

on Struve's radical draft, and some credit for the October Manifesto must go to those who supplied the muscle-power. Incidentally, the government's provisional regulations on the suppression of university unrest were promulgated in July 1899, not in 1900 (p. 261).

Yet it is better to see Struve's historical role overemphasized than minimized or ignored, as has hitherto been the general rule. This biography promises to be a monument worthy of its subject's cardinal significance in the intellectual and political life of modern Russia. Readers will keenly await the sequel to the present volume, which is to cover that period in Struve's career when fear of mass violence turned him into "a liberal on the right," who sought to avert catastrophe by forging a democratic brand of Russian nationalism. The attempt failed, but the aim was not an ignoble one.

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THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF RUSSIA: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. By *William L. Blackwell*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1970. x, 198 pp. Paper.

This historical survey of Russian economic development from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present aims to provide students with "background usually lacking in more detailed and technical examinations of the contemporary economy of the U.S.S.R." The subject matter is therefore quite familiar, at least to the historian, as is the descriptive approach stressing political and social phenomena unadorned by economic or social analysis other than passing references to Rostow's stage theory of growth. Given his framework, the author has produced a good manual that should prove useful in classroom teaching situations.

Since the fate of the survey writer is almost invariably to say little that is new or controversial, it is of utmost importance how well he says what is old and commonplace. Blackwell fares well here: not only does he know the literature, but he writes with flair. This enhances his description and generalization, which are particularly satisfactory for the pre-Soviet and Stalinist periods. Some insights are genuinely thought-provoking, and they should stimulate all but the dullest to learn more.

One may hope, perhaps without justification, that this work will be used where it actually complements and not where it only repeats. It would be an asset in most courses on the contemporary Soviet economy, not to mention Soviet politics, foreign policy, or literature. There the skillfully presented common knowledge of historians with economic inclinations can provide students with another dimension that also bears upon different questions receiving more detailed and perhaps more sophisticated treatment in the respective courses. In my opinion, this would not be the case for most survey or period courses in Russian history, since the book duplicates to a considerable extent standard descriptive material and analysis. As for students of Russian or comparative economic history, they will probably be better off tackling Nove's *Economic History of the U.S.S.R.*, a rougher but more challenging work for them.

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