

volume? And why does Mark Field's "Health as a Public Utility . . ." introduce so much jargon in the process of conveying so little information?

It is possible to discern in some of the papers the potential for expanded studies. Although Alex Inkeles, B. Michael Frolic, and Mervyn Matthews have all written elsewhere on topics closely related to their short articles here, in this instance they have merely whetted our appetites without seizing the opportunity to make substantial contributions to the goals of the volume. The lack of depth throughout much of the volume does not simply reflect a shortage of space; articles are brief but not compact, where tables abound they report few of the basic statistics.

Perhaps the most informative article with provocative comparative implications is G. Konrad and I. Szelenyi's, "Social Conflicts of Under-urbanization: The Hungarian Case." Do not make the mistake of assuming that it applies solely to Hungary.

The editor generally argues in favor of convergence along many dimensions in relatively modernized societies. China appears as the exception, but it is treated separately as a less modernized society. These overall findings should appear obvious by now. What is required is to give more meaningful content to them by striving systematically to realize the goals of this volume.

GILBERT ROZMAN
Princeton University

THE NEW GERMANS: THIRTY YEARS AFTER. By *John Dornberg*. New York: Macmillan, 1976. xxiv, 292 pp. \$11.95.

Conceived as a sequel to his *Schizophrenic Germany* (1960), John Dornberg's book tries to cover virtually the entire contemporary scene in both Germanies, East and West. Described in eleven chapters are: how the Nazi past has been repudiated; how democracy has taken root; how the military and police have lost status; how women have gained influence; how the educational system has remained ossified in the West but has been reformed in the East; how Jews and foreign workers are being treated; what makes the two economies function so well; what works novelists, poets, and playwrights are producing; what effect the "Americanization" of West Germany has had; what odd forms relationships between the two Germanies have assumed; and which younger political personalities seem to have a future.

Dornberg has qualified as an observer of Germany. Born there, he emigrated to the United States as a child, covered the U.S. Army in Germany for a tabloid during the 1950s, and later headed the *Newsweek* Bureau in Bonn. He is now evidently freelancing in Munich.

His main service with this book is to provide descriptions of several features of current German life often neglected by foreign writers, such as the educational system (pp. 107-32), the position of foreign workers (pp. 145-58), or the renewed concentration of corporate power (pp. 174-83). The chief defect of the book is the effort to cover too many other subjects—and in a framework that is both artificial and inadequate to the task of explaining coherently a variety of phenomena in two states as different as the Federal Republic and the GDR have become over the past thirty years. The treatment consequently cannot help but be superficial.

The book is solid descriptive journalism, with all the virtues and drawbacks of that genre. It is accurate and reads easily, and there are several attractive vignettes and personality sketches. But there is little effort to probe the phenomena described. What, for example, are the future political implications of the paternalistic and concentrated corporate structure or of the unprecedented burgeoning of citizens' action groups (pp. 34-38)?

Judgments, when occasionally rendered, flow from description or impressions rather than analysis. Too often they are snap or moralistic. The evidence does not, to take one example, support the impression (p. 87) that women's influence on society is strong. Democracy is pronounced "very safe" in West Germany (p. 284) but its structure is not analyzed.

A tourist visiting West Germany for the first time might make good use of this book to sharpen his observation powers. A serious student of either Germany, however, will probably have the feeling that he has read most of the vignettes and sketches somewhere before, perhaps in columns by Dornberg or other newspapermen. For the scholar there is little new in *The New Germans*.

R. G. LIVINGSTON
The German Marshall Fund

CONFLICT, COMPROMISE, AND CONCILIATION: WEST GERMAN-POLISH NORMALIZATION 1966-1976. By *Louis J. Ortmyer*. Monograph Series in World Affairs, vol. 13: CHANGE AND SURVIVAL: STUDIES IN SOCIAL DYNAMICS IN EASTERN EUROPE AND THE SOVIET UNION. ESSAYS IN HONOR OF JOSEF KORBEL, Book 3. Denver: University of Denver, Graduate School of International Studies, 1975. xiv, 162 pp. Paper.

The evolution of West Germany's *Ostpolitik* and its impact on Eastern Europe is one of the most important aspects of East-West relations in the last decade. Yet the *Ostpolitik*—together with other European efforts at easing East-West tensions—is frequently considered no more than a secondary political phenomenon, tangential to the "key" issues of U.S.-USSR détente and the overall strategic balance. The virtue of Louis Ortmyer's excellent and well-documented monograph on Polish-West German relations lies in its focus on the involvement of two major—but not superpower—actors in the détente process and in its appreciation of the role played by domestic politics in motivating this involvement.

Indeed, Ortmyer is particularly good at sorting out the diverse strands of internal policy imperatives which drove Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany to the negotiating table: for example, Gomulka's desire to compensate for economic shortcomings at home and to bolster his deteriorating power base within the party; and Brandt's realization that he could muster more public support and would encounter less opposition from his own party in foreign affairs than in domestic policy. Ortmyer does a fine job of relating these domestic and bilateral Polish-West German developments to the international flow of events during the "high period" of détente (1966-75) and, despite a rather ponderous and nonidiomatic prose style, has produced an extremely useful case study of a significant contemporary problem.

JACK MENDELSON
United States Naval Academy

OBERSCHLESIE NACH DEM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG: VERWALTUNG, BEVÖLKERUNG, WIRTSCHAFT. By *Ernst Bahr, Richard Breyer, and Ekkehard Buchhofer*. Marburg/Lahn: J. G. Herder-Institut, 1975. xii, 342 pp. Maps. Paper.

This is a useful handbook which probably contains all the information about Upper Silesia for the period 1945-70 that one ever wanted to know but somehow never had the time or opportunity to ask. Published under the auspices of the well-known Johann-Gottfried-Herder Institute for East European Studies in Marburg, it brings together,