under the Program of Cultural Exchange between Greece and Yugoslavia, left Thessaloniki at the end of July.

— Professor *Charles Jelavich* of the Indiana University, Department of History, spent ten months in Thessaloniki, on a research followship of the Institute for Balkan Studies, with Professor *Barbara Jelavich* of the same University, who was on a Rockefeller Foundation scholarship. They left at the end of June.

BASIL LAOURDAS
Director of the Institute

TURKISH STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES

I

In a certain sense, Turkish studies in the United States somewhat parallel the developing American interest in the former Ottoman Empire — the Near and Middle East — and the modern Turkish Republic. It is, of course, an old story that, while the American interest in that part of the world is as old as the Republic itself, dating back some two centuries, until 1939, the beginning of the Second World War, the American interest centered around the missionary-philanthropic-educational enterprise, while even the commersial interest was more aspirational than actual, and there was a general absence of political interest, despite the concern for the fate of the peoples of the Empire at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.[1] As Georgiana Stevens has well noted, as late as 1945,[2] knowledge of the peoples of the area was relatively meagre among Americans. The Lawrence legend had cast its shadow over the Arab portions of the former Empire. American missionaries and teachers who had worked in the area, and had learned Turkish, Persian or Arabic, had also learned "to bridge the more subtle communications gap between East and West." And in a somewhat later period there was another group which had become "aware of Middle Eastern complexities" — the man-

1. Georgiana G. Stevens, Editor, *The United States and the Middle East* (Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall), 2.

2. See especially John A. DeNovo, *American Interests and Policies in the Middle East, 1900-1939* (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, 1963), 447 pp; Leland Gordon, *American Relations with Turkey, 1830-1930: An Economic Interpretation* (Philadelphia, 1932), 402 pp; Sydney N. Fisher, "Two Centuries of American Interest in Turkey," reprinted from *A Festschrift for Frederick B. Artz* (Durham, N. C., Duke, 1954), 113-138.

agers and engineers of airlines and oil companies. But the latter group developed, essentially, after 1945.

With the Ottoman Empire at the periphery of American interest, relatively little academic attention was paid to it as such, and such as it was, academic studies were highly concentrated on diplomatic studies in the form of the old "Eastern Question," the "Sick Man of Europe," with the standard route ordinarily through the Balkan area, and the general theme the decline of the Empire and the question of the succession. This is not to suggest at all that government, religion, culture, economic and social conditions were completely neglected or utterly ignored, but it is to say that they were not the center of academic interest, whether in the European or the Asiatic portions of the Empire.

Through the missionary-educational-philanthropic enterprise in the Ottoman Empire there were, of course, numerous memoirs, largely reflecting on the work of the missionaries among the peoples of the Near and Middle East and on the work of such academic institutions as Robert College (1863) the Istanbul Woman's College (1871), and the American University of Beirut (Syrian Protestant College, 1866). Examples of these reflections may be found in the memoirs of Cyrus Hamlin, the first president of Robert College, who wrote *Among the Turks* (New York, Robert Carter and Brothers, 1878, 178pp.) and *My Life and Times* (Boston, Pilgrim Press, 1893, 508 pp.), both of which provide interesting impressions of conditions in the nineteenth century as seen by an observing, devout, and determined missionary-educator. There is a further illustration in the memoirs of George Washburn, the second president: *Fifty Years in Constantinople and Recollections of Robert College* (Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1908, 317 pp.) The much later memoirs of Caleb F. Gates, who served as president during 1903-1932, *Not to Me Only* (Princeton, N. J. Princeton University, 1940, 340 pp.), reflect a similar interest but a broader educational view and, this, likewise, is true of the founder of the College of Engineering at Robert College, Dean Lynn A. Scipio, *My Thirty Years in Turkey* (Rindge, N. H., Smith, 1955, 364 pp). Mary Mills Patrick, the president of the Istanbul Woman's College, told of her life and work in the Ottoman Empire as an educator in her two books: *Under Five Sultans* (New York, Century, 1929, 357 pp.) and *A Bosporus Adventure: Istanbul (Constantinople) Woman's College*, 1871-1924 (Stanford University, 1934, 284 pp.).

