

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.

Middle East Institute
Washington, D.C.

HARRY N. HOWARD

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. Harberger⁶, Bert F. Hoselitz², D. Gale Johnson¹, Harry G. Johnson⁴, Theodor W. Schultz² and Larry A. Sjaastad¹. The contributions collected in this volume have been divided in three groups namely general features of developing economies, domestic policy, last trade and aid.

The subjects treated in the frame of the general features of developing economies include economic growth from traditional agriculture by Theodore W. Schultz, the ideology of economic policy by Harry G. Johnson, using the resources at hand more effectively by Arnold C. Harberger, the role of cities in the economic growth of undeveloped countries and agriculture in industrial development, both by Bert F. Hoselitz. Particular attention should be drawn to Theodore W. Schultz's remarks on the conditions to be fulfilled if agriculture in developing countries is to succeed showing substantial progress. The author refers a lot to U.S. experience of the past.

The subjects treated in the part on domestic policy are fiscal policy and the balance of payments in a growing economy by Harry G. Johnson, some notes on inflation, reflections on the monetary system of Panama, investment in men versus investment in machines by Arnold C. Harberger, Argentina and the five-year plan by Larry A. Sjaastad. Harry G. Johnson is perfectly right in pointing out the advantages to be expected from direct foreign investment versus foreign loans which have to be serviced independently of the results achieved.

Part III dealing with trade and aid include 1) tariffs and economic development, 2) trade preference and developing countries by Harry G. Johnson, agriculture and foreign economic policy by D. Gale Johnson, value of U.S. farm surpluses to undeveloped countries by Theodore W. Schultz, issues concerning capital assistance to less developed countries by Arnold C. Harberger.

The ideas presented are well shaped and may be used for theoretical discussions and provided all conditions posed by the authors are realised for guidance of the policy to be applied in order to secure the best development that may be achieved.

University of Thessaloniki

D. J. DELIVANIS

Emile Kalužniacki, *Werke des patriarchen von Bulgarien Euthymius (1375-1393)* (Wien, 1901), Variorum Reprints, London 1971, With an introduction by Ivan Dujčev, in 8°, pp. VI + CXXVII + 450 + 1

Emile Kalužniacki, *Aus der panegyrischen litteratur der Südslaven* (Wien, 1901), Variorum Reprints, London 1971, in 8°, pp. 131 + 1

1. Les éditeurs de *Variorum Reprints* dans leur but d'aider la science et les chercheurs ont publié, entre autres¹, les deux œuvres citées ci-dessus d'Emile Kalužniacki (1845-1914)², devenues déjà classiques pour les slavistes, comme source à l'étude de l'histoire littéraire bulgare du Moyen-Age. Dans les rééditions de ces œuvres, les éditeurs de *Variorum Reprints*, rendent un grand service aux chercheurs qui souvent ont besoin d'avoir ces livres à leur portée.

2. L'œuvre: «*Werke des patriarchen von Bulgarien Euthymius (1375-1393)*», contient une introduction faite par le savant Bulgare Ivan Dujčev (pp. I-VI), relatant le contenu des

1. Pour d'autres éditions cf. le compte-rendu fait par le professeur J. E. Karayannopoulos, «*Byzantina*», 3 (1971) 420-422.

2. Savant Polonais, spécialiste en philologie vieux-slave; Il fut professeur à l'Université de Czernowitz (Cernauti). Cf. E. Timčenko, «*Russkij filologičeskij vestnik*» 72(1914) 411-414; V. Jagić, «*Archiv für slavische Philologie*», 37(1918-20) 280-285; cités par I. Dujčev à l'introduction in Emile Kalužniacki, *Werke des patriarchen von Bulgarien Euthymius (1375-1393)*, Ibid., p. vi.