

A number of other interesting documents are here published for the first time, all of which fit neatly into the existing material on Capodistrias' life between 1820 and 1830. In the interests of fitting the material together, a small correction may be offered to Mr. Crawley's statement (p. 78), that the reply of Tsar Nicholas I to Capodistrias' first letter of homage on his accession was "not found". The reply was in fact published by Mr. D. Gatopoulos in his excellent biographical work on Capodistrias as long ago as 1932. For the rest, it would be hard to find any point of factual criticism to make of Mr. Crawley's patient and scholarly work, which has added much to our knowledge of a crucial phase in Capodistrias' career.

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Stephen Fischer-Galati, *The Socialist Republic of Romania. Integration and Community Building in Eastern Europe*. Edited by Jan F. Triska. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969. Pp. XIV + 113.

The present monograph is the last in a lengthy series concerned with the unity of the Socialist camp, its extent and prospects. The series was begun by the Hoover Institution, under whose aegis volumes dealing with North Korea, Outer Mongolia, the Soviet Union and Communist China appeared, and has been continued under the editorship of Professor Triska of Stanford University, whose authors are covering the Communist states of Eastern Europe. The work on Romania is the most recent to appear, presumably to be followed by studies dealing with Hungary and Bulgaria, so that the series may be complete.

Professor Fischer-Galati was evidently provided with a schematic outline, so that his treatment would parallel those of his fellow authors. Consequently his paragraphs are grouped under such heading as "Compatibility of Demands Relevant to Integration" and "Rumania as a Self-Fulfilling Unit." This does not prevent him from presenting his case, though at times it contributes to some confusion in the argument, as when the increase of assimilative pressure against the Magyar minority appears in the last chapter on "The Present Stage", although this pressure was a phenomenon of the late 1950's and early 1960's primarily, essential to understanding the shift in popular attitudes toward the Dej leader-

ship. More recently the position of the Magyars has considerably improved, in good part as a consequence of fears in Bucharest of Soviet penetration of this minority. One should add, perhaps, that the monograph has been edited in haste.

Despite a first chapter on "Rumania in the Pre-Entry Period" the present monograph essentially provides us with a new, up-dated and more concise statement of Professor Fischer's interpretation of the Romanian national deviation. As such, it is to be welcomed. Given Professor Fischer's access to Romanian sources, both documentary and personal, the booklet will be required reading for all those interested in the origins and nature of the deviation. Perhaps the most useful of the new insights comes from placing (pp. 58-59, 66, 69) the deviation in the same context with the pro Chinese course of the Albanians and the Bulgarian Great Leap Forward, all of these movements being conservative, Stalinist and anti-Khrushchevite. But almost of equal value is the country by country review of Romania's relations with the rest of the Socialist world.

Some, however, of Professor Fischer's remarks will have to be taken on faith, at least for the present. He repeats, for example, his allegation that Chinese pressure was instrumental in bringing about the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Romania in 1958 (p. 68) without providing any documentation. Nor is it quite true that the Romanian Communist elite has stood four-square behind its leadership (p. 100) since it became necessary under Ceaușescu to downgrade and reorganize the Romanian security police in order to offset Soviet influence in that body, a fact to which our author does not avert.

These, however, are details, even if perhaps important details. More important, as I see it, is the failure of Professor Fischer's presentation to emphasize the economic aspects of the Romanian deviation. It is true that he brings in a deal of economic data, yet he never once refers to the great steel combine at Galați, center and symbol of the controversy in its first public manifestation, and he never provides an explicit statement of the issues between Romania and the Comecon, or why the Romanian victory on these issues left the Comecon very nearly a moribund institution. Nor does he visualize across-the-board industrialization as the policy which silently converted a hated and ethnically alien sect into a national Communist Party with a broad base of popular support, a shift which *preceded* the identification of the Party with the national tradition, itself a process deftly described by

Professor Fischer. It is precisely this policy of across-the-board industrialization which, therefore, the regime cannot afford to alter, even though its continuation into the 1970's is limiting Romania's ability to pay her way in Western markets, threatening to increase her economic dependence on a hostile USSR, and reducing the prospect for further improvement in living standards.

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Michael Bordeaux, *Patriarch and Prophets*. Macmillan, London, 1969.
Pp. 359.

The Gospel contains the Dominical command to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's" and every Church is always faced with the tasks of defining for itself the duties of both Church and State and of establishing a policy for its practical dealings with the ruling power. Although those Churches which enjoy the tolerance or official support of their Governments have problems to face in this respect, it is inevitably much more difficult when the powers that be are declaredly atheistic and anxious to suppress the practice of religion in any form. This book, which has as its subtitle, *Persecution of the Russian Orthodox Church Today*, deals with precisely this issue. The author, the Reverend Michael Bordeaux, well-known for his writings on the contemporary ecclesiastical situation in Russia, which he knows intimately, presents a wide collection of documents from the last decade showing clearly the conflicting opinions within the Church and also the measure of Soviet opposition. This volume forms a companion to the same writer's "Religious Ferment in Russia" (1968), studying the same problem in the Evangelical Christian and Baptist Church where, as is well-known a schism has occurred between those who are anxious to change the present policy and those content with the status quo. But even if language has been used that mentions schism, such an action is more difficult for Orthodox with their different concept of authority within the Church.

As the title of the book suggests, Mr. Bordeaux does not wish to be partisan. In an eirenic introduction, he tries to present as fairly as possible the position taken by both sides. "The Spirit blows where it wills,"