

true of Atatürk's participation in the Italo-Turkish and Balkan Wars, hitherto shrouded somewhat in myth. Similarly, Lord Kinross makes very clear Atatürk's opposition to the policy of Enver, which brought the Ottoman Empire to disaster in dragging it into World War I on the side of the Central Powers. While Atatürk established his basic reputation as a soldier fighting the British in the Gallipoli campaign in 1915, it is clear throughout the book that he was very skeptical of victory on the part of the Central Powers and was increasingly convinced of the uselessness of the Ottoman Empire, the burdens of which were borne, without adequate compensation, by the Turkish people.

With the fall of the Empire, following defeat in the war, two things stand out. One of these was the ultimate rejection, by Atatürk and the Turkish Nationalists, of any suggestion of an American mandate, largely on the ground that the road to independence did not lie in that direction. The other was the politico-military leadership of Atatürk during the tragic Greco-Turkish struggle, May 1919-October 1922, which led to the Conference of Lausanne (November 1922-1923). As the author recognizes, however, Atatürk was convinced, however, that an even more difficult struggle lay ahead in the establishment of the Republic of Turkey and in the implementation of a series of revolutionary reforms which lay at the basis of the new Republic, founded on nationalism, republicanism, populism, étatism, secularism and reformism. The author well notes the severe measures which Atatürk felt it necessary to take against his opponents and against the leaders of the Kurdish revolt, for example. While the author pays due credit to Mustafa Kemal, he also discusses the role of others, such as İsmet İnönü, his successor, and he does not shy away from Atatürk's often brutal methods of repression.

All told, this is an excellent biography, which should be read by all students of modern Turkish history. There are a good bibliography and many illustrations.

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L. I. Vranoussis and N. Camarianos, *Ἀθανασίου Ξοδίλου, Ἡ Ἑταιρεία τῶν Φιλικῶν καὶ τὰ πρῶτα συμβάντα τοῦ 1821* (Athanasios Xodilos, The Society of Friends and the First Events of 1821). Athens: Academy of Athens. Publications of the Mediaeval Archives, 1964. Pp. 42 + 176 + 8 plates, and 1 map.

This publication is offered in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the *Philiki Etairia* by the Mediaeval Archives of

the Academy of Athens—Institute for Research and Study of Mediaeval and Modern Hellenism up to 1821. The two scholars who have cooperated in the production of this volume are L. Vranoussis, Director of the Athens Academy Mediaeval Archives, and Nestor Camarianos of the Institute of History of the Rumanian Academy. These scholars have cooperated and collaborated to bring to light a hitherto unpublished and little known figure of the Greek Revolution, Athanasios Xodilos, a Peloponnesian from Vytine, who was an influential and well established merchant at Reni in Bessarabia, and a key figure in the famous "Friendly Society." Elias Photeinos, the author of *The Contests of the Greek Revolution in Vlachia in the Year 1812*, is apparently the only one to have seen the original work of Xodilos and he refers to it at least three times (pp. 115, 148, 164). Xodilos's work was ready for publication in 1840 but the reasons for its not being published are not known.

The work of Xodilos is historically valuable for what it can add to our knowledge of the events of the early months of 1821. Nestor Camarianos had inherited the original Xodilos MS from his uncle, Professor Demosthenes Roussos of the University of Bucharest, and has published a Rumanian translation of the Greek original. Dr. Vranoussis happily obtained a microfilm of the Rumanian MS and in the process of his investigations recovered another copy of Xodilos in the Greek Parliament Library no 41, which had been catalogued by Sp. Lambros and was written in the same hand as the Rumanian MS. With two copies to work with, Vranoussis was moved to publish the Greek text in its entirety, and with Camarianos's help he has done precisely that in a handsome edited and annotated edition that will be of great value to scholars.

After the prolegomenon by Vranoussis (originally published as an announcement in the *Minutes of the Academy of Athens*, Vol. 37 (1962) 278-300) and the introduction by Camarianos, the *Memoirs* of Athanasios Xodilos follow in five parts. The first part describes the development and progress of the Society, its involvement in the proclamation and conduct of the Revolution and the events in Bessarabia and Moldavia, which he describes as an eyewitness, even though twenty years after their occurrence. The second part deals more personally with "Some Deeds of the Ephors" and traces the activities and actions of these men in Odessa and other parts of southern Russia, while the third section contains some letters referring to the aforementioned ephors. The fourth section contains the oath, the confession, and the dedication texts of the secret Society, while the fifth is the cryptographic lexicon employed by the Society. An appendix contains the correspondence of Athanasios

Xodilos with Emmanuel Xanthos and the ephors of Odessa, and there is also a useful listing of the proclamations, letters, and other texts that Xodilos has inserted in his *Memoirs* as well as a detailed index. The book is well illustrated.

The publication of the Greek text of the *Memoirs* of Athanasios Xodilos and other pertinent data associated with this figure is a significant contribution to the better understanding and richer documentation of a basic period in modern Balkan history and of a society that was more than just instrumental in bringing about the successful liberation of Greece from Ottoman rule after many centuries of subjugation. There are details provided here that were not known or little understood and there is much material that will surely engage the careful scrutiny of interested scholars. The cooperative efforts of the Athens and Rumanian Academies have effectively managed to preserve intact the hitherto unpublished work of a Greek revolutionary for future historians.

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L. Vranoussis, *"Ένα είκονογραφημένο χειρόγραφο του Έρωτόκριτου στη Βιβλιοθήκη της Ρουμανικής Ακαδημίας* [An illustrated manuscript in the Library of the Rumanian Academy] Athens: Eos, 1964. Pp. 8, illustrated.

Ordinarily a review of a reprint of an article should not appear in a book review section, but perhaps the interest and importance of a Rumanian MS of the *Erotokritos* should not be overlooked. Dr. Vranoussis has richly presented this Rumanian translation with abundant illustrations in an article originally published in the periodical *EOS* 7, No 76-85, pp. 449-456, Athens, 1964. This MS can be found in the Library of the Rumanian Academy (ms rom. 3514), is richly illustrated and can be dated to the year 1787. The MS is in Cyrillic script and apparently produced in Bucharest with a certain Ionitsa as scribe and a certain Petrache as the artist. A certain George Laskaris from the Peloponnese is described in a note as the owner. Dr. Vranoussis has presented the pertinent information about this Rumanian version in his article in a way that it is accessible both to the layman and to the scholar.

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