
moral absolutes to specialized, utilitarian knowledge" paralleled the peace movement's change from simply opposing "imperialism" and "war" to advocating permanent international institutions such as a world court. Despite increasing membership and generous financial help from industrialists like Andrew Carnegie, however, the American peace movement failed to make a significant impact on Washington policy or even to develop a unified agenda for action. Why? In addition to external pressures, Patterson cites internal weaknesses: "ambiguous motives, divided loyalties, flawed perceptions, misguided tactics and strategy," and the upper-middle-class "elitism of peace advocates."

DIPLOMATS AND BUREAUCRATS: The First Institutional Responses to Twentieth-Century Diplomacy in France and Germany

By Paul Gordon Lauren
Hoover, 1976, 294 pp. \$11
L of C 75-29785
ISBN 0-8179-6531-9

Paul Lauren, a historian at the University of Montana, presents a compact account of the responses of the French and German Ministries of Foreign Affairs to the dramatic changes in European society brought about by World War I. Acceding to public demands for more open and accountable diplomacy, officials in Berlin and Paris transformed their simple, isolated ministries into complex, rational, and "politically active" bureaucracies. Although handicapped by insufficient analysis of his own rich data, Lauren is particularly interesting on innovations by both governments to promote overseas trade and to assume new responsibilities for internal, domestic propaganda.

GOYA and the Impossible Revolution

By Gwyn A. Williams
Pantheon, 1976, 194 pp. \$15
L of C 76-5945
ISBN 0-394-49304-4

Williams is a Welsh historian noted for his study of the French Revolution, *Artisans and Sans Culottes* (1968). He now makes a bold attempt at interpreting Goya's mind as a microcosm of the turbulence and contradictions of the Spain in which the artist lived until 1824, when he left France to paint and die in exile four years later. One virtue of Williams's book is that it provides a vivid, capsule account of Bourbon rule, Napoleon Bonaparte's installation of his brother Joseph as King of the Spaniards, the civil war of 1808-14, the famine of 1811-12, the Restoration of the

Bourbons, and the Revolution of 1820 as these events are viewed today by historians. Goya's Liberalism led him inexorably to the desperation (and mental breakdown) revealed in the "black paintings" and in later engravings and drawings. Not always totally convincing, Williams's dual portrait of the man and his time nevertheless deserves attention.

**THE MAN WHO LOST
CHINA: The First Full Bi-
ography of Chiang Kai-Shek**
By Brian Crozier
with Eric Chou
Scribner's, 1976, 430 pp.
\$12.95
L of C 76-10246
ISBN 0-684-14686-X

Crozier, for 10 years the *Economist's* specialist on Chinese and Far Eastern affairs, has produced the first full, "unauthorized," English-language biography of Chiang Kai-Shek. The Generalissimo died at 87 in 1975 on Taiwan. By then, he was head of a Republic of China that had been expelled from the United Nations, while the regime of his rival, Mao Tse-tung, on the mainland had been given U.N. membership. Chiang, a tragic figure because of his own inadequacies, gets sympathetic treatment from Crozier and Chou. They blame his ultimate failure to keep the mainland partly on the historical accident that "forced him to share the Chinese scene with a man still more exceptional than he," who "had the edge over him in ideology," and more importantly on the blunder of his initial policy of non-resistance to Japanese aggression in 1931. This decision made clear his order of military priorities: "bandits and other rebels first, foreign invaders second" and in the end "sealed his own fate."

Contemporary Affairs

**THE CONCEPT OF THE
POLITICAL**
By Carl Schmitt
Rutgers, 1976, 105 pp.
\$8 cloth, \$3.50 paper
L of C 76-10977
ISBN 0-8135-0821-5
ISBN 0-8135-0833-9 pbk.

Just as France's novelist Celine, though a Nazi collaborator, is now regarded by many as a pioneer of contemporary fiction, so the early work of Carl Schmitt, a key theoretician of the Total State, who joined the Nazi Party soon after it came to power, appears to be coming into vogue again in the field of political theory. Schmitt (born in 1888 and still living in West Germany) is so controversial that none of his work has until now been