

cultural and social life" (p. viii). This anthology is also divided into three parts of roughly equal length: part 1, concentrating on the personality of the empress, offers essays by Kizevetter, Bilbasov, Gukovsky, and Luppel; part 2, which includes writings by Miliukov (two) and McConnell, is devoted to the interaction between the empress and educated society; the final section is more heterogeneous, covering various aspects of administration and diplomacy as analyzed by Kizevetter, Lappo-Danilevsky, Bakhrushin and Skazkin, Ammann, and Raëff himself. A concluding historiographical essay neatly draws together the various threads.

The editor has performed a service by making available to the English-speaking public a compendium of such obvious historical and historiographical merit. This reviewer cannot resist the temptation to bemoan the absence of viewpoints he would have liked represented. Of the nine essays translated from the Russian, which form the core of the book, four are by late nineteenth and early twentieth-century liberals, while a fifth—Lappo-Danilevsky's—is clearly influenced by liberalism. This lends the collection something of a turn-of-the-century air; the three Soviet Marxist contributions, as well as McConnell's, also stress the hiatus between Catherine's promises and her performance, and serve to reinforce the liberal interpretation of the empress as a hypocrite, cajoling public opinion in order to mask her resistance to meaningful reform. A selection from Lappo-Danilevsky's study of Catherine's domestic policies or one of several articles on social ordering by Dietrich Geyer would have redressed the balance by making more distinct the lines of continuity running from Peter through Catherine as well as the parallel between Central European cameralism and Catherine's statist policies.

According to tradition, a translation, like a woman, is either beautiful or faithful, but not both. Raëff treads a middle road between the two extremes with considerable dexterity. The essays read smoothly, and the translations are generally accurate. Inconsistencies of transliteration inevitably creep into such anthologies, especially when more than one translator is employed. One hopes that in a second edition the editor will clean these up (as well as "Deemsdale" [p. 24], who is none other than Baron Dimsdale, the empress's private physician). This reviewer has an animus against the use of the term "class" as a translation of the eighteenth-century term *soslovie*, but is hard-pressed to come up with an entirely satisfactory alternative. Two inaccuracies might also be pointed out: the name of the historian Bilbasov is consistently misspelled; and the treaty of Kuchuk-Kainardji did *not* establish "a protectorate over the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire" (p. 61n.), although the Russian government subsequently chose to interpret the treaty in this fashion.

These minor cavils do not detract from the immense value Raëff's volume will have for teachers and students alike. It stands as the most convenient and useful collection of scholarly essays on Catherine II available in any language.

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LA RÉVOLTE DE POUGATCHËV. By *Pierre Pascal*. Collection Archives. Paris: Julliard, 1971. 274 pp.

Copious quotations from sources and commentaries, well-selected illustrations, and two maps enrich Professor Pascal's intelligent survey of the famous revolt. Although

the materials used are familiar to specialists, the author has arranged them in an original manner, recounting the drama in a prelude and five acts: the steppe as setting; Pugachev's emergence as impostor and leader of the discontented Yaik Cossacks; the Cossacks' war along the Yaik; the entry of the Bashkirs and factory peasants; the defeat, revival, and then second suppression of the revolt at Kazan; and the movement's brief, bloody transformation into a general revolt of the serfs. A double-barreled epilogue traces Pugachev's historical and legendary legacy. Pascal sees the revolt as a tragedy for rebels and victims alike. The *Pugachevshchina* "was neither a glorious episode in the history of their country nor in the history of humanity" (p. 242). As a survey for readers unacquainted with Russian history, Pascal's compilation has great merit. It contributes little to scholarship on the subject, however, for it ignores many studies and source publications, both recent and older. For example, the author uses obsolete versions of Pugachev's interrogations, evidently unaware of R. V. Ovchinnikov's careful edition of 1966. His cursory bibliography contains perplexities such as a listing for only the first volume of Semevsky's monumental study of the peasantry under Catherine. His introduction leaves the impression that immense unexploited riches on this topic still slumber in Soviet repositories—a very doubtful proposition. In sum, this book is no more and no less than a good popularization.

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FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY RUSSIA. By K. A. Pappmehl. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1971. xvi, 166 pp. 26 Dutch guilders, paper.

Catherine II, "The Scarlet Empress," has long been left to romancers and filmmakers. More than two centuries after her reign began there is no scholarly biography of this talented enlightened despot, much less a history of her reign. But in recent years monographs have been written on aspects of her epoch by Paul Duker, John Alexander, Marc Raeff, and others. W. F. Reddaway's *Documents of Catherine the Great* (long out of print) has been reprinted, Marc Raeff has edited translations of the best pre-Soviet scholarship on her, and the Fall 1970 issue of *Canadian Slavic Studies* is devoted to her reign.

Professor Pappmehl's brief study, an expanded version of his doctoral dissertation, is a welcome addition to this growing literature on Catherine's policies. Much of the story will be familiar to scholars—the increasing secularization of culture, the rapid increase in media of expression, the Legislative Commission's work, the law permitting private presses, and the repression of critics Radishchev and Novikov. But Pappmehl gives an unmatched account of the confusion of authorities vested with embryo censorship powers, of the trial and error that marked the moves of government and writers and the unrecognized and changing assumptions on both sides. The complex rivalry of the empress and Novikov is presented with sophistication and balance. The paradox of a despot often more liberal than her nobles introducing and nurturing civil liberties (unaware of the unsettling implications) is described with subtlety and care.

Not all readers will agree with Pappmehl's handling of Radishchev's clash with Catherine: "Radishchev himself did not of course see anything extraordinarily audacious in the act of the publication of his book." Pappmehl also tends to minimize