

J. Papalekas, *Die Zypernfrage*, Peter Lang, Frankfurt/M. 1987, pp. 137.

Professor Dr J. Papalekas gilt als einer der besten Kenner der Zypernfrage, der er manche Veröffentlichungen gewidmet hat. Er ist überzeugt dass die bisher unlösbare Zypernfrage einen grossen Nachteil für den Westen darstellt weil dadurch die Südostflanke des Nordatlantischen Bündnisses geschwächt wird und weil ferner die 9.000 Quadratkilometer Insel von Zypern für zwei unabhängige Staaten nicht gross genug ist. Der Verfasser ist überzeugt dass Zypern vieles im wirtschaftlichen Sektor erreicht hat, zu den sogenannten Zypernwunder geführt hat und dies trotzdem circa 40% der Insel seit 1974 durch die Türken besetzt ist was zur Folge hat dass das Einkommen der Einwohner pro Kopf der gesamten Insel viel niedriger ist als was es wäre falls im Nordteil der Insel so intensiv wie im Südteil gearbeitet wurde. Nicht mit Unrecht glaubt der Verfasser dass die Musulmanen viel träger als die Christen sind was zum trostlosen Zustand des Nordens der Insel beigetragen hat und beiträgt. Es ist sicher dass im Fall von Zypern die Grossmächte des Westens schwere Fehler begangen haben und zwar den griechischen Einwohnern von Zypern das Recht der Selbstbestimmung nicht einräumten wie es trotzdem in allen anderen Fällen ausser Süd tirol gewährt wurde. Man muss annehmen dass wenn vom türkischen Afganistan im Fall von Zypern die Rede ist dies vollständig stimmt.

Der Verfasser ist mit Recht sehr stark gegen die Teilung von Zypern in zwei Zonen eingestellt und bezieht sich diesbezüglich auf die negative Erfahrung die diesbezüglich in Deutschland gemacht wurde. Er betont mit Recht dass wenn die Ergebnisse so negativ in einem hochentwickelten Land wie Deutschland sind das noch eher in der relativ unterentwickelten Insel Zypern der Fall sein muss. Die Ausführungen über die Verfassung von Zypern sind richtig aber man soll nicht vergessen dass eine Verfassung nie erfolgreich angewand werden kann wenn die zuständigen Stellen nicht den politischen Willen diesbezüglich aufweisen und zwar ununterbrochen. Seit der Veröffentlichung des Buches sind mehr als zwei Jahre vergangen aber eine Besserung der Lage in Zypern ist nicht eingetreten.

*Thessaloniki*

D. J. DELIVANIS

B. Theodoropoulos, *The Turks and ourselves* (in Greek), Fytrakis Press, Athens 1988, pp. 355.

Ambassador B. Theodoropoulos has published a very interesting book dealing with the relations between Greeks and Turks from the time the latter appeared in Asia Minor, in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean. The author has been one of the leading Greek diplomats and has occupied many important jobs in the Greek diplomatic service. That means that he has got a great experience on the subject as our relations with Turkey have been and are very important in the frame of the Greek foreign policy. The author believes that the Turks have always been jealous of the Greeks and they attribute to the latter all their misfortunes without admitting their own mistakes and without recognizing that they try to expand reminding us of the German "Lebensraum" diplomacy before 1945. Ambassador B. Theodoropoulos exposes the aims of Turkey in expanding in the Aegean, in trying to facilitate eventually the occupation by their troops and by their navy of the Greek islands and their efforts to secure the control of the sea and of the air of this area.

The author believes and tries to prove that the Turks accuse the Greeks as having started the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire which began in 1683 in the Southeastern suburbs of Vienna and in 1821 with the Greek revolution. At the same time the occupation by the Greek Army of Western Asia Minor which was the heart of the Ottoman Empire 1919-22 and the raising of the Cyprus problem, despite Turkish advice that they will not admit any settlement if the Turks have not participated in same, have been the main reasons of Turkish lack of confidence in Greece and of the refusal to come to any agreement with the latter. In view of this attitude which would eventually be modified if Greece helps Turkey's accession to the European Economic Community the forecasts for the development of satisfactory relations between Greece and Turkey have to be pessimistic. The book of Ambassador B. Theodoropoulos contains the main points of the latter's development which unluckily confirm this idea. At the same time the book gives an analysis of the development of Turkey's political, social and economic conditions since the end of World War I. There is no doubt that many mistakes have been committed by those in charge in both countries. It is also to be stressed that Turkey secured and is securing great advantages thanks to the low salaries and wages prevailing there without forgetting however the ability and the will of the majority of Turks to work intensively and to take care of their productivity. As a matter of fact in Turkey the danger of getting unemployed and the law forbidding strikes have proved useful in preventing the consequences of troubles in the labour market as they occur in other countries but finished in Turkey before 1980.

*Thessaloniki*

D. J. DELIVANIS

Mircea Eliade, *The Old Man and the Bureaucrats. A Novella Notre Dame*, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 1979, pp. 128.

Farama, a retired schoolteacher, is looking for his former pupil, Borza, now a major in the Romanian secret police. The residents of the apartment building in which Borza resides, including the porter, avoid straight answers to his questions; indeed, they avoid looking straight into his eyes and at the sole mention of the major's name become nervous, speak in whispers and are full of mistrust.

With this rapid set-in, the author immediately creates the tense atmosphere of a totalitarian state and shows the reader how to handle a novella, the strictest form of prose.

The old man manages to get into the major's apartment only because the servant misunderstands him. From Farama's words no reader could doubt that the major was his former pupil. However, the major denies everything. He claims not to remember him; in fact, he does not even know the school and stresses that he is of the working people, has had no higher education and has never belonged to the exploiting class. Angrily, he threatens the old man with arrest for entering his apartment by fraud. The major's accusations, colored with mild political satire, could not be sharper than that offered to the reader by Mircea Eliade. The new elite understands how to cover up its crooked bourgeois past. The lies, cynicism and arrogance of the new class have no limits.

After Farama leaves the apartment, Dimitrescu, the Police Commissioner and Farama's future interrogator, who happened to be in the major's apartment at the time, is suspicious and tells the major that the old man is up to something and should be watched.