

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE. By *Alfred J. Bannan* and *Achilles Edelenyi*. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1970. 392 pp. \$7.50.

The purpose of this book is to provide a collection of source materials on Eastern Europe (excluding Russia) "from the first Slavic invasions before 1000 A.D. to the Czech Crisis of 1968," which could be used "for a comprehensive undergraduate course." The need for such a collection is obvious to anyone who teaches in this area.

There are eighty-eight sources, including selections from chronicles, law codes, constitutions, treaties, letters, descriptions of events or travel accounts by eye-witnesses, and analyses by scholars of events, episodes, or periods of history. Each document is preceded by a brief statement, a paragraph or two, by the authors giving their interpretation of the significance of the source and indicating where the original is located. Of the eighty-eight selections, twenty-three may be classified as containing information about, or dealing with, more than one country, or as being important for a larger segment of Eastern Europe. Of the remaining sources, fifteen are devoted to Hungary, nine to Croatia, Serbia, and Yugoslavia, nine to Bohemia, Slovakia, and Czechoslovakia, ten to Poland, nine to Rumania, six to the Ottomans, four to Bulgaria, three to Greece, and none for Albania.

For obvious reasons, it is easier to compile a source book for one country than it is for a multinational area such as Eastern Europe with its diverse languages and histories. Thus if a dozen scholars undertook the same task, restricting themselves to an equal number of documents, I doubt that half of the sources would be identical. A specialist on the Balkans would not have the same appreciation for events north of the Danube. Someone immersed in the study of one or two countries would inadvertently ignore documents from other lands. Thus, for example, in this collection one might question the inclusion of Serbia's declaration of war on Bulgaria in 1885 and the omission of either the Bulgarian Tyrnovo Constitution of 1879 or the Corfu Pact of 1917. Even any number of relevant documents dealing with the Albanian-Chinese accord which was directed against the Yugoslavs and the Soviets might be more appropriate for the undergraduate student. The slighting of Greece, which many regard as the most important country historically in south-eastern Europe, could be challenged. These comments are not intended to criticize the authors, but to show that other selections are also possible. The authors have, however, performed a valuable service to the field. In their preface they state that this is "the first work to present significant documents and descriptions from the area's history." Should others be interested in the same goal, this volume would be a good point of departure.

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A HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES: EASTERN EUROPE SINCE STALIN. By *François Fejtő*. Translated by *Daniel Weissbort*. New York, Washington, London: Praeger Publishers, 1971. v, 374 pp. \$13.50.

This book is a continuation of Fejtő's earlier *Histoire des démocraties populaires* (1952). Taken together, the two volumes span the history of Eastern Europe from 1945 through 1970, covering every aspect of the life of the Communist regimes—the social and cultural, as well as the political and economic. Unfortunately the first book has not found a translator, and the translation of the second can at best be described as adequate.

Like its predecessor, the present work reveals a voluminous mastery of detail, offset to some extent by a certain disdain for footnotes. To single out one from a legion of examples: Fejtő asserts that Khrushchev wanted to rehabilitate Bukharin, but was prevented from doing so by his nervous colleagues. No sources are given for such intriguing assertions, yet the reader must keep in mind that Fejtő was once associated with the extreme left in Hungary and that over many years he has been the responsible editor for Communist affairs at Agence France-pressé.

Fejtő also offers much that is suggestive and exciting in the way of interpretation. He views Chinese influence as a major, if behind-the-scenes, factor in East European politics after 1956. It was no accident that the last wave of collectivization in Eastern Europe began at the time of the Great Leap Forward. The counterpoise to Mao's dogmatism came to be Tito's revisionism: the second Yugoslav revolution, initiated by the market reform of 1965, was accompanied by the thunder of the Chinese Cultural Revolution. For another thing, our author lays great stress on the intelligentsia as a threat to the power of the apparatus. He is inclined to think that the *apparatchiki* are not in the long run capable of governing a complex industrial society, and he sees the continuing emphasis on the leading role of the party primarily as a defensive maneuver of the *apparat*. The evidence for such positions is by no means definitive, but Fejtő's argumentation is well worth the reading.

There are, unfortunately, some surprising gaps in Fejtő's structuring of events. Despite his emphasis on Chinese influence, there is no reference to the 1960 effort to overthrow the pro-Chinese Albanian leadership, pivoted on the Soviet submarine base at Sazan. Nor does he place Khrushchev's 1958 educational reform, widely imitated in Eastern Europe, in the context of the struggle between the *apparat* and the new professional class. Of greater importance is Fejtő's failure to distinguish between economic reform which seeks only to improve the central planning system, thus preserving the preponderance of the *apparat*, and marketization, which tends to undermine it. In fact, the economic part of his presentation is the weakest.

On the whole, however, Fejtő's new work is a most useful acquisition. If past experience is any guide, many years will pass before it faces a worthy competitor.

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THE WARSAW PACT: CASE STUDIES IN COMMUNIST CONFLICT RESOLUTION. By *Robin Alison Remington*. Studies in Communism, Revisionism, and Revolution (formerly Studies in International Communism), no. 17. Cambridge and London: The M.I.T. Press, 1971. xix, 268 pp. \$10.00.

No book-length study of the Warsaw Treaty Organization has appeared recently in the West, and earlier published works are now out of date—for example, Boris Meissner, ed., *Der Warschauer Pakt* (Cologne, 1962), Kazimierz Grzybowski, *The Socialist Commonwealth of Nations* (New Haven, 1964), Friedrich Wiener, *Die Armeen der Warschauer-Pakt-Staaten* (Vienna, 1965), and Jens Hacker and Alexander Uschakow, *Die Integration Osteuropas, 1961 bis 1965* (Cologne, 1966). Hence the student of East European affairs will welcome this book as a contribution to a difficult subject on which primary source materials are scattered in a dozen foreign languages. Dr. Remington acknowledges the help of assistants for access to