

system, trying instead to impress his masters in the Kremlin by proving that revolution could succeed in Greece. His stony dogmatism and the abandonment of guerrilla tactics in favor of positional warfare destroyed the remnants of the «Democratic Army» and condemned the *kapetanioi* to self-exile.

Eudes has not given us a substantiated and persuasive analysis of the place of the *kape-tanioi* in the communist movement. Indeed, such an analysis may not be possible under prevailing circumstances. However, his book contains much that is useful and is a valuable contribution to the study of wartime and postwar Greece.

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JOHN O. IATRIDES

William O. Oldson, *The Historical and Nationalistic thought of Nicolae Iorga*, Boulder, East European Quarterly (Distributed by Columbia University Press), 1973, pp. 135.

Many readers of this journal were introduced to general Balkan studies by Iorga's *Histoire des États Balcaniques* (1925). Many in the area of Balkan studies were enlightened by Iorga's journal *Revue Historique de Sud-Est Européen*. And a few survive who benefitted from his founding of the Institutul de studii sudest europene in 1913 (whose successor now flourishes in Bucharest under Mihai Berza, once Iorga's student). Now those indebted to Iorga (1871-1940) are similarly grateful to this young American scholar who conducted research in Rumania into hitherto inaccessible material (Iorga was *persona non grata* in Rumanian historiography from 1944 to about 1964). The result is a compact analysis of Iorga's *métier*, emphasizing the didactic nature of his writings and his politicization of history for national purposes. Oldson was obviously physically incapable of wading through the incredible output Iorga spewed forth during his equally incredible life—he is reputedly the author of 1,200 books and pamphlets, 13,000 articles, a daily newspaper, and the chronicler of massive volumes of documents. The author selected pertinent items from Iorga's writings to reveal the latter's ideas about the nature of history, history as art, history and culture, nationalism, etc. Non-Rumanians will wince at this reiteration of Iorga's somewhat xenophobic nationalism and his erratic views on minorities. Those familiar with recent Rumanian historiography will discern herein the nationalistic substructure on which it presently rests, for many of the presently functioning *doyens* of Rumanian scholarship are themselves products of the era so thoroughly indoctrinated by Nicolae Iorga.

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SHERMAN D. SPECTOR

Terence Elsberry, *Queen Marie of Romania: The intimate life of a twentieth century Queen*, New York, St. Martin's Press, 1972, pp. 298.

When an author's bibliography includes among his «Primary Sources» John Gunther's *Inside Europe* (1938), but relegates *Once a Grand Duke* by Grand Duke Alexander of Russia to his «Secondary Sources», then a critic realizes he is in for a crude attempt at biography. This tendentious effort to glamorize one of Queen Victoria's innumerable descendants results in a feeble pastiche of vignettes about the consort of King Ferdinand (1865-1927), the mother of King Carol II (1893-1953), and the peripatetic mistress of numerous, but also influential paramours. Admittedly it is impossible for the author, editor of *Apartment News* (a journal out of Des Moines), to penetrate whatever may repose in the former royal archives in Bu-

charest, but this pretence at writing an «intimate» life of Marie fails to examine the voluminous amount of materials available in unrestricted repositories. Marie was front-page news from 1914, when she became queen, to her death in 1938. One of the many inexcusable lapses of Elsberry is his apparent ignorance of a story about Marie's influence on Newton D. Baker, Wilson's Secretary of War, via an American dancer, Lois Fuller. According to journalist A. L. Easterman (*King Carol, Hitler, and Lupescu*, 1942, pp. 61-62), Marie is acknowledged as the heroine who awoke Baker and others in Washington to Romania's despair in 1917 and to the subsequent floating of an American loan. On the basis of this show of American support, Marie's refusal to withdraw the Romanian army into Russia and her determination to «stand and fight» the enemy forces «was the turning point in Romania's fortunes». This and numerous other gossipy titbits are ignored by Elsberry, but his lachrymose account of this forlorn monarch is filled with substitute drawing-room whispers. A writer of detective mysteries could probably have surpassed Elsberry in sifting the stories.

This reviewer cannot comprehend the rationale for the writing of this unsatisfactory book, let alone its publication by a highly reputable scholarly press. It is incomprehensible for one to note that the publisher, based in London, did not insist that Elsberry consult the royal archives in England which are now open to most researchers (see, for example, the splendid study of Victoria by Elizabeth Longford). Marie's close relationships to her English cousins produced considerable correspondence now reposing in the royal archives at Windsor.

If Elsberry intended to produce a scenario, then he will need to describe what occurred in the boudoirs to whose doors he merely leads the reader, then leaving the rest of the *mise en scène* to one's imagination. Oscar Wilde's comedies had more substance!

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SHERMAN D. SPECTOR

Osman Okyar, «L'industrialisation en Turquie», *Cahiers de l'Y.S.E.A.*, Série F, N° 24, Economies et Sociétés 1973, pp. 1077-1127.

Le Professeur Osman Okyar, Université Hacettepe, Ankara, a publié récemment dans les cahiers de l'Y.S.E.A., Série F, N° 24, Economies et Sociétés, un long article très intéressant au sujet de l'industrialisation en Turquie. Le Professeur Osman Okyar est bien connu non seulement par son activité en Turquie mais aussi par ses publications à l'étranger, les conférences tenues dans plusieurs universités étrangères et sa participation active à mainte réunion internationale. L'article dont il sera question ici donne une analyse réussie des problèmes et des résultats de l'industrialisation en Turquie. Je suis parfaitement d'accord avec l'auteur que l'industrialisation doit être considérée surtout comme un moyen d'amélioration des conditions de vie et non pas comme un brevet ou une preuve de développement économique, que ses produits doivent non seulement remplacer les produits importés de l'étranger mais aussi pouvoir s'écouler sur les marchés étrangers.

Au sujet de l'industrialisation en Turquie l'auteur ne s'occupe pas des progrès effectués dans l'Empire Ottoman qui se sont limités dans le cadre des provinces restées ottomanes à la fin des guerres balkaniques et surtout à sa capitale de cette époque et dans ce que je me permettrai d'appeler sa grande banlieue. Il analyse la période entre les deux guerres mondiales et celle qui a commencé en 1945. L'auteur relève avec beaucoup de justesse que l'industrialisation de la Turquie, surtout dans la période entre les deux guerres mondiales, a été beaucoup influencée par des considérations non économiques. Ainsi dans les années 1926-32 la plus grande partie des fonds affectés au développement économique a été investie dans les domai-