

Paul Huber has produced a beautiful book on Mount Athos that no student of the subject should do without. *Athos* is not a dull theological tome but a rich source of Athonite art that vividly illustrates the artistic and religious vitality of this unusual monastic community which persists in remaining "between heaven and earth."

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Candilis W.O., *The Economy of Greece 1944-66*. Pp. 239 (mimeographed).
F.A. Praeger, New York 1969.

W.O. Candilis has written an elementary study of the Greek economy 1944-66; the work is divided in four parts. Part I deals with the economic background of Greece, pp. 1-22. Part II deals with the efforts for stability which succeeded in 1953, pp. 23-88. It does not seem that the author was able to grasp the real issues involved and the great errors that were committed in the middle forties. Part III analyses the efforts for development pp. 89-94-194. Part IV pp. 195-220, exposes the prerequisites of growth.

The study gives the reader the opportunity to get a general idea of monetary and economic developments in Greece 1944-66 whilst the bibliography, pp. 223-238 allows him to increase his knowledge whenever he wants to. I do not think that it is worth while to enter into details nor to start a discussion as long as the author does limit himself to give an outline of Greek developments accepting the points stressed by those responsible for the policy applied. That does not reduce the importance of the authors' contribution to a clear and concise picture of the Greek economy. For those in need of a very short and elementary outline of the development of the Greek economy 1944-66 and of the views of those then in charge of the Bank of Greece the mimeographed book of W.O. Candilis is most appropriate. The reader of course has not to expect a deep analysis nor the exhaustive study of the questions raised. He has also not to expect the authors' opinion as the latter agrees with every thing which happened. It follows that there is no scope for a discussion of W.O. Candilis' contribution. The reader who wants to increase his knowledge may have recourse to the rather extensive bibliography printed by the author at the end of the book.

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