

too brief and not posing the basic theological and other questions so necessary to understanding the character of this important ecclesiastical figure. On the other hand, his reference to what he calls the *Pax Otomana* (up to 1669) is a phrase well taken, especially in its implications for the undercover development of the conquered peoples. His explanation of the reasons for the decay of the Ottoman Empire is convincing. In his treatment of the Greeks (who as noted are usually given short shrift) Arnakis convincingly shows why they were pioneers in national movements against the Turks. As he shows they were economically, socially, and intellectually superior to the other subject races. (The Bulgars and "Rumanians" used Greek up until very late as their more important language.) Although he mentions the contribution of the Greeks outside of the country itself, perhaps more might have been made of this. Finally, in discussing the roots of the new Balkan society of the later period, he affirms that it is not properly emphasized that the "waters that fed these roots come from the stream of the Christian-Byzantine tradition," a proposition some historians might question but which, if one is acquainted with the history of the period, seems incontrovertible.

The book is part of a larger series to be edited by Arnakis and W. Vucinich. This is Volume One and is divided into 18 chapters with valuable glossaries, maps, and tables appended at the end. Among the more significant chapters are 2 on Christianity, Islam, and Byzantium, 4 on the decline of the Ottoman Empire, 6 and 7 on the problems of the Greek revolution and the kingdom of Greece and a chapter on the Hellenic Kingdom. The book ends with a chapter entitled "The End of the Century." In summary, this is a most useful book, projected evidently as a textbook, but with illuminating observations sprinkled throughout that can be very valuable also to scholars in the field.

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DENO GEANAKOPOLOS

*The Communist States in Disarray 1965-1971.* Edited by Adam Bromke and Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1972. Pp. vii + 363.

*The Communist States in Disarray* is yet another collection of studies

on the problems and issues of the "socialist camp" in the late sixties and the turn of the seventies.

The express purpose of the volume is clearly stated in the preface: the book is intended to supplement a previous volume published in the same series *The Communist States at the Crossroads* by considering the events of the sixties, after 1964, and by emphasizing the twin themes of "aggregation of the Sino-Soviet conflict and the spread of nationalism in the communist world, especially in Eastern Europe." Projection of these trends into the 1970s is also made.

The several authors who have contributed to the volume have done a highly competent job. All of the 16 chapters, starting with Adam Bromke's old war horse "Polycentrism in Eastern Europe" and ending with Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone's "Patterns of Political Change" are clearly conceived and authoritatively presented. The chapters are essentially narrative; this is particularly true of those concerned with the problems of individual countries.

It would be futile to try to quibble over fine points of interpretation or possible omissions from available data. What may be questioned is the need for compilations such as the book under review. The time has come when more fundamental and sophisticated problems and issues concerning the "socialist camp" should be considered by experts in communist and international affairs in general. The updating of previous volumes on a country-by-country basis and on topics which have been popular and standard for the last twenty years appears to be an unnecessary intellectual effort even if the final product is as competent as that which Bromke and Rakowska-Harmstone have been able to put together.

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STEPHEN FISCHER - GALATI

Dražisa N. Ristić, *Yugoslavia's Revolution of 1941*. University Park and London: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1966. Pp. 175.

There is always a question of the objectivity of the accounts given by the protagonists of political events, and this applies also to the account given by Ristić on the Yugoslav coup of March 27, 1941. The author, a Captain in the Yugoslav Air Force, was aide de camp to General Simović, one of the two major leaders of the coup.