Russian and East European Institute. We see the Bolsheviks in action—debating, hesitating, deeply disagreeing on policies, fiercely contesting Lenin's ideas—a far cry from the monolithic avant-garde some writers still believe the Party to have been. We see a Party whose growing mass following in Petrograd often pushed it to precipitate action, despite efforts to rein in its followers while still radicalizing them.

-Moshe Lewin

DEVELOPING THE ICBM: A Study in Bureaucratic Politics

by Edmund Beard Columbia, 1976, 273 pp. \$15 L of C 76-16037 ISBN 0-231-04012-1

Concepts of bureaucratic politics developed by Graham Allison, Morton H. Halperin, John D. Steinbruner, and others are applied in this monograph to explain what did not happen in ballistic missile development before and during the critical years 1946-54. Why did the U.S. Air Force resist the ICBM? Beard's answer: a combination of technological conservatism and organizational identification with the manned bomber. Not until pushed by innovation in American nuclear weapons and Soviet bombers, reinforced by explicit directives from the Eisenhower administration, did senior Air Force officers begin to recognize the revolutionary potential of ballistic missiles. Beard calls for high-quality weapons evaluation procedures that will have both independence and political authority, but he does not specify what form these would take.

-Samuel F. Wells, Jr.

ISHI IN TWO WORLDS: A Biography of the Last Wild Indian in North America by Theodora Kroeber Univ. of Calif., 1976 262 pp. \$14.95 L of C 75-36501 ISBN 0-520-03152-0 Ishi, last known survivor of the Yahi Indian tribe, was found starving on a ranch near Oroville, California in 1911. His story is told by the wife of one of the Berkeley anthropologists who befriended him and gave him a home for the remaining four years and seven months of his life. Ishi learned enough English to be able to teach his teachers something of the language and customs of his vanished tribe. This account of how he