

Eastern Europe from 1965 to 1971 is its failure to give adequate attention to the economic sources of political instability. Only one of the sixteen chapters, an essay on Comecon, is devoted to economic matters; and though many of the country chapters advert to the universal problem of economic reform, they fail in general to spell out either the destabilizing effects of relative factor inefficiency or to analyze the politically erosive import of reform efforts.

Nevertheless, the book is among collective works (of which there is a plethora) considerably above average in its contribution to the analysis of developments in contemporary Eastern Europe. No doubt we should have expected as much from such well-known scholars as Adam Bromke, John C. Campbell, Melvin Croan, Andrew Gyorgy, and Gordon Skilling. Croan, for example, grapples directly with the revisionist thesis, argued by Hans Apel, Jean Edward Smith, and Welles Hagen, to the effect that the German Democratic Republic is, in the eyes of its own population, far along the road to legitimation and therefore to the achievement of political stability and permanence.

Three contributions by younger scholars are worth special note. In his account of the Albanian version of the cultural revolution, Peter R. Prifti not only provides us with much difficult-to-find information on a badly neglected country but also touches on the delicate relation between ideological extremism and Albanian nationalism. Gabriel Fischer, formerly with the Institute of International Relations in Bucharest, describes with the voice of an insider the political and national philosophy of the Ceaușescu leadership. I have not seen this material elsewhere. Finally, V. C. Chrypinski has produced a stimulating example of political sociology, moving from such forces as the demographic pressures which plague Poland to factional conflicts within the party and the recent change in leadership.

A product of Canadian inspiration, *The Communist States in Disarray* will no doubt be well received by specialists and librarians alike.

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EASTERN EUROPE AND EUROPEAN SECURITY. By *William R. Kintner* and *Wolfgang Klaiber*. Foreword by *William E. Griffith*. A Foreign Policy Research Institute Book. New York: Dunellen Company, 1971. xix, 393 pp. \$15.00, cloth. \$5.95, paper.

This book is useful more for its application of comparative and quantitative methods to two central post-1956 East European developments than for its treatment of "European security." Based on data contained in a three-volume study issued in 1967 by the Foreign Policy Research Institute, the book's reach is broad: to present a partial explanation of East European politics through the testing of hypotheses in a historical context. Its intended audience is equally broad: laymen, political scientists, policy-makers.

A historical review of the pre-1956 period serves as an adequate (if necessarily sketchy) prologue to the examination in part 2 of the relation between economic reform and political development in Eastern Europe. The authors present case studies of economic reform in Bulgaria, Hungary, and East Germany between 1956 and 1967. The cases are highly condensed, but a fuller synthesis of the genesis and implementation of economic reform in each of the three countries is available else-

where. Several strawmen are toppled to demonstrate that the relation between socioeconomic and political development is historically contingent. But the analysis underlying this self-evident conclusion incorporates systematic comparison of discrete elements of economic reform and accompanying political developments in the three countries. Students of East European affairs will find this systematic comparison useful.

Quantitative analysis is used in part 3 to examine the rank-order correlation between indices of East European international relations and socioeconomic development, on the one hand, and an index of conformity to Soviet policy, on the other. Some generally accepted hypotheses (the greater the East European trade dependence on the USSR, the greater the conformity to Soviet policy) are confirmed; others (the greater the cultural interaction with the West, the greater the deviation from conformity to Soviet policy) are not. The data base of most of the indices appears sufficient to make the conclusions of interest to students of politics as well as methodologists; the authors have usefully applied quantitative analysis to the data-poor East European political systems. But there are some problems. Indicators of East European declaratory policy cannot, for example, adequately be derived solely from the magazine *East Europe*.

Part 4, "The Lessons of Czechoslovakia for Europe's Security," is (for the nonlayman) the least satisfactory part of the book. A twenty-three-page outline of the Czechoslovak crisis, though competent, can serve the specialist only as an introduction. The final chapter on European security indicates some of the exogenous factors affecting the East European countries (as of mid-1970) but neglects their own perceptions of, and attempts to influence, European security (although the latter was discussed by Klaiber in his 1970 *Problems of Communism* article). The questions about the policy of "bridge-building" posed in the final pages deserve fuller consideration than they receive.

This book is more a collection of studies than an integrated volume. With judicious selection, each of the intended audiences will find it useful. That is both its strength and its weakness.

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THE ROSA LUXEMBURG CONTRACEPTIVES COOPERATIVE: A PRIMER ON COMMUNIST CIVILIZATION. By *Leopold Tyrmand*. New York: Macmillan, 1972. 287 pp. \$5.95.

COMMUNISM: A NARRATIVE HISTORY. By *Robert Goldston*. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Publications, 1972. 304 pp. \$.95, paper.

Tyrmand begins by writing that "this book does not have any scholarly, publicistic, or journalistic pretensions." He is more than right: the book lacks any scholarly, publicistic, or journalistic merit. What it does contain is old stories, dating from the Stalinist period, arranged to display the trials and tribulations of a Polish intellectual from his birth to his death. Although the old stories are sometimes interesting, on the whole they suffer from overkill. In fact, the author boasts of his "hyperbole of an existing reality" and of his hatred of communism; indeed, this reader gets the feeling that his style of writing flourishes in bloc accounts of life in the West. Why, then, was the book written? The answer is, in part, to alert the