There were also other accounts, as reflected in Walter Colton, *Land and Lee in the Bosphorus and Aegean, or Views of Constantinople and Athens* (New York, 1860) and William E. Strong, *The Story of the American Board: An Account of the First Hundred Years of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* (Boston, 1910), to say nothing of James L. Barton's *Day-*

break in Turkey (Boston, Pilgrim Press, 1908,294 pp). Moreover, as Sydney Fisher remarks, "divinity schools, colleges, Chautauquas and lyceums had lecture series on missions to popularize them, the lectures later appearing in book form."[3]

But there were also other types of memoirs, especially those of Americans who went out to serve as United States ministers or ambassadors in the Ottoman Empire. Notable among these works were the memoirs of David Porter (Chargé, 1831; Minister Resident, 1839-43), *Constantinople and its Environs, in a Series of Letters, Exhibiting the Actual State of the Manners, Customs, and Habits of the Turks, Armenians, Jews, and Greeks as Modified by the Policy of Sultan Mahmoud* (New York, 1835), 2 volumes. Samuel S. Fox, Minister Plenipotentiary (1885-1887), wrote some very interesting memoirs in his *Diversions of a Diplomat in Turkey* (New York, 1887). Edward Joy Morris, who resigned from Congress to serve as President Lincoln's Minister Resident at the Sublime Porte (1861-1870), did not write a memoir, despite his long years in the Empire. However, he paid an extended visit to that area during 1839-1840 and, as a result, wrote two volumes of travels, which make very interesting reading, indeed.[4] Since he considered that great events were taking place in that part of the world during the Crimean War, Morris translated the work of Alfred de Bessé on the Orttoman Empire[5] from German into English so that the general reader in the United States would have a better idea of what was going on in the Empire. In later years Oscar Straus, Lloyd C. Griscom, Henry Morgenthau, Joseph C. Grew and Charles H. Sherrill were to write very useful memoirs of their periods of service n the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Republic.[6]

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3. Fisher, 121.

4. Edward Joy Morris, *Notes of a Tour through Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Arabia, Petraea, to the Holy Land Including a Visit to Athens, Sparta, Delphi, Cairo, Thebes, Mt. Sinai, Petra, etc.* (Philadelphia, Carey and Hart, 1842), 2 volumes.

5. Alfred de Bessé, Member of Embassy at Constantinople, *The Turkish Empire: Its Historical, Statistical, and Religious Condition: Also its Manners, Customs, Etc.* Translated, Revised, and Enlarged (from the Fourth German Edition) with Memoirs of the Reigning Sultan, Omar Pacha, The Turkish Cabinet, etc., etc. By Edward Joy Morris late U.S. chargé d' Affaires at Naples (Philadelphia, Lindsay and Blakiston, 1854), 216 pp.

6. See Oscar Straus, *Under Four Administrations* (Boston, 1922); Lloyd C. Griscom, *Diplomatically Speaking* (New York, 1940); Charles H. Sherrill, A Year's *Embassy to Mustafa Kemal* (New York, Scribner's, 1934), 277 pp., Joseph C. Grew, *Turbulent Era: A Diplomatic Record of Forty Years* (Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1952), 2 volumes; Henry Morgenthau, *Ambassador Morgenthau's Story* (New York, 1919); *All in a Life Time* (New York, 1922).

While the classical tradition was strong in American colleges and universities and, therefore, the study of Greece and of Greek had a tradition, the history of the Ottoman Empire was taught and studied at only a few American institutions, whatever its setting in general historical inquiry. Nevertheless, it may be observed that in 1900 Harvard University acquired a specialized collection of some 7,000 volumes dealing with the Ottoman Empire from the library of Count Paul Riant. Princeton University also developed a specialized collection, and the University of Illinois built up a notable collection particularly rich in history and travel. There were also excellent collections in the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library and the Cleveland Public Library.[7]

