

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-

mary materials devoted to an area of increasing importance to the United States — the Near East and Africa — and especially during the critical war year 1943. Readers of *Balkan Studies*, of course, will find of very special interest the long selections of documents devoted to Greece (pp. 124-177) and Turkey (pp. 1057-1167), although those devoted more generally to the Eastern Mediterranean area should prove of almost equal significance.

In the case of Greece during this period of World War II, it would appear from these documents that there were two primary considerations for United States policy: 1) the question of the political organization of Greece following liberation from German occupation; and 2) the development of arrangements, with United States participation, for relief and financial assistance for Axis-occupied Greece and for Greek refugees. The first problem involved, of course, the question of freedom of choice of form of government, once Greece were restored, conflicts among various Greek political and guerrilla groups, and certain differences of policy between the United Kingdom and the United States. It also involved the conduct of the war to a successful conclusion in the Eastern Mediterranean area, and, in part, the political context of that area in the postwar period.

The documents bearing on Turkey, which are much more voluminous, treat of a number of basic problems: 1) the attitude of the United States toward the question of the entry of Turkey into the "shooting" war; 2) the exchange of messages between Presidents Roosevelt and İnönü regarding the Adana meeting of January 1943 between Prime Minister Churchill and President İnönü; 3) clarification of the Casablanca decisions as to the respective American and British rôles in relations with the Turkish Republic; 4) questions relative to interned American aviators in Turkey; 5) representations on behalf of American interests affected by the Turkish capital levy tax; 6) representations regarding the transit of certain German vessels through the Turkish Straits; and 7) the basic problems of Lend-Lease Assistance to Turkey and preemptive buying, especially of chrome, from Turkey on the part of both the United States and the United Kingdom. One thing which increasingly emerges from these and other documents is that, granted the changes in time and circumstance during the war period, the United States was not, essentially, interested in Turkey's advent into the "shooting" war. While there are yet other documents to be published covering the latter theme, in this connection, the current volume should be read along with such earlier volumes as: *The Conferences at Cairo*

and *Tehran, 1943* (1961) and Vol. I, *General, 1943* (1964), which contains the basic documents on the Moscow Conference of October 1943 (pp. 513-781). No student of the war period and of American policy can afford to neglect these very important documentary collections.

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HARRY N. HOWARD

Patrick Anderson, *Dolphin Days, A Writer's Notebook of Mediterranean Pleasures*. London; Victor Gollancz, 1963. 224 pp.

The sub-title on the dust-cover of this very garrulous book is the high-sounding one of "A Literary Companion." Alas, readers whether English or Greek or otherwise with any critical regard for literature will quickly tire of Mr. Anderson's "game of words" (99) and his "romp and ramble" (217). The notebooks he opened on his Ionian voyage (21) tempted him into a scissors-and-paste compilation with bits of Greek scenery thrown in. Not that the local colour is wrong. But the literary quotations again and again are an ill match to the Greek background against which he flaunts them. He is honest enough to admit the possibility of being charged with having "a ragbag of a mind" (22) and yet seems sure his type of book will draw the enthusiasm of philhellenes to this assortment ill-digested though it is. Perhaps Mr. Anderson thinks of himself when dealing with Greece as equal to Proust "whose impressionism worked by metaphor and made sea appear land, land sea: the dolphin propensity of the true artist" (57). Were this book provided with an index we should find in it names both familiar and unfamiliar: Spenser, Spender, Kazantzakis, Joyce, Richard Jefferies, Rose Macaulay, (all within Book One, i.e. the first chapter) as well as Corvo, William Pency, Oppian (translated by F. L. Lucas), Philip of Thessaloniki (in *the Palatine Anthology*), Heidegger, and Alkiphron.

One may gather that two Greek writers in particular appeal to Mr. Anderson—Kazantzakis (cf. p. 111) and Kavafis. The latter's "Caesaron" is cited (137) where in the second line of the translation *the* is redundant (the Greek expression is *στην ιστορίαν*). The views of Kazantzakis about his compatriots have obviously stamped themselves on Anderson (as they have on other foreigners also) and an example is to be found on p. 31: "Greeks, cunning devils with rapacious eyes." A pity such facile generalisations about nations have to be invented. Another one is to be seen on p. 33 where our author cites Robert Liddell: "for all their great qualities, the Greeks had no interior life." This