

there is no volume for the Chinese assignments in Russia corresponding to the Japanese compilation. These omissions, the author writes, are a consequence of the shortage of available data. It does mean, however, that one would search in vain for such a prominent figure as L. M. Karakhan.

Even though the information about the persons listed is limited, it does provide at least a sketchy view of the careers of many who have in the past reported events from various posts to their governments and of a smaller number who have had an even more direct role in the formation of foreign policy. One is, in fact, struck by the number of persons listed, particularly in light of the often expressed view that the Russian government was ill-informed about the Far East. Clearly, even to the extent that this is true, mere numbers of officials cannot completely explain such a situation. But it does suggest a kind of information, well within the scope of the present study and entirely consistent with its style, that might have added an important dimension to our understanding of the subjects selected for these volumes. This would be an extra line or two for some of them depicting their careers outside the geographical limits used here. Thus the student of the Far East will see in the present study that P. M. Lessar was the Russian minister to China during the years 1902–5 without finding out that he was also an engineer with experience in Central Asia. In the same way, the student of Russia might see that Hayashi Tadasu was the Japanese minister in St. Petersburg without recognizing him as the man who played so significant a role as minister to Great Britain before and during the Russo-Japanese war and later as foreign minister.

Meanwhile, one ought to be pleased that the author has opened a favorable Pandora's box, and criticism of method or style should be directed toward other volumes or revisions that one hopes may follow. This would appear to be largely a one-man project done with limited funds. While hoping for more in the way of reference material on this general subject, one should note that these volumes represent a constructive response to this need, that they are carefully edited and published, and that they will provide a handsome and useful addition to the reference shelves of libraries and interested individuals.

JOHN A. WHITE
University of Hawaii

MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S GREATEST BATTLES. By *Georgi K. Zhukov*. Edited with an Introduction and Explanatory Comments by *Harrison E. Salisbury*. Translated from the Russian by *Theodore Shabad*. New York and Evanston: Harper & Row, 1969. 304 pp. \$6.95.

On a visit to Moscow in July 1957 I requested an interview with Marshal Zhukov, defense minister and then newly designated member of the Presidium (Politburo). Some days later I received a reply from a military aide of the marshal's in the Ministry, saying, "The Minister is acquainted with your work, and would like to meet with you, but unfortunately this is not possible due to the press of his duties, military and political." Two years later, on another visit to Moscow, I learned by chance through a mutual acquaintance that the marshal was hard at work writing his memoirs. At that time I wondered—as did the marshal himself!—whether his memoirs would ever reach the printed page. Much had happened during those two years, and much has happened since. In retrospect, we can from the standpoint of historical interest be glad that the marshal's relief from his pressing military and political responsibilities provided the opportunity for him to write his memoirs,

and that subsequent developments in the Soviet Union have made it possible for them to be published.

The book under review is not Marshal Zhukov's full memoirs. It is a somewhat limited selection of extensive excerpts from them concerning the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, Kursk, and Berlin. Most of these selections are drawn from the Soviet *Voenno-istoricheskii zhurnal*, where they appeared during the years 1965 through 1967. The full edition of the Zhukov memoirs has now appeared in Moscow and has rapidly sold out; another American publisher is reported to be preparing an English-language edition of the full work. In the meantime the portions available in this volume, as the title indicates, present Marshal Zhukov's view of highlights of major battles of the Second World War in which he played an important role.

While this volume does not include many points of general political interest that appear in the complete memoirs, it does include many references to Marshal Zhukov's contacts with Stalin and others in the political and military leadership that will be of wide interest.

On the whole, Marshal Zhukov's account is more free of intentional polemics than some of the other Soviet military memoirs. Nonetheless, as one would expect, the author is not shy about presenting his view of the situation, including his own role, and is therefore led to set forth interpretations and even recollections that sometimes contradict those of other military memoirists, particularly those of Marshal Konev, with respect to the battle of Berlin. (Marshal Zhukov at times seems to slight some of his wartime colleagues, mainly by neglecting to mention them in a number of cases in which he could, or even should, have done so.)

On balance, I believe that any failings in the author's literary style owing to the fact that he is not a professional writer are probably more than counterbalanced by the straightforwardness of his narrative. Mr. Shabad has made an admirable translation. On the whole, Mr. Salisbury's occasional editor's notes help to provide setting and continuity, and the interpretive footnotes which he also supplies are generally useful.

In short, *Marshal Zhukov's Greatest Battles* is no substitute for the full Zhukov memoirs, but it is a good selection of interesting highlights of major campaigns, and will be of interest to many readers who may not wish to wait for (or, perhaps, to read) the complete account.

RAYMOND L. GARTHOFF
U.S. Mission to NATO, Brussels

THE RED ARMY: THE RED ARMY, 1918 TO 1945; THE SOVIET ARMY, 1946 TO THE PRESENT. Edited by *B. H. Liddell Hart*. Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith, 1968. xiv, 480 pp. \$6.75.

This collective volume edited by a distinguished British military historian is a reprint of a publication initially issued in 1956. It deals with the historical origins, evolution, and maturation of the Soviet army, and covers the period between 1918 and the early 1950s. The contributors include well-known international authorities on the subject who treat the history of the Soviet army in a chronological and rather systematic fashion.

Any serious Western publication that deals with Soviet political and military problems is to be welcomed. The mounting concern with such problems as the