

Zhdanov's address to the founding meeting of the Cominform in 1947, in which he described two of these states as being not only truly independent, but "associated with" the Soviet camp (Indochina and Indonesia), and three others as having reached the stage where they "sympathized with" the Soviet bloc (Egypt, Syria, and India).

In dealing with the concept of "national democracy," Professor Lowenthal does not give sufficient emphasis to the fact that, both in the 1920s, when the operational significance of this term first was spelled out by G. I. Safarov, and during the Khrushchev era, Moscow was concerned with providing a cloak of ideological decency for a policy of intensive Soviet support of movements and states led by the "national bourgeoisie," while pretending that this did not hinder the longer term prospects of the local Communist parties.

Also in his introduction, Professor Lowenthal fails to point out that the slogan of "revolutionary democracies" was pushed forward by Khrushchev because of the failure of the "national democracies" to extend to the local Communists even the minimal organizational and propagandistic autonomy that the Kremlin had expected; consequently, rather than insisting upon this privilege, Moscow brought forward a new term under which colonial nationalist leaders were expected merely to give amnesty to *individual* Communists. In other words, the Soviet leadership reduced the price for its support to the absolute minimum.

On page 183, Professor Lowenthal does not explain that the Liu Shao-ch'i formulation, presenting China as a "model," was *not* reprinted in the Soviet press when it was first enunciated, but only subsequently, when Mao himself arrived in Moscow and had his traumatic encounter with Stalin. On page 186, there is a reference to "the arms supplied to Nasser's Egypt on the eve of the Suez conflict"; in fact, these weapons arrived at least fifteen months earlier, and their infusion into the region was one of the prime causes for the conflict. Despite these essentially cosmetic blemishes, it is evident that Professor Lowenthal's work will provide a most useful and readable text for all students concerned with this significant aspect of Soviet international policy.

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CHINA AND JAPAN: PAST AND PRESENT. By *M. I. Sladkovsky*. Edited and translated by *Robert F. Price*. Forum Asiatica, vol. 1. Gulf Breeze, Fla.: Academic International Press, 1975 [Moscow, 1971]. xii, 286 pp. Tables. \$15.00.

Originally *Kitai i Iaponiia* (Moscow: "Nauka," 1971), this marks the latest addition to a growing list of English translations of Russian books on East Asia. Author Mikhail Iosifovich Sladkovskii, a septuagenarian corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was born in Krasnoiarsk, educated in Vladivostok, and studied in Shanghai during the 1920s. Since 1967, he has directed the Institute of the Far East, a Moscow think tank which emphasizes the analysis of contemporary China.

The book consists of nine chapters which compare China's and Japan's political, economic, and social development from the remote past ("Ancient China and Japan") to the near present ("China and Japan in the Sixties"). Each chapter also characterizes changing modes of Sino-Japanese relations. Particular attention is accorded to the years after 1917.

The translator states in the preface that *China and Japan* is designed to introduce Soviet views on the Far East to those who cannot read Russian. This objective is fulfilled insofar as Sladkovsky, an influential figure within the field of East Asian studies, faithfully reflects party positions. With some notable exceptions, the author does not deviate from paths laid down by Academician E. M. Zhukov in the 1940s and 1950s.

Familiar trappings of orthodox Soviet historiography are especially evident in those sections of the book dealing with the twentieth century. It comes as no surprise to be told that Japan seized Manchuria in 1931 "with the tacit consent of the League of Nations and the United States" (p. 105), or that the 1945 Red Army attack on an "elite, technically well-equipped" Kwantung Army effectively defeated Japan. Nor is there much new about the omission of any reference to the 1939 Nazi-Soviet Pact, which brought down a Japanese cabinet.

Sladkovsky does, however, depart from his predecessors on matters affected by the Sino-Soviet rift. Whiffs of current polemics over territory crop up in descriptions of seventeenth-century Cossack-Manchu friction over the Amur basin. Mao Tse-tung, whom Soviet works of an earlier vintage praised as a progressive revolutionary leader, emerges as a Great Han chauvinist cultivating the "wealthy and petty bourgeoisie" (p. 137). The author even raises a Wilhelmian specter of a Sino-Japanese racialist alliance (p. 188) which surely is unprecedented in Soviet literature, if not in Soviet anxieties.

Presumably in the interest of readability, the translator has made editorial changes from the Russian edition. Notes have been trimmed by half. Although the translator states that "the text is complete," such is not the case. A revealing introduction in which Sladkovsky sets forth his objectives has been eliminated. Paragraphs have been fused, shortened, and simplified with results all too often deleterious to accuracy. The rhetoric has been toned down (for example, Manchu "aggression" has been softened to "expansion" [p. 25]; the title of chapter 3, "Imperialistic Aggression of Japan Against China," has become "Towards the Twentieth Century"). Sladkovsky could hardly approve the rendering of *razvitie* as "modernization" (p. 1), a term anathema to Marxists in the Japanese field. By removing Sladkovsky's deprecating quotation marks from "Meiji revolution" (p. 51), the translator makes him look like a follower of a group of Japanese Marxist scholars whom Moscow long ago branded as heretics.

The translation suffers from the translator's apparent lack of background in the subject. No coherent distinction is made between Japanese given names and surnames, with chaotic results in the index. General Douglas MacArthur is confused with Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II. While carrying most of Sladkovsky's mistransliterations and typographical errors into the English edition, the translator has compounded some errors (Sugita Genpaku, called "Sugita Genbiku" by Sladkovsky, becomes "Shugita Henbiku") or created new ones (such as "Emperor Mutsimoto" for Mutsuhito, Emperor Meiji). Ōtsuki Gentaku, a scholar of Dutch medicine, is identified as the name of a book. Users of the index will have difficulty locating Nakamura Hajime. He is listed as Makamura Hajima, and the pagination refers to the Russian, not the English, edition.

In future volumes of *Forum Asiatica* (of which *China and Japan* constitutes the first installment), the publisher would do well to enlist professional expertise.

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TOTAL REVOLUTION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GERMANY UNDER HITLER, THE SOVIET UNION UNDER STALIN, AND CHINA UNDER MAO. By C. W. Cassinelli. *Studies in Comparative Politics*, 10. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio Press, 1976. viii, 252 pp. \$19.75, cloth. \$6.25, paper.

Professor Cassinelli's work cannot be seen as a study of Germany, the Soviet Union, or China under their respective leaders. He does not provide a detailed analysis of either the revolutions by which these leaders came to power, or the functioning of these