By 1902, Professor Archibald Cary Coolidge, essentially a specialist on Eastern European history and diplomatic history, had written a biography of Suleiman the Magnificent, based on Western sources, which was ultimately published by Professor Roger B. Merriam: *Suleiman the Magnificent, 1520-1566* (Cambridge, Harvard, 1944, 325 pp). Professor Albert H. Lybyer, later of the University of Illinois, wrote his doctoral dissertation at Harvard on *The Government of the Ottoman Empire in the Time of Suleiman the Magnificent* (Cambridge, Harvard, 1913, 349 pp), a pionner in its field in the United States.[8] Another noteworthy volume during this same general period was that of Herbert Adams Gibbons, *The Foundation of the Ottoman Empire: A History of the Osmanlis up to the Death of Bayezid I, 1300-1403* (Oxford, Clarendon, 1916, 379 pp).[9]

While there was a concentration in the years following the so-called First World War on diplomatic history and the foreign relations of the former Empire or new Republic of Turkey,[10] there were also numerous detailed stu-

7. John Kingsley Birge, *A Guide to Turkish Area Study* (Washington, D.C., American Council of Learned Societies, 1949), 3.

8. Professor Lybyer, who had taught at Robert College, also wrote a notable article on "The Influence of the Rise of the Ottoman Turks on the Routes of Oriental Trade," *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association, I (1914), 125-133 (*English Historical Review*, October 1915, pp. 577-88.

9. See also W.L. Langer and R.P. Blake, "The Rise of the Ottoman Turks and its Historical Background," *American Historical Review* (April 1932), 468-505.

10. See F.E. Bailey, *British Policy and the Turkish Movement* (Cambridge, Harvard, 1942), 312 pp; Edward Mead Earle, *Turkey, The Great Powers and the Bagdad Railway* (New York, Macmillan, 1923), 364 pp; Harry N. Howard, *The Partition of Turkey 1913-1923* (Norman. University of Oklahoma 1931), 486 pp; V.J. Puryear, *England, Russia and the Straits Question, 1844-1856* (Berkeley, University of California, 1931), 479 pp; *France and*

dies dealing with political, social, economic and cultural development. Clarence R. Johnson, Professor of Sociology at Robert College, for example, edited *Constantinople Today*: *The Pathfinder Survey of Constantinople* (New York, Macmillan, 1922, 418 pp) a basic study of its kind in the historical setting, civic administration, community organization, industrial life, refugee problem, recreation, education, and educational system were duly examined.[11] Henry E. Allen and Donald E. Webster concentrated on the great reform movement which revolutionized the Turkish Republic.[12] Barnette Miller devoted herself to the Grand Seraglio and the palace school of Muhammad the Conqueror.[13] Donald C. Blaisdell studied the structure and impact of the Ottoman Public Debt.[14] Walter Livingston Wright, Jr. who later became president of Robert College for a brief period, translated and introduced *Ottoman Statecraft*: *The Book of Counsel for Vezirs and Governors of Sari Mehmed Pasha, the Defterdar* (Princeton, 1935, 172 pp). with English and Turkish texts, sketching the processes of decay operating during the century and a half prior to 1720. Nasim Sousa wrote a basic work on the origins and historical development of the capitulatory régime in the Ottoman Empire.[15] John Kingsley Birge, long a missionary-educator in Turkey (1912-1952) provided an important contribution on the Bektashi order, prepared as a doctoral dissertation at the Hartford Theological Seminary.[16]

III

The Second World War provided a stimulus to Turkish studies, as it did to studies involving the Far East, South Asia, Africa and Eastern and South-

the Levant (Berkeley, University of California, 1941), 252 pp; Halford L. Hoskins, *British Routes to India* (New York, Longmans, Green, 1928), 494 pp.

11. See also James L. Barton, *Story of Near East Relief* (1915-1930) (New York, Macmilan, 1930), 479 pp.

12. Henry E. Allen, *The Turkish Transformation*: *A Study in Social and Religious Development* (University of Chicago, 1935), 251 pp; Donald E. Webster, *The Turkey of Ataturk*: *Social Process in the Turkish Transformation* (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1939), 337 pp; Wilbur W. White, *The Process of Change in the Ottoman Empire* [University of Chicago, 1937), 314 pp.

13. Barnette Miller, *Beyond the Sublime Porte*: *The Grand Seraglio of Stambul* (New Haven, Yale, 1931), 281 pp; *The Palace School of Muhammad the Conqueror* (Cambridge, Harvard, 1941), 226 pp.

