

sia and the Soviet Union which hovers over the whole area. The Captains and the Kings of 1830-1922 have departed but the millenia-old suspicions, fears, irrational cultures and peoples remain.

Harry Howard's study, while including an excellent bibliography and four Appendices, is far more than a mere narrative. He served in the Department of State and in the field after World War II. He has the advantage of first-hand observations and he participated in forming policies during these years. As history continues to unfold in this critical and dramatic area, this book outlines the path along which events moved—and will continue to move for years to come. While this book covers a smaller area than his other books, focusing on the Straits, it affords an in-depth view of a piece of real estate which has attracted the attention of peoples and nations to this strategic spot ever since the days of the Argonauts of mythological fame. Only a highly competent scholar could have produced such an accurate, useful and definitive text.

EDWIN M. WRIGHT

Redmond McLaughlin, *The Escape of the Goeben: Prelude to Gallipoli*, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1974, pp. 180.

For those who have forgotten something of the story, the *Goeben* and the *Breslau* were two German cruisers off the Albanian coast at the beginning of World War I, when «the guns of August» thundered the opening act of that great conflict. The *Goeben* was a powerful battle cruiser of some 23,300 tons and armed with 11-inch guns. The *Breslau* was its consort. Under the able command of Rear-Admiral Wilhelm von Souchon, during August 3-10, they ran through the British and French Mediterranean fleets, got into the Dardanelles by August 10, and were in port at Constantinople by August 11 to seal the Ottoman signature to the Turco-German alliance of August 2, 1914, attack Russian Black Sea installations on October 28-29, 1914 and bring the Ottoman Empire willy-nilly into the war, thereby sealing its fate. While the *Breslau* struck a mine in January 1918 and sank, the *Goeben* remained a part of the Turkish navy as the *Yavuz Sultan Selim*, fully modernized, after World War I. Neither vessel took a direct part in the Gallipoli campaign.

How did the *Goeben* escape? The Russians have charged that the British and French plotted and planned the escape to keep Russia from gaining control of the position at Constantinople and the Straits—an altogether unlikely story! The British have claimed that the British ships which could outshoot the *Goeben* could not catch it, and those which could catch it could not outshoot. Moreover, there was an order of July 30, 1914, signed by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, against being brought to action against superior force, except in combination with the French, as part of a general battle. As Churchill was later to write, «no part of the Great War» compared «with its opening . . . the first collision was a drama never surpassed». Few parts of the war were fraught with such destiny. Barbara Tuchman well observed: «No other single exploit of the war cast so long a shadow upon the world».

This all seems very true, especially when one considers the possible consequences of the entry of the Ottoman Empire into World War I on the side of the Central Powers and under the direction of the Young Turk Triumvirate of Enver, Talaat

and Cemal Pashas. The story is well told and based in part on recently available materials. Here one meets again those who participated, from near and far, in the great events of August 1914—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord; Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, Commander of the Mediterranean Fleet, whose competence is much in question; Rear-Admiral Sir Ernest Troubridge, Commanding First Cruiser Squadron, 1914, held responsible for abandoning the chase of the *Goeben* and *Breslau*; and Rear-Admiral Wilhelm von Souchon, Commanding the *Mittelmeer* Division.

The book traces the road to World War I, discusses the organization of the Admiralty, outlines the situation at the outbreak of the great conflict, with particular reference to the position of the Ottoman Empire, the importance of which Churchill and others consistently underestimated. The story of the escape is well related as is that of the court martial of Admiral Troubridge, who was acquitted, but given no subsequent sea command. The author is a Royal Navy «buff», if not a «naval person», who served in World War II as a surgical specialist with the RAF. This well-written, well-researched volume should be widely read by those who are interested in the consequences of *The Escape of 'The Goeben'*, which was, indeed, not only the prelude to Gallipoli, but to much else in the Mediterranean and elsewhere in the years which followed World War I.

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Atatürk and Turkey: A Bibliography 1919-1938, Compiled by Abraham Bodurgil, Washington, Library of Congress, 1974, pp. 75.

This bibliography, compiled by Abraham Bodurgil of the Near East section Orientalia division, will be both very valuable and useful to the scholar, to the serious student or to the average reader interested in Turkish studies.

The work begins with an editorial preface in which the principles governing the bibliography are explained. This bibliography includes a very full and possibly close-to-exhaustive inventory of many unannotated entries of books and articles in western languages dealing with Kemal Atatürk and with Turkey under his leadership. Excluded from this publication are Turkish-language materials.

There are 1338 entries listed representing 560 books and 778 articles, located in 191 serial publications. The majority of the items listed deal with Turkish politics during the Kemalist era. The Greco-Turkish war (1919-1922), the Lausanne Treaty, and the Straits question are dealt with extensively. However, writings on economics, population, society, religion, culture, education and description and travel are also included.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author, or by title if no author is listed. No distinction is made in the order of listing for books and periodicals. Each entry is very complete, and there is never any doubt of place of publication and where the articles have appeared. If the entry is found at the Library of Congress, the call number is given.

The bibliography has a very reliable subject and name index. Spot-checking indicates that the index is remarkably free of errors.

The scholars and students of modern Turkish history will find this work indispensable and a very valuable tool of research.

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