

and that an acceptable solution therefore eventually becomes easier to find. Yet it is just as likely that the endlessly repetitious and often rather bombastic speeches in the halls of the world organization are not only a lively debate among the deaf, but may also reduce the chances for an early and constructive compromise by rigidly defining positions publicly proclaimed, accentuating the negative, and further inflaming the home public, which in turn disdains anything short of complete victory at the bargaining table. And even if "victory" is won, what is the real value of a "favorable" resolution which cannot be enforced, which has been obtained through the support of governments that have no stake and no lasting interest in the matter, and for which the price is almost inevitably an even more alienated and uncompromising antagonist?

There can be no doubt that Xydis has reached his own conclusions on all these vital questions. However, the reader of this book will search them in vain; at best only few and scattered clues will be found. If this is intentional in order to compel one to form independent conclusions, the task will prove rather frustrating.

Professor Xydis has written primarily for the specialist who does not expect to be entertained. Yet occasionally the text makes for delightful reading: at one point the Bolivian delegate's speech style is described as a "baroque variation of Zuleta Angel's coolly classical quadripartite address festooned with garlands of historical examples."

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JOHN O. IATRIDES

Stanley Kyriakides, *Cyprus: Constitutionalism and Crisis Government*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1968. Pp. 212.

Many books have been written on the question of Cyprus; Professor Kyriakides's book, "Cyprus: Constitutionalism and Crisis Government," is the most objective on the topic. The author is a native of Cyprus. Nevertheless, he did not let his close attachment to the island befog his thinking. This book is clearly written, well-organized, and well-balanced.

The book is divided into seven chapters. The opening chapter

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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PAUL VOURAS

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