

ii. The word ρωμαῖος is rendered as «Grek». The word ρωμαῖκά is rendered as «no grečeskij». The word ρωμαϊκός is rendered as «Grečeskij».

On the other hand, «Rim» is given for Ρώμη, and as a final indication, the words Ρῶσ(σ)ος, Ρῶσ(σ)ία, ῥωσ(σ)ικός or Ροῦσ(σ)ος, Ρουσ(σ)ία, ρουσ(σ)ικός are not mentioned at all.

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Russko-Francuzskij Slovar, Sostavili akad. L. V. Ščerba i M. I. Matucevič pod obščej redakciej akad. L. V. Ščervy, Izdanie četvertoe ispravlennoe i dopolnennoe pod redakciej D. V. Sezemana, Okolo 50.000 slov, Moskva 1955 (Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo inostrannyh i nacional'nyh slovarej).

Opening this work is an advertisement of the editors and a «Predislovie k tret'emu izdaniju» by M. Matucevič (p. 3); this is followed by the «Predislovie ko vtoromu izdaniju» of L. Ščerba (pp. 4-7), the «Glavnejšie leksikografičeskie posobija» (p. 8), the «Struktura slovarja» (pp. 9-10) and the «Uslovnye sokraščeniya» (pp. 11-12). The Russian-French Dictionary, from A to ja, occupies pp. 13-746; also included is a «Geografičeskoe nazvanija» (pp. 747-753), a «Krarkie svedeniya po francuzskoj grammatike» (pp. 754-783), and the work is completed with a list of *errata* and information relating to its publication (p. 784).

I trust that I shall be permitted to suggest a minor amendment: on p. 667 we read «Tureckij turc (f. turque); de Turquie; — jazyk le turc, langue turque», which is quite correct; but p. 668 has «Tjurk//i mn. Turks m. pl; — skij turc (f. turque); — skii jazyki langues turques»—which is not correct, and this entry should read as follows: «Tjurk//i mn. Touraniens m. pl.; — skij touranien (f. touranienne); — skie jazyki langues touraniennes». From the «Petit Robert» (*Dictionnaire de la langue française par P. Robert*, Paris 1973), we learn that the term *touranien-ienn*, has been accepted in France since 1854.

The confusion between the terms tjurskij jazyk and tureckij jazyk is common amongst those starting to learn the Russian language; often they translate both terms with the phrase *langue turque*, whereas in fact *langue turque* in Russian is tureckij jazyk and the term tjurskij jazyk denotes *langue touranienne* (=Ouraloaltaïque).

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R. Harris Smith, *OSS: The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1972, pp. xii + 458, Bibliography, Index.

At the outset it is important to note that though *OSS* is hardly the last word on its topic it may well be the first. That is, it may represent the first collection of this much needed material on so many facets of the world-wide activities of the Office of Strategic Services. Some may depreciate the form and treatment as presented by Mr. Smith but serious students will be drawn back to this volume when they seek to trace the *OSS* and its operations in the region of their own interest. Here they will find the cast of characters and key events — here and perhaps nowhere else for the author has done an impressive job of bringing together the

global activities and astoundingly varied personalities of this organization. Denied use of OSS archives, the author was forced to build from largely secondary, and often journalistic, sources, supplemented by interviews with former OSS personnel and research in OSS related materials available at the Hoover Institute, Stanford University. Referring to himself as an, «academic journalist», Smith offers his book as, «a first step toward extending intellectual responsibility into a new field of public concern», (*i.e.* the intelligence community) and, as already suggested, he has succeeded. Given the present when the CIA is targeted as the cause of every evil from domestic assassination to underwriting scholarly journals, it is important to be reminded how new that agency is and how its predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services came into being. Born in 1941 as the COI (Office of the Coordinator of Information) the new organization (and its director William Donovan) was quickly denounced by Goebbels, the United States Army, and the FBI. Though COI survived to become the OSS it never lost its aura of controversy. This is in part due to the great diversity of personalities and political viewpoints found on the staff. Extremists of any persuasion could always find their arch foes to denounce on the OSS roles, conveniently overlooking their allies in the same unit. But Donovan was interested only in winning the war and was willing to utilize any and all who could and would contribute to that end. This diversity also provides the book with a collection of personalities that is as delightful as it is unexpected. The founder of the John Birch Society, a Korean Communist, a Hollywood star, a newspaper columnist, a TV cook, and an impressive list of contemporary academicians all had a part in what appears to have been the least organized of organizations. This confusion showed rather clearly in OSS Balkan operations, covered, for all practical purposes, in a single chapter, «Of Communists and Kings», which deals largely with Yugoslavia. While the British reacted to the Chetnik-Partisan rivalry with investigation in the mountains of Serbia and Croatia, OSS inquiries were stalled by the British and stymied by the unilateral decision of an OSS major who smuggled himself into Partisan territory and later sent over four hundred tons of supplies to Tito's men before being removed from his post for his venture into policy making. With this inauspicious beginning the OSS attempted to maintain contact first with both Mihailovic and Tito, later with Tito alone, and then saw this liaison end apparently as part of the Trieste dispute. American policy and the OSS had failed in Yugoslavia. But who, in 1945, could predict things to come? And perhaps there lies the lesson for the present; today's judgements, be they easy or hard, will eventually face a final examination, that of the future. Smith's book, for the insight it provides into one aspect of World War II, will help us to write that examination. And that is all any student can ask of a book.

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Barton Whaley, *Codeword BARBAROSSA*, Cambridge, M.I.T. Press, 1973, pp. xxvi+376, Bibliography, Index.

In *Codeword BARBAROSSA* Barton Whaley has attempted a variety of tasks and has succeeded in each of them. As suggested by the title, the book deals with Germany's June 1941 invasion of the Soviet Union (Operation Barbarossa), though limited to events leading to the attack. It is something of a detective story as it poses a fundamental question early in the text and provides the answer only at the end. It is also a case-study in the collection and dissemination of strategic intelligence and it offers a new operational generalization on the struggle for attention between valid intelligence and ambiguous data. The treatment of the