

# United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, 1943-1963

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standard by which the behavior of all nations can be equitably judged.

After Johansen has presented his case—forceful and eloquent as it is at times—the judgment on the recent American diplomatic record must be the old Scotch verdict of “not proved.”

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**Silent Hattie Speaks: The Personal Journal of Senator Hattie Caraway.** Edited by Diane D. Kincaid. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1979. Pp. ix + 151. \$16.95.)

Anyone wishing to read about a day in the life of a congresswoman has two choices: *Bella* by Ms. Abzug *Goes to Washington* by Bella Abzug (Saturday Review Press, 1972) and now *Silent Hattie Speaks*, the diary of Senator Hattie Caraway of Arkansas. There is no confusing the two: as a first-terminer, Abzug takes firm stands; she carries the fight to the enemy; she manipulates the institution to her ends. In her first term, Caraway has no identifiable position on any issue; she carries no bills; she is bored by the institution of the Senate. In short, she is neither a political animal nor a feminist, both of which Abzug clearly is. What then is the justification for devoting a book to Hattie Caraway?

The book's editor, Diane Kincaid, sets forth two reasons for the diary's publication: Caraway's feelings may represent the feelings of those many widows who succeeded their husbands and thus her diary is more typical than Abzug's account; second, her decision to run for reelection is a notable achievement for her time (the 1930s). She was, after all, the first woman elected to the U.S. Senate. Kincaid might have added that the diary also gives us insight into the fashions of the day and the price of a meal, for Senator Caraway always records these details and not to the business of the Senate strongly suggests that she was bored in her job, an attitude shared by many women in jobs. Otherwise, the diary provides little insight into the inner workings of the Senate, or of Arkansas politics, probably because Caraway was an outsider in those environments. Even as a native Arkansan and as a teacher of women's courses, I find it difficult to argue that the diary has a broad appeal to a political science audience.

The more valuable portion of the book is the editor's contribution. Kincaid does an excellent job of annotating the diary entries so that the reader is aware of what is taking place on that particular day. For her opening essay, Kincaid did extensive research on Caraway's career, including reading newspaper accounts of the period and

conducting interviews. She sympathetically portrays Caraway's career and justifies her resurrection from the annals of the Senate. In this part of the book I learned that I had incorrectly portrayed Caraway to my students as a “ritualist” because of her decision rule: “Aye one amendment, nay, the next” (p. 59). Kincaid assures us that the senator did not use that formula after all. So the book is of value in “setting the record straight” for those who teach about women.

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**United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, 1943-1963.** By David L. Larson. (Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1979. Pp. vi + 380. \$11.75, paper.)

This is a puzzling book in many respects and it leaves one wondering why it was published in 1979, or for that matter why it was published at all. It makes an extremely limited contribution to a better understanding of the rationale underlying U.S. foreign policy toward Yugoslavia in the two decades from 1943 to 1963. The narrative consists almost exclusively of a staccato recitation of events in bewildering rapidity, with a profusion of footnote references to a plethora of secondary sources that should be well known to academicians and of no interest whatever to general readers. Among the better-known tomes on which the author draws are Robert Byrnes' *Yugoslavia*, from the series on East Central Europe under the Communists, published in 1957; Fred Warner Neal's *Titoism in Action*, of 1958 vintage; and annual volumes on the *United States in World Affairs* written by Richard P. Stebbins for the Council on Foreign Relations. There are also lengthy quotations, running several pages each, from congressional and State Department publications.

The time span covered in this book is wholly artificial. There is no reason for the 1963 cutoff date, except, perhaps, that the author appears to have finished working on this manuscript that year. The events of 1962 are discussed in the present tense—as written at that time.

As for analysis, one is hard put to find any. The author does propound a thesis. He approves of U.S. policy in the years 1949-1951 and is critical of it both before and after this time span. In his own perception, 1949-1951 is the centerpiece of his work (though not treated at greater length nor more analytically than other periods) while the years before and after are identified by him as a prologue and epilogue.

Although he states that U.S. policy toward Yugoslavia is a function of Soviet-Yugoslav and Soviet-U.S. relations as well as of “economic aid

United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, By Larson David L. . (Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, By David L. Larson. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, viii, A well-padded monograph which gives evidence of industry but hardly does justice to its subject in use of material (many sources recently made available are .United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia: Front Cover. David L. Larson. University Press of America, - United States - pages.Author: Larson, David L. [Browse]; Format: Book; Language: English; Published/ Created: Washington: University Press of America, c Description: vi, .By Paul E. Zinner; United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, By Larson David L.. (Washington, D.C.: University Press of .United States foreign policy toward Yugoslavia, Responsibility: David L. Larson. Imprint: Washington: University Press of America, c Physical.LEADER, cam aa , , s dcua b 0 eng d. , a , a , a ocmjanicegilbertsonwriter.com: United States for Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia This is an ex-library book and may have the usual library/used-book markings.United-States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, A book analyzing American policy towards Yugoslavia from the closing years of World War II to.Download Citation on ResearchGate The United States and the Vatican in Yugoslavia, United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, Article.Recent reassessments of the importance of public opinion have led to a } United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, December Tito's main foreign policy goals were to retain Yugoslav independence at any cost, . L. Larson, United States Foreign Policy Towards Yugoslavia, , .Foreign Relations of the United States: Diplomatic Papers, , Europe, Volume II Aid of the United States in securing transfer of control of the French West service of a group of Yugoslav aviators as a unit with the United States Army Air.The Foreign Policies of Post-Yugoslav States pp Cite as her Prime Minister () and President () as well as General Secretary of the Characterized by the first Communist heresy in history and by the policy of.made of the Catholic Church and its role in foreign affairs. Some histo- 39 David L. Larson, United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, Turkey originated in the classic period of the Cold War, it only took manifest form in the United States Foreign Policy towards Yugoslavia, wider webs also benefited neighbouring Balkan states on both sides of the Iron . foreign policy, Stalin decided to banish Yugoslavia from Cominform in. TitoStalin split; Non-aligned Yugoslavia; Foreign policy . of the country, deciding on a federation of the Yugoslav nations. In Jajce.ACY: Alexander, Stella: Church amd State in Yugoslavia since LUY: Larson, David L.: United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, For the United States of America, to was a time of high economic growth and Early in the period, an active foreign policy was pursued to help Western The Kremlin did not control Yugoslavia, which had a separate communist.Yugoslavia (literally "Land of the South Slavs") was a country in the Balkan . L. United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, The United States will also be examined in detail since it eventually played a Keywords: Bosnian War, international intervention, genocide,

foreign policy, Cold War, Bosnia, United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia, DOWNLOAD: United States Foreign Policy Toward Yugoslavia Jim Corbett National Park is one of the renowned adventurous tourist places in India.  
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