

THE COLDEST WAR: RUSSIA'S GAME IN CHINA. By *C. L. Sulzberger*.
New York and London: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1974. xii, 113 pp. \$2.45,
paper.

In this work, *New York Times* correspondent C. L. Sulzberger depicts the Chinese leadership as viewing the USSR as the prime foreign menace, threatening to encircle China. He also states that "when historians in the year 2000 look back on the final quarter of this century, they will see that it was the present Sino-Soviet relationship that shaped their world" (p. 6).

The book's five chapters are unevenly related to the central theme, and there are some oversimplifications regarding the historical Sino-Soviet relationship. But on the whole, Sulzberger maintains a commendable critical balance, especially in regard to the Chinese. He notes Mao Tse-tung's proclamation that "it will be intolerable if after several decades we are not the greatest nation on earth" (p. 53). Thus it happens that the Chinese compete with the Soviets for influence in the Third World. In addition, he says that "it is plain that China will do its utmost to keep the U.S. and Russia at odds . . ." (p. 106). But Sulzberger observes that both Chairman Mao and Chou En-lai are nearing the end of their days, and quotes Milovan Djilas on the post-Mao prospect: "After he [Mao] dies everything will change" (p. 46). The author finally speculates on the post-Mao Sino-Soviet relationship, without reaching definitive conclusions, and ends his survey on a cautious note: "What we now await is proof that Maoism without Mao can survive a contest against Stalinism without Stalin" (p. 113).

The reader is left unconvinced that it is basically the Sino-Soviet "Coldest War" that will shape the world of the year 2000.

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THE TOTALITARIAN PARTY: PARTY AND PEOPLE IN NAZI GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA. By *Aryeh L. Unger*. International Studies.
London and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1974. x, 286 pp. \$13.95.

For some decades now political scientists in liberal, constitutional systems have been fascinated by similarities between the Third Reich and the Soviet Union. Those who regarded these similarities as crucial came to bracket German National-Socialism and Soviet Communism together under the rubric of totalitarianism, a concept which has become more and more controversial. The book reviewed here seeks, rather cautiously, to rehabilitate the concept of totalitarianism. For this purpose, its author compares the single ruling parties of the Third Reich and the USSR, or at least, some of their functions. Specifically, his book deals with the relations of the CPSU and the NSDAP to the citizens in their respective countries.

Using a rich array of sources, Unger examines ideological statements both parties have made about their relations with the people, and then describes party organization, agitation, welfare measures, and attempts to gauge public opinion. He also includes a chapter on the attempts to mold people and opinions through entertainment, ritual, and the organized use of leisure. All these operations are examined primarily as they function at the grass roots level, that is, in the workshop, the neighborhood, the town. In short, Unger is interested in the parties' impact on the daily lives of the citizens.