

plained by the fact that all of the contributions in this case are by outside scholars, two of whom are anthropologists with a somewhat more limited and specialized focus. Professor Rawin's contribution, "Management and Autonomy in Socialist Industry—the Yugoslav Experience," is quite dated, for it is based on research conducted over a decade ago, before major new reforms in the system were made. Frank Parkin's article, "Market Socialism and Class Structure: Some Aspects of Social Stratification in Yugoslavia," is, in contrast, a solid contribution of a type appropriate to an outside researcher because it combines an analysis of Yugoslav data with a more general theme where a degree of social distance for the observer is useful.

This points up a problem with specialists on Eastern Europe. It is rarely the case that an outside sociologist can do a descriptive study which is superior to that done by resident sociologists. But outside sociologists are particularly useful in adding a comparative dimension in the instances when the particularist focus of the East Europeans gives their work a parochial narrowness often of interest only to specialists.

Taken as a whole, this book is of interest to political scientists, sociologists, and area specialists, and Professor Faber and the Praeger Special Studies series are to be thanked for a contribution to a field which is grossly underrepresented in the publications on Eastern Europe. More such collaborative efforts should be encouraged.

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SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF MODERNIZATION IN COMMUNIST SOCIETIES. Edited by *Mark G. Field*. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976. x, 277 pp. \$14.50.

A compelling need exists for an upsurge in scholarship which shares the objectives of this book: to compare basic features of social change in Communist-led societies; to analyze the consequences of selected modernization strategies for contemporary China, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries; and to examine the issue of convergence with particular attention to the similarities and differences among these cases, Japan, the United States, and other Western examples. To recognize the importance of each of these objectives cannot, however, be equated with taking appropriate action toward realizing any of them. The time has passed when we should be lulled by excuses "that this volume has only scratched the surface" due to such factors as the enormity of the task and the dearth of trained sociologists.

Instead, it behooves us to acknowledge that even given the resources on hand, this volume, when judged as a single entity, has failed to provide a proper format for proceeding toward these objectives. The approach from paper to paper lacks consistency. The choice of countries, time periods, and topics appears chaotic. In brief, a weakly coordinated collection of conference papers means that the whole does not equal the sum of its parts.

The ten articles selected for this book vary considerably. The most promising contributions among them are left hanging for want of proper follow-up. For instance, where are the parallel studies to the useful overview and thoughtful reinterpretation of China's recent modernization strategy provided by Ezra Vogel's "The Chinese Model of Development"? Where are the statistically based comparisons between socialist countries to complement Walter Connor's "Deviance, Stress and Modernization in Eastern Europe"?

From other articles the payoff is simply too small. Despite its interesting documentation of reasons behind the lack of innovation in Soviet research and development, why is a work as heavily footnoted as Peter Solomon's "Technological Innovation and Soviet Industrialization," which establishes only one major point, included in this

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.

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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)?