

EAST EUROPEAN RULES ON THE VALIDITY OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS. By *L. Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski*. Manchester: Manchester University Press. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1970. xii, 332 pp. \$11.00.

The author has collected several legal sources relating to foreign trade arbitration in Eastern Europe (206 pages) and has prefaced them with his own informative remarks organized into five short chapters (118 pages). Since "the author has contented himself with supplying this information without comment" (p. xii), his text resembles a rough collage of extracts and paraphrase. The organization is rather random and the style awkward. Both might have been improved editorially. More careful editing might also have eliminated annoying discrepancies in the usage of terms and capitalization. Transliteration of Russian words follows an unusual system and is replete with inconsistencies and obvious mistakes. For example, in a single footnote, the same periodical is cited as *Vneshnaia Torgovla*, *Vneshavia Torgovla*, and *Vneshaiia Torgovla* (p. 8, n. 6).

The foreword and the author's preface speak of the book's usefulness to "lawyers and others concerned with international trade," "exporters" (p. v), and "practitioners" (p. xii). The reviewer is less sanguine on this point. Technical rules, such as those laid out in the appendixes or summarized in the text proper, are apt to change at times and in ways unbeknown to the practitioner attempting to use the book as an action manual. A responsible practitioner would have to seek expert advice regarding recent developments and their implications at any rate. The expert, having been called in, might as well do the entire job of drafting the requisite arbitration clauses. What a practitioner needs, one would think, is a more general understanding of the structure and behavior of state trading systems of the Soviet type, and an appreciation of what is more salient and permanent in those systems, in order to develop working relations with his Eastern counterparts and to anticipate and avoid major pitfalls. (See, for example, Samuel Pizar, *Co-existence and Commerce: Guidelines for Transactions Between East and West*, New York, 1970, esp. pp. 381-477.) It is precisely this kind of evaluative analysis that the author explicitly declines to get into.

All things considered, a practitioner relying on this book would be well advised to deal with Albania. In that event, he would have to read and ponder less than twenty-five lines of information from the author's text (pp. 17, 28, and 74) and peruse the Albanian statutory material only if he knew French (pp. 119-27).

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ORIGINES ET DÉBUTS DES PARTIS COMMUNISTES DES PAYS LATINS (1919-1923). Edited and annotated by *Siegfried Bahne*. Archives de Jules Humbert-Droz, vol. 1. Dordrecht: D. Reidel, 1970. xliii, 655 pp. 140 Dfl.

Before the 1960s, documentary material on the Communist International was most difficult to obtain. The volumes by Jane Degras had begun to give scholars easier access to elementary material, but little more existed for the average scholar without travel to the half-dozen great archival collections. Witold Sworakowski's research guide and the source material compiled by Milorad Drachkovitch and

Branko Lazitch have simplified matters considerably in the last few years, and several valuable secondary works are now available. With the publication of the Jules Humbert-Droz archives by the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, another reserve of raw material on the Comintern has become available.

Humbert-Droz, the Swiss-born pacifist who became a key functionary of the Comintern in the 1920s, maintained a file of his correspondence with Communist leaders from 1919 until 1932, including a number of confidential communications with Zinoviev, Rákosi, and others in Moscow. This first of three projected volumes contains more than 180 items—mainly letters and other internal memoranda—dealing with the International's affairs in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Belgium. Since Humbert-Droz was head of the secretariat for Latin Europe, the book contains more detailed material on the inner workings of the Comintern in southwestern Europe than any previous collections.

The collection has both the virtues and the disadvantages of archives; it is offered as the complete papers that Humbert-Droz saved from his days in the secretariat, without deletions. There is a good deal of trivia in the papers, but the view they offer of organizational matters and personal relations is not likely to be surpassed unless we get some unexpurgated matter from Moscow.

There are few big surprises or revelations for students of the International Communist movement. The French Communist movement was the most important concern of Humbert-Droz at that time, and Robert Wohl had consulted these materials for his detailed history of the early years of that organization. Yet the book will be useful for scholars who want a more intimate look at the concerns and the decision-making process of the International.

A valuable feature of the volume is the extensive annotation. The documents are supplemented by elaborate descriptions of the individuals and events under discussion. Some of the more important tracts, periodical articles, and other published materials are included in the appendixes. This further enhances the value of the volume for future students of international communism.

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LETTERS

TO THE EDITOR:

Readers of the *Review* might be interested in the following errors in the explanatory notes to *Khrushchev Remembers*, for which Edward Crankshaw assumes responsibility. On page 139 Crankshaw writes that the areas annexed in 1939 by the USSR "were part of Imperial Russia until the Revolution"; in fact they included eastern Galicia, which was part of Austria after the Partitions of Poland and part of Poland from 1918 to 1939, and was never part of the Russian Empire. He continues: "Poland had not existed as a sovereign state since the Third Partition between Russia, Germany, and Austria in 1863." The Third Partition took place in 1795, and Germany did not exist as a state either then or in 1863; Prussia was one of the partitioning powers. On page 163 Crankshaw mentions "Bessarabia, acquired by Russia at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. . . ." Actually Bessarabia was acquired by Russia in 1812 by the Treaty of Bucharest; its southern part was retroceded in 1856 and regained in 1878.