

Egyptian Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 1971, a note on the tanker fleets of the Communist bloc in 1970, and a brief statistical summary concerning the transit of Soviet warships in the Turkish Straits. There are six black and white outline maps.

Readers of *Balkan Studies* will find of special interest the chapters devoted to Iran and Turkey (Chapters 2 and 3), and more especially the latter, which examines the Soviet designs on Turkey and the Turkish responses thereto during and immediately following World War II, when the USSR not only had very serious demands as to control of the Straits and territorial demands in the Kars-Ardahan area of Eastern Anatolia, especially, but sought to convert Turkey into a Soviet satellite. While Professor Lenczowski does not examine the contemporary situation in Greece or the Balkan area, in view of the limitations of his book, he does comment briefly on the Cyprus problem. The volume should serve very usefully as background for the more current developments in Soviet and American policy in the troubled Middle East. All serious students will welcome it as a sound, scholarly work, which throws light in dark corners.

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HARRY N. HOWARD

Leslie L. Roos and Noralou P. Roos, *Managers of Modernization: Organizations and Elites in Turkey (1950-1969)*, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1971, pp. 292, \$ 14.50.

Much has been written, over the years, concerning the processes of modernization in Turkey and even in the late Ottoman Empire. Much also has been written concerning the Turkish political elite, Frederick W. Frey's *The Turkish Political Elite* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1965) being the pioneer study of the select group of Turks who came to high political and administrative leadership in the Turkish Republic after World War I under Atatürk and İsmet İnönü. Those who studied that volume readily concluded with the author that Atatürk had brought with him the ablest body of modernizers then available in any «developing» country.

That conclusion is probably still valid, despite the persistent questions continually raised by the developments and events since 1950, when the Democratic Party broke the political monopoly of the Republican People's Party, transformed the Republic into a multi-party structure, and introduced a period, especially after 1960, of political uncertainty in the country. Turkey was acknowledged to be, not quite the full-fledged democratic political structure it seemed in 1950, but a developing country with many complicated problems.

Those who seek a more basic understanding of these developments will do well to consult *Managers of Modernization* by the Professors Leslie L. and Noralou P. Roos, of Northwestern University. The authors well point out that the Republic of Turkey inherited not only a strong bureaucratic tradition and structure from the Ottoman Empire, but the personnel who had staffed that structure. They treat of the administrative system in two political environments: 1) in the period prior to 1950 when the Republican People's Party held a monopoly of power and the Republic was dominated by an urban elite with strong official ties; 2) in the period after 1950, with the victory of the Democratic Party and the introduction of multi-party politics, when the Turkish Government became more responsive to local

and special interests and less concerned with the views and opinions of the administrative elite. After 1950 the elite lost much of its representation in the Grand National Assembly and, indeed, the Government rested rather heavily, under Prime Minister Adnan Menderes, on the countryside. As the authors observe, when developing countries open up their political systems, politicians with administrative experience are often displaced by those who represent rural interests. This is not necessarily a new or unique development — the processes through which these changes occur, we are told, are characterized by the mobilization of new groups of voters, the defeat of the urban-based modernizing elite, and the advent to office and power of a non-cosmopolitan, local elite.

This is a detailed study of the modernizing processes in Turkey which should command the intention of specialists on Turkey and its problems. It is based on much study and experience on the ground. It is replete with tabular data, is well annotated, contains a very useful appendix and concludes with a well-selected bibliography of Turkish and other sources.

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Constantin N. Velichi, *La contribution de l'émigration bulgare de Valachie à la renaissance politique et culturelle du peuple bulgare (1762-1850)*, Bucarest, Éditions de l'Académie R.S.R., 1970, pp. 279 (Bibliotheca historica Romaniae, Études 28).

Paru dans la série des monographies consacrées aux problèmes fondamentaux de l'histoire roumaine —Bibliotheca historica Romaniae— l'ouvrage du prof. Constantin N. Velichi est le premier à donner une vision complète du rôle joué par l'émigration bulgare de Valachie à la renaissance du peuple bulgare. Si de nombreuses études avaient déjà mis en lumière les relations bulgaro-roumaines au cours des siècles, cette période couvrant la moitié du XVIII^e siècle et la première moitié du XIX^e, n'avait pas encore formé l'objet de recherches spéciales. En mettant à profit d'importants fond d'archives et une riche bibliographie, le prof. Velichi fait une analyse minutieuse d'un chapitre essentiel de l'histoire moderne du peuple bulgare. Après avoir signalé l'existence de trois centres d'émigration bulgare à l'époque étudiée: le sud de la Russie, Constantinople et la Valachie, l'auteur se propose de démontrer que «l'émigration bulgare de Valachie se situe en tête, quant à la contribution apportée à la renaissance de la Bulgarie, ses réalisations sur le plan politique et culturel surpassant de beaucoup celles de l'émigration des deux autres centres».

Les deux premières parties du livre sont consacrées au phénomène de l'émigration, à ses périodes de pointe, ainsi qu'aux aspects politiques de l'activité des émigrants bulgares. C'est dans la troisième partie que l'auteur s'occupe des aspects culturels des contacts établis par ces derniers avec les Valaques, contacts qui furent si riches en conséquences pour la formation idéologique des créateurs de la culture bulgare moderne.

C'est après la paix de Kutchuk-Kaïnardgi, pendant les guerres austro-russo-turques, que s'accrut le caractère endémique de l'émigration bulgare au nord du Danube, connaissant des moments de pointe pendant et après les guerres de 1806-1812 et de 1828-1829. Bénéficiant d'exemptions d'impôts, les émigrés s'établissaient surtout dans les villes et les villages roumains où se trouvaient des colonies bulgares plus anciennes. En 1830, nous assistons à des émigrations plutôt citadines et on voit s'installer à Bucarest quelques grands