

area of biography, it is perhaps the flight from Marxist exaggeration of the *Unterbau* that has driven biographers into an opposing fantasy, one sometimes approaching a deterministic interpretation of the role of personality in history.

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GUIDE TO GEOGRAPHICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REFERENCE WORKS IN RUSSIAN OR ON THE SOVIET UNION. By *Chauncy D. Harris*. University of Chicago, Department of Geography, Research Paper no. 164. Chicago: University of Chicago, Department of Geography, 1975. xviii, 478 pp. Maps. \$5.00, paper.

Professor Harris's excellent reputation as a scholar of Soviet affairs is challenged only by his expertise in bibliography. In the present work, we have the natural conjuncture of the author's two inimitable skills. This volume contains 2,660 bibliographies and reference materials (for example, statistical compilations, maps, atlases, and encyclopedias) conveniently organized into seven parts. The first five parts cover Soviet publications (mostly in Russian). Part six lists reference works and bibliographies in Western languages (predominantly English). Part seven contains a comprehensive seventy-six-page index, which greatly facilitates the use of the bibliography by listing entries according to author, title, subject, geographical name, and sponsoring institution. Also included in this last section are maps of statistical and administrative units of the USSR which are keyed to an alphabetical list of the units' names.

The majority of the entries (more than 2,400) are contained in the first five parts of the volume. Part one covers a wide range of bibliographies of bibliographies, current and retrospective bibliographies, university, research institute and societal publications, and serials. Part two lists more than 800 reference works and reference bibliographies. The systematic fields of Soviet geography are found in part three. This section should be of most value to the researcher because of the great variety of disciplines included under the umbrella of geography in the Soviet Union—oceanography, geomorphology, meteorology, glaciology, and other earth sciences, as well as economic, population, and settlement geography. This section also lists bibliographies on the history of geography and exploration, historical geography, geographical methods (statistical, cartographical, and remote sensing) and ethnography and anthropology. Comprehensive geographical studies covering the Soviet Union as a whole and its various regions are found in part four, while part five surveys bibliographies of Soviet works on regional geography of the world outside the USSR.

Many of the entries are annotated, and include a summary of the nature of the materials covered in the bibliography or a brief description of the reference work. Professor Harris frequently notes the number of entries in the bibliography and conveniently provides the page numbers when the bibliography appears at the end of a volume.

Although Professor Harris has compiled an impressive bibliography of bibliographies within reasonable limitations (a volume must have a bibliography of 100 entries for inclusion, and emphasis is placed on publications of the period 1946–73), a few minor deficiencies exist. For example, the microfilmed copy of the catalog of Russian holdings in the Helsinki University Library deserves in-

clusion. This volume will be of little value to the researcher interested in the teaching of geography in the Soviet Union. Furthermore, my own prejudices question the absence of migration as a specific subheading within population geography. It would have been beyond the call of duty to include a list of Western Ph.D. dissertations on the Soviet Union and related to the topics of the guide. Nevertheless, Professor Harris would have provided a valuable service had he done so. A dissertation can usually be justified, if for no other reason, by its bibliography.

Western geographers have long felt a need for an updated bibliography of works in Russian and on the Soviet Union; however, the utility of this volume far surpasses the need of only the geographer. The earth scientist, economist, and others involved in Soviet studies will find the *Guide to Geographical Bibliographies and Reference Works in Russian or on the Soviet Union* a helpful and effective research tool.

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THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE USSR: DOMESTIC FACTORS. By *Morton Schwartz*. Comparative Foreign Relations Series. Encino and Belmont, Calif.: Dickenson Publishing Company, 1975. ix, 214 pp. Paper.

This is a stimulating effort toward explaining Soviet policy as an interplay of domestic and external factors. The analysis begins with an examination of environmental, demographic, and economic strengths and weaknesses. Soviet military capabilities are considered in chapter 2. Chapters 3 and 4 deal with political beliefs, attitudes, and values of leaders regarding the Soviet role in world affairs. Chapters 5 and 6 are concerned with Soviet political processes and chapter 7 seeks to evaluate internal development trends and to assess their implications for foreign policy.

One of the author's controversial theses is that many of the traditional attitudes and concerns of Kremlin rulers have been significantly modified in recent years. Has the principle of *kto-kogo* really "given way" to the doctrine of "peaceful coexistence," or is there still an amalgam of these two venerable tenets? Is it so novel that Soviet writers have lately confessed doubts, uncertainties, and even errors—in light of Lenin's last notes on bureaucratic corruption, Stalin's V-E Day toast to the Russian people, and Molotov's mildly remorseful look back at the Stalin era (*Pravda*, April 22, 1957)? And are there valid reasons for stating that academic institutions now exert a growing influence on Soviet policy formulation?

Although critical of the "Russianists" and their prejudices, the author echoes the cliché that the study of Soviet elite politics is "based on the most uncertain of evidence." Yet, he cites Gromyko's ridicule of "theoreticians" who are skeptical of disarmament talks, and he comments that the targets "undoubtedly" were Soviet military officers and civilian defense intellectuals.

Gaps certainly exist in this survey. The question of whether there are political forces at work which seek to restore the USSR as a center of world-revolutionary initiative is not raised. Nor is an opinion ventured on whether Soviet rulers at the close of the 1960s were faced with the choice of either curbing the nuclear arms race and expanding output in their economy's civilian sector, or