

is being taught—or, alas, not known and not taught—about Russia, and also make a number of pointed suggestions concerning what should be done in the years ahead.

The essays in *American Research on Russia* are not bibliographical articles, but critical reviews of American scholarship in particular disciplines—history, economics, political science, philosophy and religion, social relations, science, geography, literature, linguistics, music, and architecture and minor arts—with emphasis on the quality of the published work and, above all, on the kinds of subjects neglected thus far. The essays naturally vary in quality, and one receives the impression that they often follow the tradition of American book reviews in being too cautious and tender in comments upon the books and articles that have been published.

For this reviewer, among the most interesting and stimulating essays were Philip Mosely's fine survey of "The Growth of Russian Studies" in this country since 1900 and the essays on some of the disciplines in which little effective research has yet been done, especially the one on social relations by Arthur S. Barron, that on science by John Turkevich, and that on music by Robert M. Slusser. These latter essays are particularly clear in suggesting guidelines for future research.

If American scholars and administrators read this volume with care, the funds which will certainly be invested in research on Russia will be wisely spent. The disciplines in which little research has been done will remain weak unless those with most responsibility in our training programs direct more funds and energy into these neglected fields. Errors in the next few years will lead to an unfortunate lack of balance in Russian studies, a weakness which is already apparent and which will become of especial significance as more and more attention is devoted to Russia at all levels of our educational system.

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*From Wilderness to Empire: A History of California.* Combined and revised edition. By Robert Glass Cleland. Edited and brought down to date by Glenn S. Dumke. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1959. Pp. xii, 445, xvi. Maps, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$6.95.)

In 1944 Robert Glass Cleland produced *From Wilderness to Empire: A History of California, 1542-1900*; three years later appeared his *California in Our Time, 1900-1940*. These two volumes have now been revised, edited, and material for the past two decades added by Glenn S. Dumke. The new version is published as a single volume with the title indicated at the heading of this review. Dr. Dumke was a student and ardent admirer of the late Dr. Cleland, and the present volume shows evidence of skill and devoted care in retouching the master's original work. Dumke states that except for occasional passages, the first two chapters, the concluding chapter, and the bibliography the writing is that of Dr. Cleland. The editor's major job has been, therefore, to reduce the two original volumes to one.

Without disparagement of the new product, one wonders why this boiled-down version was considered necessary. Certainly the original two-volume work is not lacking in either solid, worthwhile content or stylistic charm. Actually, the word reduction is not so great as one might at first suspect. The 445-page new edition is set in smaller, more compact type than are the 692 pages contained in the original two-volume work. Much of the condensation has taken the form of trimming Spanish regalia in order to make room on the coach for such new riders as Richard M. Nixon, Earl Warren, William F. Knowland, and Goodwin Knight.

A distinguishing feature of the two-volume work was the author's frank appraisal of personages and events in California's long and varied history. Fortunately this original flavor is retained in the present version. The final chapter entitled "California at Mid-Century" (Dumke's own) may perhaps be distinguished from the foregoing ones by its tender regard for Republican luminaries.

The number of illustrations and maps have been reduced from a list of 34 items to 22. Only a couple of contemporary scenes have been included in the new edition. As usual, the general make-up and appearance of this Borzoi book meet the standard set by the publisher.

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Oscar Osburn Winther

*The National Forests.* By Arthur H. Carhart. Introduction by Joseph W. Penfold. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1959. Pp. xiv, 289. Map, illustrations, appendix, index. \$4.75.)

It is not necessary to be a lumberman, an irrigation farmer, or a bird watcher to appreciate the review of American forestry policy presented by Arthur H. Carhart. In fact, one already aware of the role of the national forests in conserving timber, water, or wild life will find the consideration given his special interest in *The National Forests* too cursory for satisfaction. In the same way, the historian looking for intimate views of the makers of American forest policy will be disappointed, for the glimpses one catches of James Wesley Powell, Gifford Pinchot, and Theodore Roosevelt are too brief. This, in short, is not a book for the specialist unless he seeks to broaden his vision—to see his particular interest in the general context of the forestry movement.

Qualified for his task by brief employment in the forest service and lifelong interest in and contribution to the conservation movement, the author accepts the responsibility of acquainting the American public with its increasingly valuable property, the national forests. He presents a broad, well-balanced, and multi-dimensional picture of the forests and of the service which maintains them. The primary, legally defined purposes of the national forests—preservation of timber resources and protection of watersheds—receive emphasis. The inception and development of national forestry policy is outlined; the sources of conflict between forestry policy and profit-seeking interests are explained; the administrative organization which enables the United