

seul absorbe plus que la moitié de la dépense totale d'investissement en construction du pays et dont une partie importante est le résultat de l'activité de la province. Cette dernière se trouve ainsi constamment en déflation. En plus, l'assymétrie actuelle excessive, entre le développement et le niveau de vie de la région athénienne et du reste du pays ne peut pas diminuer dans l'avenir, si les autorités compétentes n'envisagent pas une modification administrative radicale l'amenant à une vraie décentralisation. Les différentes lois prises dans le passé en faveur de l'industrie de la province n'ont pas donné de résultats satisfaisants, justement parce-que la région de la capitale agit comme un "pôle de croissance" attirant constamment vers elle de la main d'œuvre et des capitaux. Les avantages qu'elle offre à tout facteur de production s'installant dans sa région sont tellement importants qu'ils ne puissent sûrement pas être comparés avec les quelques avantages résultant des lois en faveur de l'industrie de la province. D'autre part, l'accroissement spectaculaire des villes de Kozani et de Ptolémaïs prouve que n'importe quelle région du pays peut, avec succès, devenir le centre d'un développement industriel, pourvu qu' on crée les conditions de base. Il sera nécessaire dans l'avenir, si l'on ne tient pas à ce que l'activité de l'ensemble du pays se concentre dans la région de la capitale de diminuer d'une façon radicale les investissements publics et privés là - bas en faveur du reste du pays. Sans doute, il est normal, que l'activité économique et le niveau de vie soient supérieurs dans la capitale que dans le reste du pays et par conséquent il y aura toujours une certaine différence, mais pas tellement grande comme à présent.

Le Prof. Kayser estime, d'autre part, que le pourcentage d'analphabétisme s'élève en Grèce, sans compter l'agglomération de la capitale, en 1961, à 20,08%. Ce pourcentage me paraît extrêmement élevé, si l'on prend en considération la législation dans ce domaine, qui rend obligatoire la scolarisation secondaire. Si le chiffre du Prof. Kayser représente la réalité, il faut admettre que le niveau d'instruction du pays en général n'est pas du tout satisfaisant et que ce fait constitue un obstacle très important à la poursuite du progrès. En plus, ce chiffre d'analphabétisme élevé est une preuve du fait que la législation dans les pays insuffisamment développés n'arrive pas à modifier leurs structures.

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E. G. Protopsaltis, *Ἰγνάτιος Μητροπολίτης Ούγγροβλαχίας* [Ignatius Metropolitan of Hungary-Vallachia], 1766-1828, Athens, 1959. Vol. I

(Biography) pp. 295, Vol. II (Documents). Publication of the Academy of Athens in the series: *Monuments of the Greek History*, Vol. IV, Part I and II. (in Greek). Pp. 423.

Of the many political figures who were "in action" during the pre-revolutionary and revolutionary periods of Modern Greece Metropolitan Ignatius has largely escaped the attention of historians. Dr. Protopsaltis has now remedied the oversight in this scholarly account of Ignatius' rôle during those difficult and exceptionally interesting decades of the early nineteenth century. There were not only the new problems of national aspirations of the subdued races of the Ottoman Empire but also their organization for subversive action, as well as their relations with the European Powers. With all these matters Metropolitan Ignatius was vitally concerned from the time of Ali Pasha's virtual independent reign (1794) to that of his own death in 1828. Dr. Protopsaltis' conclusion that in the difficult situations Ignatius "served his country well" appears almost indisputable. The narrative rests mostly on unpublished correspondence in various Greek Archives (supplemented by documents in the Russian and Austrian Archives) and on the Collection of Vlachoyannis of unpublished and published materials, in the Greek State Archives. Specialists in nineteenth century Greek history will find this well-documented book an interesting addition to the literature. Particularly valuable, however, is Volume II which makes available to the scholars of this period raw materials illustrating various portions of the biography. There are published some 270 letters (in Greek and in French) to and from Ignatius and the Metropolitan's political memoranda and speeches. These documents are to be found in the Greek State Archives (Ignatius' and Mavrocordatos' Collections) in the Archives of the Ionian Senate, Corfu, (Capodistrian Archive), in the Benaki Museum, Athens, (Karadja's, Soutzo's and Kyriazis' Collections); in the State Archives of Russia; and a few letters in the Haus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv, Vienna.

Indeed, Metropolitan Ignatius' entire political career deserved such an investigation. Possible criticisms are relatively minor as a few samples will indicate. A tenth of the narrative is hardly needed in order to avoid repetitions. For example, in Volume I there is a shortened version of Ignatius' memorandum to Nesselrode, dated 13 October 1822, and in volume II there is to be found its complete text. Some readers may perhaps feel that Dr. Protopsaltis has excessively praised throughout the Metropolitan's unselfish devotion to the Greek Cause.

The author's viewpoint may be best described as Greek patriotic. Ignatius, who was a well-informed and sensible politician wearing the plain monastic habit, attained in his early career in Epiros great influence with Ali Pasha. Thus circumstanced he did not always succeed in preventing the execution of the tyrant's cruel orders, which might be attributed to fear of his own safety, as Leake, a traveller of the time, wrote. Escaping from this perilous situation to the Ionian Islands, Ignatius associated himself with Russia who eventually appointed him to the bishopric of Hungary-Vallachia in Bucarest. As Dr. Protopsaltis rightly shows, it was then that Ignatius acquired an international reputation as a fine, political, and cultural figure. Yet this mission was shortlived, for, when Vallachia was reinstated to Turkey, Ignatius, as a Russian clergyman, retired in Pisa living on an allowance from the Tsar. A devoted adherent of Russian policy and following the example of his friend Capodistrias, he never became a member of the *Philike Hetairia*. No sooner, however, the Greek Revolution broke out than Ignatius became a venerable adviser to politicians and chieftains on home affairs and foreign relations. These then offered him a place among them. Surprisingly enough and despite repeated invitations, he never returned to his country. Dr. Protopsaltis is inclined to accept the Bishop's assertion that being associated with Russia his presence in Greece might jeopardize Anglo-Greek relations. This is not all that convincing, for, since the Congress of Verona (1822), Ignatius showed the Greeks the importance to break with Russia and turn to England for support. In fact, having scored that important point, the author does not analyze sufficiently the obstacles to and the prospects for the Metropolitan's establishment in Greece, or, perhaps, Ignatius' ambitions, thus we never learn why it really did not occur. But, true it is, that every point of view has its limitations as well its advantages. Dr. Protopsaltis has succeeded in producing a highly useful volume and its invaluable collection of documents is an indispensable aid to all students of the subject.

Athens

DOMNA DONTAS

Dimitri Kitsikis; *Propagande et pressions en politique internationale. La Grèce et ses revendications à la Conférence de la Paix* (1912-1920). Publications de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Paris. Série "Recherches," tome IX. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1963. Pp. 537.