

factories in the Athens-Piraeus area which was attempted without success in the thirties, and does not seem to have consulted OECE and Greek publications dealing with the subject. On the other hand the author is perfectly right when insisting that unequalities of economic development are not a Greek speciality but are found everywhere and particularly in the European Community countries. He is also right that every province, is not appropriate for the development of industry and that the tendency to create factories only in the Athens-Piraeus area, whilst unfavorable from the macroeconomic angle, is rational when examined from the microeconomic point of view. The reader gets from the book of Professor. G. C. Kottis all information available on Greek law dealing with incentives for decentralisation of industry as valid in 1978, when the book was concluded, upon the corresponding laws of the European Community countries and about the latter's policy. The lecture of the present book induces the reader to wonder if the decentralisation of industry is feasible without administrative decentralisation and without the imposition of prohibitive taxes on investments carried out in those areas which at present have to be avoided for macroeconomic reasons. Of course in that case the expansion of industry may be prevented or at least delayed and would have become more expensive.

*Institute for Balkan Studies*

D. J. DELIVANIS

Thanos Veremis, *Greek Security Considerations-A Historical Perspective* (Athens: Papazisis Publishers, 1980), 128 pp.

Since 1973, the strained Greco-Turkish relations have revived the interest of historians, political analysts and others in Greek and Turkish affairs. Characteristic, among others, are such recent studies by Christos Rozakis (ed.), *To Aegeo Kai He Hellinotourkiki Krisi* (Athens: Metopi, 1979), which is more familiar to Greek readers, and those by Andrew Wilson, *The Aegean Dispute* (Adelphi Papers £ 55, Winter 1979/1980) and the controversial Staff Report of the U. S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, *Turkey Greece and NATO-The Strained Alliance* (Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980), which have been the object of wide discussion primarily outside Greece.

Veremis' work is the product of a study the author conducted during a year at the International Institute, of Strategic Studies in London. The major contribution of this work is that it attempts to present a comprehensive account of the evolution of Greek security considerations and how domestic and international factors affected the articulation of such concerns. The publication of this work in English is timely and especially significant in that a variety of non-Greek audiences can now get a clear perspective of how security considerations have been reflected in Greek foreign policy. Further, this brief book is written in an objective manner by a respected Greek scholar. Foreign diplomats and other analysts should find this work most helpful in overcoming their traditional misunderstanding and underestimation of Greek foreign policy motives and objectives.

Following a brief review of Greek security concerns in the 19th Century, the book concentrates on the recurrent Greek foreign policy problems of the 20th Century. The author clearly identifies the security questions raised by the presence and actions of Slavic nations in the North and Turkey on the East, as well as the interplay of domestic and external influences in the articulation of such Greek security concerns. Veremis argues that the nature

of the international balance of power has traditionally set the parameters within which the foreign policy of a small and strategically located country, such as Greece, has been conducted. A tight bipolar system usually restricts the most a dependent country's foreign policy options. But, if that country's policy makers have the will and the foresight to exploit emerging opportunities in the international system, they can still defend and promote their national interests.

Greece, since 1974, has capitalized on the loosening of the international system in order to conduct a more independent foreign policy intended to cope with the threats posed to Greek security from the East. Veremis identifies the nature of these threats and correctly concludes that assessments of Greek security considerations by Greek and Western observers involve contradictory threat perceptions. American and NATO officials seem unwilling or unable to comprehend that Greek threat perceptions are real and not the whim of domestic politics as they often maintain. Consequently, such misreading of Greek security considerations has increased the alienation of Greece from her Western allies and has given rise to a search for a more independent and balanced foreign policy. Thus, Veremis' analysis of the future prospects and security options of Greece becomes even more useful in view of the critical stage that the negotiations on the Greek reintegration into NATO have reached.

Although the book lacks a comprehensive bibliography, a review of the footnotes provides the reader with a useful set of selected sources. The book is also supplemented by a helpful series of relevant appendices. This book is strongly recommended for anyone interested in understanding the nature of Greek security considerations, and of how such considerations are reflected in contemporary Greek foreign policy.

Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne

VAN COUFOUDAKIS

Pavlos Chidiroglou, *Τουρκική 'Ελληνογραφία* (Thessaloniki: Institute for Balkan Studies, 1980) 201 pp.

Paul Chidiroglou has for some time now established his authority in the field of Turcology, as a scholar. This book is a companion volume to his earlier study, *Vivliographiki Symvoli eis ten Hellinikin Tourkologian, 1788-1975* published originally in the *Epetiris* of the Center for Scientific Research, Nicosia, Cyprus, VIII, 1975-77, pp. 253-405. While the earlier publication dealt with Greek writings about Turkey, this volume completes the process by examining the Turkish writings about Greece.

This volume, like its predecessor, contains a very useful and lengthy introduction, as well as a brief summary in English, that examines in some detail the Turkish contributions in each of the areas for which a bibliography is presented in the book. The reader and researcher will find in the thirteen sections of this volume bibliographical references on such diverse topics as linguistics, classical Greek civilization, archaeology, Byzantium, the Church, the Greek Revolution of 1821, the period of 1919-1923, and sections on foreign policy, Cyprus, Western Thrace, and the Aegean.

Chidiroglou's contribution to the study of Greek-Turkish relations is a major one. The bibliography he has compiled, along with the introductory notes, will prove an invaluable aid to any researcher of Greek-Turkish relations. This wealth of research material is objectively presented and opens new vistas in the understanding of Turkish perceptions and assess-