Lemarchand's succeeding chapters on the impact of Western economic forces and on educational policy in the Congo fill in the picture of the Belgian position in the colony in greater detail. His observations on the educational system are particularly apt. In trying to suit education to the special needs and conditions of the Congo he points out that the administration failed to create the supra-ethnic patterns which would have encouraged the growth of a unified nationalist movement whose presence might have prevented the disintegration which followed independence.

The chapters dealing with the genesis and emergence of Congolese political parties and with their organization and operation are less satisfactory. While there can be no question of the difficulty of trying to sketch clearly in a few pages the tangled interaction of parties and personalities in the months preceding independence, Lemarchand's valiant attempt to combine historical account with functional analysis tends to be somewhat confusing rather than illuminating. To sort out the major political attitudes prevalent among African leaders in the pre-independence Congo is a major task which the author has not been able to accomplish fully. There is a tendency, moreover, to cite the views of particular individuals and to assume, without further explanation, that these views necessarily represented those of a larger group. It would appear also that little use has been made of the detailed material on Congolese parties which has appeared over the past two years from CRISP in Leopoldville and which sheds some light on hitherto unexplained facets of political conduct in the Congo.

The volume ends on a note of pessimistic doubt of the ability of the central government to create any sense of national unity in view of the open revolts in the interior and the increasing inroads of subversive foreign influences. Events which have taken place since the book was completed lead to a somewhat more hopeful picture although the deficiencies of administration in the Congo may take years to rectify. There appears to be growing acceptance of the Tshombe regime by the members of the African community; Ivory Coast President Houphouët-Boigny's comment that Tshombe is as good a nationalist as Lumumba ever was (and even better because he is "constructive") is indicative of the moderate African view. Internally, Congolese stability is being improved (ironically) by the return of some fifty or more Belgian administrators to their former posts.

In a book otherwise remarkable for its accuracy, there are a number of editorial lapses. Occasional Gallicisms creep into the translations and into the text. It is hard to believe, moreover, that Raymond Scheyven, then Minister of Economic Affairs for the Congo, really did say in commenting on the loi fondamentale, "We have presented the Congolese with a political system similar to ours . . . where the head of state is irresponsible."

All in all, Lemarchand's analysis of the colonial background to the contemporary Congolese scene is perceptive and original; his material on Congolese parties had already been superseded by more recent and more detailed studies.—L. GRAY COWAN, Columbia University.


After years of neglect by American scholars, North Africa is at last getting at least a part of the attention it deserves. Professor Zartman's two volumes are valuable additions to the growing list of analyses of Moroccan political development in the years before and after independence. In his Problems of New Power, Zartman has definitely adopted a methodological approach based on decision-making analysis; the second volume under consideration is in large degree composed of two further case studies in the organizational growth of Moroccan government. The latter two cases are more descriptive than those treated in Problems of New Power but the basic analytical structure remains much the same.

The method used in the longer book is to select five specific problems faced by the independent government of Morocco and to trace out in detail the decision-making process used in finding solutions to them. They cover major areas of governmental concern, diplomacy (the evacuation of American bases), the military (organization of the army), economic development (agrarian reform), education as a social problem (the Arabization of primary and secondary education) and politics (the organization of elections). Each of these questions is subjected to close scrutiny to determine not only who was responsible for decisions on them within the government but also the forces which were at work in Moroccan society which influenced those in whose hands the decision-making power lay.

Of the five cases studied, the first, evacuation of American bases, is the most successful in illustrating the complexity of the question and the limitations of choice, both internally and externally imposed, under which the Moroccan decision-makers were forced to operate. The second case, the organization of the army, is an excellent review of
the elements present in the problem of the role of the military in the new state and of the personal role in the ultimate decisions played by the crown prince who, "rarely concerned himself with particulars, and when he did, it was with a characteristic impetuosity that was occasionally regrettable."

The two cases dealing with economic and social problems are less successful as case studies because their subject matter is less susceptible of concrete delineation and the interplay of forces at work in the decision-making process is therefore less easy to evaluate.

The methodology employed by the author is of substantial help in pointing up the forces behind these decisions and the limited range of choice within which the Moroccan officials were forced to act. The method does not have quite the degree of originality claimed for it; it is hard to believe that, "This book is the first study to use the tools of decision-making analysis to examine an under-developed country's government." One has the impression, moreover, that despite the claims made for it, the methodology entails a great deal of purely descriptive writing which is sandwiched in between an opening and closing methodological comment for each chapter.

It is, moreover, somewhat difficult to reconcile the author's stricture in the introduction to Problems of a New Power that, "functional and institutional approaches are not only unhelpful; they are misleading, inappropriate, and suggestive of normative judgments about institutions not yet established" with the statement in the introduction to Destiny of a Dynasty, "It [Destiny] is an analysis of the state's deliberate search for institutions of government during the process of political development." If the institutional approach is really "unhelpful," as the author maintains, why does he contend that, "the approach used in this analysis . . . may even have relevance in a broader sense for studies of non-monarchical forms of government in the process of political development."?

In both volumes the methodological structure is useful, but it would appear to be only a secondary consideration compared to the value of the detailed information which has been assembled on Moroccan development. The study of the monarchy and its evaluation, as well as that of the formation of representative institutions in Morocco provides real insight into the struggle between tradition and modernisation and the value of the stabilizing force provided by the monarchy in a difficult period of transition. One might regret that other African states did not have a modernizing monarchy upon which to rely; it is clear that the charismatic nationalist leader is no substitute for a traditional ruler who can command the national respect given to the King of Morocco, at least in terms of the maintenance of post-independence stability of the regime.—L. Gray Cowan, Columbia University.


The Muslim Brotherhood was founded in 1928 by an Egyptian provincial school teacher named Hasan al-Banna, a fundamentalist who believed that Islam was being fatally undermined by the spread of European ideas and practices in Egypt and that as in past centuries Islam, as a system of social as well as theological prescriptions, must be regarded as the basis of a self-contained civilization. As the Brotherhood grew rapidly in strength it expanded its activities from religious preaching into educational, social welfare, industrial, and eventually political fields. In the latter the ardor of its mass following, its conspiratorial organization, its totalitarian aims, and Banna's leadership enabled the Brotherhood to emerge after 1945 as a powerful revolutionary force in an ill-governed country demoralized by severe economic and social problems. After the Brotherhood had assassinated two Egyptian prime ministers and the chief of the Cairo police, Banna was murdered in revenge in 1949. His successors survived to challenge the military regime of Gamal Abdul Nasser after the 1952 revolution, until in 1954 an attempt on Nasser's life led to the forcible suppression of the Brotherhood. Six of the leaders were hanged and hundreds of others jailed.

Apart from brief treatment of the Brotherhood's ideas and activities in various book chapters and articles, there have been only two substantial western-language studies: J. Heyworth-Dunne's Religious and Political Trends in Modern Egypt, admirably done but published four years before the Brotherhood's demise and long out of print, and the abominably translated English version of I. M. Husaini's detailed but one-sided apologetic, The Moslem Brethren: the Greatest of Modern Islamic Movements (1956). A Ph.D. dissertation on the Brotherhood written some years ago by Professor R. P. Mitchell of the University of Michigan, when eventually published, should become the definitive work on the subject.

In the meantime, while we wait for Mitchell's book, Professor Harris has provided an acceptable summary of some of the previously published research. Only the last 100 pages deal with the Brotherhood itself: the majority of the space is filled by three preliminary chapters. Two of these recount, along familiar lines, the main events of