

the degree to which Catherine violated her own earlier pronouncements by the trial and sentence of Radishchev and Novikov.

But these are points on which scholars differ. Papehl's book is a well-balanced, useful contribution to his topic and to the study of Catherine's reign.

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IUZHNAIA UKRAINA V 1800–1825 GG. By *E. I. Druzhinina*. Moscow: "Nauka," 1970. 383 pp. 1.71 rubles.

The term "southern Ukraine" in this work refers to the region which until the Bolshevik Revolution was called "Novorossia." It was divided in 1802 into the guberniias of Kherson, Ekaterinoslav, Tavrida, and—after 1812—the Budzhak, the southern region of Bessarabia. It is also called the "steppe Ukraine," and extends from the Danube to the Northern Donets and Kalmius rivers flowing into the Azov Sea, and reaches as far north as Staroverovka. It also included in this period an enclave at the end of the Azov Sea surrounded by the Zemlia Voiska Donskago.

The book is arranged by topics and begins with a judicious and thorough account of the historiography and the sources used—travel accounts, periodicals of the period, and the archives of Odessa, Kishinev, Dnepropetrovsk, Simferopol, Leningrad, and Moscow. Except for Dearborn's two-volume account of the region (Boston, 1819) one thinks of little the author has missed. The geography of the region is next given in lively form with many citations from contemporary observers. The analysis is thorough and precise, and this reader frequently had to resort to Dal for the chapter's vocabulary. The effects of a modern scourge—deforestation (*oblysenie*)—were already apparent to observers in the 1800s.

The longest chapter (over a quarter of the book), on population, traces carefully the vicissitudes of a dozen foreign nationalities as well as Cossacks, Ukrainians, and Russians. It is the first Soviet account of the pacemaker group, the German immigrants whose place names account for many settlements on Druzhinina's maps. Frequent citations from archives on individual cases give an immediacy and poignancy rare in Soviet scholarship.

In treating "Organization of Administration" as a separate topic, Druzhinina draws attention to the importance of the superstructure, and her book is another indication of the growing readiness of Soviet scholars to confront this theoretical problem. (See Professor Gerschenkron's article in this journal, December 1971.) The dozen pages on the Duc de Richelieu—woefully little considering his great impact—are nevertheless vivid. She notes, as would any Western scholar, the influence of his student years at the Collège du Plessis, where he "learned to value industry, thrift, and modesty bordering on asceticism" (p. 188). She also quietly notes the significance of these qualities for the bourgeois spirit "convincingly" shown by Werner Sombart! In her treatment of Richelieu she is far from the stereotyped and patronizing attitude of such scholars as Zagoruiko. The outstanding governor-general of Novorossia in 1803–14, a period replete with wars, famine, and cholera, is portrayed as an administrator of energy, probity, and foresight—accessible and unpretentious. One misses his entourage and the trauma of humiliation before Platon Zubov (which the duke found would make anyone a democrat), but it is a sensitive portrait of a man who loved his "Patrie adoptive" and was "in personal conduct more like a *raznochinets* than an aristocrat" (p. 196).

The last third of the book is devoted to agriculture, industry, and commerce, and is a mine of information, conveyed largely by tables and columns of data. More for reference and study than for reading, the later chapters give new data on Kherson and Ekaterinoslav cloth manufacturing and the trade on the Black Sea during the Continental Blockade, largely ignored in Zlotnikov's monograph. There is less on credit facilities than one would have expected from this thorough scholar.

Scholars have long noted the similarities between this formerly sparsely populated region which grew so rapidly in wealth and population and the booming West in the United States. Haxthausen noted the growth "as if by magic" of populous cities. But scholars have not agreed on the causes of the growth. Haxthausen attributed much of it to German industriousness, love of order, and civilization. Russian historians variously gave credit to good administration, communal landholding, and the enterprise of serfowner entrepreneurs. Druzhinina shows convincingly that the government's need for rapid settlement of the territory, the better to defend it against Turkish revanchards, caused an abandonment of its traditional policy of nobility monopoly of land ownership. Catherine II had already set the pattern in 1764 with an *ukaz* that offered crown land to all free classes. Since many did not belong to the nobility, they could not own serfs and had to enter contracts with fugitive serfs, foreign colonists, *desiatinshchiki*, and so forth. Fugitive serfs and Cossacks seeking to avoid enserfment formed a huge reserve of labor, and the government thwarted serfowners from the central provinces in their efforts to reclaim their serfs who had fled. Even serfs who came with their masters often won and kept substantial improvements: they were bound to the land, but could not be sold, given away, transferred to domestic service, punished without trial, or deprived of property. In 1801 of Novorossia's half million people only 5.7 percent were serfs.

There is no bibliography, an inconvenience if one is trying to recall a title among a chapter's 327 footnotes; the crosshatching on maps blurs place names; Ochakov, Molochnye Vody, and Budzhak are not on the maps; there are no maps of rainfall, soils, temperature ranges; no use has been made of Vasilenko-Polonskaia's history of colonization or Rochechouart's and some other émigré memoirs. But these are small matters. This is an impressive work of scholarship, based on enormous research, presenting important new questions and elucidating a complex, dynamic quarter-century of history with scrupulous care.

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RUSSKOE NASELENIE ALIASKI I KALIFORNII: KONETS XVIII VEKA—1867 G. By S. G. Fedorova. Akademiia nauk SSSR, Institut etnografii im. N. N. Miklukho-Maklaia. Moscow: "Nauka," 1971. 276 pp. 1.20 rubles, paper.

At last the initial Soviet work on Russian America by Okun, Andreev, and Efimov is being continued by a new generation of historians, especially S. G. Fedorova, R. V. Makarova, and L. A. Shur. In 1971 four books about Russian America were published in the USSR; of them Svetlana Fedorova's paperback is the most comprehensive. On the basis of ethnohistorical sources she tries to analyze "the formation of the Russian ethnic community," from the time of the first settlement in the 1770s,