

its proponents, albeit with extensive revision; and its Marxian socialist partners have multiplied so as to require creation of a new type of association within the confines of "proletarian internationalism."

Because of the scope of the subject and the need to reduce the account to what can fit between two covers, the author has had to write something of an encyclopedic dictionary. Its strengths and weaknesses emerge from the conception. The "plus" is in the lead provided to documentation, organized under a series of headings covering every aspect of the subject and even delving into broad fields of Soviet constitutional law. There is ample footnoting, bibliography, and quotation, not only from Soviet and Western sources but also from hard-to-use United Nations records. The "minus" is in the abbreviation, although the information is greater than appears under any one heading. The author often spreads it about to bring it to the attention of readers who look at their subject of primary concern before they examine the whole book.

To readers conversant with past decades the major contribution is in the exposition of the new socialist international law which is presently engaging the attention of Soviet authors. The evidence of what membership in the Socialist Commonwealth of Nations means legally is explored with major attention given to Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968. The author notes that the first intervention was unilateral, while the second followed consultation of partners. He asks whether this evolution signifies the end of unilateral Soviet determination of what is required in application of principles of proletarian internationalism (p. 120). He wonders whether unilateral action might recur if the Soviet leadership thought it necessary to defend the Marxist axioms of history against outsiders.

Other notable features are the discussions of the Soviet concept of *ius cogens* bereft of natural law underpinnings, the limits to application of the principles of self-determination, the legality of aid rendered to anticolonial movements, the recognition of governments in exile and of incipient governments not yet in power in colonies, the declining attention to be given the protection of individual foreigners in relation to the attention to be focused upon breaches of the "new" rules, the attitude toward application of Soviet law in annexed and even leased territories, and the law of the sea and space.

While specialists in one or another area of Soviet practice will probably find fault with the treatment of what they know best, the volume will be useful for those seeking speedy orientation in the discipline and a guide to further research. As such it will find a place in foreign offices, embassies, and libraries and on the desks of those concerned with international affairs.

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POLISH LAW THROUGHOUT THE AGES. Edited by *Wenceslas J. Wagner*. Hoover Institution Publication, 91. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1970. xii, 476 pp. \$14.00.

The occasion for the publication of this volume was the millennium of the Christianization of Poland, the event that included Poland in the orbit of the contemporary community of nations and made its history a part of European history. The legal institutions of Poland and the work of her lawyers came under the influence of the Western tradition. Yet—and this is important—in her legal development Poland

remained (along with Hungary) a common-law country until partitions ended her political existence. The book consists of three groups of essays: historical ones (Szydłowski, Soroka, and Wasiutynski), those dealing with the modern law of Poland, mainly enacted between the wars (Helczynski, Chrypinski, Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski, Piekalkiewicz, Wagner, and Szawlowski), and those dealing with Polish contributions to legal theory (Wagner, Langrod and Vaughan, Coleman, Haight, and Fedynskyj). The book opens with a brief introduction by the editor.

The importance of this volume for students of Poland's past and present can hardly be exaggerated. As well as being a valuable contribution to the history of Polish legal institutions, it demonstrates that despite more than a century of the forcible incorporation of Polish provinces into alien political organisms, Polish lawyers were able to rely upon a common legal tradition to reconstruct a legal system that drew from the heritage of the ages. It is also a record of names of illustrious jurists who in various walks of life contributed to the survival of the people as a separate cultural entity.

An extensive list of Polish books recommends this volume as an important bibliographical tool for scholars and librarians. The editor and authors of individual essays are to be congratulated for their efforts.

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THE RUSSIAN COLONIZATION OF KAZAKHSTAN, 1896–1916. By George J. Demko. Uralic and Altaic Series, vol. 99. Bloomington: Indiana University Publications. The Hague: Mouton, 1969. xxv, 271 pp. \$9.50, paper.

In 208 pages of text, of which nearly half consists of maps and statistical tables, the author reviews the chief aspects of Russian settlement in Kazakhstan, and attempts incidentally to derive from it—for the comparative history of migrations—theoretical lessons. A brief historical and geographical overview is the aim of the first part, which traces the chief stages of Russian penetration. There follows in the second part the depiction of the peasant immigration properly so called, for which the author strives to draw up in the third part—the fullest and most detailed—an agricultural, economic, and human balance sheet. A brief conclusion is followed by statistical tables, notes, and a rather uneven bibliography. The work is embellished by numerous (about fifty) climatic, ethnographic, or economic maps and charts, well drawn to show the changes visible in some twenty years in the life of the natives or the composition of the population. It is in this precise, detailed, and suggestive documentation that the chief interest of the work lies.

Let us pass quickly over the rare errors which do not affect the value of the work: the emancipation of the serfs did not take place in 1864 (p. 52); the Resettlement Act dates not from 1899 (p. 58) but 1889; the scouts (*khodoki*) had ceased by the end of the century to be in the majority—if they had ever been!—professionals (p. 239), because of the advantages granted familial or semifamilial scouts since the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway. These are minor oversights.

In general the book is less a new and original study than an honest and conscientious synthesis of data already, though far from widely, known. Even though the author chose to neglect the problem of relations between the Muslim natives, herdsmen and nomads, and the Orthodox peasants, cultivators through and through,