

tion of the state, market economy or fiscal conscience, need time to take roots here. What is more, the Balkan countries, especially those which have experienced a controlled economy for decades, must overcome their economic problems without delay in order to enable themselves to look upon a brighter future. Greece has the advantage over the rest of the Balkans of having been a member of the European Union for thirteen years and a democratic state for an uninterrupted period of twenty years. It remains to be seen what will be the course of both Greece and her Balkan neighbors in the post-Cold War era.

*Institute for Balkan Studies*

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John Loughlin (ed.), *Southern European Studies Guide*, London-Munich 1993, 233 pp.

In 1993, the British publisher Bowker (London) and the German publisher Saur (Munich) published the second book in the *Area Studies Guides* series, entitled *Southern European Studies Guide*. The publication was edited by Professor John Loughlin of the Dutch Erasmus University in Rotterdam and the Centre for Mediterranean Studies at the University of Bristol.

The book is made up of eleven chapters containing presentations by university professors and scholars. It is a bibliographic guide to Southern Europe, which to some extent includes or is identified geographically with the Mediterranean region. The guide relates first and foremost to the southern member-states of the European Union (Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece) as well as the Mediterranean's two island democracies, Cyprus and Malta, both of which intend to become EU members in the near future. The bibliography on these specific countries principally includes the titles of books and articles (with brief comments on each work), and cites the main specialist magazines and Institutes on the matters dealt with by the specific bibliographic guide. These are shown in relation to the general picture of each country through the course of its history, the internal political situation, the system of government, the community and the economy. Additionally, depending on the country, there are further, more detailed, references to matters of culture (Spain Cyprus and Greece), the women's movement and the position of women (Greece), Law (Italy) and the Church (Malta). The publication's eleven chapters are supplemented by citations of bibliographic details

for five subject units related to the six selected countries. These are: economic development (Will Bartlett, pp. 132-151), migration (Russel King, pp. 152-172, which also includes the case of Turkey), Tourism (Allan Williams, pp. 173-192), relations between the European Community and Southern Europe (Fiona Butler & Juliet Lodge, pp. 193-1206, which also examines the case of Turkey) and international relations and security in Southern Europe (Thanos Veremis, pp. 207-221, which also examines the case of Turkey).

Of course, one would expect that, under current international conditions, a comparable guide would be available that would deal with the Balkan states, or all the countries of Eastern Europe that have endeavoured, since 1989, to walk the way of parliamentary democracy and a free market. This is not to detract from the value of the present publication, but nonetheless it would have been more timely, more in keeping with the times if it had been published in the 1980's (although such publications were not in any case published then), when three of the four countries covered by the bibliographic report (Greece in 1981, Spain and Portugal in 1986) were admitted as full members of what was then the European Economic Community.

It is a fact that all bibliographic compilations of this type are always welcomed by the scientific community. This particular publication goes a long way towards filling the gap in the study of the southern region of the European Union. The researcher thus has at his disposal a compilation of almost the entire English-language bibliography on Southern European—and by extension, Mediterranean—matters. It would however be superfluous to emphasize that a researcher must know the local language of each country and be able use the domestic bibliography in order to make a truly thorough study of the region. (Although from the beginning the book's editor states that it aims to be a kind of introduction to all the issues involved and thus restricts itself to an English-language bibliography, it is only in the case of Portugal and Italy that there is satisfactory citation of bibliography in the local languages).

Researches began to deal with southern European and Mediterranean topics, and also more specifically with each country of the region individually, mainly after the 1970's (with the exception of postwar Italy), as J. Loughlin also points out in his foreword to the book (pp. xiii-xix). Certain characteristic identifying features held in common by the countries of the region make it possible to view Southern Europe as a single entity, as one region: i. The recognition of the unquestionable geopolitical importance of these countries. ii. Their accession to NATO and the presence of military bases operated by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the USA and Great Britain. iii. The

bitter confrontation between the USA and the USSR in the 1960's and 1970's in the Mediterranean, directly related to the continual crises in the Middle East. iv. Their long-term control by dictatorial governments, which was to leave its mark unmistakably on the course towards the modernization of their communities. v. The dynamic and unique role of the local communist parties. All of the above details led to heightened military interest in the area in the field of international relations, and also induced many researchers to deal more exhaustively with matters regarding the region.

The cases of Portugal (Jose Mangone, pp. 1-21) and Spain (Robert Agranoff, pp. 22-46) are typical examples of long-term government by crass dictatorships. Essentially, these two countries of the Iberian peninsula did not come out from their isolation until the middle of the 1970's with the fall of their dictatorial regimes. It would be no exaggeration to say that the rest of Europe essentially "discovered" Portugal and Spain after their accession to the then EEC (1986). These two countries are at present headed for full economic recovery, and the Iberian peninsula is thus now viewed in EU circles as a typical example of a regional unit that has adapted quickly to the demands of new European politics. Regarding Spain, under the Franco dictatorship for about forty years and to this day wrestling with the Basque question, in the form of the activities of ETA, its accession to NATO as late as 1982, and to the EEC four years later, made it a key player in European developments. The case of Spain also directly involves the *Estado de las Autonomias*, which concerns first and foremost the regions of Catalonia, the Basque Country and Galicia. The balance of power between the powerful Socialist Party (PSOE) governing in Madrid and the local governments of the above regions is an experiment, the progress of which is followed with great interest even as it relates to the more general development of a Europe of Regions. Portugal, in turn, is enjoying widespread economic progress, and is thus no longer viewed as Europe's poorest country.

