

to be "exhaustive or definitive." The balance between domestic and foreign policies, between political and other sorts of history, is remarkably well struck for a work of this brevity. There is little in-depth interpretation, but most of the analyses presented, such as the discussion of "war communism," are reasonable and lucid. One can, of course, grumble that the language at times mirrors cold war rhetoric, but overall the tone and evaluations are evenhanded. The Bolsheviks get their share of censure, yet their achievements are acknowledged as well.

Like most historians, Dmytryshyn is better on earlier periods and weaker as he approaches the present. After chapters on 1917 and the Civil War, he treats the next fifty years by decades, with such silly chapter titles as "The Cosmic Sixties." While this approach works to some extent for the 1920s and 1930s, the scheme begins to come apart for the 1940s and provides almost no framework for the 1950s and 1960s. Consequently the narrative of the last twenty years often turns into a rather disjointed semichronology of names, dates, and events. A minor but irritating point of style is that the author frequently puts sentences or phrases in quotation marks without explaining why this is done or what the source is.

A weakness of this second edition is the unsatisfactory nature of the revisions made. The bibliography at the end is updated (though still without annotations), but the lists for recommended reading following each chapter—of most help to students—are left as they were in 1965. Moreover, the chapters since 1945 have not been rewritten; instead an additional fifteen pages have simply been tacked onto the last chapter. Outdated comments on Indonesia and on the 1958 educational reform are reprinted without change. Finally, this means that such key questions as arms control and Sino-Soviet relations are inadequately treated.

Despite these difficulties, this remains the best book for the teacher anxious to introduce students to an outline history of the Soviet Union, as well as to some important sources helpful in understanding that complex society.

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SOVETSKAIA ROSSIIA I SShA (1917–1920). By *Liudmila Gvishiani*. Moscow: "Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia," 1970. 328 pp. 1.36 rubles.

In the introduction Liudmila Gvishiani states that her purposes are to detail the "foreign policy activities of the Soviet government in relation to the U.S.A." in the period 1917–20 and "to reveal to all, by means of an investigation of the concrete factual material, the bankruptcy of the anti-Soviet fabrications of American bourgeois historians. . . ." But the book is more an examination of U.S. than Soviet policy, and those American "historical falsifiers" were her main source of information. For the Western specialist, then, this study offers little that is new. This is not to say that Ms. Gvishiani has turned out yet another cold war polemic. Though in dealing with the intervention she relies heavily on an article by William Appleman Williams rather than George Kennan's detailed works, and tends to cast American actions in the worst light, her approach is understandable considering the ambiguities of U.S. policy in that period and the undoubted psychological scars the Russians still bear as a result of the intervention. Her treatment of the period of the Paris Peace Conference is reasonably objective—even to the extent of admitting that both Woodrow Wilson and Lloyd George found the Soviet note

accepting the Prinkipo proposal to be couched in terms that were "studiously insulting" (Wilson's words). After Versailles the book tails off, as did American contacts with the Soviet government.

Gvishiani makes use of the rich Western literature on the subject, especially John Thompson's *Russia, Bolshevism, and the Versailles Peace* (from whom she cribbs quotations without attribution), to present a reasonably well-rounded account of the formulation and direction of American policies toward the new Soviet state. On the Russian side, however, the portrayal is much more one-dimensional. Here her source is mainly the *Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR* series, along with some passing references to the archives of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But the bland materials she quotes from that source add nothing of substance to what is already known.

The author's approach is to trace the diplomatic activities of the Soviet government vis-à-vis the United States straightforwardly and almost exclusively through the published notes sent out from Moscow. There are no insights provided on how Soviet policies were formulated, or any indication that some of them might have occasioned debates, or at least differences of opinion, within the high councils of the party, even when these matters are clearly indicated in the published Russian sources she uses. The main agent of policy is usually the "Soviet government," with Chicherin sending the notes and Lenin providing quotable remarks. Litvinov figures in events on a couple of occasions, but of course such nonpersons as Trotsky, Bukharin, Kamenev, and Zinoviev do not.

In short, then, about the only value of this monograph for Western specialists is that it once again demonstrates the problems Soviet historians face in dealing with sensitive historical subjects. Since most Westerners who might read the book are already well aware of these problems, there is little reason for them to bother.

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CANADIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WORLD WARS. By *Aloysius Balawyder*. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1972. ix, 248 pp. \$12.50.

The purpose of this book is to provide scholars and general readers with a long-overdue reference work on Canadian-Soviet relations during the interwar years. Part of the reason that such an account is overdue is the Canadian practice of withholding archival materials until long after the events. Those materials have only recently been made available. Another purpose is to show how Canadian-Soviet relations were influenced by such factors as the economic and foreign policies of Great Britain, the revolutionary activities of the Comintern, the economic pressures within Canada and the Soviet Union, and the various group pressures in Canada. The latter include mainly the activities of ethnic groups, trade organizations and traders, the Communist Party of Canada, other Canadian parties, and surveys of editorial opinion throughout the country. Other themes not stressed in the preface are the effects of Canadian-Soviet relations on left-wing politics in Canada and the influence of the United States on Canadian policy.

The trade policy between the two countries treated chronologically provides the main thread of the book, most of the other themes being treated as they relate