

a separate volume on Soviet historiography—on scholarship since Pokrovskii (except that Siberian historiography is treated through the 1960s). These additions and deletions slightly reduce the proportion of the book that is devoted to post-eighteenth-century historiography. The order in which individual historians are presented has been somewhat rearranged. New paragraphs briefly define the categories of “Juridical School” and “Legal Marxism.” The “General Bibliography,” that is, the appended list of books and articles on Russian historiography, has been revised and now includes books published up to 1974 (but no articles more recent than 1954). The footnotes have been moved to the backs of the four chapters, a particularly inconvenient location because the footnotes contain the bibliographic entries. The works cited in the text do not appear in any systematic list, or even (with the exception of a few titles translated into English) in the index.

In short, this edition differs in no major respect from the preceding one. The text has not basically changed, nor have the author’s judgments of Russian historiography and of individual historians. The needs of the book’s intended readers, however, have changed, as a result of the flourishing of Russian studies since the Second World War, the renaissance of Soviet historiography since Stalin’s death, and the translation or republication of many of the outstanding works of Russian historical writing. Beginning students of Russian history need an outline of the major historiographic controversies, centered around such problems as the origins of Russian serfdom. Advanced students should use more than this book, which was modestly designed by its author “merely as a guide” to the important and complex subject of Russian historiography.

ALAN P. POLLARD
Rhode Island College

BOOKS IN ENGLISH ON THE SOVIET UNION, 1917–73: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Compiled by *David Lewis Jones*. Garland Reference Library of Social Science, vol. 3. New York and London: Garland Publishing, 1975. xiv, 331 pp. \$30.00.

This bibliography lists 4,585 books which deal with the Soviet Union “from the October Revolution of 1917 to the end of 1973.” Only works in English are included. These are arranged by subject with an index of names at the end of the book. The objective, though not explicitly stated, appears to be a comprehensive listing of books in the social sciences and humanities.

Although the intended scope is all-encompassing, examination of the bibliography reveals uneven coverage. The principal strengths lie in the sections on Soviet society (1,047 items) and history (1,236 items). Books on language (grammars, dictionaries, history of the language, and so forth) seem to have been deliberately omitted. The section on literature (742 items), while on the whole fairly complete, lacks those works of early Soviet writers which, when they appeared in English, did so only in anthologies. The subsection on leisure and sport includes 27 titles of which 24 are books on the subject of chess. (Surely more than three books appeared in English on other sports and leisure pastimes in the Soviet Union during a fifty-year period.) Despite its efforts at being comprehensive, the “Description and Travel” section pales in comparison with Harry W. Nerwood’s *To Russia and Return: An Annotated Bibliography of Travelers’ English-Language Accounts of Russia from the Ninth Century to the Present* (1968). Of the 1,473 items in Nerwood’s book, about 800 cover the period 1917–68, while Jones’s bibliography includes only 573 titles for a longer time span.

In addition to listing a significant number of books which do not appear in Jones's work, Nerwood's book is more useful in that it does not restrict itself to works devoted entirely to the USSR but includes relevant chapters from books covering a broader geographical area.

Not comprehensive, yet nonselective, the usefulness of this bibliography remains limited. Given the compiler's failure to provide a statement of intent, this reviewer finds it difficult to be critical, for it is not clear what Mr. Jones tried to accomplish and for what audience the bibliography was written. By restricting himself to books, Mr. Jones has placed a somewhat artificial limitation on his criteria for inclusion. One wishes that the compiler had chosen, instead, to restrict the number of disciplines selected for inclusion and had covered each more thoroughly. Had Mr. Jones examined such standard bibliographies in the field as Paul Horecky's *Russia and the Soviet Union* (1966) and Philip Grierson's *Books on Soviet Russia 1917-1942* (1943) he would have come upon citations to a significant number of important books which are missing from his own work and a methodology and approach from which he could have learned a great deal.

ANNA K. STULIGLOWA
Cornell University

COMPARATIVE COMMUNISM: THE SOVIET, CHINESE, AND YUGO-SLAV MODELS. Edited by Gary K. Bertsch and Thomas W. Ganschow. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman, 1976. xi, 463 pp. \$12.95, cloth. \$6.95, paper.

The big expansion over the last decade in the comparative study of Communist countries, and especially their political systems, has not yet yielded major analytical works commensurate with the promise of the pioneering studies of Eastern European politics by Brzezinski (*The Soviet Bloc: Unity and Conflict*, 1960) and Skilling (*The Governments of Communist East Europe*, 1966). In the present volume, Professors Bertsch and Ganschow set themselves the more modest task of assembling a set of relevant readings intended primarily for undergraduate study. These are arranged in nine sections covering the ideological and cultural background, historical development, the political system, the economy, and foreign relations. Each section (except the first) contains a reading on each of the three countries concerned, preceded by a five or six-page introduction and followed by a book list of about twenty-five items. The readings are taken from published books and articles and include no primary material. Thus, the first section on Marxism and Leninism comprises contributions by Peter H. Vigor and Theodore von Laue, although the editors advise students to "peruse . . . the writings of Marx, Lenin, Mao, Tito, and other Communist ideologues." In a concluding chapter Bertsch and Ganschow review the readings in the light of their understanding of Marxism.

The selection of readings is quite a good one for the compilers' purposes, though Marxists and radicals would not be happy with it. One obvious criticism is that the readings on different countries tend to diverge in the problems addressed and the level of analysis, thus hindering comparison. This defect is inherent in the nature of the exercise, however, and is rarely overcome even in symposia of commissioned papers. My chief disappointment with the selection is the lack of "hard" descriptive readings on structures and processes, which leaves the discussions of such specialized topics as leadership politics and economic performance without adequate factual underpinning. The authors' own highly compressed comments contain much good sense, but there are some misleading oversimplifications. In discussing the literature on political processes, for example, they set up a false dichotomy between adherents of a totalitarian