

that "the present behavioral characteristics of the [various East European state] system[s] can be traced to environmental, attitudinal, and systemic factors." The comparative analysis "of the process and the degree of integration of each [East European] state into the system of communist party states" is the purpose of the series. The authors succeed—sometimes brilliantly and at all times more than adequately—in their purpose. Each author examines the country under his review with reference to five historical periods: the pre-Communist period, the immediate post-World War II period of Communist Party power consolidation, the subsequent period of repression and rigid control, the post-Stalin era, and the last ten years. Within this historical framework the authors commendably cut across disciplinary boundaries to provide sound, broadly based analyses and explanations, using the techniques of political science, history, anthropology, and economics.

It is exactly because the series is broadly conceived and well executed that one cannot help but wish that the authors had gone more deeply into their subjects. It is impossible to argue, for instance, with Professor Suda's conclusions that Czechoslovakia's relatively advanced status as an industrialized state presented a unique test for the application of Communist theories to a mature economy, and that the test failed and thereby precipitated Dubček's liberalization programs; or with Professor Zaninovich's contention that Yugoslavia, whose brand of communism is both unique and exemplary, might well serve as a model for other East European countries. But in formulating their theses and reaching their conclusions, not one of the authors presents any new material to the specialist in the East European field. However, despite this fact, the series is unquestionably of interest to the scholar, and of use to him, especially in teaching. The volumes on Albania and the German Democratic Republic by Professors Pano and Hanhardt provide English-language introductions to the modern history of the two areas as well as to the study of their political institutions, which scholars in the field will surely find useful. Indeed, all the volumes in the series serve so admirably as introductions to the modern history and politics of the countries with which they deal that, although it has been necessary to review them from a scholarly standpoint, one would hope that the Johns Hopkins Press will include them in its trade series. Given the current growth of public interest in Eastern Europe, one would think that the informed and interested layman might derive as much benefit from the series as would the beginning student in the field.

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COMMUNISM AND THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL QUESTION. By *Paul Shoup*. New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1968. xii, 308 pp. \$9.50.

For the Yugoslavs the Second World War was more than a struggle against the occupying armies of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and their satellites: it was also a civil war superimposed on a social revolution. The Partisans, whose movement was led by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY), capped their military victory by seizing state power and then set about creating a revolution that would reconstruct Yugoslavia in the Communist image. Not the least of the problems facing the CPY was the conflict between nationalities.

Professor Shoup proposes to discuss "those issues, domestic and international, which illuminate Communist attitudes toward, and relations with, the Yugoslav

nationalities." He holds that the key issue is "whether closely related and inter-mixed peoples can, regardless of past differences, find ways to live at peace with one another while cooperating for the common good. . . ." He does not make clear why this problem is peculiar to Yugoslavia.

After a brief, rather sketchy introduction Shoup surveys the CPY's positions on the nationalities question from 1919 through 1966, making a side trip into that morass of domestic and international politics known as the Macedonian question. He considers, extensively, the important relationship between economics and the central goal: national unity.

Viewing Tito as "the first real Yugoslav leader," Shoup defines Titoism as a "unique Yugoslav form of socialism, more authoritarian than totalitarian. . . ." He notes that Titoist reforms giving regional and local authorities responsibilities they did not have before 1949 caused "national relations" to worsen. Decentralization of the economy fostered a new spirit—"a combination of old national feelings and a new nationalism. . . ." The relaxation of Stalinist-type controls made it easier for artists and intellectuals to express, openly and forcefully, their preference for narrow national themes over Marxist or Communist subjects.

If the burgeoning of cultural nationalism distressed the CPY, the growth of economic nationalism even further discomfited the party leadership. At the same time that economic reforms failed to ameliorate major differences between the developed and underdeveloped areas of the country they also encouraged competition among the six republics to the detriment of Yugoslav industrial development as a whole. Shoup doubts whether the reforms will ever reduce the political temperature to a level conducive to the growth of a healthy economy.

Asking why a "liberal form of communism" should seem to be "succumbing to the sterile pattern of national conflict which so weakened the interwar regime," Shoup offers a number of explanations. All of them are interesting, but all are peripheral to the question he raises.

The author is at his best in interpreting the tortuous reasoning and dreary prose of party theoreticians. Despite his acknowledgment that the sources of national conflict arise largely from historical experiences, his failure to bring into focus those factors of history and political sociology prevents him from coming to grips with the central question: of what does national unity consist? Or to put it differently: under what conditions does federalism flourish?

The present study is a highly satisfactory start that will frequently be consulted by students of East European history and politics.

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YUGOSLAVIA: PATTERNS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. By *F. E. Ian Hamilton*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1968. xvi, 384 pp. \$8.00.

It is usually difficult to muster enthusiasm for reading a work on economic geography, but Professor Hamilton's work has all the intrigue and flow of a novel. This is not to imply that it is light reading—far from it. The book is such a masterful display of scholarship, and so well written, that even the footnotes are interesting. The prime object of the study "is to present the aims and methods of planning in this socialist state, and to assess its achievements in the distribution and location of economic activity." To achieve this task, Hamilton begins the study with a description of the historical, demographic, and physical environment of Yugoslavia.