

clusion. This volume will be of little value to the researcher interested in the teaching of geography in the Soviet Union. Furthermore, my own prejudices question the absence of migration as a specific subheading within population geography. It would have been beyond the call of duty to include a list of Western Ph.D. dissertations on the Soviet Union and related to the topics of the guide. Nevertheless, Professor Harris would have provided a valuable service had he done so. A dissertation can usually be justified, if for no other reason, by its bibliography.

Western geographers have long felt a need for an updated bibliography of works in Russian and on the Soviet Union; however, the utility of this volume far surpasses the need of only the geographer. The earth scientist, economist, and others involved in Soviet studies will find the *Guide to Geographical Bibliographies and Reference Works in Russian or on the Soviet Union* a helpful and effective research tool.

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THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE USSR: DOMESTIC FACTORS. By *Morton Schwartz*. Comparative Foreign Relations Series. Encino and Belmont, Calif.: Dickenson Publishing Company, 1975. ix, 214 pp. Paper.

This is a stimulating effort toward explaining Soviet policy as an interplay of domestic and external factors. The analysis begins with an examination of environmental, demographic, and economic strengths and weaknesses. Soviet military capabilities are considered in chapter 2. Chapters 3 and 4 deal with political beliefs, attitudes, and values of leaders regarding the Soviet role in world affairs. Chapters 5 and 6 are concerned with Soviet political processes and chapter 7 seeks to evaluate internal development trends and to assess their implications for foreign policy.

One of the author's controversial theses is that many of the traditional attitudes and concerns of Kremlin rulers have been significantly modified in recent years. Has the principle of *kto-kogo* really "given way" to the doctrine of "peaceful coexistence," or is there still an amalgam of these two venerable tenets? Is it so novel that Soviet writers have lately confessed doubts, uncertainties, and even errors—in light of Lenin's last notes on bureaucratic corruption, Stalin's V-E Day toast to the Russian people, and Molotov's mildly remorseful look back at the Stalin era (*Pravda*, April 22, 1957)? And are there valid reasons for stating that academic institutions now exert a growing influence on Soviet policy formulation?

Although critical of the "Russianists" and their prejudices, the author echoes the cliché that the study of Soviet elite politics is "based on the most uncertain of evidence." Yet, he cites Gromyko's ridicule of "theoreticians" who are skeptical of disarmament talks, and he comments that the targets "undoubtedly" were Soviet military officers and civilian defense intellectuals.

Gaps certainly exist in this survey. The question of whether there are political forces at work which seek to restore the USSR as a center of world-revolutionary initiative is not raised. Nor is an opinion ventured on whether Soviet rulers at the close of the 1960s were faced with the choice of either curbing the nuclear arms race and expanding output in their economy's civilian sector, or

of fighting the inflation caused by shortages of consumption articles with a monetary devaluation that would have hit at the regime's internal popularity base.

The text is occasionally as contradictory as Soviet policy itself. At one point we see reference to the Kremlin's "decidedly friendly and cooperative posture" toward the United States (p. 36), and at another the reemergence of cold war "communication techniques" during the 1973 Mid-East War is emphasized (p. 119). One also wonders how the author's view that "Moscow has downgraded the importance of guerrilla activity" (p. 121) squares with Western newspaper accounts of training camps, in Odessa, Baku, Simferopol, and Tashkent, for the instruction of third-world citizens in the black arts of partisan warfare and individual terrorism.

Nevertheless, Professor Schwartz has succeeded in achieving his goal of providing college students with a foundation for further reading and whetting their appetite for more.

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DETENTE: PROMISES AND PITFALLS. By *Gerald L. Steibel*. Foreword by *Irving Kristol*. National Strategy Information Center, Strategy Paper, no. 25. New York: Crane, Russak & Company, 1975. xiv, 89 pp. \$4.95, cloth. \$2.95, paper.

The policy of détente between the United States and the USSR has spawned a host of new publications. *Detente: Promises and Pitfalls* is one of the most recent of these works. Rather than providing an analysis of the successes and failures of détente, Steibel presents a catalog of others' evaluations of the various aspects of détente. The way he presents his material, however, does imply, that he shares the doubts of those who question the relative value of détente when weighed against the costs.

After a brief discussion of past periods of "détente" in Soviet-U.S. relations, Steibel examines developments in arms control, the impact of détente on crisis management (especially in the Middle East), the growth of and limitations on U.S.-Soviet trade, and the question of the impact of détente on the evolution of the domestic Soviet political system. Although this volume adds little to the general discussion of the benefits and dangers of détente, it is useful for those seeking a brief primer that summarizes the major arguments.

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JEWES, WARS, AND COMMUNISM, vol. II: THE IMPACT OF THE 1919-20 RED SCARE ON AMERICAN JEWISH LIFE. By *Zosa Szajkowski*. New York: KTAV Publishing House, 1974. viii, 398 pp. \$20.00.

The Red Scare of 1919-20, as it related to the American Jewish community, is the focal point of Zosa Szajkowski's volume. The author deals with the raids and deportations associated with the name of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and the anti-Bolshevik atmosphere as it affected labor activity, immigration policy, and the general phenomenon of anti-Semitism. Szajkowski's intent, as in