

describes the political, economic, and social events that led to the birth of the *Enosis* movement. The second chapter examines the attempts at limited self-government by the Cypriots and the political developments that resulted in the Zurich Agreement of 1959. The third chapter deals with the major features of the Constitution; the fourth analyzes the features of the Constitution that produced areas of political friction and tension. The fifth chapter deals with the actual constitutional crisis that confronted the government of Cyprus; the sixth deals with the entrenchment of foreign powers in Cyprus. Finally, the last chapter forecasts the future of the political development of Cyprus. According to the author, the future of Cyprus will be determined by the attitude of its inhabitants toward political unity and independence from Greece and Turkey.

A unique and unusual aspect of the book is the Public Opinion survey. This survey enabled Dr. Kyriakides to obtain new insights into the nature of constitutionalism and crisis government in Cyprus. The results of the Public Opinion survey, together with the author's views and those of other scholars, have given us an objective treatment of Cyprus's political problems.

Professor Kyriakides's study on Cyprus is a valuable addition to our knowledge of a significant area of the world. It should become required reading for courses dealing with constitutional development and crisis government in developing countries and the Middle East; and it will be a useful reference for scholars in this area. The layman would also benefit from reading this timely and most welcome book.

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Halil Ibrahim Salih, *Cyprus : An Analysis of Cypriot Political Discord*, Brooklyn, Theo Gaus' Sons, New York, 1968. Pp. 184.

This brief monograph presents the sober views of a younger scholar of Turkish Cypriot heritage relative to the very complex problems of his homeland. While the monograph provides a useful historical background to the current conflict on the island of Cyprus, going back to the most ancient of data, it stresses the period after 1571, when the Ottoman Empire conquered and annexed the island, and then moves down quickly to June 1878, when Great Britain began its administration

of Cyprus. Dr. Salih emphasizes the basic issues of the conflict: the struggle between two nationalisms — two nations — on the island, each with very deep roots and traditions, each with its own values and national symbols, each with a different outlook on both the present and the future: The Greek Cypriots, some four-fifths of the population, with their orientation toward *enosis*, or union, with Greece; the Turkish Cypriots, with their orientation toward the Turkish Republic, and their fears of the overwhelming Greek majority.

Dr. Salih traces the development of the respective nationalisms on the island of Cyprus, the irrepressible conflict, the attempt of the British Government to meet the issues, the moves toward the establishment of the Republic of Cyprus, on the part of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom during 1959-1960, and the involvement of the United Nations and the United States in the problem. Dr. Salih observes that, "for the establishment, proper functioning, and development of a modern state, it is imperative to have a broad consensus of its citizens," the basic ingredients for which, he believes, do not exist on the island, since the Greek Cypriots want *enosis*, to which the minority Turks are opposed and the Turkish Cypriots feel threatened and insecure under a Greek-dominated government. At the same time, he contends, the majority Greek elements would always be discontented unless it could achieve union with Greece. The pragmatic solution, in his view, is that which leads to partition and possible federalization of the island. Such a solution, in his consideration, would permit the two communities to develop on the basis of their respective values, would remove the Turkish minority's fears as to Greek domination, along with "the stumbling block in the path of *enosis*." That remains to be seen, of course.

These are sober reflections, generally well presented and well-researched, in this very brief account of very complex issues in a highly sensitive area at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. It deserves a reading, along with the monumental work of Stephen G. Xydis, for example, if one is to have an understanding of the basic problems which divide peoples and bring them into conflict.

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