

In this short volume Miss Eleni E. Koukkou asserts that Capodistrias merits a greater place than history has given him. She traces his career briefly, outlining some of his greatest accomplishments in reconstructing the educational system and in governmental reorganization. The author utilizes correspondences, memoirs, biographies, and newspapers of the period. This present, more generalized study, is an outgrowth of the author's previous work on Capodistrias and education. The former study was more impressive in its documentation, showing the author's familiarity with the archives in Athens, Corfu, and Vienna. However, the volume under study does not pretend to be a complete biography and it does contribute to the new image of Capodistrias mentioned above. In brief, Miss Koukkou's reevaluation of Capodistrias has given us a further perspective of one of Greece's tragic personalities.

True, the story of Capodistrias remains incomplete. Capodistrias's life has inspired constructive controversy, with critics presenting impressive evidence and judgments to support their conclusions. As Capodistrias himself stated, men are not judged by what is said or written of their actions but according to the results of these actions. Hopefully, a future volume will provide a more comprehensive development of Capodistrias's life and work.

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*Indiana University and University of Skopje. Selected Problems of Social Sciences and Humanities; Papers from the Yugoslav American Colloquium, Ohrid, August 27-September 2, 1962 pp. 160. Skopje 1963.*

Indiana University and the University of Skopje published the papers discussed in the early fall of 1962 in an American-Yugoslav colloquium in Ohrid. Those connected with economics were supplied by Prof. F.D. Holzman, Boston, A. Orthaber, Ljubliana and R. Uvalić, Belgrade. They deal respectively with American problems and policies regarding unemployment and economic growth, the dependence of the methods of planning upon the conditions of economic development and the social use of material resources in a socialist economy.

The paper of Prof. F.D. Holzman pp. 41-51 deals with a wellknown problem of the U.S. which he tried to present in its general outlines to the participants of the Ohrid colloquium. I do not think that the author

is right in his statement on p. 43 that cyclical changes of employment are caused exclusively by fluctuations of investment, government expenditure and exports. Undoubtedly their contribution is noteworthy but consumption cannot be considered to be constant. As far as the treatment of economic growth is concerned, the author tends to assimilate same with the rate of investment without considering on an appropriate scale the importance of the intensive exploitation of plants available and of the growing demand for services in the U.S. and in certain Western European countries which have become according to Professor Calbraith's terminology affluent.

Prof. A. Orthaber gives a satisfactory picture of the way planning is carried out in Yugoslavia following the failure of the methods applied until 1951. There is no doubt for the reviewer that the relatively satisfactory achievements of planning in Yugoslavia during the last years are due mainly to the abandonment of nationalisation in agriculture, to foreign aid and to the understanding by those concerned that the disappearance of the profit motive in a Mediterranean country reduces the will to work of the great majority of its inhabitants. By giving the chance to the staff of the nationalised firms to decide within certain limits how profits will be affected, the Yugoslav planners proceeded in the appropriate way. That errors and abuses are also then unavoidable has been properly stressed by Marshall Tito in one of his relatively recent speeches.

The paper of Prof. R. Uvalić gives a theoretical outline of the way material resources available in a socialist economy are used with some references to his own country. I do not think that the author stresses sufficiently the importance of the change and of the latter's consequences in Yugoslav agriculture after the great failures of the early fifties. I, further, am afraid that the difficulties inherent in planning and in the dynamism of the economy have not been tackled clearly.

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*Foreign Relations of the United States. Diplomatic Papers. 1943. Volume IV. The Near East and Africa.* Department of State Publication 7665. Historical Office, Bureau of Public Affairs. Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964. viii and 1188 pages.

This is another of the annual series of volumes devoted to the Foreign Relations of the United States, with almost 1.200 pages of pri-