

should have been directed in assessing whether the insularity of the Dodecanese islands led to different patterns of political behaviour from those exhibited on the mainland.

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Jane P. C. Carey and Andrew G. Carey, *The Web of Modern Greek Politics*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1968. Pp. X + 240.

Until recently the English-speaking layman interested in the politics of modern Greece had to wade through specialized and frequently dated tomes, seemingly complicating an already incredibly involved story. There appeared to be no brief and simplified but complete surveys of Greek political institutions and trends that were also good reading. Fortunately this situation is rapidly changing. *The Web of Modern Greek Politics* is a fine addition to several other such studies that have been published during the last few years which include C. M. Woodhouse's *The Story of Modern Greece*, reviewed in *Balkan Studies* IX, 2.

Andrew and Jane Carey have visited Greece repeatedly and some of their material on contemporary politics is based on their own research and observations. Their interest in the country is obviously deep and lasting: Mr. Carey, currently a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, is a trustee of the Near East Foundation and the American Farm School in Thessaloniki. Mrs. Carey is a director of the Foreign Policy Association and a trustee of Anatolia College also in Thessaloniki.

*The Web of Modern Greek Politics* begins with an excellent review of the country's political-economic-social ills that finally brought about the crisis of April 1967. This is a fair-minded synopsis, written with sympathy and understanding, carefully avoiding the many pitfalls of controversy that surround these events. In "The People and Their Background" the story of Greece from ancient times to independence is covered in masterfully brief and generally clear stages. Incidentally, the Slavic influence is recognized as negligible, and Thessaloniki receives deserved attention as a major center of Hellenism and of Byzantine culture. The gradual expansion of boundaries to their present location and minorities questions are described in "Growth of the Nation," followed by a chapter on the major political forces and leaders under

monarchical and republican governments prior to World War II. The importance of foreign pressures is emphasized, King Othon's reign is examined not without sympathy, and George I receives guarded praise. The Venizelos-Constantine quarrel is offered as a prelude to tragedies to come.

Chapter Five describes the origins of political parties, their vague ideologies and their highly personal character. Particular attention is paid to the Communist Party and to its indirect role in causing the Metaxas dictatorship. "The Dreadful Decade 1940-1950" will be for some readers the least satisfactory section, dealing as it does with events and forces that defy description and analysis in twenty-four pages. Closer attention to British influence during the war years (over the Government-in-exile, the resistance movement, the question of the King's return, ect.) and immediately following liberation would have helped explain much that otherwise remains confusing. "Years of Stability, 1952-1961" end with the resignation of Karamanlis in 1963. The early post-Karamanlis period is presented clearly and dispassionately in "From Right to Center and the New Left, 1963-1965," with the political events reviewed critically but fairly. Communism in the 1960's receives considerable attention, though there is no attempt to exaggerate its importance. In "After Papandreou the Deluge, 1965-1967" the authors walk carefully and successfully the thin ice of these controversial years, too recent to analyze in greater depth. The book ends with the events of April 21, 1967, which thus remain outside the scope of the study.

The serious student and the partisan observer of contemporary Greek politics may not be happy with certain of the authors interpretations or the sources chosen. Given the scope and purpose of the book, this could not be otherwise. For the generalist it will prove a most valuable and very readable guide for the labyrinth that is *The Web of Modern Greek Politics*.

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Franjo Tudjman, *Velike Ideje i Mali Narodi* (Great Ideas and Small Nations). Matica Hrvatska, Zagreb, 1969. Pp. 164.

Without doubt, Yugoslav historiography has entered a period of