

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

available in English. His translator, George Schwab, in an introduction to this 1932 work, tries (in vain) to dispel its ideological taint. Schmitt's discussion of the "friend-or-foe" distinction in politics has little to offer us theoretically, but between the lines he does reveal the inner conflicts and sensibilities typical of those German conservatives who ended up on the Nazi side of the fence.

**PERCEPTION AND MIS-
PERCEPTION IN INTER-
NATIONAL POLITICS**

By Robert Jervis
Princeton, 1976, 445 pp.
\$22.50, cloth, \$11.50, paper
L of C 76-3259
ISBN 0-691-05656-0

Drawing examples from a wide range of historical literature, UCLA political scientist Robert Jervis analyzes how decision-makers in international affairs perceive new information, relate it to recent events and beliefs, and derive lessons from history. In applying social psychology to dozens of situations as diverse as the origins of World War I and the Gulf of Tonkin incident (1964), Jervis examines common misperceptions, e.g., exaggerating the unity and prescience of one's opponents and overestimating the importance of one's own nation as target or protagonist. Psychologists might ask for the use of more current research from their field of study; historians might prefer to see Jervis's psychological concepts applied in greater depth to fewer historical cases. But such flaws are minor in an innovative book.

**CHINA AS A MODEL OF
DEVELOPMENT**

By Al Imfeld
Orbis, 1976, 159 pp. \$5.95
L of C 76-4827
ISBN 0-88344-053-9

The People's Republic of China as "a model, a plan, a point of departure, not always a reality" is the subject of this lucid development study by a Swiss priest with degrees in theology, sociology, and journalism. For the rest of the world, he believes, the Chinese model should stimulate "an examination of conscience." Comparing China to India exaggerates the Chinese success; comparing it to Japan minimizes it. Comparisons among the three countries show that varying levels of ethnic uniformity, indigenous political continuity, and cohesive yet flexible ideologies have helped to place Japan first, China second, and India third in development in Asia since the late 1940s.