

has connected his name with the excavations in Amphipolis as well. His study of the Abdera terracottas is a well written book, very helpful to scholars interested in this subject.

LOUISA SYNDIKA - LAOURDA

Ἡ οἰκονομικὴ ἀνάπτυξις τῆς Βορείου Ἑλλάδος ἀπὸ τὸ 1912 ἕως σήμερον
[*The economic development of Northern Greece from 1912 up to this date*] by Mrs. Maria Negreponi - Delivanis, Thessalonike 1961, Sakoulas Bros Ed. Co., 232 pp.

The students of Balkan and, especially, Macedonian history at the time of Turkish domination are well acquainted with the picture that region presented then: an entirely backward territory from the economic point of view, a country-side without roads and bridges, towns with no sign of industry, insignificant commerce of any scale—except in a few large civic centers—, vast areas deserted or covered by swamps and a population severely hit by malaria. The occupation of the inhabitants was exclusively in agriculture, carried out by the most primitive means, and in cattle-breeding in the mountainous areas. If the same students visit Northern Greece to-day they will be astonished by the complete change of scenery: no swamps in sight, highly cultivated planes and irrigation works, industries in towns and country-side, thermo- and hydro-electric plants of considerable size, motor-roads covering thousands of kilometers, flourishing commerce and total lack of any sort of epidemics. The picture may well not be that of a highly developed country, not even of a developed country on Western European level. Yet, considering the situation of the recent past and the difficulties created, in addition to the existing shortcomings, by a few local and two major wars, the present state of things indicates an enormous amount of work done by the population and the Greek state since the time of Macedonia's liberation. What exactly was the economic situation of the country before 1912 and what has been achieved since was only partly studied and had been scattered in statistics, bulletins or articles dealing with a specific subject. The first effort for an overall examination of the situation and an exposition of the achievements is the book by Mrs Delivanis, Assistant Professor at the University of Thessalonike.

The author, combining theory and applied economics, deals, in the first part of the book, with the general conditions of economic development and of those applied specifically in Northern Greece; she outlines the enormous task of the refugee's settlement, the catastrophes resulted by the First and Second World Wars, as well as by the recent civil war, and the adversities in view of the then existing unhealthy and other calamitous conditions in the area. In the second part she examines the development of the region and its results with regard to agriculture, fishery, mining, light and heavy industry, and the prospects of the new heavy industry units to be established in the very near future. A separate chapter contains a detailed examination

of the commerce in general with particular mention of the influence the International Fair of Thessalonike exerts on the economic situation. The author also touches some social, political and psychological side-problems connected with Northern Greece's economic development. All chapters of the book contain statistical data concerning various sides of economic life.

The author suggests that economic development implies accumulation of capital through various ways in order to be used for major investments; one of these ways is the lowering of the standard of life by a strict state control of consumption. Greece, she concludes, has succeeded in her northern regions to advance, at least as much as her neighbouring countries, without lowering the standard of life or sacrificing her ideals in democracy.

The book will soon appear in French.

MICHAEL G. PAPACONSTANTINOU

Οἱ γεωργικοὶ συνεταιρισμοὶ ἐν τῷ πλαισίῳ τῆς ἐλληνικῆς κοινωνικῆς διαρθρώσεως. [*The agricultural co-operatives within the framework of Greek social structure*] by John Em. Tsouderos, Athens, 1960, «Hestia» Ed. Co., 193 pp.

The agricultural co-operatives in Greece have always been and still present a most important problem in connection with this country's economic and social development. Recently, moreover, with the government's decision to make them the agencies mainly, if not exclusively, charged with the task of organizing the commerce and export of all Greek agricultural products, they have acquired an even greater importance. How far Greek agricultural co-operatives are in a position—as they stand now—to undertake this additional burden and do the job they have initially been designed for is a subject much discussed in Greece and the book which Professor Tsouderos published last year is a notable contribution to its study and solution. It would be correct to say that nothing of this kind in the economic and social field with regard to the research involved, the approach to the subject and the solutions proposed has been undertaken in the last few years.

Mr. John Tsouderos, Professor of Georgia Institute of Technology, came to Greece in 1958 under the auspices of the Fulbright Foundation with the object to study the agr. co-ops and has devoted two full years to this problem; he toured the country and came in contact with leading personalities and farmers, who are members of agr. co-ops, followed closely the work done, and studied the existing legislature and literature on this subject. He considers in his book the agr. co-ops as a movement directly connected with the development of Greek society, with the modern history of the country, the present general problems and Greece's future development. To stress the im-