

that is sufficient. As it should be. The memoirs of a single, sincere partisan should not be burdened with the arguments of high politics. It should be enough if they tell us something of the man, the struggle, or the pattern of irregular warfare. And it is here that *And No Quarter* fails most seriously.

Without any desire to question Pesce's involvement in this most dangerous form of war, one must still insist that the memoirs as offered are unsatisfactory in style and content. The *Gappisti* carried out their destruction with seemingly inexhaustible supplies of explosives, using bicycles and trains for escape, and preceding daylight assassinations with stirring verbal denunciations to the victim (and his bodyguards). An already disjointed narration is further interrupted with extensive lists of participants. Some forty names are offered in a single footnote as having comprised the first GAP Brigade in Milan, and thirty-one others are «remembered» in another footnote as among the fighters in the battle of the Ebro. The thirty-first name is that of an Albanian—a disguised gesture of proletarian solidarity with China? Peking is not apt to respond in view of Pesce's treatment of guerrilla warfare; «Customary military tactics seek to concentrate a movement against the adversary's weakest point; in partisan warfare, it is the opposite, a blow where the enemy is most thickly concentrated». (p. 61) The *Gappisti* may have operated in this manner but never the Maoist guerrillas. Furthermore, the reader's credulity is frequently strained. During a firefight; «We could identify their weapons by the sound of the cartridge cases falling on the earth». (p. 108) Assuming this is not a translator's error, one is asked to accept men who can hear the enemy's cartridge cases hit the ground over the roar of their own counter-fire, and at a distance of many yards. And lest this be taken as a single weakpoint, a new high in unlikely heroics is reached only a few pages later when an isolated hero, bearing seven fresh bullet wounds, kills at least 11 Fascists and five Germans, and destroys an armored car and a tank before leaping to his death after giving the Communist salute to the «hundreds» of enemies beneath his window. Even this may be possible but in some manner Pesce is able to describe the man's every action, the sounds he alone could have heard, and even his thoughts.

Note that the criticism here is not of Pesce the man, or the partisan, but of his retrospective portrayal of events that were harsh enough to dull memory. It was a tragic struggle against real villains in which «success» was accepting one partisan wounded and one killed in exchange for wounding two Fascists and where the death of many hostages was avenged, «by shooting a junior officer on a open street». The reality of these campaigns should be preserved and the participants recognized but *And No Quarter* does not do this. Just as Pesce fled apparently every assassination with emptied pistols, his memoirs are also empty.

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*Foreign Relations of the United States. 1947. Volume V. The Near East and North Africa.* Department of State Publication 8502. Historical Office, Bureau of Public Affairs. Washington D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971. Pp. 1377.

*The Foreign Relations of the United States* constitutes the official record of the foreign policy of the United States. We are told that, subject to necessary security considerations, all documents needed for a comprehensive record of the major foreign policy decisions within the range of the Department of State's responsibilities, together with appropriate materials concerning the facts which contributed to the development of policies, are included.

This is a long awaited volume of American documents dealing with the grave issues

facing the United States during the critical period of the immediate post-World War II years, a nodal point in the development of American policy and interest in the area of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. More than 1300 pages deal with such basic regional problems as the elaboration of the so-called Truman Doctrine (March 12, 1947) to render assistance to both Greece and Turkey; «The Pentagon Talks of 1947», dealing with the Anglo-American discussions concerning the Middle East and the Eastern Mediterranean; American participation in the development of the petroleum resources of the Middle East; the American interest in Communist and Nationalist activities in North Africa; American interest in proposals by Transjordan for a Greater Syria; American interest in resolving the Afghan-Iranian dispute regarding the distribution of the waters of the Helmand River. Some 140 pages are devoted to Egypt, 100 to the problems of Iran, and no less than 329 pages to the Palestine problem. In other words, there is much grist to the Middle Eastern mill in these documents, which, after twenty-five years, have been published.

Readers of *Balkan Studies*, naturally, will be highly interested in the materials devoted to the Balkan area, Greece and Turkey. For the Balkan area, it is suggested that the student refer to Volume IV, *Eastern Europe: The Soviet Union 1947*, 887 pp., for background and perspective, and especially to the documents dealing with Bulgaria, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. More than 600 pages of Volume V are assigned to the elaboration of the Truman Doctrine (484 pp.), the Pentagon Talks of 1947 (141 pp.), and Greece (73 pp.). In a short review note it is impossible to provide a lengthy analysis. Suffice it to say that the public documents should serve to fill out the picture of the beginnings of American assistance to Greece and Turkey during the period of 1947, when a Soviet-Communist takeover seemed well within the possibilities of the time, in the light of what appeared to be the expansionist and aggressive Soviet policy at the time. Students will find it especially useful to study the available material. The Anglo-American «Pentagon Talks» well illustrate the concern of the United Kingdom and the United States for the entire Middle East at the time. The chapter of documents dealing with Greece is interesting for the material concerning the unstable situation on the Northern frontiers of Greece, with Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria, especially, rendering assistance to the Greek guerrillas of the day. The selection of documents appears somewhat skimpy, but due attention is drawn to the voluminous United Nations documentation.

As usual, these volumes serve a most useful purpose. All students of the Middle East and of developments in the Balkans, Greece and Turkey must study them. Volume V, 1947, of *Foreign Relations* maintains the very high standard set by earlier volumes.

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*Chicago Essays in Economic Development* - Edited and with an introduction by David Wall. XVI + 370 pp. The University of Chicago, 1972.

We have usually the tendency to rely on a well written standard book whenever we want to get acquainted with a subject. Mr. David Wall has followed a different path and has presented in this book 15 essays of wellknown Chicago economists which he chose with the belief that they are well written, that they are representative and that by reading them we get more about economic development than would have been possible by studying a standard work. The 15 essays collected in this volume have been written by Arnold C. Harberger<sup>6</sup>, Bert F. Hoselitz<sup>2</sup>, D. Gale Johnson<sup>1</sup>, Harry G. Johnson<sup>4</sup>, Theodor W. Schultz<sup>2</sup> and Larry A. Sjaastad<sup>1</sup>. The contributions collected in this volume have been divided in three groups namely general features of developing economies, domestic policy, last trade and aid.