

wealthy and that an untitled aristocracy was in fact very much in evidence. The members of the 1936 and 1964 parliaments are compared as to age, geographic origin, profession and political views. Not surprisingly, Kitsikis finds that traditionally the Right came mostly from "old Greece" and had a rural constituency, while the Center and Left were strong in the newer towns and among the refugees from Asia Minor. By 1964 such distinctions had been blurred, allegiance to political personalities had weakened, and antimonarchism was on the rise. The essay provides some useful facts and arguments on the changing character of Greek political elites but its conclusions are modest and contain no surprises. Moreover, the connection between this topic and that of the other essays in this book is not made clear.

The student of contemporary Greek foreign relations labors under major handicaps. On the one hand, Greek government archives are either closed or incomplete; on the other, important records are scattered in private collections to which their owners allow access rarely and on the basis of personal favor. Therefore, new primary materials such as those presented in this volume, however fragmentary, are a welcome addition to the established diplomatic record. Moreover, Kitsikis has already proven himself a serious student of Balkan affairs. Accordingly, this small volume deserves the attention of all those interested in twentieth century Greece.

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Γ. Χ. Κώττη, *Βιομηχανική αποκέντρωση και περιφερειακή ανάπτυξις*, σελ. 479, 'Αθήναι 1980.

Professor G. C. Kottis' book published recently deals with the decentralisation of industry and regional development. In view of the concentration of Greek industry mainly in the Athens-Piraeus area and up to a certain degree in the Thessaloniki area, an intensive discussion has started in Greece about the disadvantages connected with this development, and about the possibilities of neutralising same. The Greek Government decided the application of various measures which were often amended and which until now did not produce results considered satisfactory. The author is perfectly right when stressing that the transfer of factories is not satisfactory from the owners' point of view as, during the period of transfer, they will lose customers and will face substantial expenses. Considering that a high percentage of factories operating in Greece has been started in the sixties and in the seventies, the over concentration of industry would have been avoided if the incentives for their establishment outside the Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki areas would have been considered satisfactory by those concerned. As shown from the results of an investigation carried out by the author and his collaborators, the owners of the industries which were transferred from the Athens Piraeus area into other parts of the country, are not satisfied by the new surroundings where they are active. Despite subsidies, reduced taxes, cheap land and lower wages for unskilled workers, the firms concerned, complain on the difficulties of securing managers and skilled workers, on the impossibility of settling on the spot their problems with the authorities and with their banks as all decision making is concentrated in Athens, on the difficulties of transport and on other problems they are facing more intensely when out of the Athens-Piraeus area.

The author does not deal with the possibility of prohibiting the establishment of new

factories in the Athens-Piraeus area which was attempted without success in the thirties, and does not seem to have consulted OECE and Greek publications dealing with the subject. On the other hand the author is perfectly right when insisting that inequalities of economic development are not a Greek speciality but are found everywhere and particularly in the European Community countries. He is also right that every province, is not appropriate for the development of industry and that the tendency to create factories only in the Athens-Piraeus area, whilst unfavorable from the macroeconomic angle, is rational when examined from the microeconomic point of view. The reader gets from the book of Professor. G. C. Kottis all information available on Greek law dealing with incentives for decentralisation of industry as valid in 1978, when the book was concluded, upon the corresponding laws of the European Community countries and about the latter's policy. The lecture of the present book induces the reader to wonder if the decentralisation of industry is feasible without administrative decentralisation and without the imposition of prohibitive taxes on investments carried out in those areas which at present have to be avoided for macroeconomic reasons. Of course in that case the expansion of industry may be prevented or at least delayed and would have become more expensive.

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Thanos Veremis, *Greek Security Considerations-A Historical Perspective* (Athens: Papazisis Publishers, 1980), 128 pp.

Since 1973, the strained Greco-Turkish relations have revived the interest of historians, political analysts and others in Greek and Turkish affairs. Characteristic, among others, are such recent studies by Christos Rozakis (ed.), *To Aegeo Kai He Hellinotourkiki Krisi* (Athens: Metopi, 1979), which is more familiar to Greek readers, and those by Andrew Wilson, *The Aegean Dispute* (Adelphi Papers £ 55, Winter 1979/1980) and the controversial Staff Report of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, *Turkey Greece and NATO-The Strained Alliance* (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), which have been the object of wide discussion primarily outside Greece.

Veremis' work is the product of a study the author conducted during a year at the International Institute, of Strategic Studies in London. The major contribution of this work is that it attempts to present a comprehensive account of the evolution of Greek security considerations and how domestic and international factors affected the articulation of such concerns. The publication of this work in English is timely and especially significant in that a variety of non-Greek audiences can now get a clear perspective of how security considerations have been reflected in Greek foreign policy. Further, this brief book is written in an objective manner by a respected Greek scholar. Foreign diplomats and other analysts should find this work most helpful in overcoming their traditional misunderstanding and underestimation of Greek foreign policy motives and objectives.

Following a brief review of Greek security concerns in the 19th Century, the book concentrates on the recurrent Greek foreign policy problems of the 20th Century. The author clearly identifies the security questions raised by the presence and actions of Slavic nations in the North and Turkey on the East, as well as the interplay of domestic and external influences in the articulation of such Greek security concerns. Veremis argues that the nature