

reliable source but in many instances documentary evidence is not available.

Since Kadar's life and actions are full of contradictions, a real answer to the title of the book, "Crime and Compromise," could come only from Kadar himself. Shawcross quotes Kadar's outburst in front of the Soviet ambassador, Iurii Andropov, on November 1, 1956: "I am a Hungarian and I will fight your tanks with my bare hands if necessary." A few days later Kadar reappeared as the head of the new Moscow-sponsored government. There are several plausible explanations for his change of heart but the authentic version is not known. The same can be said of other important aspects of Kadar's life. Only he could explain some of his actions as minister of the interior, especially in the Rajk affair, or his own Stalinist trial and experiences in prison. He could clarify his role in the execution of Imre Nagy and the cruelties following the revolution, when the Soviet army was the real master of the country. How he obtained the blessing of the Kremlin for his economic reforms and other liberalizing measures would make fascinating reading. Hopefully he will write or dictate his memoirs as Khrushchev did. Until Kadar's memoirs appear, however, Shawcross's book will remain a useful account of how Kadar's accomplishments appear to a keen British observer.

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A SZOCIALISTA GAZDASÁG FEJLŐDÉSE MAGYARORSZÁGON. 1945–1968. By *Iván T. Berend*. Budapest: Kossuth Könyvkiadó and Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó, 1974. 237 pp. 42 Ft.

A MAGYAR GAZDASÁG SZÁZ ÉVE. By *Iván T. Berend* and *György Ránki*. Budapest: Kossuth Könyvkiadó and Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó, 1972. 329 pp. 24 Ft., paper.

HUNGARY: A CENTURY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. By *I. T. Berend* and *G. Ránki*. Translated by *Richard Allen*. National Economic Histories Series. Newton Abbot, Devon, England: David & Charles. New York: Barnes & Noble Books, a division of Harper & Row, 1974. 263 pp. £5.75.

The first of these books—Professor Berend's monograph on postwar Hungary's economy—might strike an untutored reader as doctrinaire. It shows little objectivity toward, for example, the Smallholder Party of 1944–48 or the "counter-revolutionaries" of 1956. Yet this monograph will delight the knowledgeable reader. It is historiographically important as the first economic history of Communist Hungary to derive primarily and directly from archival materials; as the first to recognize the continuity of socioeconomic problems and policies from Old Hungary through the revolution of 1945–61 to the present; and as the first to apply comprehensively the methods of modern sociology to the Hungary of today. The book is also an important historical document—it was written in 1968 and represents the historical perspective which led Kadarist reformers to introduce the New Economic Mechanism (and it contains an appendix assessing the first five years of the NEM).

Even the uninitiated reader will recognize the significance of the second book under review (the third volume is a translation of the second). Professors Berend and Ránki describe the emergence in Hungary of not only industrialism and

victorious revolution, as is common in such histories, but also of technocracy, over the past hundred years. Because the authors approach their subject comparatively, the book is also a microcosmic economic history of all modern Eastern Europe. They adhere to a theoretical model resembling W. W. Rostow's, and, consequently, their book will be acceptable to at least some Western as well as Communist scholars. The book summarizes, updates, and de-Stalinizes a long series of monographs, all based on archival material, which the authors have been publishing since 1955. It constitutes, therefore, the most authoritative economic history of modern Hungary available in any language. (Happily, the English translation by Dr. Richard Allen of New York is well done.)

Nonetheless—indeed, precisely because the book is significant—its flaws require comment. The authors claim to be writing for a broad public. Their Western publishers purport to offer a standard reference work for economic historians who read no Hungarian. Reliability is thus at a premium in both editions, yet in neither is the reader told exactly what he is being served. For example, both versions silently omit relevant material about social history which might have provoked Hungarian censors. While the Hungarian version hints at an apology for this and is remarkably bold in what it does say, the translation does not mention that the original version was published in a Communist country. The general reader who swallows the translation as the “whole story” will be deceived, and the reader who senses the biases but does not know where they end, will be forced accordingly to doubt the whole.

What is more, the English version is not a word-for-word translation, but an unlabelled condensation that omits about 25 percent of the original. Although the cuts seem to have been made by the authors—they affect mainly factual detail and do not always represent a loss—they lead periodically to confusion (for example on pp. 106–10) and they are not necessary. The result, as alas is almost traditional in translations of East European books about Eastern Europe, is a plucked fowl which the outside scholar must roast without knowing whether he has a peahen or a grouse. It is especially sad that the publisher, in the case of this very interesting book, should deprive Western scholars of detail which was deemed interesting even for the general public in Eastern Europe, and which would have made assessment of the book much easier. One must also ask why the publisher omitted the Hungarian diacritical marks from the bibliography of the English edition, where they might be useful, yet included them in the text, where they are hardly necessary.

In both editions there is a mistake in table 51/43 (column 6, line 4). In the English version there are several proofing errors (for example, on page 12 the translator's name is misspelled).

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**NONALIGNMENT AND SOCIALISM: YUGOSLAV FOREIGN POLICY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.** By *Lars Nord*. Publications of the Political Science Association in Uppsala, 69. Stockholm: Rabén & Sjögren, 1974. x, 306 pp. Paper.

In this essay, Professor Nord uses several Yugoslav foreign policy goals as the basis for an empirical analysis of external relations. From a survey and synthesis