

The Hämäläinen volume is a more specialized work, focusing on the position of the Swedish-speaking minority in Finland (14 percent of the total population in 1880, 7 percent in 1960) in the interwar years. After noting that the economic, social, and political privileges enjoyed by Swedish-speaking Finns in the nineteenth century were whittled away early in the twentieth century, Hämäläinen moves on to a sympathetic discussion of the fight for equality—seen in terms of education, military training, self-government, and, above all, language—waged by the minority in the 1917–39 period. The author demonstrates that consistent support for the stand taken by Swedish-speaking Finns, and by their party, came from the Social Democratic Party, whereas the Agrarian Party was the staunchest opponent of equal rights for the minority. By the late 1930s, however, the nationality question was no longer a political problem of major importance (p. 260).

Hämäläinen stresses the uniqueness (*ainolaatuisuus*) of the minority question in Finland, and herein lies the chief weakness of the book. If the position of Swedish-speaking Finns is indeed unique, this book will not have much appeal outside Finland and Sweden (the reason, perhaps, that the book has not yet appeared in English). One wonders, however, whether the author has done himself an injustice. Perhaps meaningful comparisons can and should be made with other minority groups, such as French Canadians, Finnish-speaking communities in northern Sweden, and Karelians in the Soviet Union.

In sum, Hämäläinen has written a descriptive and well-documented book, but one whose appeal is limited. Jakobson, on the other hand, has written a superficial book of dubious scholarship, which will attract the generalist.

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THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC. By *Arthur M. Hanhardt, Jr.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. xxiii, 126 pp. \$6.00, cloth. \$2.45, paper.

THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. By *James F. Morrison.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. xxiii, 160 pp. \$6.50, cloth. \$2.95, paper.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA. By *M. George Zaninovich.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. xxi, 182 pp. \$6.50, cloth. \$2.95, paper.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA. By *Nicholas C. Pano.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968. xvii, 185 pp. \$6.50, cloth. \$2.95, paper.

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF RUMANIA. By *Stephen Fischer-Galati.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969. xi, 113 pp. \$6.00, cloth. \$2.45, paper.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC. By *Zdenek Suda.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969. viii, 180 pp. \$6.50, cloth. \$2.95, paper.

The volumes are part of the Integration and Community Building in Eastern Europe series, edited by *Jan Triska.*

This useful, clear, and cleverly written series is based on the assumption that "each communist party state has characteristics peculiar to it that predispose it toward varying degrees of cooperation, coordination, and integration with the others" and

that "the present behavioral characteristics of the [various East European state] system[s] can be traced to environmental, attitudinal, and systemic factors." The comparative analysis "of the process and the degree of integration of each [East European] state into the system of communist party states" is the purpose of the series. The authors succeed—sometimes brilliantly and at all times more than adequately—in their purpose. Each author examines the country under his review with reference to five historical periods: the pre-Communist period, the immediate post-World War II period of Communist Party power consolidation, the subsequent period of repression and rigid control, the post-Stalin era, and the last ten years. Within this historical framework the authors commendably cut across disciplinary boundaries to provide sound, broadly based analyses and explanations, using the techniques of political science, history, anthropology, and economics.

It is exactly because the series is broadly conceived and well executed that one cannot help but wish that the authors had gone more deeply into their subjects. It is impossible to argue, for instance, with Professor Suda's conclusions that Czechoslovakia's relatively advanced status as an industrialized state presented a unique test for the application of Communist theories to a mature economy, and that the test failed and thereby precipitated Dubček's liberalization programs; or with Professor Zaninovich's contention that Yugoslavia, whose brand of communism is both unique and exemplary, might well serve as a model for other East European countries. But in formulating their theses and reaching their conclusions, not one of the authors presents any new material to the specialist in the East European field. However, despite this fact, the series is unquestionably of interest to the scholar, and of use to him, especially in teaching. The volumes on Albania and the German Democratic Republic by Professors Pano and Hanhardt provide English-language introductions to the modern history of the two areas as well as to the study of their political institutions, which scholars in the field will surely find useful. Indeed, all the volumes in the series serve so admirably as introductions to the modern history and politics of the countries with which they deal that, although it has been necessary to review them from a scholarly standpoint, one would hope that the Johns Hopkins Press will include them in its trade series. Given the current growth of public interest in Eastern Europe, one would think that the informed and interested layman might derive as much benefit from the series as would the beginning student in the field.

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COMMUNISM AND THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL QUESTION. By *Paul Shoup*. New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1968. xii, 308 pp. \$9.50.

For the Yugoslavs the Second World War was more than a struggle against the occupying armies of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and their satellites: it was also a civil war superimposed on a social revolution. The Partisans, whose movement was led by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY), capped their military victory by seizing state power and then set about creating a revolution that would reconstruct Yugoslavia in the Communist image. Not the least of the problems facing the CPY was the conflict between nationalities.

Professor Shoup proposes to discuss "those issues, domestic and international, which illuminate Communist attitudes toward, and relations with, the Yugoslav