

Russian state. Consequently, I disagree with Harris's view that the review *Kadro*, published by Aydemir and his friends with some support from the government in 1932–34, was a continuation of the original Communist movement which began in 1919. *Kadro* was part of the intellectual effort to devise an ideology for economic development and industrialization outlined in the convention of the ruling Republicans in 1931. Harris states that in the post-World War II period "the dormant seeds planted by the early communist movement could again sprout. And in this revival many of the same figures and the same ideas again came to the surface" (p. 148). This is misleading. The period after World War II was marked once more by the political upsurge of the Anatolian masses, which eventually helped put an end to the elitist regime and paved the way for a more democratic and social-minded system.

Impressed by leftist slogans and ideological postures and the official images of leftism in the United States and in Turkey as well, Harris has failed to perceive the more basic and permanent issues of modernization, progress, and independent nationhood underlying the development of leftism in Turkey. Yet the book as a whole is useful to scholars interested in Soviet-Turkish relations in general and leftism in Turkey in particular. It reads easily, is well documented, and combines Turkish, Russian, and Western sources in a rather harmonious fashion. It is a good introduction to the complex and continuously growing leftist currents in Turkey.

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FINNISH NEUTRALITY: A STUDY OF FINNISH FOREIGN POLICY SINCE THE SECOND WORLD WAR. By *Max Jakobson*. New York and Washington: Frederick A. Praeger, 1969. 116 pp. \$5.95.

KIELITAISTELU SUOMESSA, 1917–1939. By *Pekka Kalevi Hämäläinen*. Translated by *Osmo Mäkeläinen*. Porvoo and Helsinki: Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö, 1968. xi, 300 pp.

The first book, written by Finland's ambassador to the United Nations, is an English edition of *Kuumalla linjalla: Suomen ulkopoliittikan ydinkysymyksiä*. The second book, written by an American historian, is a Finnish translation of a manuscript entitled "Nationality Strife in Finland, 1917–1939."

The Jakobson volume is a collection of sketches and essays, and the major theme emerging from the twelve chapters, which vary in length from two to nineteen pages, seems to be that Soviet policy toward Finland has been consistently defensive. The postwar response of Finnish political leaders, particularly Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen, has been a policy of neutrality, which seeks to keep Finland "outside the conflicts of interest between the great powers."

It is surprising that Jakobson fails to mention Finland's "active neutrality," a phrase frequently used to distinguish the foreign policy of President Paasikivi (1946–56) from the foreign policy of President Kekkonen (1956–). Even more surprising are the references by Jakobson to Paasikivi's "appeasement" (pp. 4, 33–34, 38, 44, 47). Should one equate appeasement with conciliation? Why, moreover, does Jakobson refrain from describing Kekkonen's foreign policy in similar terms? This omission is striking in view of the fact that Kekkonen (p. 48) was elected president of Finland "as the man best fitted to take over Paasikivi's role as guarantor of good relations with the Soviet Union."

The Hämäläinen volume is a more specialized work, focusing on the position of the Swedish-speaking minority in Finland (14 percent of the total population in 1880, 7 percent in 1960) in the interwar years. After noting that the economic, social, and political privileges enjoyed by Swedish-speaking Finns in the nineteenth century were whittled away early in the twentieth century, Hämäläinen moves on to a sympathetic discussion of the fight for equality—seen in terms of education, military training, self-government, and, above all, language—waged by the minority in the 1917–39 period. The author demonstrates that consistent support for the stand taken by Swedish-speaking Finns, and by their party, came from the Social Democratic Party, whereas the Agrarian Party was the staunchest opponent of equal rights for the minority. By the late 1930s, however, the nationality question was no longer a political problem of major importance (p. 260).

Hämäläinen stresses the uniqueness (*ainolaatuisuus*) of the minority question in Finland, and herein lies the chief weakness of the book. If the position of Swedish-speaking Finns is indeed unique, this book will not have much appeal outside Finland and Sweden (the reason, perhaps, that the book has not yet appeared in English). One wonders, however, whether the author has done himself an injustice. Perhaps meaningful comparisons can and should be made with other minority groups, such as French Canadians, Finnish-speaking communities in northern Sweden, and Karelians in the Soviet Union.

In sum, Hämäläinen has written a descriptive and well-documented book, but one whose appeal is limited. Jakobson, on the other hand, has written a superficial book of dubious scholarship, which will attract the generalist.

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THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. By *Arthur M. Hanhardt, Jr.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. xxiii, 126 pp. \$6.00, cloth. \$2.45, paper.

THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. By *James F. Morrison.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. xxiii, 160 pp. \$6.50, cloth. \$2.95, paper.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA. By *M. George Zaninovich.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. xxi, 182 pp. \$6.50, cloth. \$2.95, paper.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA. By *Nicholas C. Pano.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. xvii, 185 pp. \$6.50, cloth. \$2.95, paper.

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF RUMANIA. By *Stephen Fischer-Galati.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969. xi, 113 pp. \$6.00, cloth. \$2.45, paper.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. By *Zdenek Suda.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969. viii, 180 pp. \$6.50, cloth. \$2.95, paper.

The volumes are part of the *Integration and Community Building in Eastern Europe* series, edited by *Jan Triska.*

This useful, clear, and cleverly written series is based on the assumption that "each communist party state has characteristics peculiar to it that predispose it toward varying degrees of cooperation, coordination, and integration with the others" and