

réduit que lors du premier jugement. Enfin, l'auteur se penche tout spécialement sur les procès avec cojureurs-arpenteurs.

Le chapitre final dans lequel on traite de la partialité des jugements princiers en faveur des seigneurs féodaux contient deux constatations fondamentales pour toute la justice féodale des Pays Roumains: que dans les procès avec cojureurs, les boyards et les monastères ont été favorisés et deuxièmement que les paysans ont mené, par voie juridique, une lutte opiniâtre pour acquérir des libertés sociales.

La monographie de Gheorghe Cronț s'inscrit parmi les meilleurs ouvrages de synthèse sur l'ancien droit roumain, publiés par notre historiographie marxiste. En plus de la présentation de nombreux et nouveaux matériaux historiques, l'ouvrage intitulé "Instituții Feudale Românești," élaboré, dans sa plus grande partie, à l'aide des actes de chancellerie princière, encore non-étudiés, infirme maintes thèses de notre ancienne historiographie et apporte des interprétations et des points de vue nouveaux.

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Frederic C. Shorter, John F. Kolars, Dankwärt A. Rustow and Oktay Yenal, *Four Studies on the Economic Development of Turkey*. Frank Cass Co. Ltd, London 1967. Pp. 145.

The development of Turkey has not been completed as the income per head has reached 200 on the basis of recent data. That does not mean that every body agrees on the most appropriate solutions. For those unable to read Turkish the book of Professor Z. Y. Hershlag is a precious source of information particularly in the second edition of 1968. The same applies to the publications of the OECD and of other international institutions.

Some new points are raised by the authors of the four papers included in the book reviewed here—on the basis of data available when the papers were written. Politics and development policy (pp. 7-31) in Turkey are analysed carefully by D. A. Rustow. He tries rather successfully to trace the influence of Ottomanism, Kemalism and Modernity with due stress to the importance of education as the separation line between rulers and subjects in the Ottoman Empire. The influence of

Kemalism and of its well-known motto "Turk, be proud, work, be confident" should not be underestimated. Modernity exerts its influence through businessmen, labourers and farmers despite the departure of the Greeks, of the Jews and of the Levantines in combination with the disappearance of the Armenians. First the connections of politicians and of the Turkish community, second the strength of labour and of the farmers do not differ substantially from those which were noticed in Europe and in the U. S. a century ago. Whilst D. A. Rustow was dealing with political and sociological aspects, F. C. Shorter examines military expenditures and the allocation of resources (pp. 33-62). It is interesting that until 1962 the two thirds of Turkish military expenditures were covered by Turkish contributions making about 7% of the national expenditure whilst the share development rose from 13.8 % to 19.5 % and the share of consumption fell from 83.2% to 79.1%. The real gross product rose between 1948 and 1962 by 101 %. The author exposes some doubts about the accuracy of the data available and is satisfied that development was not neglected whilst recognizing the contribution of military expenditure to development particularly in view of the importance of illiteracy.

J. F. Kolars (pp. 63-82) deals with the types of Turkish rural development in view of the importance of the population of the villagers (two thirds of the total) and reveals that differences between the single villages are very substantial in Turkey. Oktay Yenal examines the development of the Turkish financial system (pp. 89-130). He shows that from 1933 to 1962 the money supply increased 13,7% per annum of which 3,8% was caused by the increase of real income. A rather satisfactory explanation is given by the development of the deposit: currency and of the reserve ratios. The author concludes without however proving it, that every additional lira issued in banknotes or in coins will increase the money supply by 2.24 liras. The liquidity of the Turkish banks is not shown to be satisfactory as long as the credits of the central bank to state enterprises and to agriculture had to be converted in 1961 to treasury bonds repayable in hundred years. I agree with the author that inflation has contributed substantially to the economic development of Turkey but also, let me add, to foreign exchange scarcity.