

that "by 1914 state education in Russia was becoming public education faster than autocracy was becoming constitutional government" (pp. 248–49). In support of this opinion the author reveals (p. 205) that in the period 1907–12 total government expenditures rose only 20 percent but the budget for education increased 155 percent. If one recalls that the empire enjoyed less than a decade of peace between the crushing defeat by Japan and the outbreak of World War I, the pace of educational effort must be classified as remarkable.

It hardly seems fair to expend space on the deficiencies of this work, when numerous other interesting evaluations by the author could be mentioned. He quite properly relies on official Russian sources; however, he has apparently neglected to use even the few secondary works devoted to the period. Occasional references are made to general historical studies by Baddeley, Sumner, Mirsky, and Fischer, but never to those of Vernadsky, Masaryk, Robinson, or von Eckardt. Even more serious is the total omission of several recognized authorities in the field of tsarist education itself. No mention is made anywhere of the pioneer works of Sir Bernard Pares (1907), and Thomas Darlington (1909), nor of the later publications of Daniel Leary (1919), Paul Ignatiev (1929), and Olga Kaidanova-Bervy (1938). The late Nicholas Hans, whose classic work came out in 1931, would have been pleased to know that he rates two footnotes, just as this reviewer is flattered to have one. Let no one infer, however, that this book cannot stand on its own; the criticism is offered merely to demonstrate that even this neglected area of study, seemingly so distant both in time and in space, has already had its *Armstrongs* and its *Aldrins*.

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A RUSSIAN EUROPEAN: PAUL MILIUKOV IN RUSSIAN POLITICS.

By *Thomas Riha*. Notre Dame and London: University of Notre Dame Press, 1969. xviii, 373 pp. \$8.95.

A good biography of Miliukov, leader until the Bolshevik Revolution of Russia's most important nonrevolutionary political party, needs no special apology. Both Miliukov and Russian liberalism generally have been the victims of scholarly neglect. Students of modern Russian history can only applaud the appearance of serious works on these subjects. Riha's book is indeed a valuable—though limited—addition to the sparse literature on Russian liberalism. There is really nothing to compete with it as a carefully researched, objective, and well-written account of the "major part of [Miliukov's] political fortunes." Two chapters on Miliukov's early life, scholarly career, and gradual commitment to politics (1859–1905) are followed by five on Miliukov the full-time oppositionist politician (1905–17) and one on Miliukov in power, as foreign minister in the first Provisional Government (February–May 1917). A concluding chapter carries the story in brief to December 1918, when Miliukov left Russia, and also offers a variety of final considerations by the author.

The sweep of generally reliable narrative is perhaps the book's chief merit. To achieve it, Riha chose to define his topic most narrowly. He did not attempt to probe Miliukov's personality, to evaluate his significance as a historian, or to pursue in depth such germane subjects as the inner history of the Kadet party. This is understandable. The support available from specialized studies to the historian who essays a full biography is very limited, and much important material in Soviet

archives is simply inaccessible. Less justifiable is the paucity of sustained analysis. Incidental comment as the subject unfolds is no substitute for comprehensive evaluation. Miliukov's *political* personality, the sources and evolution of his ideology, his style of party management, his tactics, his foreign policy positions—each might have been better treated as an integrated topic,

The overall theme—Miliukov as a Russian European—works well. It explains both Miliukov's characteristic self-confidence and optimism and also his serious miscalculations, especially the exaggerated importance he ascribed to the Duma and his misreading of the political temper of the masses. Despite his proper sympathy for Miliukov's own interpretations on many questions, Riha does not hesitate to identify his subject's political errors and unlearned lessons. This is commendable but also somewhat academic in that the author offers no theory on what might have happened for the better if the errors had been avoided and the lessons learned.

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RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS IN EAST ASIA: A HANDBOOK OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF TSARIST RUSSIA AND THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA, JAPAN AND KOREA FROM 1858 TO 1924 AND OF SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES IN JAPAN FROM 1925 TO 1968 COMPILED ON THE BASIS OF RUSSIAN, JAPANESE AND CHINESE SOURCES WITH A HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION. Compiled by *George Alexander Lensen*. Tokyo: Sophia University, in cooperation with The Diplomatic Press, Tallahassee, Fla., [1968]. vii, 294 pp. \$15.00.

JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS IN RUSSIA: A HANDBOOK OF JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES IN RUSSIA FROM 1874 TO 1968 COMPILED ON THE BASIS OF JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN SOURCES WITH A HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION. Compiled by *George Alexander Lensen*. Tokyo: Sophia University, in cooperation with The Diplomatic Press, Tallahassee, Fla., [1968]. 230 pp. \$15.00.

The titles of these two volumes are completely and accurately descriptive of the contents. Together they represent a significant first step toward satisfying a long-felt need for basic information about international relations concerning Russian interest and activities in the Far East. Precise data of the kind these books contain have been difficult to find, especially for those who lack facility in the languages of the region. These publications are therefore a welcome addition to our reference collections in both the Russian and Far Eastern areas.

The author has supplied each volume with a helpful introductory description of the contents as well as a critique of the methods used in their selection. The format of both includes a basic list of persons. The Russian volume gives each name in its Latin and Cyrillic forms, followed by the diplomatic, consular, or attaché assignments in the Far East with the appropriate dates. This master list is followed by a diagrammatic career analysis by post and year, with some supplementary information in footnotes. The Japanese volume provides the names in Latin letters and in Chinese characters along with the assignments held in all parts of Russia with corresponding dates. The first volume deals with Russian assignments in China before 1924 but omits them for the Soviet period after the first treaty. Also,