

L'auteur a, tout d'abord, consulté les archives du ministère grec des Affaires Etrangères qui forment la source inédite la plus importante; mais il a encore signalé certains éléments d'un intérêt incontestable tirés de collections privées: Les archives de l'Épire du Nord au Musée Benaki, de Nicolas Levidis, d'Elefthérios Venizelos. A part les sources grecques, Basil Kondis a mené une recherche fructueuse dans les archives britanniques du Public Record Office. La mise en valeur de ce matériel de base, ajouté aux sources albanaises, utilisées dans le travail collectif au sujet de l'Histoire de l'Albanie publié par l'Université de Tirana, lui a permis de dépasser largement tout effort de recherche précédemment entreprise, de mettre en lumière tous les points essentiels qui portent sur le sujet le plus concret de son travail et d'ouvrir une perspective nouvelle quant à la manière d'envisager les rapports gréco-albanais.

*Université de Thessalonique*

C. SVOLOPOULOS

Halil Ibrahim Salih, *CYPRUS: The Impact of Diverse Nationalism on a State*, The University of Alabama Press, 1978, pp. X, 203,

Professor Salih's book is a useful contribution to existing bibliography on Cyprus, to a large extent because he presents and analyses Turkish-Cypriot views on developments on the island since 1960. Unfortunately some of the value of the book has been lost, as most of it was written before the events of 1974, and the situation has dramatically changed since.

The first chapter on the historical background of the problem is concise and accurate, while the next chapter on the roots of the constitutional crisis offers a valuable if too brief analysis of the causes for the breakdown of the constitutional arrangements in 1963. One however may take issue with the author's assessment that Makarios attempted in 1963 to amend the Constitution and the Treaties unilaterally, while at the same time presenting his proposals to Kükük and the British High Commissioner.

A theory of questionable validity is propounded by the author in chapter 3, namely that self-determination does not apply when it runs against the wishes of a minority in a country and the strategic interests of a third country (p. 28). This may be so in the world of international politics, but not in that of International Law.

The chapter on the role of international institutions takes developments up to 1974 and narrates events through the 1964 and 1967 intercommunal crises and the Intra-Greek quarrels of the late sixties and early seventies, which tragically led to the coup of 1974.

Chapters 5 and 6 on the Turkish Cypriot Administration and the Intercommunal talks are too brief to be an interest to the historian. As the events of 1964 have created a new set-up on the Turkish-Cypriot side and a new round of talks, they are also of marginal importance for the student of the current situation.

Military and political developments in Cyprus as well as in Greece and Turkey are reviewed in the last chapter, which is a necessary completion of the rest of the book. It is interesting that of the territorial issue, the author states that the Turkish-Cypriots would consider settling for 28% of the island. To the reviewer's knowledge, this has never been officially indicated. If it had, the Greek-Cypriots might have been tempted to make substantial concessions on the constitutional issue.

The "summary and conclusion" recapitulates the contents of the previous chapters. One can certainly find no fault with the author's premise that if a settlement is to be reached, both ethnic groups must be flexible and willing to compromise. It is easier to question his

theory on Cypriotism. If Cypriotism did not make advances before 1974, how can it prevail now, with the two sides completely separated? As for Makarios' resignation helping the evolution of a political compromise, (p. 118) one may note that the T/C leadership is today as opposed to President Kyprianou as it was to the late Archbishop.

*Institute for Balkan Studies*

BASIL KONDIS

Ludmila Zhivkova, *Anglo-Turkish Relations: 1933-1939*, London, Secker and Warburg, 1976, pp. 132.

Mrs Zhivkova, Bulgarian Minister of Culture, has written a comprehensive survey of relations between Great Britain and Turkey in the 1930s. The author provides a detailed description and a careful analysis of the major events in Anglo-Turkish relations during the period under consideration.

The study is well researched based on an impressive range of sources. Besides the published and unpublished material from the British Public Record Office, and from the Bulgarian Central State Historical Archives, she has also made wide use of the works of Soviet historians, as well as of the Turkish press and pamphlet literature from the 1930s. Unfortunately, Turkish archive materials have not been consulted due to the fact they are not yet accessible to researchers.

The evolution of Anglo-Turkish relations in the 1930s is not examined in isolation. It is seen in the context of the whole international configuration between the two World Wars. The relations between Britain and Turkey were influenced to a great extent by the events taking place in Europe, in the Balkans, and in the Mediterranean region. The author shows very well that Britain's policy towards Turkey and that of Turkey towards Britain in turn affected and reflected the policy of many other countries.

Throughout the study is emphasized the fact that from a military strategic and political point of view, Turkey was of exceptional interest to Britain. Britain with the help of Turkey hoped to retain its position in the Near and Middle East and to secure its superiority in the eastern Mediterranean.

One of the basic factors which brought together Turkey and Britain was the Italian threat in the Mediterranean. Mussolini's fortification of the Dodecanese and his avowed intention to upset the Mediterranean balance of power had increased Turkey's significance. Moreover, the British were suspicious of Germany's offering long-term credits in Turkey. Therefore the British supported the Turkish request for control of the Straits, removing the remaining restrictions invoked at Lausanne. Most important though was the recovery of the right to remilitarize the Straits.

Three decisions that favored good Anglo-Turkish relations were negotiated from 1936 to 1938. The Nyon Conference in 1937 pledged Turkish support for Great Britain and France in defense of the Italian submarine threat to international shipping. Another act was the Sa'dabad Pact of 1937, a British approved, non-aggression pact between Turkey, Iraq, Afghanistan and Iran, which laid the foundation for the later establishment of the Baghdad Pact and Cento. Lastly, a series of credit agreements was arranged between the Turkish and the British government guaranteeing Turkish credit up to ten million pounds for items manufactured in the United Kingdom and exported to Turkey.

In the period just prior to the war Turkey entrusted Great Britain with most of the work