

the materials used are familiar to specialists, the author has arranged them in an original manner, recounting the drama in a prelude and five acts: the steppe as setting; Pugachev's emergence as impostor and leader of the discontented Yaik Cossacks; the Cossacks' war along the Yaik; the entry of the Bashkirs and factory peasants; the defeat, revival, and then second suppression of the revolt at Kazan; and the movement's brief, bloody transformation into a general revolt of the serfs. A double-barreled epilogue traces Pugachev's historical and legendary legacy. Pascal sees the revolt as a tragedy for rebels and victims alike. The *Pugachevshchina* "was neither a glorious episode in the history of their country nor in the history of humanity" (p. 242). As a survey for readers unacquainted with Russian history, Pascal's compilation has great merit. It contributes little to scholarship on the subject, however, for it ignores many studies and source publications, both recent and older. For example, the author uses obsolete versions of Pugachev's interrogations, evidently unaware of R. V. Ovchinnikov's careful edition of 1966. His cursory bibliography contains perplexities such as a listing for only the first volume of Semevsky's monumental study of the peasantry under Catherine. His introduction leaves the impression that immense unexploited riches on this topic still slumber in Soviet repositories—a very doubtful proposition. In sum, this book is no more and no less than a good popularization.

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FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY RUSSIA. By  
*K. A. Pappmehl*. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1971. xvi, 166 pp. 26 Dutch  
 guilders, paper.

Catherine II, "The Scarlet Empress," has long been left to romancers and filmmakers. More than two centuries after her reign began there is no scholarly biography of this talented enlightened despot, much less a history of her reign. But in recent years monographs have been written on aspects of her epoch by Paul Dukes, John Alexander, Marc Raeff, and others. W. F. Reddaway's *Documents of Catherine the Great* (long out of print) has been reprinted, Marc Raeff has edited translations of the best pre-Soviet scholarship on her, and the Fall 1970 issue of *Canadian Slavic Studies* is devoted to her reign.

Professor Pappmehl's brief study, an expanded version of his doctoral dissertation, is a welcome addition to this growing literature on Catherine's policies. Much of the story will be familiar to scholars—the increasing secularization of culture, the rapid increase in media of expression, the Legislative Commission's work, the law permitting private presses, and the repression of critics Radishchev and Novikov. But Pappmehl gives an unmatched account of the confusion of authorities vested with embryo censorship powers, of the trial and error that marked the moves of government and writers and the unrecognized and changing assumptions on both sides. The complex rivalry of the empress and Novikov is presented with sophistication and balance. The paradox of a despot often more liberal than her nobles introducing and nurturing civil liberties (unaware of the unsettling implications) is described with subtlety and care.

Not all readers will agree with Pappmehl's handling of Radishchev's clash with Catherine: "Radishchev himself did not of course see anything extraordinarily audacious in the act of the publication of his book." Pappmehl also tends to minimize

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).