

international community and especially Europe and the United States, should exert all its influence on the leaders of Cyprus to reach an accommodation, and the government of Turkey to remove all its troops from the northern sector of the island, and help bring peace and security to the people of Cyprus and the eastern Mediterranean region in general. But the most important role in solving the problem of Cyprus must be played by the people of Cyprus, Greeks and Turks; they are the ones having control of their own destiny. Greeks and Turks of Cyprus must free themselves from the captivity of the errors of the past and with trust for each other work towards a better future. They need to think of themselves as Cypriots and not as hyphenated Cypriots (Greek-Cypriots, Turkish-Cypriots). The pre-1974 situation of Cyprus is now historical. A *de-facto* partition of the island is extremely dangerous. What is perhaps possible is to maintain the unity, territorial integrity and independence of Cyprus on a different arrangement. An arrangement which should include a bizonal constitution, with a central federal government having responsibility over the conduct of foreign policy, defense, economic affairs and higher education. Education is the strength and future of any state. The establishment of the University of Cyprus and a Center for Islamic Studies, should help bring together the present and future generations of Cyprus. Fear and suspicion should be replaced by familiarity and knowledge. An atmosphere of trust, confidence and justice must be created on the island where the two ethnic communities, Greeks and Turks, might live, work and study together — with respect for each others' religious, social, cultural and political rights — for social and economic progress. The leaders of the two communities, Mr. Rauf R. Denktash of the Turkish community and Mr. Speros Kyprianou of the Greek community have a great opportunity to, with wisdom and statesmanship, bridge their differences, come to agreeable compromises and reach a just and lasting solution to the chronic problems of their island and peoples. Cyprus should not be part of a «Triangle» or an issue of *Énosis* or *Taksim*, but of unity, integrity, strength and independence. An island where reason, peace and prosperity prevail. To conclude, I find myself in complete sympathy with Cicero, whose words about Rome will bear repetition in the context of Cyprus as a reminder to its leaders.

«Nostra autem respublica non unius esset ingenio, sed multorum, nec una hominis vita, sed aliquot constituta seculis et aetatibus».

*De Republica*. II., 1. 2.

Vassos Karageorghis, *Cyprus: From the Stone Age to the Romans*, London: Thames and Hudson, 1982. pp. 207.

Sir David Hunt (editor), *Footprints in Cyprus: An Illustrated History*, London: Triagraph, Ltd., 1982. pp. 300.

The island of Cyprus is the legendary land of Aphrodite. «Ἰσολύμα» ποτὲ Κύπρον νᾶσον τᾶς Ἀφροδίτας». Euripides. «O quae beatam diva tenes Cyprum». Ho-

race. While the British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli praised Cyprus as a «Land famous in all ages...the rosy realm of Venus, the romantic Kingdom of the Crusades». Nestling in the southeastern corner of the Mediterranean Sea, with the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe as neighbours, Cyprus is an island of great scenic beauty and fascinating cultural heritage. Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, with an area of 3.572 square miles. It has a population of about 650,000 of which 530,000 (about 82 percent) are Greeks and 120,000 (about 18 percent) are Turks. Its strategically and commercially advantageous position made the island of Cyprus a meeting place of the East and the West. Throughout its long history the island of Cyprus was invaded by many peoples and attracted the interest and attention of different maritime powers. Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon, writing in 1887, observed that «A race advancing on the East must start with Cyprus. Alexander, Augustus, Richard and Saint Louis took that lane. A race advancing on the West must start with Cyprus, Sargon, Ptolemy, Cyrus, Haroum-al-Rashid. When Egypt and Syria were of first-rate value to the West, Genoa and Venice, struggling for the trade of India, fought for Cyprus and enjoyed supremacy in the land by turns. After a new route by sea was found to India, Egypt and Syria declined in value to the Western Nations. Cyprus was then forgotten; but the opening of the Suez Canal has suddenly restored her to her ancient pride of place». One can visualize the history of the Western world by making a visit to Cyprus and observe the «Footprints», which people from the East and the West left behind them through the different cycles of Cypriot history from ancient times to the present. «In the space of three thousand years», wrote Dr. Henry Field, an American Theologian who visited the island in the 1880's, «Cyprus had many invaders and many conquerors, until the whole island was overspread with the ashes of many civilizations». It is natural that all those people who either settled, traded, and conquered should leave behind them their technological, cultural, political, and economic influence and characteristics on the culture and people of Cyprus. Yet, from the time of the earliest Greek settlements on the island (1400 B. C.), Cyprus retained more Greek characteristics than any other culture whose presence was established on the island. Cyprus, wrote the Greek poet Costis Palamas, in her long and glorious history, «though she changed many despots she has never changed her heart». Thus, despite the many «Footprints», Cyprus retained her Greek identity permanently. As a British student of Cypriot history once observed «The Greek Cypriot sense of history is based on a consciousness of survival», and continuity.

*In Cyprus: From the Stone Age to the Romans*, the author Dr. Vassos Karageorghis, from his unique position of Director of Antiquities in Cyprus, provides a fascinating record of the history of Cyprus from about 7000 B.C., to the period of the Roman administration (58 B.C.), and the arrival of Christianity on the island in 45 A.D. An interesting early history of Cyprus accomplished in ten chapters and enriched with 137 excellent illustrations, notes and bibliography.

*Footprints in Cyprus: An Illustrated History*, is edited by Sir David Hunt, a historian, archaeologist and a former British High Commissioner in Cyprus. The volume covers the history of Cyprus from the Neolithic age to recent times and as such is an excellent survey of a fascinating history of a most interesting island. The survey is of particular interest since the twelve chapters of the book are written by established scholars, thus providing in a single volume different perspec-

tives to different epochs of the history and culture of Cyprus. Contributors to the volume are Dr. E.J. Peltenburg of the University of Edinburgh; Dr. Vassos Karageorghis of Cyprus; Professor Nicholas Coldstream of Bedford College, University of London; Dr. Veronica Tatton-Brown of the British Museum; the Hon. Sir Steven Runciman; and Sir David Hunt. The book is comprehensive, scholarly and highly readable. It is illustrated with 289 splendid photographs, good maps, a helpful epilogue and chronological table as well as a selective bibliography and an index. *Cyprus: From the Stone Age to the Romans*, and *Footprints in Cyprus: An Illustrated History*, are two volumes of scholarship with up-to-date information of importance to both the student of Cyprus and the general reader. Both volumes are excellent additions to the bibliography of the history of Cyprus, and should make valuable additions to the library of all who have an interest in the extraordinary history of Cyprus.

*Oxford, England*

JOHN T.A. KOUMOULIDES