

outward features of self-management (phraseology, exterior forms) and adapts them to its own patterns of action, norms, premises and values" (p. 317).

For the most part Županov's book is empirically oriented and does not hesitate to report difficulties and to reflect critically on the purpose of the self-government principle. By way of analogy, as English economists in the nineteenth century made certain free-market assumptions that were later found not quite to the point, Županov stresses certain differences between the normative order of self-management and its realization in practice. Županov collaborated with and was influenced especially by A. S. Tannenbaum of Michigan, and to some degree by Albert Meister of France. Unfortunately he fails to refer to some other empirical investigations of the Yugoslav workers' council. Since this book is a collection of studies published in different years, a general introduction serving to integrate them would be a help to the reader.

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THE TURKISH STRAITS AND NATO. By *Ferenc A. Váli*. Hoover Institution Studies, 32. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1972. xiii, 348 pp. \$9.50, cloth. \$6.95, paper.

In recent times the *sine qua non* of Western policy in the eastern Mediterranean has been the preservation of the status quo in the Turkish Straits. The Soviet Union's emergence in the 1960s as a true Mediterranean seapower is a challenge in waters long accustomed to rules specified by powers other than Russia. Perhaps the most significant of the written rules are those which govern the Turkish Straits. In this book Professor Váli clearly shows the importance of the legal factors regarding the Straits, particularly those resulting from the Montreux Convention, and he does so with due regard for political, diplomatic, and psychological implications.

Even the most cursory student of East European history can see that Russian and Western misreadings—and the absence of readings—concerning events in waters associated with the Straits have had tragic international consequences in the past. This book shows that it is essential not to ignore or glide lightly over the potential dangers inherent in these waters. Turkey's dilemma demands that Western thinking avoid any tendency to shift attention from the Straits, to fail to associate the term "developing nations" with Balkan lands, or to consider that the outcome of the Soviet experiment with Mahan's doctrine rests primarily on events in other corners of the Mediterranean and in other waterways of the world. There is an urgent need for immediate consideration of actions such as those recommended by Váli.

The book re-emphasizes the point that with the Mediterranean as the major sea artery in the confrontation of Soviet and NATO naval forces, Turkey and the Turkish Straits can never be merely in the background. As Váli concludes, "the West also clearly has to recognize that Turkey's independence, her welfare, and her control over the Straits are essential to the security of the West and to international peace and stability."

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