

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,

there is no volume for the Chinese assignments in Russia corresponding to the Japanese compilation. These omissions, the author writes, are a consequence of the shortage of available data. It does mean, however, that one would search in vain for such a prominent figure as L. M. Karakhan.

Even though the information about the persons listed is limited, it does provide at least a sketchy view of the careers of many who have in the past reported events from various posts to their governments and of a smaller number who have had an even more direct role in the formation of foreign policy. One is, in fact, struck by the number of persons listed, particularly in light of the often expressed view that the Russian government was ill-informed about the Far East. Clearly, even to the extent that this is true, mere numbers of officials cannot completely explain such a situation. But it does suggest a kind of information, well within the scope of the present study and entirely consistent with its style, that might have added an important dimension to our understanding of the subjects selected for these volumes. This would be an extra line or two for some of them depicting their careers outside the geographical limits used here. Thus the student of the Far East will see in the present study that P. M. Lessar was the Russian minister to China during the years 1902–5 without finding out that he was also an engineer with experience in Central Asia. In the same way, the student of Russia might see that Hayashi Tadasu was the Japanese minister in St. Petersburg without recognizing him as the man who played so significant a role as minister to Great Britain before and during the Russo-Japanese war and later as foreign minister.

Meanwhile, one ought to be pleased that the author has opened a favorable Pandora's box, and criticism of method or style should be directed toward other volumes or revisions that one hopes may follow. This would appear to be largely a one-man project done with limited funds. While hoping for more in the way of reference material on this general subject, one should note that these volumes represent a constructive response to this need, that they are carefully edited and published, and that they will provide a handsome and useful addition to the reference shelves of libraries and interested individuals.

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MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S GREATEST BATTLES. By *Georgi K. Zhukov*. Edited with an Introduction and Explanatory Comments by *Harrison E. Salisbury*. Translated from the Russian by *Theodore Shabad*. New York and Evanston: Harper & Row, 1969. 304 pp. \$6.95.

On a visit to Moscow in July 1957 I requested an interview with Marshal Zhukov, defense minister and then newly designated member of the Presidium (Politburo). Some days later I received a reply from a military aide of the marshal's in the Ministry, saying, "The Minister is acquainted with your work, and would like to meet with you, but unfortunately this is not possible due to the press of his duties, military and political." Two years later, on another visit to Moscow, I learned by chance through a mutual acquaintance that the marshal was hard at work writing his memoirs. At that time I wondered—as did the marshal himself!—whether his memoirs would ever reach the printed page. Much had happened during those two years, and much has happened since. In retrospect, we can from the standpoint of historical interest be glad that the marshal's relief from his pressing military and political responsibilities provided the opportunity for him to write his memoirs,