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tions and two distinct national characters. Angered by a 1774 statement of the first Continental Congress that decried Roman Catholicism for its "impiety, bigotry . . . and murder," the Bishop of Quebec refused to meet with emissaries Benjamin Franklin and John Carroll and effectively barred French-Canadian aid to the Americans in the Revolutionary War. Canada's religious duality of French Catholicism and British Protestantism (many Canadian Protestants were Tories who fled the American Revolution) contributed to a conservative tradition without counterpart in the United States.

**THE DIARIES OF A  
CABINET MINISTER  
Vol. II: Lord President  
of the Council and Leader  
of the House of Commons,  
1966-68**

by Richard Crossman  
Holt, 1977, 851 pp., \$18.95  
L of C 76-30680  
ISBN 0-03-020616-2

The diary of upper-class, left-wing Labour Party leader Richard Crossman shows all too clearly how his colleagues in the government failed to deal with many of Britain's problems in the late 1960s. Official records remain closed, but Crossman chronicles Cabinet deliberations and sharply criticizes his party's leaders—especially Prime Minister Harold Wilson—for their ineptitude, irrelevance, and pettiness. He argues that Wilson's divided Cabinet erred in continuing the Tory policies of pushing "hopelessly ineffective" sanctions against Rhodesia, refusing to devalue the pound, and seeking entry into the Common Market. The determination to "keep Britain great" has been, he complains "the basic reason for all our economic troubles and our difficulties at home."

**THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY IN  
POWER, 1949-1976**

by Jacques Guillermaz  
Westview, 1977, 614 pp.  
\$24.75 cloth, \$12.50 paper  
L of C 76-7593  
ISBN 0-89158-041-7  
ISBN 0-89158-348-3 pbk

This is the second volume (revised) of a history of the Chinese Communist Party by a prominent French statesman, soldier, and professor (l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris), who has been closely involved with Chinese affairs for nearly 40 years. The first volume (Random, 1972) covers the years 1929-49. The two together are the "magnum opus" among histories of the C.C.P. Detailed, objective, factual, precise, well-documented, and balanced, Guillermaz's analysis fulfills his purpose: "to trace . . . the Party's behavior toward itself" and the way it has "developed the regime," basing