14. Donald C. Blaisdell, *European Financial Control in the Ottoman Empire* (New York, Columbia, 1929), 243 pp.

15. Nasim Sousa, *The Capitulatory Régime of Turkey*: *Its History, Origin and Nature* (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins, 1933), 378 pp.

16. John Kingsley Birge, *The Bektashi Order of Dervishes* (London and Hartford, Luzac Hartford Seminary Press, 1937), 291 pp.

eastern Europe, largely under the Foreign Area and Language Curriculum, which covered some twenty countries, and involved approximately sixteen hours per week of concentrated language work and from seven to ten hours of lectures and seminars on the "area" of the country studied. The term "area" referred not so much to geography as to a survey of the physical, social and cultural data relating to the country under consideration.[17] Indeed, the program, which exercised an influence in the years following the war, embodied the general principle that knowledge concerning a given region could no more be sharply compartmentalized than the lives of the people under study. This integrated or interdisciplinary approach to study of a given country was maintained during the period after 1945, although courses of the older type also remained.

In the years following the war, a number of institutions organized institutes or centers, variously named, for the study of Middle (or Near) Eastern affairs, while still other universities developed concentrations of courses dealing with his general area, and it was generally within the framework of these centers that Turkish studies were fitted. Specific courses were not always devoted to the Ottoman Empire or to Turkey as such, although there were and are many such courses, along with the study of the Islamic religon, law and culture, language, literature, history, political, social and economic development. It may also be observed that, in addition to the usual types of undergraduate and graduate study for the training of area *specialists*, courses are often designed for those who expect to work in the field, whether as religious workers, educators, business men, technicians, diplomatists, or in the armed services. Since the end of the war, especially, the armed services have offered area training for those intending to specialize at various universities, as has the Department of State, which also maintains a language and area specialization, including Turkey and Turkish, in the Foreign Service Institute. More generally, too, note may be taken of the establishment of the Middle East Institute in Washington, D.C. (1946), designed to stimulate interest and knowledge of the area, which conducts lectures and exhibits, holds annual conferences, and publishes a quarterly *Middle East Journal*, with frequent articles on Turkey, written by competent scholars. The Institute also maintains a specialized library of some 7,500 volumes. The American Friends of the Middle East, Washington, D.C., renders a similar service, with lectures, exhibits, and the maintenance of a specialized library.[18]

17. Birge, *Guide to Turkish Area Study*, vii-ix.

18. American Friends of the Middle East, *Catalogue*: *Specialized Lending Library on the Middle East* (Washington, 1961), 82 pp; Supplement, January I, 1963 (Washington,

It is not possible to cite either all the universities and colleges or all the courses offered in the field of Turkish studies in the United States, but the following will indicate something of this development during the last years, with the institutions listed in alphabetical order:[19]

The American University, Washington, D.C.: School of International Service: Middle Eastern Studies

The University of California, Berkeley: College of Letters and Science, Department of Near Eastern Languages, History and Political Science

The University of California, Los Angeles: Department of Near Eastern Languages and Near Eastern Studies; Near Eastern Center

The University of Chicago, Illinois: Committee on Near Eastern and African Studies; Department of Oriental Languages and Civilization; Departments of History and Political Science

Columbia University, New York, New York: The Near and Middle East Institute (1952)

Hartford Seminary Foundation: The Kennedy School of Missions; Regional Studies of Muslim Lands (1911), Hartford, Connecticut

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Centre for Middle Eastern Studies (1954)

The University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois: Departments of History and Political Science

Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana: Committee on Near Eastern Studies (1963)

The Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C.: School of Advanced International Studies (1943)

The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan: Department of Near Eastern Studies

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1963), 29 pp. Edited by Eric W. Bethmann, Divector of Research azd Publication. There are some 2,000 volumes. •

19. In general see Middle East Institute, *Middle East Area Study Programs at American Colleges and Universities in 1960-61* (Washington, D.C., Middle East Institute, 1961), 43 pp. For particular centers see: The American University School of International Service, *An Interdisciplinary Program Sponsored by the American University School of International Service*; Princeton University, Department of Oriental Studies, *Annual Report, 1962-1963*; Harvard University, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, *Annual Report, 1962-1963*; University of Chicago, Committee on Near Eastern and African Studies; University of California, Los Angeles, *UCLA Near Eastern Center 1963-1964*; University of Utah, *Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Utah* (1963) 24 pp. One should also note the Institute for Islamic Studies at McGill University (Montreal) and the Center for Near Eastern and Islamic Studies at the University of Toronto.

