

Since the book does have merit despite its faults, it is regrettable that the publisher has not seen fit to include any sort of index.

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ROSHIA KOGYOSHI KENKYU: NODO KAIHO NO REKISHITEKI ZENTEI NO KAIMEI. English title: THE RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, 1800–1860. By *Tatsuo Arima*. Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1973. ii, 335 pp.

A comparison of Arima's monograph and William L. Blackwell's *Beginnings of Russian Industrialization, 1800–1860* (1968) illustrates the differences between the Japanese and the Western historians in their approach to Russian economic history. While Blackwell's conceptual framework is derived from the theory of modernization developed by recent Western economic historians, Arima follows orthodox Marxist methodology and interpretations. As the Japanese subtitle, *Toward the Understanding of the Historical Prerequisite of the Emancipation of the Serfs*, indicates, Arima's main concern is to analyze those changes in the mode of production under serfdom that led the tsarist regime to embark on capitalist development in 1861. He focuses on the emergence of capitalist production in the textile, paper, and sugar-refining industries, touching briefly on the trade and tariff policies of the tsarist government. Two major branches of industry—mining and metallurgy—are excluded from his analysis. He pays no or little attention to such problems as the industrialization debate, administrative machinery for industrialization, transportation, technology, education, and urbanization—the problems which Blackwell discusses at length.

Arima's approach represents the predominant current of recent Japanese scholarship on Russian history, which has been heavily influenced by Marxism. For the past twenty years the Japanese Marxist historians of Russia have emancipated themselves from their uncritical acceptance of Soviet historiography and have succeeded in producing unique interpretations in numerous areas of research. Although they rejected the theory of modernization developed in the West, it prompted them to re-examine their theoretical framework in the light of available evidence. Wada Haruki, the most influential among them, in his pioneering article in 1961, criticized the Soviet historians' interpretation that the basic cause for the emancipation lay in the internal political and economic development. Instead, he emphasized the importance of the international impact, caused by the defeat in the Crimean War, in forcing the tsarist government to abandon serfdom and to decide on the introduction of capitalism for its survival. Central in Wada's interpretation, subsequently shared by Kikuchi Masanori in his monograph on the emancipation (1964), is the denial of the existence of capitalist production before 1861.

Arima's study is a critique of this interpretation. Tracing the decline of the seigneurial factories based on servile labor, the development of large mechanized factories, the rise of industrial capitalists, and the formation of the capitalistic labor force, the author argues that capitalist production had already matured prior to the 1860s. Yet he also disagrees with S. G. Strumilin's interpretation. Strumilin's contention that the industrial revolution in Russia had taken place before 1860 applies, in Arima's opinion, too mechanically the model of the British

industrial revolution to Russia. The uniqueness of Russian industrial development before 1860, the author argues, lies precisely in the complexities of capitalist production under serfdom. When backward Russia was integrated in the worldwide capitalist system, capitalist production appeared at times to strengthen serfdom, while basically creating a contradictory element within it. The tsarist government responded to the development of capitalist production, adopting a series of policies favoring it even prior to 1860. The author maintains that the emancipation was thus not the break of tsarist policy but rather the culmination of its recognition of Russia's capitalist development.

The author's argument is buttressed by his meticulous use of primary sources. Particularly valuable are his statistical analyses of the three primary materials: the factory report of 1816 and the two industrial statistics on the Moscow Province in 1843 and 1853. Number of factories, number of workers, regional distribution, social origins of entrepreneurs, social origins of workers, output of factories, and degree of mechanization are examined in detail in their complex relations. More than thirty tables derived from these sources will provide specialists with valuable information. The author's conclusions on the industrial development in the industries he examines during this period are not much different from Blackwell's, but Arima makes a more detailed, more convincing argument on the basis of his analyses of primary sources. Yet when he attempts to interpret the specific policies of the tsarist government in the context of the change in the mode of production, his argument becomes unconvincing. The author's conclusions are not substantiated by rigorous examination of primary sources on the decision-making process within the ruling class or by careful analyses of the intermediary factors that lay between the basis and the upper structure. In this sense Blackwell's comprehensiveness seems to give more justice to the overall picture of Russian industrialization in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Despite its weaknesses, Arima's book is a welcome contribution to the economic history of Russia. One will find a wealth of information in his statistical analyses. In addition, it introduces us to the stimulating debate between the Japanese Marxist historians of Russia—a debate little known outside Japan, but which deserves the attention of both Western and Soviet historians.

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THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. By J. N. Westwood. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1974. 127 pp. \$8.95.

This brief illustrated history of the war traces the significant events from the causes to the final peace settlement, more than half the space being occupied by text. Both the selection of pictures and other illustrations and the text give emphasis largely to individuals and small groups, portraying a selection of commanders as well as a sampling of enlisted and civilian groups. The pictures also deal with a wide spectrum of the usual aspects of war, such as the regions affected, the battles, scenes showing troops in the field or sailors aboard ships, the human cost of war, and others. There are some familiar pictures in the collection along with some that are new.

The book is clearly intended for a fairly general readership and should be judged in this context. There will, of course, be much interest in views dealing