

are devoted to the post-colonial phase of the dispute. Despite the emphasis on the anti-colonial phase of the dispute there is no serious discussion of the London and Zurich agreements, and of why and how Makarios signed these agreements. Even though this book is not presented as an account of the diplomacy of the Cyprus Question, these agreements were a turning point in the evolution of the dispute and should have been dealt with more elaborately.

The analysis of the 1964-1974 period is the weakest part of *The Struggle for Cyprus*. The less than thirty pages that have been devoted to this crucial decade contain no new information, and they do not have any indication of the extent of the overt and covert diplomatic initiatives whose aim was the removal of President Makarios and the Greco-Turkish partition of Cyprus. These covert and overt activities, which involved the U.S., Greece, and Turkey, culminated in the 1974 coup against Makarios and the Turkish invasion of the Cypriot Republic. Having read this book, I am quite concerned about the superficial treatment that has been given to this important phase of the dispute. This publication leaves the impression that the authors and the publisher may have simply rushed to present a «timely» book on the market.

The bibliography that is included at the end of the book is useful, but it is overwhelmingly based on sources in English. And, I could not help but notice the absence of such major works as those of Stephen G. Xydis, Thomas Ehrlich, and F. Crouzet, to name a few. This book can only be recommended for its discussion of the anti-colonial struggle. Even so, those who have read Foley's earlier works should be aware that *The Struggle for Cyprus* is a largely repetitive and somewhat revised edition of his earlier works. Otherwise, readers interested in the post-1964 period should turn elsewhere for a critical analysis of this crucial phase of the Cyprus Question.

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Jesse W. Lewis, Jr., *The Strategic Balance in the Mediterranean*, With a Foreword by Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., Washington, D.C., The American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1976, pp. 169.

This is a very timely, up-to-date book which should interest all students concerned with problems of the inland sea. As the author remarks, «in many ways, the Mediterranean is a barometer of the world's political climate», an observation which is perhaps truer today than at any other period in recent history, because of developments within and among the seventeen Mediterranean countries, stretching from the Pillars of Hercules to the Turkish Straits and the Suez Canal, leaving aside the two super-powers, the USSR and the United States, with their enduring interests in the area. The Mediterranean, the author notes, is the geographical, political, military and economic—or strategic—junction of three continents and even more cultures—Southern Europe, the Balkan area, the Middle East and North Africa. It is also a

centuries-old center of conflict, involving today, among others, the Arab-Israeli conflict over Palestine, which contributed to the world energy crisis especially after October 1973, and the Greco-Turkish difficulties over the problem of Cyprus and the Aegean islands, which not only threatened war between Greece and Turkey, but the southeastern flank of NATO, of which Greece and Turkey had been members since February 1952. The author contends that the United States has a higher density of interests in the Mediterranean than in any other area of the world with the exception of the Americas. These range from the American interest in Middle Eastern oil, to maintaining the Sixth Fleet along NATO's southern flank, finding a solution of the Cyprus problem and the Palestine conflict and preventing it from spreading. The interests of the USSR are equally obvious, since the Mediterranean is the path, through the Turkish Straits to the Black Sea.

In six short chapters the author deals with the current situation in the Mediterranean area, in brief detail. Chapter 3 treats of the United States presence in the Mediterranean, and notes that, all told, the United States maintains 60,000 men, 275 combat aircraft and 45 ships in the Mediterranean basin. Mr. Lewis describes in summary fashion the system of American facilities and bases in Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus and Morocco. The Sixth Fleet, the antecedents of which go back to the early Nineteenth Century, is the symbol and substance of the American presence in the Mediterranean. While the Soviet Mediterranean Fleet, the Fifth Escadra, also has roots going back at least to the Eighteenth Century, its more recent buildup dates 1967. It is a powerful modern naval force with some weapons not yet possessed by the Sixth Fleet. While the size of the Fifth Escadra varies from time to time, normally there are some 55 naval vessels, of which 20 to 25 are warships. The Fleet contains helicopter carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, etc., and in July 1976 the new 40,000 ton aircraft carrier KIEV passed the Straits through the Mediterranean on its way north.

The book is replete with tables, both in the text and in an extensive appendix with details as to land, naval and airforces and weapons. The text of the Montreux Convention (1936) is also in the appendix. As noted above, this is a highly responsible and informative book which should be in the hands of all those concerned with the problems of the inland sea.

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Ramadan Marmullaku, *Albania and the Albanians*, Translated by Margot and Boško Milosavljević, Hamden, Archon Books, 1975, pp. 178.

This particular book is extremely fascinating, especially since the author is a Yugoslavian of Albanian extraction, writing about Albania. The work is also quite ambitious because it covers Albanian geography, history, culture, and politics. Marmullaku sketches in well-documented detail (there is an extensive bibliography) the