

quarterly or annual basis by one of the appropriate American periodicals or the newly established Slavic Bibliographic and Documentation Center in Washington, D.C.

MARIN PUNDEFF
San Fernando Valley State College

LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR:

I have every reason to be pleased with Professor Fisher-Galati's kind remarks concerning my study, *Double Eagle and Crescent: Vienna's Second Turkish Siege and Its Historical Setting*, reviewed in the September 1969 issue of your journal. However, I should like to take mild exception to one of his criticisms. If, as he notes, the external and internal motives for Kara Mustafa's actions remain unclear in the book, this is precisely because of the Turkish sources, which are of little help in this respect. While the volume is not based upon personal research in the Turkish archives, it does draw quite extensively upon the published German version of the two contemporary Ottoman accounts of the siege. The reader is referred to my discussion of them in footnote 88, chapter 5. The translator, Dr. Richard Kreutel, who has done much work in Istanbul and who placed certain nonpublished portions of his material at my disposal, is skeptical about the chances of new sources being discovered. To be sure, part of the problem is due to the organizational status of the Turkish archives, and so the possibility of fresh revelations cannot be excluded.

THOMAS M. BARKER
State University of New York at Albany

TO THE EDITOR:

Professor John H. Hodgson's review of my book *Finland, Germany, and the Soviet Union, 1940-1941: The Petsamo Dispute* (December 1969, pp. 652-53) leaves me no substantive grounds for complaint. It was a generous review, which is always welcome.

I was rather unhappy, however, to learn that my discussion of a particular point "degenerates into petty polemics" against the British historian Anthony F. Upton, allegedly one of my *bêtes noires*. Mr. Upton, whom I know and respect, will be as surprised as I am by this charge. In a review of his book *Finland in Crisis, 1940-1941* (*American Historical Review*, January 1966), I referred to it as "the first objective scholarly study to appear in any major language of how Finland in June 1941 became a cobelligerent of Germany against the Soviet Union." I called it "well balanced, lucidly written, and factually reliable." I gave his book equally high marks in another review (*American-Scandinavian Review*, December 1966). But I also registered my disagreement with a couple of his major conclusions, for which I found no solid evidence.

Because these conclusions were accepted completely by a number of scholars,