

"Reccin" is Raikin. They will not be misled by reading that the city of Volgograd began its existence as "Stalingrad," that "Ogonyok" means "mirror," that "veche" was "the word the early Slavophiles used for their town meetings," or that the Buriats lived in "yerts" and drank "Kumas" (Dannon's, perhaps?). They will understand when surnames are mistaken for given names, or patronymics mistaken for surnames. They can properly discount such ideas as that the "Abkhasians" commonly live to around 150, or that "only Russians would publicly admit crimes they never committed," or that among the older generation of Russians the trait of "honesty" was "relatively unknown." They can spot worthwhile generalizations and ponder them while disregarding the ill-conceived, and they can have some basis for judging to what extent the author is correct in her main thesis, which is that young Russians since about 1967 are quite different from those before. For nonspecialist readers, however, the book may not represent a clear gain. I am sorry to sound negative, but I have had to conclude that Ms. Geyer's articles, however entertaining they were in their original form, were far from ready to be put between hard covers.

On the stylistic side, the copy editors (if any) at ETC Publications failed to rescue the author from a lot of slips like "inter-uterine device," "purgered" (for perjured), or "beautificaly" (for beatifically), as well as large numbers of grammatical lapses, clichés, superfluous adjectives, strained metaphors, and grotesque coinages.

RALPH T. FISHER JR.

*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

BRITAIN AND THE ORIGINS OF THE NEW EUROPE, 1914–1918. By *Kenneth J. Calder*. International Studies series. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976. x, 268 pp. \$19.95.

The "New Europe" of the title refers to east central Europe as it was reconstructed after the dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy and the demise of the Romanov empire. Calder's work centers on the collaborative relations that evolved in the context of World War I between the British government and émigré organizations claiming to represent the national aspirations of the Poles, the Czechs, the Slovaks, and the South Slavs. The account draws primarily on the official records of government departments in London and on the private papers of British officials.

The imposition of limits on future German domination in eastern Europe appears to have been the only British war aim in an area that was otherwise considered of secondary importance. The author's meticulous documentation supports the conclusion that there were no official British commitments during the war to rebuild eastern Europe on the principle of national self-determination. Whatever the political sympathies of individual British officials may have been, any territorial settlement that established an effective barrier against the *Drang nach Osten* would have been an acceptable basis for the future peace. In this context, it was the aim of émigré organizations to impose their own vision of a restructured eastern Europe on reluctant officialdom in London. During the war such efforts were to fail. So long as the survival of the Habsburg Monarchy offered the possibility of a negotiated separate peace and while Russia remained an active ally, Britain avoided any commitments to the aspirations for statehood of the Czechs, the Poles, and the South Slavs.

Where the émigrés did succeed was in becoming a valued part of the Allied war effort, volunteering their services where they could be most effective: gathering intelligence from eastern Europe, disseminating Allied propaganda among their compatriots in the United States, and, in the last years of the war, recruiting men for the western front in both Europe and America. In view of their ambitions, the émigrés

received little from their contacts in the government beyond the mutual confidence that develops from satisfactory working relationships. The British government regarded the subject nationalities of eastern Europe as instruments of warfare rather than as vital elements of a future peace. As the author shows at every turn, their utilization was determined by military exigencies, unobscured by political or ideological commitments to national self-determination. British policy was an opportunistic blend of using the émigrés to fight the war while leaving open the option of ending it through a peace negotiated with their enemies. The emphasis at any particular moment was dictated by the strategic situation. Thus, when Austria-Hungary became the focus of British efforts to divide the Central Powers, neither the wartime cooperation with the Czechs and South Slavs nor the treaties with Italy and Rumania precluded exploratory talks toward a separate peace with the Habsburgs. It was the Austrians who refused to consider British probes for a separate peace in 1917–18. British officials were determined to avoid any commitments to the future shape of eastern Europe that would close the door on the possibility of a negotiated peace. In this connection, Calder's account sheds some light on what might be termed "official pacifism" on the Allied side.

Calder's work is most useful where it illustrates the operation of the bureaucracy in its exploitation of the subject nationalities, that is, in fighting the war. While the last chapter is entitled "Commitment by Implication," the author's discriminating treatment of British policies shows Britain's commitment to the "New Europe" to have been tenuous indeed. On the émigré side of this wartime partnership, Calder distinguishes clearly among the respective political positions, military advantages, and working methods of the Czechs, the Poles, and the South Slavs.

IOANNIS SINANOGLOU  
New York City

US FINANCING OF EAST-WEST TRADE: THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF GOVERNMENT CREDITS AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST. Edited by *Paul Marer*. Studies in East European and Soviet Planning, Development, and Trade, no. 22. Bloomington: International Development Research Center, Indiana University, 1975. xiv, 442 pp. Tables. \$12.50, paper.

EAST-WEST TRADE: A SOURCEBOOK ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AND THEIR LEGAL ASPECTS, vol. 1. Compiled and edited by *Dietrich André Loeber*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, 1976. 1, 424 pp. \$37.50.

In recent years, the total borrowing of Eastern Europe and the USSR in the West has accelerated even faster than the growth in East-West trade—a situation precipitated by the rising import demand of these countries and the disappointing growth of their export earnings in hard currency areas. The borrowing requirements have been met partly by loans provided by the private sector (mainly by commercial banks), but also through the so-called Official Credit Support programs (OCS) of Western governments.

The existence of OCS has provoked an interesting controversy in the United States concerning particularly the role and effectiveness of Eximbank, the principal institution of the official U.S. program. The major issues of that controversy are dealt with in Professor Marer's book. Marer has skillfully edited various papers presented at a panel discussion on "The Political Economy of Subsidized Credits in East-West Trade" (December 1974, San Francisco) together with comments made during the round table and other contributions of topical relevance.