Portland State College, Portland, Oregon: Middle East Studies Center (1959)

Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey: Department of Oriental Studies

University of Utah, Salt Lake City: Institute of International Studies: Midlle East Program (1946)

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut: Department of Near Eastern Languages and Literatures; Departments of History, Political Science:

There are still other American colleges and universities which have not established special centers for Turkish or Middle Eastern studies, but which, as noted above, do have significant concentrations of courses for study in this area. Among these, for example, are The George Washington University, Washington, D.C., with appropriate courses and seminars in the fields of history, geography, political science and law, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Centered in the Washington, D.C. area, together with the School of Advanced International Study of Johns Hopkins and the American University, granted the vast resources of the Library of Congress and the National Archives, and specialized libraries like that at The Middle East Institute, these institutions offer the possibility of constituting a very significant center for Turkish and Middle Eastern Studies, provided personnel and resources are properly pooled and coordinated. Still other institutions which offer a wide range of area and language courses in this field, whatever the specific designation or grouping are: The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; New York University, New York City; Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Stanford University, Stanford, California; the University of Virginia, Charlottesville; and the University of Wisconsin, Madison. In addition, a number of other colleges offer individual courses bearing on the Ottoman Empire and modern Turkey, although without either the resources or the degree of specialization noted generally above.

IV

One would be quite safe in saying that, whatever the shortcomings yet obtaining in the field of Turkish or Middle Eastern studies in the United States, there has been a considerable improvement since 1945. With the greater American involvement in the area has come a much greater academic concern and interest, and American institutions of higher learning have played a significant rôle, not merely in the development of qualified specialists but in the more

general development of understanding. Since 1945, too, a number of works have appeared in the United States which have probed into Ottoman history and the development of the modern Turkish Republic,[20] a few of which may usefully be cited for illustrative purposes.

Several general histories of the Near and Middle East have appeared within recent years, all of which treat of the rise and decline of the Ottoman Empire and the emergence of the new Turkish nation under the Republic of Turkey. Among these are the works of Sydney N. Fisher, Philip K. Hitti, George Lenczowski, Don Peretz, and William Yale.[21] Work in the field of diplomatic history of foreign relations continued with some specialized volumes. Sydney N. Fisher, for example, published his *The Foreign Relations of Turkey, 1481-1512* (Urbana, University of Illinois, 1948, 125 pp.), bringing to light additional materials on this period. Harry N. Howard continued his work on *The Problem of the Turkish Straits* (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1947, 68 pp), basically devoted to the period of the Second World War and the years 1945-1946, and added a footnote to his *Partition of Turkey* in a study of *The King-Crane Commission* (Beirut, Khayat's, 1963, 369 pp), which added some new documentation on American policy. V. J. Puryear brought forth his *Napoleon and the Dardanelles* (Berkeley, University of California, 1951, 437 pp), which stressed the intricate diplomatic negotiations between France and Russia in 1808. Helen Miller Davis and J.C. Hurewitz produced very valuable and convenient documentary collections and the United States Department of State continued to publish collections of diplomatic documents for historical and contemporary study.[22]

Many special studies, dealing with different aspects of Ottoman and Turkish life and development, appeared during the period following 1945. Stan-

20. For a citation of the more recent works see especially Roderic H. Davison, "The Middle East Since 1450," The American Historical Association, *Guide to Historical Literature* (New York, Macmillan, 1963), Section S, 362-82).

21. See Sydney N.Fisher, The *Middle East: A History* (New York, Knopf, 1959, 654 pp.); Philip K. Hitti, *The Near East in History* (Princeton, 1961, 543 pp); George Lenozowski, *The Middle East in World Affairs* (Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell, 1962, 723 pp); Don Peretz, *The Middle East Today* (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1963, 483 pp(; William Yale, *The Near East: A History* (Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, 1960, 485 pp); George Kirk, *A Short History of the Middle East* (New York, Praeger, 1960, 342 pp).

