theory on Cypriotism. If Cypriotism did not make advances before 1974, how can it prevail now, with the two sides completely separated? As for Makarios' resignation helping the evolution of a political compromise, (p. 118) one may note that the T/C leadership is today as opposed to President Kyprianou as it was to the late Archbishop.

Institute for Balkan Studies

Basil Kondis


Mrs Zhivkova, Bulgarian Minister of Culture, has written a comprehensive survey of relations between Great Britain and Turkey in the 1930s. The author provides a detailed description and a careful analysis of the major events in Anglo-Turkish relations during the period under consideration.

The study is well researched based on an impressive range of sources. Besides the published and unpublished material from the British Public Record Office, and from the Bulgarian Central State Historical Archives, she has also made wide use of the works of Soviet historians, as well as of the Turkish press and pamphlet literature from the 1930s. Unfortunately, Turkish archive materials have not been consulted due to the fact they are not yet accessible to researchers.

The evolution of Anglo-Turkish relations in the 1930s is not examined in isolation. It is seen in the context of the whole international configuration between the two World Wars. The relations between Britain and Turkey were influenced to a great extent by the events taking place in Europe, in the Balkans, and in the Mediterranean region. The author shows very well that Britain's policy towards Turkey and that of Turkey towards Britain in turn affected and reflected the policy of many other countries.

Throughout the study is emphasized the fact that from a military strategic and political point of view, Turkey was of exceptional interest to Britain. Britain with the help of Turkey hoped to retain its position in the Near and Middle East and to secure its superiority in the eastern Mediterranean.

One of the basic factors which brought together Turkey and Britain was the Italian threat in the Mediterranean. Mussolini's fortification of the Dodecanese and his avowed intention to upset the Mediterranean balance of power had increased Turkey's significance. Moreover, the British were suspicious of Germany's offering long-term credits in Turkey. Therefore the British supported the Turkish request for control of the Straits, removing the remaining restrictions invoked at Lausanne. Most important though was the recovery of the right to remilitarize the Straits.

Three decisions that favored good Anglo-Turkish relations were negotiated from 1936 to 1938. The Nyon Conference in 1937 pledged Turkish support for Great Britain and France in defense of the Italian submarine threat to international shipping. Another act was the Sa'dabad Pact of 1937, a British approved, non-aggression pact between Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan and Iran, which laid the foundation for the later establishment of the Baghdad Pact and Cento. Lastly, a series of credit agreements was arranged between the Turkish and the British government guaranteeing Turkish credit up to ten million pounds for items manufactured in the United Kingdom and exported to Turkey.

In the period just prior to the war Turkey entrusted Great Britain with most of the work
related to her industrialization and military security. This spirit of co-operation was further displayed by Turkey's rejection of the Krupp bid, in preference to a British firm's offer for the construction of the Dardanelles fortifications. Friendly relations continued with Britain's agreement to the joint/Franco-Turkish administration of Hattay in 1938 and the eventual incorporation of this province into the Turkish Republic in July 1939.

The least satisfactory part of the book is the part reviewing the British policy of guarantees. She relies on the judgements of secondary authorities rather than on substantial documentary evidence. Zhivkova points out that the British policy of guarantees was an effort of Britain to form a Balkan anti-Hitler coalition under her own aegis in order to set up a neutral Balkan bloc, which would be able to cut off any fascist aggression towards British communication lines in the Near and Middle East.

In general, this survey focussing on foreign policy does not give any attention on Turkish internal affairs. The author does not give an analysis of sociopolitical determinants. Notwithstanding these reservations the study makes a real contribution to the literature of the period. It certainly deserves to be read by both scholar and general reader.

Institute for Balkan Studies

Basil Kondis


Manjo Stojanov is one of the most prolific and well-known scholars of the history of books in Bulgaria—and of Greek books in Bulgaria in particular—during the Balkan enlightenment and the Bulgarian national revival. His most recent book, "Stari gräcki knigi v Bälgarija" (Old Greek books in Bulgaria), in which he records the archetypal (staropečatni) Greek books which are to be found in Bulgaria today, is the fruit of his years of bibliographical research in his country's libraries. He had previously given us notable works concerning the history and movement of books within Bulgaria, such as "Bälgarska vâzroždenska knižnina. Alalitičen repertoar na bâlgarskite knigi i periodični izdanija 1806-1878" (Bulgarian literature during the (National) Rennaissance. Analytical catalogue of Bulgarian books and periodicals published between 1806-1878), Sofia, ed. Nauka i Izkustvo, t. 1-2, 1957-59; "Nesebârskata sbirka ot gräcki staropečatni knigi v Narodna Biblioteka "Kiril i Metodij"" (The Mesimvria collection of archetypal Greek books in the "Cyril and Methodius" National Library), in Izvestija na Narodna Biblioteka "Kiril i Metodij" 7 (1966) 255-279; "Bâlgarski räkopisi s gräcki elementi" (Bulgarian manuscripts in Greek characters), in Izvestija na Narodna Biblioteka "Kiril i Metodij" 10 (1969) p. 315-352; "Gräckobâlgarski rečnici i učebnici" (Greek - Bulgarian dictionaries and manuals), in Studia Balcanica 2 (1970) 205-243; "Opis na gräcke i drugi čuždojezični räkopisi v Narodna Biblioteka "Kiril i Metodij" (Inventory of the Greek and other foreign language manuscripts in the "Cyril and Methodius" National Library), Sofia, ed. Nauka i Izkustvo, 1973, and many others.

This book lists 2495 titles of Greek books printed up to 1878, when the Bulgarian state was founded. It should be noted that in Bulgaria 'archetypal' books (staropečatni knigi) are all those which were published before 1878.

In the introduction to the book (p. 7-15) M. Stojanov explains the lines along which his material was collected, its source and significance. The books listed are today preserved in the country's national libraries: in Sofia, in the "Cyril and Methodius" National Library...