

special attention devoted to the Cyprus problem, particularly after 1960 and 1974, and the impact of the Cyprus problem on the orientation of Turkish foreign policy.

Professor Tamkoç's study concludes that throughout the first fifty years of the Republic, with the exception of the Chiefs of the General Staff and the commanders of the land, sea and air forces, only a handful of individuals were involved in decision-making in foreign policy and its management and implementation. These included six presidents, fifteen prime ministers and sixteen ministers of foreign affairs.

This is a very well-written, highly informative and responsible volume, although there will be, quite naturally, different points of view concerning some of the problems which the author discusses. One very useful appendix contains a Who's who of some forty sketches of the Turkish political elite. The volume closes with a well-selected bibliography, both of primary documentary sources and of books and articles which treat of Turkish policy. Both the author and the publisher are to be congratulated on a job well done. This is a very useful volume, which ought to be widely studied and read.

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Michael B. Petrovich, *Yugoslavia. A Bibliographic Guide*. Washington D. C., [Library of Congress], 1974, pp. 270.

There is an urgent need today in the area of Yugoslav studies for a comprehensive bibliography, since the country is becoming increasingly important for many scholars and statesmen throughout the world.

This bibliographic guide is a compilation of titles representing more than 2500 publications issued in the languages of Yugoslavia as well in the languages of Western Europe; it has been prepared by Professor Petrovich with the aid of staff members of the Library of Congress Slavic and Central European Division Reference Department. This publication continues the series of bibliographic guides on Central European countries, published by the Library of Congress.

The bibliographical guide is divided into 13 subject chapters: 1. General reference works, 2. The land, 3. The population, 4. History, 5. Politics and Government, 6. Law, 7. Economy, 8. Social Conditions, 9. Religion and philosophy, 10. Education and culture, 11. Languages, 12. Literature, 13. Art. All these chapters are subdivided into four nationality groups: Serbian, Croat, Slovene and Macedonian. In the first 155 pages we find short descriptions of publications, which are alphabetically listed in the second part of the bibliographical guide. It is important to point out that most of the publications and magazine articles on Yugoslavia published in the past seven or eight years have not been considered. If one were to be dependent upon this bibliographic guide for research on contemporary Yugoslavia, the problem would be quite serious. This is especially vital if we consider the fact that Yugoslavia changes its economic and political, as well as its ideological structure, every three or four years.

For example: There is no mention of the numerous American Ph. D. and M. A. Theses which have been written on Yugoslavia and which are listed in the Theses Directory of the University Microfilms, Inc. Ann Arbor, Michigan. Many distinguished American and European scholars, who contributed outstanding publications in the field of Yugoslav Studies, such as Richard Lowenthal, Toussant Hočevan, Joseph Felicijan, Ciril Žebot, M. George Zaninovich, R. Susel, B. Novak, Ljubo Sirc, Eric Kovačič, have not been included in this bibliography. Furthermore, the best Yugoslav writers of the 20th century, Ivo Andrić, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, Miroslav Krleža, Mihajlo Mihajlov, Ivan Cankar, Miloš Crnjanski, Edvard Kocbek, Srećko Kosovel, are not listed.

The selection of the German publications on Yugoslavia is very limited, since it does not include publications on contemporary Yugoslav foreign relations, the migration problems, language books, etc., which have been published. The literature on Yugoslavia published in other European languages exhibits the same dearth of material cataloged. Professor Petrovich certainly gives a strong preference to historical and ethnographic publications, many of which are not particularly important. The listings of historical publications appear on 65 pages, which is almost half of the total annotated bibliography. Many official Yugoslav articles and publications have been listed, which have been published by Jugoslavenska knjiga or Medjunarodna knjiga, but which can not be considered as being very informative or objective. There are also too many historical exercise books on Serbian and Croatian languages as well as dictionaries, and tourist guides listed. Mr. Petrovich also neglected to include the comprehensive series of Studica Slovenica, New York, which published over ten volumes on Slovene economy, culture, politics in English. A few other important publications have been left out: Plamenetz, Ilija P. YUGOSLAV ABBREVIATIONS, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Slavic and East European Division, Washington, D.C. 1959. Francis E. Eterovich, BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF SCHOLARS, ARTISTS AND PROFESSIONALS OF CROATIAN DESCENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, Third Edition 1970. *Slovenia*, a selected bibliography with brief historical survey, Ph. D. Thesis, Eric Kovačič, Washington, D.C. Catholic University of America, 1958.

Despite these omissions and preferences of the author for historical publications this bibliographic guide can be helpful and informative for non-specialists and scholars of history in Yugoslav Studies. It might be advisable for such future endeavors to establish an advisory committee for each field and for each nationality group, to be able to produce an authoritative reference work on Yugoslavia.

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