

marizing her conclusions serve to place within an all-African framework the picture she has drawn of selected African states and colonies.

Perhaps the most encouraging conclusion that can be reached on the basis of this volume is that so well-informed an Africanist as Dr. Carter feels generally optimistic about the future of the so-called "Dark Continent." Everywhere throughout her work one feels a heartening sympathy with African aspirations, notwithstanding the fact that this sympathy is tempered with a knowledge of the realities of the situation and of the relationship of Africa to the world scene.

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KURT GRUNWALD and JOACHIM O. RONALL.
Industrialization in the Middle East.
Pp. xx, 394. New York: Council for
Middle Eastern Affairs Press, 1960.
\$7.00.

Industrialization is a desirable element in the over-all economy of the Middle East, and anything that can be done to encourage it is good. But the region, generally speaking, is poorly endowed with the essentials for industrial development, and the cultural inheritance of the people does not include technologically oriented attitudes. Such industrialization as has occurred in the Middle East consists, to a considerable extent, of the imposition of a Western style superstructure on a traditional, non-Western base—a contradictory situation at best. Hence, an examination of this problem from almost any point of view is a contribution toward a better understanding of the industrial process as it is taking place in the Middle East. The volume under consideration here is intended to be an analysis of this process; it falls short of this objective. But it brings together a quantity of material on the capitalization of industrial programs, somewhat inconsistently, and herein is its only accomplishment.

The authors are at their best in the area of finance, as is to be expected, since, according to their biographies on the back

flap, both are economists. Industrialization in the Middle East is discussed almost exclusively in these terms, leaving the impression that the only problems confronting industrialization are financial. The work lacks an understanding of the environmental and cultural factors, fundamental to a subject as complex as industrialization, which often determine the nature and limitations of the industrial process itself. Industrialization in the Middle East, as anywhere, is much more than a purely economic fabrication.

The book consists of two sections, one dealing with "issues and problems," and the other with country by country surveys of industrialization. In Part One there is a recognition of the fact the social structure and cultural tradition are different in the Middle East from their counterparts in the West, but in Part Two these differences are forgotten: the country analyses follow an almost entirely Western frame of reference. Natural and human resources, transportation, and markets, prerequisite to industrial development, are discussed in Part One, but the role they play in the actual development of industry in each country, as discussed in Part Two, is anything but clear. Part One could almost be omitted from the volume as far as its relationship to Part Two is concerned.

Inconsistencies in the area chapters may be illustrated by the case of Israel. Meticulous attention is given to the growth of industry in Israel in all respects except that part played by German reparations, American aid, and United Jewish Appeal Funds—creating the impression that Israel has attained its phenomenal growth all by itself. It is well known that without this aid, especially under the prevailing policies of Histadrut, which is the owner or patron of seventy-five per cent or more of its industry, Israel would collapse. Financing from these sources is not discussed.

On page seventy-nine, a small matter but also indicative of the general quality of the book, we find, "Northward from Cairo, the [railroad] tracks follow the Nile to Wadi Halfa, at the Second Cataract . . ." It should be unnecessary to point out that Wadi Halfa is not north of Cairo, nor are

there any tracks between Aswan and Wadi Halfa. The transportation map (pp. 76-77) however—otherwise almost completely unintelligible—is correct in this respect.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

CARLTON J. H. HAYES. *Nationalism: A Religion*. Pp. xi, 187. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1960. \$5.00.

In this outwardly unassuming book, a distinguished American historian provides a succinct but impressive account of the rise of modern nationalism, which has of course affected the whole of human society. He believes it to have been rooted above all in awareness of common language. "The development of vernacular literature exalted nationality," which then fostered differing political and economic institutions. During the French Revolution, nationalism also took on the character of a "religion." In Europe the older universals of Graeco-Roman tradition and Christian faith were gradually in large measure supplanted by national churches or by cults based on "Reason," "Blood and Soil," and "Dialectical Materialism." Where these were severally professed with sufficient frenzy, totalitarian governments were formed, ruled dictatorially by quasi-priestly castes.

Particularly impressive are the chapters in which Hayes deals with the older Liberal vision of a world unified by trade and industrialization. The obstacles to be surmounted were many and unexpectedly formidable. Among them was the unequal status of nations, which led to the exploitation of some and the aggrandizement of others. As rivalry and imperialism were intensified, the concept of war as a "stabilizing" force gained greater and greater acceptance. The outcome was the Great War which broke out in 1914.

The German and Russian dictatorships are seen as extreme forms of the nationalist creed. They may be its ultimate organizational embodiments. Yet Hayes does not ignore aberrations to which the United

States has been subject, nor does he flinch from projecting a quite pessimistic image of newly emerging states in Asia and Africa as victims of the nationalist fever. A reader who feels that the prognosis offered is unduly bleak—that, for example, when the author describes India and Pakistan as federations of rival "language states" which may come apart at the seams, he follows too closely the pattern of European history—will find some comfort in the final chapter which considers the remedial forces operative in our world. Among these are the newly created international organizations and the great world religions. Hayes' book will give the reasonably well-informed reader a dependable guide to events which, however deeply ingrained in tradition, are still reshaping human society.

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STEWART C. EASTON. *The Twilight of European Colonialism: A Political Analysis*. Pp. xvi, 571. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1960. \$7.50.

In this book Professor Easton has sought to make a topical and up-to-date assessment of the political situation in all the remaining colonial territories of the European powers. The idea has much to commend it, and the author pursued it not only in libraries, but also in travels in Africa and elsewhere. But his vantage point in time was ill-chosen for the sort of book he had in mind. In January 1960, there were ten independent states in Africa; in December there were twenty-seven. Professor Easton, whose latest footnotes would seem to have been added about April 1960, and who, in passages as notable for courage as for foresight, was then prepared to speculate about future prospects in the Congo and elsewhere, is already left far behind by events. It is apparent indeed that he was, like many others, surprised by the strength of the wind of change, not because he was out of touch with African or settler opinion, but because of unawareness of much that was being thought and said in the metropolitan countries. In any case he would surely have been wiser to attempt no more than a review of colonialism as it