to an English-speaking learner of Greek. To this end he spent a year of field work in Greece, talked to many people from all walks of life, and concluded that the Greek entries in his E-G part had to be given in the Demotic. Thus, instead of depending on written sources and written semantic lists he would ask people orally to name objects he would point to. The commonly used word for that particular item was the answer he sought. Action words asked in English would produce the corresponding standard spoken Greek equivalent(s). But since languages are not averse to borrowing, adapting, and changing to meet new needs, Prof. Swanson did not hesitate to include learned terms because of their artificial derivation. He writes in his preface: «Forms like *ἐν τάξει*, "O. K." although of learned (pedantic) origin, have become demotic and are used in everyday speech. Some words of *katharevusa* origin are labelled as such (K) because though useful and used, they may not be known to everyone and there might be a more demotic expression existing side by side».

As far as the phonology of Modern Greek is concerned, on the infrequent occasions where the orthography does not give the exact value of the speech sound concerned, the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) is used as is the practice in all modern dictionaries. Prof. Swanson advises the users of his *Vocabulary* to «consult a Greek speaker in any case, and especially for the three sounds which do not (commonly) occur in English: /X, ç, ğ/».

Approximately 3750 main entries are listed on the English Greek part while its Greek-English counterpart contains nearly 800 more entries. This apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that several Greek terms of either high frequency, or wide-spread usage, do not have corresponding equivalents or corresponding priority values in English usage. Cross references are frequently used while short illustrative sentences allow the student to comprehend not only the meaning of the entry involved but also its typical syntax.

Aside from the innovative features of this *Vocabulary* just commented upon, the author's *Introduction*, taking up 55 pages of the entire book, is a scholarly exposition of the history, syntax, orthography and pronunciation of Modern Greek. Remarkable in its lucidity and readability, it gives the user of this book a bird's eye view of the whole history and evolution of the Greek language, a piece of work only a scholar of his erudition in many fields could achieve. The reader shares with the author the sense of adventure he obviously felt himself as he takes us along

the flying centuries noting the changes time and historical events have left upon the language known as Modern Greek today.

The pioneering work stated by Prof. Swanson in the field of Modern Greek studies has been carried on and greatly expanded by his successor, the editor of this present edition, Prof. Theofanis G. Stavrou. Under his leadership not only has the University of Minnesota achieved a justly deserved reputation as one of the principal centers for the study of Modern Greek language and culture in the United States but he has also, through associating with *The North Central Publishing Company of St. Paul, MN.* produced, under imprimature NOSTOS BOOKS published books by, or, on, noted Modern Greek authors either written originally in English or in English translation. The VOCABULARY is the seventh in the series to have come out by NOSTOS with two more due to appear, soon, *Two Plays* by Nikos Kazantzakis (Sodon and Gomorrah), translated by Kimon Friar, and *Angelos Sikelianos and the Delphic Idea* authored by Theofanis Stavrou himself.

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Ἀγγελόπουλου Ἀ. Ἀθαν., *Ἡ ἐκκλησιαστικὴ ἱστορία τῶν νέων χωρῶν 1912-28*, [Ecclesiastical history of the new lands: 1912-28] σελ. 196, Θεσσαλονίκη 1981.

This is a very interesting book by Ath. Angelopoulos of the University of Thessaloniki dealing with the history of the Greek orthodox church 1912-28 in Northern Greece. The latter includes those provinces of the Ottoman Empire which were freed 1912-3 in Macedonia, in Epirus and in the Aegean Sea and in the case of Thraki 1920. As World war I began in 1914 the orthodox church of this area was deprived of any contact possibility with the Patriarchate in Constantinople and following intranational quarrels in Greece 1916-7 of the possibility of contact with the authorities of the Greek orthodox church of Southern Greece. Of course it was not possible to stop the activity of the church in Northern Greece nor the settlement of its problems. Thus special institutions were created by the provisional government of Thessaloniki. Canon law imposed the consent of the Oecumenical Patriarch but this was granted for practical reasons only ex post. The administration of the Greek orthodox church in Northern Greece and in those islands which were ruled by the provisional government of Thessaloniki was assumed by the «Hierarchy of the new lands» whose decisions were carried out by the «Ecclesiastical Archierarchal Council». Both included only metropolits of Northern Greece and of those Aegean islands ruled by the provisional government of Thessaloniki. The author analysed successfully the activity of both and stressed that their creation was indispensable, their decisions were appropriate and many were and are even applied not only in the North but also in the South of Greece when the provisional government of Thessaloniki moved to Athens.

The two institutions mentioned before did not only settle problems connected with the Greek orthodox church but also with education. Let me mention in this connection that the latter would have been more successful in Greece if instead of applying centralisation on the basis of the French precedent the decentralised