

Halman, Talat Said, (Ed.), *Turkey: From Empire to Nation*, New York, St. John's University, 1973, pp. 142 [*Review of National Literatures*, vol. 5, Spring Issue 1973].

Lewis, Geoffrey, *Modern Turkey*, New York, Praeger, 1974, pp. 255 [*The Nations of the Modern World*].

Although they are quite different in character and approach, there is a basic sense in which these two volumes belong together and, therefore, may be considered together. The Halman volume, published as a special issue of *The Review of National Literatures*, focuses on Turkish national culture in its varied aspects, with various essays by a number of authors, Turkish and foreign. In many ways this is a survey, albeit of an introductory character, of the development of Turkish literature since the foundation of the Turkish Republic shortly after the end of World War I and the demise of the Ottoman Empire. The essays are generally brief and cover a wide range of subjects from Ottoman cosmopolitanism and Turkish universality to modern Turkish literature under the Republic, the Ottoman legacy, the origins and development of the Turkish theater and its recent evolution, to folk literature. There is little, if any, political literature or political history in the volume. Rather the volume broaches the subject from the broader point of view of literature. One becomes acquainted, as it were with the Turkish people through an introduction to their literature. This approach is based on the view expounded by Thomas G. Masaryk, the great President-Liberator of Czechoslovakia in the interwar years, that one cannot understand a people unless one knows its stories, its folklore — in other words something of its literature. The present volume is a fitting introduction. It is brief and convenient and should prove helpful both to the student and the general reader. The two final essays, by John R. Walsh and Richard C. Clark are bibliographical in character and should prove most useful in probing further, whether into the history of Turkish and Ottoman literature or in surveying the more recent scene, Mr. Clark concludes: «Judging from the literature of the Turkish Republic, in its first fifty years, there is reason to expect a full flowering of its national genius in literary expression».

Dr. Lewis' volume, essentially, is a summary political history of modern Turkey with basic stress on the period since the creation of the Turkish nation and the Turkish Republic under the great Atatürk in the period immediately following World War I. The work has been considered a minor classic since the appearance of the first edition in 1955. The fourth edition, in many ways, is virtually a new book, however, since, as the author tells us, he has recast every chapter, added new material, and brought his narrative down to January 1974. The first five chapters — some sixty pages — trace the story through the Seljuk and Ottoman periods down through World War I to the revolution which led to the Republic. They are very useful summaries, especially as to the foundations of the Empire, and such institutions as the Caliphate, the Ulema, the Sublime Porte, the Millet system, the Devshirme and the Capitulations. There is also a good discussion of the Tanzimat era in the Nineteenth Century, when basic reforms were undertaken. The treatment, however, is often sketchy. Especially useful is Dr. Lewis' discussion of the very fundamental reforms under Atatürk, from the abolition of the Sultanate and Caliphate, through the great legal changes, the language reform, and the change in the status of women, along with the steps leading to the secularization of the Republic. The

author's discussion of Turkish politics is perceptive, as is his appreciation of İsmet İnönü, second only to Atatürk in his contribution to Turkish political development. His discussion of Turkish foreign policy is less satisfactory and entirely too sketchy. Moreover, there are some elementary errors, as when he dates the establishment of the State of Israel and American recognition thereof from March 14, 1947, not May 14, 1948. Chapter 20, devoted to «Landscape and Figures», seems disjointed, and might well have been put into the Appendix, with its summary data. There are very useful tables in the book, and many useful photographic illustrations and a sketch map. The bibliography — a page and a half — is entirely too short. One highly recommends this volume, which should be read along with Bernard Lewis' *The Emergence of Modern Turkey*.

Bethesda, Maryland

HARRY N. HOWARD

Suzanne Paine, *Exporting Workers: The Turkish Case*, London, Cambridge University Press, 1974, pp. 227.

One hundred and fifty years ago, the English economist David Ricardo described foreign trade between nations as the surrogate for migration of the various work forces. The case of the Turkish emigres represents an inversion of Ricardo's axiom, for in *Exporting Workers*, Suzanne Paine demonstrates that the Turkish workers' earnings overseas have become a substitute for the sale of Turkish goods in foreign markets. The repatriated earnings amount to about 45 per cent of the value of Turkish import purchases and 5-7 per cent of the Turkish national income in the early 1970s.

The origins of the Turkish worker migration are the European labor supply shortages brought on by war casualties, low birth rates in the western European countries, the rapid economic growth associated with the formation of the European Economic Community (the EEC Common Market) in 1957, and the increasing shift toward a service economy in each host nation. The nine nation EEC group has imported 15 per cent of its labor force needs in recent years (before the restrictions on immigration in 1973) and western Germany, as the largest and most successful economy in the EEC group, has been the major importer of foreign workers from all nationalities. About 85 per cent of the Turkish migrant workers have located in Germany, where they have generally assumed the jobs most unattractive to the native population. A major drawback of the migration experience is the limited manpower utilization which Turkish workers experience. Surveys done among returned Turkish workers indicated a very limited upgrading of the labor skill levels, with perhaps only one-tenth of the migrants receiving significant skill training. This may be partly because of the low level jobs held and partly because of the low level of German literacy among the Turkish workers. It has been observed among immigrant workers to the United States before World War I that there was a strong relationship between skill and earnings and literacy in the language of the country of employment.¹ This finding is repeated in the Turkish migration to Germany. Ironically, the average skill level among the emigrants (especially in the early years

1. Robert Higgs, «Race, Skills and Earnings: American Immigrants in 1909», *Journal of Economic History* (June, 1971).