22. Helen Miller Davis, *Constitutions, Electoral Laws, Treaties of States in the Near East* (Durham, N.C., Duke, 1953); J.C. Hurewitz, *Diplomacy in the Near and Middle East.* Vol. I, 1535-1914; Vol. II, 1914-1956 (Princeton, N. J., D. Van Nostrand, 1956. The Department of State publishes annually various volumes of *Foreign Relations of the United States, Diplomatic Papers.* Usually there is a volume of documents bearing on the Near East, with a special chapter devoted to Turkey, as to other countries. It also publishes *American Foreign Policy: Current Documents,* 1950 ff, which consist of public statements and documents.

ford J. Shaw, of the Harvard University Center of Middle Eastern Studies, has made very significant contributions to the study of Ottoman administration in three recent works: *Ottoman Egypt in the Eighteenth Century* (Harvard Middle Eastern Monographs, VII, 1962); *The Financial and Administrative Organization and Development of Ottoman Egypt, 1517-1798* (Princeton, 1962, 496 pp); and *Ottoman Egypt in the Age of the French Revolution by Huseyn Efendi*, translated from the original Arabic, with an introduction by Stanford J. Shaw (Harvard Middle Eastern Monographs, XI, 1964, 198 pp) .Helen Anne B. Rivlin, of the University of Maryland, has also concentrated on Ottoman Egypt and, among other research, has written *The Agricultural Policy of Muhammad 'Ali in Egypt* (Harvard Middle Eastern Studies, IV, 1961).

Three recent works deal with the general era of the *Tanzimat*, a great reform period in Ottoman history. Professor Roderic H. Davison, of the George Washington University, has now presented an authoritative study of *Reform in the Ottoman Empire, 1856-1878* (Princeton, 1963, 479 pp), which treats of the final, crucial period of the *Tanzimat* era, in which he analyzes the attempts to strengthen the central government, remake provincial administration, introduce representative principles, revise the structure of non-Muslim minority groups, and modernize law, education and the army. Robert Devereux, has recently published *The First Ottoman Constitutional Period: A Study of the Midhat Constitution and Parliament* (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins, 1963, 310 pp), which describes the drafting of the 1876 constitution, its promulgation, the opening of parliament, election procedures, the organization of parliament and its general accomplishment during its brief life span. Serif Mardin, who held research fellowships at Harvard and Princeton, produced a doctoral dissertation at Stanford University on *The Genesis of Young Ottoman Thought: A study in the Modernization of Turkish Political Ideas* (Princeton, 1962, 466 pp) in which he analyzed the processes leading to the formation of the modern *intelligentsia* in the Ottoman Empire, first by the secret Patriotic Alliance, then under the banner of the Young Ottoman Society, portraying the manner in which the Young Ottomans attempted a synthesis between the older Islamic conceptions and Western secular ideas. In another doctoral dissertation, at Georgetown University, Hassan Sa'ab considered *The Arab Federalists of the Ottoman Empire* (Amsterdam, 1958) essentially as part of the Arab nationalist movement within the Ottoman Empire. As if to complete this particular cycle, Ernest E. Ramsaur, Jr., an American foreign service officer, with some years of experience in Turkey, devoted his doctoral dissertation at the University of California, Berkeley, to *The Young Turks: Prelude to the Revolution of 1908* (Princeton, 1957, 192 pp). This is the first study in English of the secret society which unexpectedly overthrew the old Ottoman régime,

in which the author portrays the leaders of the movement in a milieu of oppresion, danger and exile, and indicates how they stumbled into being the founders of the modern Turkish Republic.

