respects, an exceptionally well-done job of describing the conflict between craft and industrial unions within the AFL.

Another major, and also somewhat inaccurate, conclusion of Morris is that "in the last analysis, the conflict was between the progressives and the conservatives." Yet, the evidence that we are offered indicates that the conflict was between the leaders of the craft unions and those of the industrial unions, an association which in each case appears more significant than their attachment to particular philosophies. Morris concludes that given a choice between asserting that the motivations of the leaders of the "progressives" were rooted in a desire—for the good of the labor movement and society at large—to rebuild and rededicate to new and grander purposes the cause of unionism or to believe that they were based on personal, selfish drives, he would subscribe to the former. The most reasonable view, however, of what moved these men—again strongly supported by the evidence presented—is that they were concerned with the growth and preservation of the unions which they led. That is to say, it was their concern with the status of their national unions rather than the desire for personal power and prestige or the objectives of a non-existent "labor movement" which primarily explains the behavior of those labelled "progressive" or "conservative." The AFL, erroneously regarded in many places in this book as an organism, was a loose confederation of autonomous national unions. Those unions, having majority control of the policies of the AFL—the craft unions—banded together in common cause against the industrial unions in order to preserve and extend "their way of life." The industrial unions did likewise, and this book well documents the attempts of each to maintain and extend its jurisdiction while preserving it from encroachment by the other.

The work, one of the Cornell Studies in Industrial and Labor Relations, has, for the most part, a good style. The chief annoyances consist of frequent references in the text to certain matters which would be "discussed shortly," and footnotes containing information which should properly have been included in the text. Both footnotes and bibliography testify to a careful and comprehensive search of the sources. Although I should have liked more information on the CIO, the author states that he was not able to secure such data to the extent desired. In short, this study of craft versus industrial unions in the AFL, 1901-1938, is a well-done and valuable addition to the literature in labor history, although some of the conclusions stretch beyond the evidence.

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American Aid to Greece. By C. A. Munkman. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1958. Pp. ix, 306. $5.00.

This is the kind of book that neither an economist nor an economic historian would write, yet it is a book that will benefit both. The author, an Englishman associated with foreign aid programs serving UNRRA and the United States, writes in a candid, objective, and analytical fashion from his many years of experience. Munkman's intimate knowledge of Greece and her foreign aid problems more than compensates for the pedestrian quality of his historical presentation and his failure to provide footnotes and a bibliography.
Reviews of Books

Greece, unlike other undeveloped countries, was in contact with western developments and has a predominantly literate population. The efforts of the extension service, irrigation, fertilizer and chemical imports, and the willingness of the simple Greek farmers to absorb and apply new ideas, forced agricultural production 50 per cent beyond pre-war levels.

The most profitable chapters for policy-makers and interested laymen deal with sentiment and sympathy in foreign aid and program evaluation. Munkman repeats in authentic fashion what informed Americans long suspected. As a rule, Americans are a generous and kindly people who are impatient when it comes to understanding complex human problems rooted in history. Because they come from a country whose structure has changed rapidly, they seem to think that a comparable revolution can be executed elsewhere. Because private enterprise built America, private enterprise is presumed capable of rescuing Greece; and a Greek questioning that the same can be accomplished in his country was likely to be branded stupid and unintelligent.

American officials, notably Bryce Mace and Walter Packard, were excellent choices. But too often the administrators were of a lower caliber than the men representing American industrial and commercial firms and the Greeks with whom they came in contact. The failure to undertake a continuing program and economies in salaries meant low-caliber staff, enormous waste, black market operations, and a loss of respect abroad.

American aid, despite its weaknesses, restored roads, rails, bridges, ports, dams, schools, and houses in Greece. Were it not for such economic and military assistance, Greece would have been absorbed by the Soviet bloc as was China and Czechoslovakia. Private capital has been very cautious about investing in Greece; since the nation must continue to look to the United States for assistance, it would be advantageous to avoid the pitfalls of the past.

Munkman finds the integration of the foreign service with the aid program unwise and indirectly suggests their separation. The former requires training in courtesy, tact, and the ability to present things in an attractive manner. Aid administration requires this, plus technical knowledge, management, and commercial experience. Expenditures running into the millions require a competent staff, not clerks. The employment of more “third-nation nationals” is also advisable, for this breaks down “face-to-face” relationships between recipients and beneficiaries that can be embarrassing, is cheaper, makes available more experienced candidates, and avoids the impression of creating an American colony or dependency.

Theodore Saloutos, University of California at Los Angeles

Zgodovina Trbovlj, Hrastnika in Dola, Volume I: Od početka do 1918 (The History of Trbovlje, Hrastnik, and Dol, Volume I: From the beginnings until 1918). By Janko Orožen. Trbovlje: Občinski ljudski odbor v Trbovljah, 1958. Pp. 736.

This volume, written by a noted Yugoslav historian, is an exhaustive monograph on the history and development of the Trbovlje area, which today still