

modern Greek poet Yannis Ritsos. Then again, there are deftly humorous passages which seem to anticipate the work of one of the current masters of the short story in Greece, Elias Papadimitrakopoulos.

Though it is clear that Vizyenos has helped to prepare the ground for realism in modern Greek literature, it would be a mistake to closely align his work with the European realists of the nineteenth century. In Vizyenos's stories careful attention to psychological and social detail always takes second place to the author's fascination with ironic coincidence.

Wyatt's translation from the Greek is careful and polished. The book includes a foreword by Roderick Beaton, and each story is preceded by background notes which include explanations of the many allusions to folklore employed by the author.

Graham Holderness

*D.H. LAWRENCE; LIFE, WORK, and CRITICISM*

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Reviewed by Jennifer E. Michaels

Works in the Authoritative Studies in World Literature series, to which Holderness's volume contributes, are designed, as stated on the book cover, to provide succinct and inexpensive research tools to help students of literature and young scholars in their investigations. Graham Holderness, who is a well-known Lawrence scholar, admirably succeeds in fulfilling the goal of this series.

The opening section on Lawrence's biography outlines the most important events that shaped Lawrence's life and gives insights into Lawrence's socioeconomic background and the social changes in Britain at the time that affected him. This is followed in the second section by a chronological list of Lawrence's works. The third section is devoted to a critical survey of Lawrence's works. Holderness pays particular attention to the novels but he also includes short sections on Lawrence's tales, poems, and plays, although he does not discuss Lawrence's travel books. Despite the brevity of this third section, imposed by the format of the series, Holderness clearly shows the major developments in Lawrence's writing. He points out the central themes that preoccupied Lawrence, Lawrence's artistic growth, and also the significance of a particular work within Lawrence's oeuvre. Particularly impressive is the way in which Holderness deals in his fourth section with the vast amount of Lawrence scholarship. By a careful selection of significant critical works (a selection that may not please everyone), Holderness succeeds in outlining the major trends in Lawrence criticism. He discusses the focus of early studies on Lawrence's philosophical vision and then evaluates the changes in Lawrence scholarship brought about by the influential work of F.R. Leavis. Holderness assesses schools of Lawrence criticism that have either rejected or transcended the Leavisite influence and points out the valuable critical contribu-

tions on Lawrence that have come from the British tradition of Marxist criticism. Recent theoretical approaches to literature and to cultural studies, he argues however, have not been applied systematically to Lawrence scholarship. Holderness sees the need for studies informed by the theories of Lacan and Foucault, for studies using semiotics and poststructuralist analysis, and for a more rigorous deployment of feminist theory. Younger scholars, he believes, should use these recent theoretical approaches to revitalize Lawrence scholarship. The volume concludes with an annotated bibliography of the most significant bibliographies, biographies, and criticism of Lawrence.

Holderness's book is an indispensable introduction to Lawrence studies. Its clearly written and lively style speaks directly to the students and younger scholars for which it was designed. Its brief forty-four pages is packed with useful information and perceptive critical commentary that points the way for future research.