

THE FINNISH DILEMMA: NEUTRALITY IN THE SHADOW OF POWER.

By *George Maude*. Published for the Royal Institute of International Affairs. London: Oxford University Press, 1976. vi, 153 pp. \$13.25.

After the Second World War the Soviet border on the west was protected by Moscow-controlled states, with the exception of Finland, a free non-Communist country. This well-written and instructive book by Mr. George Maude deals with Finland's intricate connections with her neighbor.

Mr. Maude presents Finnish neutrality against the background of a brief outline of Finland's modern history. On one point only—but an essential one—should objections be raised. The Soviet Union, which began the hostilities in 1939, did not plan and start the Continuation War with Finland in 1941. However, the Finnish political leaders in 1941 wanted the Finnish people to believe that the Russians had done so. President Ryti and Marshal Mannerheim were both ready to take sides with Germany, and military preparations for a war were completed in June of that year. This partly explains the Russians' deep distrust of Mr. Ryti, during the war criminal lawsuits after the war, and of Finland itself for a long time afterward. That same distrust motivated several well-known acts of interference in Finland's internal affairs by the Soviet Union. As late as 1962, Moscow prevented Mr. Honka, a judge, from standing against Mr. Kekkonen in the presidential elections.

Mr. Maude gives a very good survey of the successful foreign policy of Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen and of the position of equilibrium thus achieved. He also discusses the so-called Finlandization, a difficult subject, as a common conception of its meaning does not exist. Mainly, it is an attitude, found both inside and outside governmental circles, that responsible men should form their own opinion of the risks for Finland in a particular situation, and that matters should be handled in a way palatable to the Russians—that is, that actions are adapted to a presumed Soviet reaction. Newspapers are careful, not knowing how much they can publish; some authors (Solzhenitsyn, for example) are not printed—but are sold—in Finland, courts of law have in some cases made questionable decisions, probably under pressure, and so forth.

No one knows if this is necessary. Mr. Kekkonen himself has been rather outspoken with the Russians. And the president is, as Mr. Maude points out, responsible for foreign policy. But while representing Finnish interests, it is significant that even Mr. Kekkonen can never disregard Soviet ones.

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NAZI CINEMA. By *Erwin Leiser*. Translated from the German by *Gertrud Mander* and *David Wilson*. New York: Macmillan, 1975 [Hamburg: Rowohlt Taschenbuch Verlag, 1968; London: Secker & Warburg, 1974]. 179 pp. Photographs. \$7.95.

THE MYTHICAL WORLD OF NAZI WAR PROPAGANDA, 1939–1945. By *Jay W. Baird*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1974. xii, 329 pp. + 8 pp. photographs. \$15.00.

When I wrote a general study of Nazi propaganda many years ago, there existed no specialized monographs on the subject. Since the early 1960s academic inquiries into propaganda have become a minor industry, and monographs on various aspects of Nazi propaganda are one of its main products. Here we can study the functioning of totalitarian propaganda in a highly industrial state. The techniques as well as the