

fledged representative of his party in a civil suit, acting by virtue of a commission, is not questioned by anyone. A group of Soviet writers, headed by Professor M. S. Strogovich, admits the representative character also of counsel in a trial. Strogovich speaks of a "special kind of representation." The authors' opinion, shared by many Soviet writers, that counsel in a criminal trial has an independent role as a party to the trial is erroneous. (For a detailed discussion of this topic, see my *Organs of Soviet Administration of Justice: Their History and Operation*, Leiden, 1970, pp. 539–52.) It is peculiar that in describing the role of the lawyer in a civil suit and of counsel in a criminal trial the authors fail to mention that, in contradistinction to the lawyer, the counsel cannot abandon the defense of the accused during the trial.

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RUSSIAN-ENGLISH LAW DICTIONARY. By *Nicholas P. Prischepenko*. Preface by *Miguel de Capriles*. Completed and edited by the New York University School of Law. New York, Washington, London: Praeger Publishers, 1969. vi, 146 pp. \$20.00.

The first, basic question to be asked about such a reference work is whether it contains the principal terms encountered in Russian and Soviet writings and sources on legal and governmental matters. A careful comparison of the terms in this dictionary with those in the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure of the RSFSR, as well as those in the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR, and those in the two-volume *Iuridicheskii slovar'* (Moscow, 1956) and the *Entsiklopedicheskii slovar' pravovykh znanii (sovetskoe pravo)* (Moscow, 1965), reveals that most of the key terms in these sources may be found in the dictionary, although one might wish for more synonyms, cross references, and examples of usage in many instances. It is refreshing to discover that the Russian terms are translated into good English, without the literal translation and stilted jargon too often found in English-language works on the Soviet government and legal system published in the West. For example, *privlekat' k ugolovnoi otvetstvennosti* is quite correctly translated as "to institute criminal proceedings (against a person)" instead of the dreadful "to bring to criminal responsibility" often found in English-language books. A unique feature of the book is the inclusion of many terms relating to international law and organization, reflecting the late compiler's association with the United Nations staff as a language expert from 1946 to 1951.

Unfortunately, many terms frequently encountered in Soviet legal and governmental writings which are not to be found in any Russian-English dictionary or even in a Russian dictionary or encyclopedia, and over which this reviewer has labored many long hours in the search for a good English translation, are also absent in this dictionary. These include such terms as *pokhoziaistvennaia kniga* (household record; from article 72 of the Collective Farm Charter), *imushchestvennaia otvetstvennost'* (civil liability), *protivorechie* (contravention; the dictionary's sole translation as "contradiction" is quite inadequate), *shtatnoe raspisanie* (staffing schedule; very common in Soviet administrative law textbooks), and so forth.

Some major legal terms absent from the book include *pravovoi akt* (official act), *tuneiadstvo* (idling or parasitism), *usad'ba* (house-and-garden plot; an ex-

ceedingly important term in the Collective Farm Charter), *podsobnoe domashnee khoziaistvo* (household subsidiary plot; from article 10 of the Constitution of the USSR), and *raionirovanie* (zoning). For comprehensive coverage, this reviewer still prefers *A Russian-English Dictionary of Social Science Terms*, compiled by R. E. F. Smith (London: Butterworths, 1962). Also, one may eagerly anticipate the forthcoming *Encyclopedia of Soviet Law*, being compiled and edited by the Documentation Office for East European Law of the University of Leiden, for expansion and explanation of the terms contained in the Prischepenko work, along with many other words and phrases not included therein.

In this reviewer's opinion, a "law dictionary" should serve as a useful source of specialized terms encountered in writings on law and government. Hence ordinary terms included in any Russian-English dictionary should presumably be omitted, and only technical terms not found elsewhere would be included. However, a substantial flaw of this dictionary, particularly in view of its high price for so few pages, is that it includes many terms easily found in, for example, Smirnitsky. These range from "organize," "understand," and "interview" to "stepmother," "bachelor," "duel," and "guillotine"—although, strangely, "revolution" and its associated words (e.g., *revoliutsionnye tribunaly*) are omitted!

The principal complaint this reviewer has about the dictionary is the same one he has about S. N. Andrianov and A. S. Nikiforov, *Anglo-russkii iuridicheskii slovar'* (Moscow, 1964)—namely, there are so many British legal and governmental terms translated into Russian. This raises the perplexing question of just when one would ever need to translate them from Russian into English, except perhaps in Russian historical writings concerning English law. Thus in a Russian-English law dictionary one would expect to find primarily words and phrases concerned with the law and government of Russia and of the Soviet Union. In all fairness, it must be said that a number of terms associated with the historical development of Russian law and its codification are indeed included, the only significant omission being that of the *Russkaia Pravda*, a collection of laws allegedly compiled under Iaroslav the Wise (1015–54). To be sure, *zemstvo* is to be found only under *volostnoe zemstvo*, with no cross reference, and *duma* appears only as *gosudarstvennaia дума*, likewise without any cross referencing. However, these strictly Russian terms are overwhelmed by the large number of English terms translated into Russian, including crown prince, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, manor, thane, shire, Lord High Chancellor, Lord Mayor, Court of Exchequer, Court of the King's or Queen's Bench, scutage, seizin, sheriff, and Privy Councilor. In view of the price of the book, together with the omission of various Soviet legal terms, the inclusion of these English terms seems a puzzling, expensive, and unnecessary luxury.

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EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN EUROPE, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE U.S.S.R.: A COMPARATIVE STUDY.
By Raymond Poignant. New York: Teachers College Press, 1969. xxx, 329 pp. \$9.95.

This fact-filled volume is the eighth in the series of Comparative Education Studies published by the Teachers College of Columbia University. A brief but enlightening foreword by the editor of the series, Professor George Z. F. Bereday, explains the