A number of recent studies treat, more or less, of the contemporary development of the Turkish Republic. Lewis V. Thomas, for example, in *The United States and Turkey* (Cambridge, Harvard, 1951, 170 pp), after appropriate historical introduction, outlines the development of the Turkish Republic and considers its relationship to the United States. In a doctoral dissertation at the American University, Elaine D. Smith, an American foreign service officer, sketched out *Turkey: Origins of the Kemalist Movement and the Government of the Grand National Assembly (1912-1923)* (Washington, D. C., *1959*, 175 pp), substantially based on Turkish sources. Another doctoral dissertation, by Col. Charles W. Hostler (USAF), at Georgetown University, considered the problem of *Turkism and the Soviets: The Turks of the World and Their Political Objectives* (London, Allen and Unwin, 1957, 244 pp).[23] Max Thornburg, Graham Spry and George Soule made a critical survey of Turkey's economy in *Turkey: An Economic Appraisal* (New York, Twentieth Century, 1949, 324 pp), noting the limitations of *étatism*, the burdensome tax system, and other aspects of government policy which complicated the problem of effective external assistance.[24]

Eleanor Bisbee, who spent some years as Professor of Philosophy at Robert College and the Istanbul Woman's College, studied *The New Turks: Pioneers of the Republic, 1920-1950* (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1951, 298 pp), essentially the story of the adjustment of the Turks to the modern world. Kemal Karpat, assistant professor of political science at New York University, has treated of *Turkey's Politics: The Transition to a Multi-Party System* (Princeton, 1959, 536 pp) and is continuing studies in this particular field. Among other things, he noted that, during the past thirty-five years or so, Turkey has gone through a difficult and exciting transformation from the old Ottoman Empire to a modern multi-party Republic, a period of great economic, social and cultural change. His is the first book to study the complex conditions under which the transformation took place. Richard D. Robinson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has written of *The First Turkish Republic* (Harvard, 1963, 367 pp,) a basic study which deals with the origins of the "first republic" under Atatürk to the revolt against

23. See also Serge A Zenkovsky, *Pan-Turkism and Islam in Russia* (Cambridge, Harvard, 1960, 345 pp); Michael Rywkin, *Russia in Central Asia* (New York, Collier - AS 587, 1964, 183 pp).

24. See also Thornburg's posthumously published *People and Policy in the Middle East* (New York, Norton, 1964, 247 pp).

the Menderes régime in May 1960. Mr. Robinson views Turkey as a test case of development under Western-oriented leadership. Walter F. Weiker has recently studied *The Turkish Revolution, 1960-1961: Aspects of Military Politics* (Washington, D.C., Brookings, 1963, 172 pp), which provides some details concerning the military coup of May 1960 and the consequences. Dankwart A. Rustow, of Columbia University, has also studied the problem of military élites and more recently has considered the problem of political modernization in Turkey[25].

In addition to the above, however, much current research and study relative to the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Republic are under way, some examples of which may also be cited by way of illustration. Ananias Zajaczkowski and Jan Reychman are engaged in publishing a work (Columbia University Press) on *Ottoman-Turkish Diplomatics*. Moreover, the American Council of Learned Societies, partly in collaboration with the Social Science Research Council, has financed a number of research projects which promise to be of much interest. Three of these deal largely with the nineteenth century Ottoman Empire:

Roderic H. Davinson, The George Washinghton University, *Ottoman Relations with the European Powers, 1839-1878*;

Helen Ann B. Rivlin, University of Maryland, *Ottoman Egypt and the West, 1798-1882*;

Ann E. Pottinger, Middlebury College, *Turkish Religious Policy and the Origins of the Crimean War*.

Others are concerned with more recent political, social, economic and cultural developments in the Turkish Republic:

Abraham and Eva Hirsch, Brooklyn College and Long Island University, *Changes in Turkish Farm Income and its Purcchasing Power, 1927-1960*;

Dwight J. Simpson, Williams College, *Modernization in Turkey Since World War II*;

Peter Suzuki, System Development Corporation, *The Urbanization of a Group of Anatolian Peasants*;

Frank Tachau, Rutgers University, *Turkish Political Parties at the Provincial Level: A Case Study of Political Parties in a Transitional Environment*;

Walter F. Weiker, Rutgers University, *Processes of Integration of the Rural Population into Turkish National Life*.

School of International Service HARRY N. HOWARD
The American University, Washington, D. C.

25. See Robert E. Ward and Dankwart A. Rustow, editors, *Political Modernization in Japan and Turkey* (Princeton, 1964).