

two assumptions: (1) the future of China will be shaped in large part by those Chinese who received their education when it was inspired by the Soviet model, and (2) normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union is inevitable.

Hu's large claims for his *Glossary*, however, are compromised by major deficiencies in the organization and preparation of the book. The translations from Russian or Chinese into English are often inaccurate, incomplete, or painfully literal—as if they were done by a computer: for instance, we find “female graduate student” for *aspirantura* (graduate work), “geographic” for *geologicheskii* (geological), “democratic” for *demonstratsionnyi* (demonstration), “education” for *vospitatel'* (educator), and “educational studies” for *poseshcheniia zaniatii* (attendance)—to list only a few.

There are, moreover, few notes or comments on the pedagogical terms and institutions that have no exact equivalents in English. Also omitted is a bibliography on the subject. Although Hu's introduction does place the original *Glossary* in historical perspective, it skirts the crucial issue that the book raised—namely, what do these word lists tell us about the extent of Soviet influence on the Chinese educational system by 1955? Lacking a critical analysis and grouping of related terms and concepts, the present book remains a mere listing, in three columns, of raw, undifferentiated data. The next step would be to determine the principle of selection by which terms such as *detstvo*, *ideia*, and *priroda* become integral parts of a distinctive educational system.

In short, this book is a paradigm of a familiar academic “genre”—the nonbook which draws no conclusions because it asks no real questions.

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SOVIET WORKS ON SOUTHEAST ASIA: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NON-PERIODICAL LITERATURE, 1946–1965. By *Peter Berton* and *Alvin Z. Rubinstein*, with a contribution by *Anna Allott*. Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press, 1967. 201 pp. \$4.50, paper.

The title of this work is misleading, for the book is more than a bibliography: nearly half is interpretive material on Soviet research and publishing on Southeast Asia. This material includes a twenty-two-page retrospective analysis of Soviet scholarship on Southeast Asia; a thirteen-page report entitled “Soviet Southeast Asian Studies, Language and Literature” by Anna Allott of the University of London School of Oriental and African Studies, based on her two-week visit to the Soviet Union in October 1966; and a thirty-page section on the categories of works excluded from the bibliography and the various aspects of Soviet publishing on Southeast Asia, such as translations and the relation between Soviet publishing and official Soviet attitudes toward Southeast Asia. Also provided are lists and descriptions of Soviet periodical publications on Asia and Africa, Soviet publishing houses that feature material on Asia, and general bibliographical tools. Accompanying the discussion are six tables which statistically support portions of the analysis.

The introduction presents an explanation of the scope and organization of the bibliography. It must be read, for it explains the more detailed coverage subsumed under the broad subject divisions, as well as the arrangement and content of the

entries. In addition, the nonperiodical nature of the bibliography is further defined here.

The bibliography itself lists 401 titles (plus four and a half pages of Soviet dissertations) covering Burma, Cambodia, Indo-China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, and, in a general category, the region as a whole. The general subject areas are the social sciences, history, culture, and environment. Titles are in English followed by the Russian in transliteration, and any non-Russian languages are designated.

The work is thoughtful, well defined, well organized, and consistent in its terms and presentation; it should prove useful to specialists and librarians. However, certain personal quirks are present, such as the compilers' insistence on their own translations of some Soviet terms which by now have standard, acceptable counterparts in English: they call the All-Union Book Chamber the National Bibliographic Board, and *kandidat* a master's degree. In deference to persons who expect the standard nomenclature, they have provided a glossary in which each English-language term they use is listed with its Russian counterpart. Unfortunately, although they seem to have held to this method generally, the National Bibliographic Board has not been included in the glossary.

This book is the third in the Far Eastern and Russian Research Series of the School of Politics and International Relations of the University of Southern California. Let us hope there will be an opportunity to bring the bibliography up to date.

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LES RÉGIMES POLITIQUES DE L'U.R.S.S. ET DE L'EUROPE DE L'EST. By *Michel Lesage*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1971. 365 pp. 28 F., paper.

Professor Lesage sees his task as the reorientation of French scholarship on the Marxist socialist systems along functional lines. Knowing as he does from his position at a center that coordinates research on Eastern Europe that the focus has been placed for many years upon analysis of ideology and the legal record, he directs his attack at traditional approaches. Yet he would not discard all of what has been the French tradition. He adheres to the long-revered French approach to political analysis through the historical method. He has not been won over to the thoroughly behavioral approach. Consequently his study will shock his colleagues of the old school, but it will not antagonize them completely, for he has kept what French scholars deem essential, namely a firm grounding in history.

This little volume uses something of the approach of an encyclopedia in that it is so crowded with facts, citations, and bibliography that it becomes a convenient reference—a jog to failing memories rather than a speculative essay opening up new hypotheses for subsequent research. Its relative brevity precludes detailed development of a theme, but its references can point the way to further investigation, not only in French sources but to those written in Russian, English, and German. Its bibliographies, prepared with the well-known thoroughness of French scholars, could serve as check lists for librarians searching for a good working library in several languages. Statistical tables and charts illuminate the text.

Lesage concerns himself not only with the USSR but also with the extent to