

American interest in the Straits, although he does not expatiate on the point. His volume contains a selection of some 33 documents in his appendix, beginning with the Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca (1774) and concluding with the Johnson-Inönü exchange in June 1964. Students of the problem of the Turkish Straits will welcome this monograph on the subject. There is a useful bibliography.

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George S. Harris, *Troubled Alliance: Turkish-American Problems in Historical Perspective, 1945-1971*. AEI-Hoover Policy Studies. Stanford, California, Hoover Institution; Washington, D. C., American Enterprise Institute, 1972. Pp. 263.

Like the path of true love, the path of alliance seldom runs smoothly. This is a masterly treatment of the problems involved in the Turco-American alliance, in which the author, thoroughly acquainted with his subject, based on American and Turkish sources, puts the issues in clear, historical perspective. Part I deals with the search for security—with the impact of World War II, the Soviet threat to Turkey in the immediate postwar period, the genesis of the Truman Doctrine, and the efforts of Turkey—and Greece—to become a member of NATO, ultimately achieved of February 18, 1952. Part II is devoted to the Cold War partners and provides an analysis of the military alliance, diplomatic, cooperation, economic ties, domestic political politics, and the aftermath of the 1960 coup, which overthrew the Menderes government.

Part III treats of the loosening of the bonds of the alliance. As Dr. Harris points out, a number of factors have entered into this picture, one of which has to do with the changing context of world politics, with a possible Soviet-American détente, with all its implications for Turco-Soviet relations and its reflections on the necessity of NATO, to say nothing of CENTO. A second factor has to do with the development of new weaponry and missiles, with the question of whether they have rendered

the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East less important than they were in the period immediately following World War II, when the geopolitical significance of the area seemed self-evident. A third set of problems lay in the relations of a very advanced and affluent Society with one not so advanced or affluent—a situation which generated its own set of problems. As Mr. Harris points out, during the period of 1946-1971, the United States rendered no less than \$ 5, 692,400,000 (\$ 2,917,700,000 military; \$ 2,727,700,000 economic) in assistance to Turkey. The Cyprus problem brought no end of trouble, in which the United States, caught between its Turkish and Greek allies, was accused of taking a pro-Greek stand—as the Greek Government of the day accused it of being pro-Turkish—and in June 1964, the United States called into question its NATO obligations to assist Turkey if it came into difficulties with the USSR. The Cyprus problem contributed mightily to a rising anti-Americanism in Turkey during the 1960s. But there were other issues, including those involving military cooperation and the presence of a large American military establishment, which was reduced from 24,000 to 16,000 during 1968-1971. Other issues involved American development assistance, opium poppy production, etc.

Despite the obvious strains, Mr. Harris is convinced that the alliance will survive its difficulties, in view both of American and Turkish realism and balance, although within a somewhat changed context, with the relationship close, if not quite so intimate as in the past. There is a most useful appendix embodying the Aid to Turkey Agreement of July 12, 1947, the Agreement Implementing the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (June 23, 1954), the Agreement on Cooperation (March 5, 1959), the Duty Status Agreement (September 24, 1968) and Prime Minister Demirel's Press Conference (February 7, 1970). The work concludes with a chronology, bibliography, and tables of military and economic assistance to Turkey during 1946-1971.

The book will command the attention of all serious students of Turco-American relations, NATO, CENTO, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East. A similar responsible work on Greek-American relations might well be in order. Both the author and the publishers should be congratulated in producing this lucid, basic study of a very important subject.