Italy (Martin Bull, pp. 47-78) has always been the "most European" country of the Mediterranean. The study of Italian affairs in English-speaking lands is considered thoroughly satisfactory. Throughout the postwar period, for academic researchers, Italy has been associated with a fragile parliamentary democracy, directly related to the decisive role of the political parties, the Church (Vatican), and the activities of the terrorist organizations and the Mafia. In particular, the remarkable presence of the largest Communist Party in Western Europe (Partito Comunista Italiano) and the activity of the Mafia have led many researchers to study Italian developments. Particular reference should be made to the matter of relations between the centre and

the regions, which in Italy has traditionally been a matter of intense discussion and during the last three years has taken a "dangerous" turn, as regional initiatives, movements and parties favouring autonomy have flourished.

Greece (Gabriella Lazaridis, pp. 79-97) in the postwar period has been consigned to the margin of academic research. It is basically only Greek history (chiefly the period of the Ancient Greeks and Byzantium, and to a lesser extent the revolution of 1821) that continues to attract academic attention. Regarding modern, postwar Greece, the staple objects of academic study have been the civil war, the Junta period, political reform and particularly the PASOK (Panhellenic Socialist Movement) phenomenon during the 1980's. It might be noted, regarding Greece in general, and particularly in comparison with Portugal, that, just as since the 1960's and 70's Europe has found Greece quite attractive from a cultural, tourist and economic point of view, something similar has been happening to the equally small country of Portugal since the 1980's.

The history of Cyprus (Stephen Ryan, pp. 98-118) since the Second World War has been bound up with the following events: i. The declaration of an independent democracy in 1960 (since 1878, it had been a colony of Great Britain, which continues to maintain two military bases in Akrotiri and Dekleia) and the catalytic presence of Archbishop Makarios. ii. The Turkish invasion of 1974, and the essential division of Cyprus in 1983, when the "Turkish Republic of North Cyprus" (roughly 40% of the island) was declared under Rauf Denktash. To this day, the international community has not recognized it. iii. The uninterrupted presence of UN peacekeeping forces (UNFICYP) on the island since 1964.

The complicated nature of the Cyprus question due to the activity of many different parties, is vividly portrayed by the remarks made by Anthony Eden in his book *Full Circle*, London 1960, p. 315: "In geography and tactical considerations, the Turks have the stronger claim on Cyprus; in race and language the Greeks; in strategy the British, as long as their industrial life depends on oil supplies from the Persian Gulf".

Nineteen years have now passed since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus (the only case of invasion in postwar Europe, Nicosia continuing to be a divided city), and this has led to the perpetuation of the Cyprus question, while international public opinion basically remains apathetic to the continuing daily violation of basic rules of International Law and the failure to respect human rights in the occupied part of the island. The chapter on Cyprus in the bibliographical guide is no exception to the rule of treating the Cyprus question from a distance. The reader is consequently given the impression that

there is an established status quo, becoming ever stronger with the passage of time, as the invaders are treated in the same way as the free part of Cyprus, legalizing absolutely the act of occupation.

The name and the history of Malta (Adrianus Koster, pp. 118-131) are also closely connected to the long colonial presence of Great Britain (1800-1964) as well as the presence of British military bases until 1979. This young Mediterranean island democracy continues to balance its geographical position close to North Africa with its political will to be admitted into the European Union. The political leader, socialist Dom Mintoff, who was Prime Minister of Malta from 1971 to 1984, contributed to the close relations that Malta maintained with third world countries, particularly Libya, throughout this period. Malta's European prospects began in 1987, when after 16 years of continuous government of the country by the Labour Party, the right-wing liberal government of F. Adami came to power.

The new issues (demographic problems, religious fundamentalism, nationalism, minorities, non-governmental organizations, ecological matters, etc) faced first and foremost by Europe in the present transitional period, as balances are restored in a new order of things, to some degree make it necessary to publish a new and more analytical Studies Guide, both for the Mediterranean and for the Balkans.

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*The Truth on Kosova*, The Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Albania. Institute of History, Tirana 1993, pp. 351.

The disintegration of Yugoslavia, the most manifest and surely the most painful of the changes that the political map of the Balkans experienced during last years, gave the superficially changed Albanian state the opportunity to bring once more to the scene of the international diplomacy the question of the Albanian minority living in Kosovo and to support its historical right to self-determination. In this framework of the Albanian irredentist policy and propaganda the present publication should be included, fundamental aim of which is to inform the international public opinion about the question of Kosovo and its historical background and to refute at the same time the Yugoslav arguments, as they were expressed through the recent volume *Kosovo-Past and Present* (Belgrade 1989).