the broader perspective of contemporary European trends. The second chapter deals briefly with the general Russian setting from 1649 to 1721. Chapters 3 and 4 examine the church reform itself, describe the extinction of residual patriarchal institutions, and survey the evolution of the newly formed Synod. The final two chapters summarize the effects of the reform on the clergy and on education.

The main strength of this work lies in its plan for painstaking adherence to the sources. However, the author's gathering of his documentation has been more effective than his use of it, as evidenced by the following partial cross section of deficiencies involving misdating, mistranslation, and misinterpretation.

Through uncritical acceptance of a source, an erroneous date is given to the meeting between Adrian and Peter (pp. 24, 65, 128). Also incorrect are the month in the decree of "May" 1719 (pp. 161–62) and the year in which the percentage estimate of households was made (p. 84). Two dates, January and February 1716, are ascribed to one and the same decree (p. 133), while the date for the final Synodal order authorizing publication of the *Dukhovnyi reglament* and its Supplement is omitted altogether (p. 235).

Mistranslations erroneously enlarge the inmate population of Moscow almshouses (p. 91) and add a new signatory, "Ioan" (instead of *Iona*), to the *Dukhovnyi reglament* (p. 159). Notwithstanding the author's assurances otherwise, *zhalovan'e* should still be translated "salary" (p. 161), and the document that he calls in one place "a written instruction to the Synod" (p. 259) and in another "a note to the Synod" (p. 269) turns out to be in fact neither of these.

Major documents are misinterpreted, as with Patriarch Adrian's "instruction" (p. 96), the ukase of September 1722 (p. 260), and Prokopovich's essay, *Rozysk istoricheskii* (p. 60). The decrees of 1698 (p. 85, n. 2) and 1694 (p. 97) are made out to have been more broadly applicable than they really were, while functions sufficiently extensive are not attributed to Petrine fiscals (p. 138). There is a discrepancy between the author's version of the signing of the *Dukhovnyi reglament* and the sequence of signatures as they appear in the printed sources (p. 160), and inaccuracies mar the description of the cases involving Tveritinov (pp. 132–33) and Varlaam of Irkutsk (p. 140). Too peremptory is the author's rejection of Runkevich's suggested *terminus a quo* for the Petrine church reform (p. 86).

Contrary to the author's assertions, the series of charters by which the church was guaranteed administrative autonomy and jurisdiction did not originate in Mongol times (p. 100), the titles by which Iavorsky became known ("exarch," etc.) were not attributed to him by "later authorities" only (p. 115), Boltin did not receive three hundred rubles as a "bonus" (p. 177), and the tragic massacre of Jews in 1648 cannot be ascribed to "Russian [Muscovite] authorities" (p. 71).

The Petrine ecclesiastical reform badly needs a solid and reliable documentary exposition in English, such as this one, with revision, can still become.

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RUSSIA SINCE 1801: THE MAKING OF A NEW SOCIETY. By *Edward C. Thaden*. New York, London, Sydney, Toronto: John Wiley and Sons, 1971. xii, 682 pp. $10.95.

The author proposes "to depict modern Russian history in the perspective afforded by the economic, social, cultural, and intellectual forces that have transformed

Russian society during the past two centuries" (p. vii). The final product—a brief introduction, twenty-five chapters grouped into six parts (three for the period before 1914 and three since), and a lengthy, partially annotated bibliography—provides many interesting insights. Each chapter contains much useful information (factual, statistical, and interpretative), and is written in a clear style.

It is difficult in a few words to pass judgment on a work of over 650 pages that treats three of the most complex and controversial periods in Russian history—the nineteenth century, the Revolution, and the Soviet era. Most of the book concentrates on domestic issues, such as agriculture, industry, education, science, music, literature, social classes, and bureaucracy. Only four chapters deal with the delicate and intricate problems of foreign policy.

In a work of this scope one is bound to find both strengths and weaknesses—depending on one's knowledge and preference. The book's basic strength is its clarity and impartiality. Professor Thaden has examined each fact, has properly identified each individual, and has scrupulously analyzed each problem. In the opinion of this reviewer, he has given the most diligent attention to the nationality problem—before, during, and since the Revolution. This attention in a scholarly work to one of the most fundamental (and still largely neglected) problems in understanding modern Russian history is most welcome.

It is regrettable, therefore, that this otherwise excellent treatment should have several glaring shortcomings. The greatest of these is an imbalance of detail and emphasis. For reasons not made clear, many nineteenth-century problems are given more attention, space, and emphasis than their twentieth-century counterparts. For instance, the handful of radicals known as the Ishutin Circle is given full coverage, although not a word is said about the massive anti-Stalinist Vlasov movement during World War II; and the activity of Soviet partisans in World War II is noted in only six words. Many such examples are found not only in the analysis of domestic problems but in that of foreign policy as well.

Scattered throughout the work are factual errors and misspelled words, which were not corrected in proofreading. Alexander II is said to have died in 1894 (p. viii). Actually it was Alexander III who died in that year. Buchlau is spelled Buchlan on page 398, Dzerzhinsky is Dzerzhimskii on page 444, and Volgograd is spelled Vologogorod on page 479. Notwithstanding such shortcomings and errors, Thaden has produced an interesting account of modern Russian history that should be of value to all interested students.

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THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA, 1854–1856. By *A. J. Barker*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971. xvii, 348 pp. $7.95.

Colonel Barker has written an interesting and lively book about the Crimean War, although not, as the jacket claims, the definitive one. His knowledge of the diplomacy of the war is faulty, for he mistakenly states that the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi had given Russia the right to send its warships through the Straits. Also, it was not Turkish successes that forced the Russians to retire across the Danube in 1854, for they were about to storm Silistria when the threat of an Austrian flank attack from Transylvania caused their hasty retreat. Moreover, the author does not mention how Bismarck's diplomacy had prevented Austria from joining the Western powers against Russia.