

the earthly family being a refraction of the Holy archetype Family, while the sheep is a sacred animal blessed by God. These things have always been so, they always will be so.

If we recall, however, what has been happening to Sarakatsan flocks and to the extended family, we may wonder how long the Sarakatsan system of values will continue to prevail. There may even be a solution to which Campbell does not allude, namely the development of winter sports and summer health resorts. But if Sarakatsan society assumes new forms, it will no longer be the society that Campbell has described.

Let us observe in conclusion that Campbell has made an extremely perceptive analysis of Sarakatsan society. That is, indeed, the only kind of study which truly merits a lengthy critique.

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Comité National Hellenique de l' Association Internationale d'Etudes du Sud-Est Européen, *Quinze ans de Bibliographie Historique en Grèce (1950-1965)*, Athènes 1966, Pp. 266.

In addition to the bibliography on *La Grèce Moderne et sa littérature* (see *Balkan Studies*, 7, 1966, 269-270), the *Bibliographie Historique* is one of the most important publications offered by the Greek scholars to their Balkan colleagues on the occasion of the first International Congress of Balkan and South-East European Studies in Sofia, last August.

Edited under the sponsorship of the Greek affiliate of the International Association of S.E. European Studies, and arranged under the direction of professor C. Th. Dimaras, it is a collection of the most significant historical and related studies, written by Greek authors, which have been published (or republished) in Greece in the last fifteen years.

Although the work took flesh and bones from the *Bulletin de Bibliographie Hellenique*, it extends four years over the latter, and will continue to stand as a separate publication on account of its special nature. This is, to be sure, a selective bibliography. The compilers have, in general, been guided by their intention to include only documents, monographs, biographies, and longer critical works, and to exclude merely expository ones. Thus, not only extensive research but also much critical work was required. Their overall aim has been to present the contemporary state of Greek historical thought. And this they have marvelously achieved.

An outside observer will certainly not fail to take notice of the fact that historical thought in Modern Greece pays attention with a perfect

balance, one might say, to all the periods of the nation's long history with a slightly greater emphasis, however, on the contemporary period. Regional studies and works on the Orthodox Church comprise the two other major sections of the work. Indeed, with a view to the broadest possible utility of the volume, a diversity of particular areas has been covered in addition. Epigraphy, the history of ideas, law, political and economic sciences have also been included. Related areas such as folklore and linguistics have made the object of separate publications * which were intended as companions to the one under review. It can be said that the present bibliography is an admirable exposition of the state of the Greek book today.

The order of the work is chronological starting with 1950. The entries are arranged alphabetically according to the author's last name. The number of pages and illustrations is also given. Each entry is followed below by its rendering in French. In case the particular study is an article, the name of the periodical in which it appeared is given.

The analytical table of contents gives one a picture in relief of the scope of the work. It includes the following areas: 1. Bibliography (archives, manuscripts included). 2. Theory and methodology of history. 3. Auxiliary sciences (biography, memoirs, epigraphy, numismatics, history of the press etc.). 4. Political, economic and social history (from prehistoric times to the present). 5. Political, economic, and social history of Greece. 6. Regional studies (travels, churches and monasteries are included). 7. Culture and particular disciplines (law, economics, history of ideas, literature, philosophy and psychology, the Orthodox Church etc.).

It is inevitable perhaps that a work of this nature will have omissions, many of them involuntary. These, however, may be justifiably overlooked, when one considers the fact that the collection is the first one of its kind. Its existence fills a gap which had been keenly felt so far: not only for a handy reference work for the Greek scholars, but especially for their non-Greek speaking colleagues who were not acquainted with the extent of historical bibliography in Greece.

One would heartily wish and hope that the good effort which was undertaken will be succeeded by similar ones in the future.

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* Comité National Hellenique de l' Association Internationale d' Etudes du Sud-Est Européen, *Choix de Bibliographie Linguistique et Folklorique Grecque des années 1950-1965*, Thessaloniki, 1966. Pp. 139.