

environmental protection under socialism. This is followed by a general analysis of economic and political forces which have operated in the Soviet Union to bring about environmental disruption. Subsequent chapters deal in greater detail with specific kinds of environmental disturbance—the pollution of air and water with particular attention to Lake Baikal, the abuse of land resources, and a review of Soviet attempts to transform and improve on nature. With extensive use of anecdotes and case studies, Goldman is able to provide a coherent impression of Soviet environmental problems. He may be accused of overgeneralizing from an analysis of selected cases, but since comprehensive data are unavailable, an alternative for a study of this scope is not readily apparent.

Goldman has defined the critical issues which must be dealt with by the Soviets (and the rest of humanity) if they are to develop a rational environmental policy. One set of issues centers on the pricing system and the problem of identifying and assigning social costs associated with resource development. So long as resources are treated as free goods, there is little economic incentive to develop them wisely. A second set of issues centers on the problem of dividing responsibility between groups charged with production and those responsible for conservation. If both responsibilities are lodged in the same organization, conflict of interest is not only inevitable but is likely to be decided in favor of production. Goldman's description of Lake Baikal, to which the book is dedicated, is a case in point.

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A PICTURE HISTORY OF EASTERN EUROPE. By *Ellsworth Raymond* and *John Stuart Martin*. New York: Crown Publishers, 1971. x, 374 pp. \$12.50.

This volume has certain merits as a basic picture book. Those who are looking for a single volume that will give them some idea of the landscapes, historical buildings, notables, and events of eleven countries will find the book useful.

The title is somewhat misleading, because Greece and European Turkey are not covered. The headings under which the countries are grouped more clearly indicate what the authors had in mind: "The Soviet Satellites," "The Independent Communist Countries," "The Soviet Republics." Even if one accepts the premise that Eastern Europe consists of these three divisions, the coverage is incomplete, because the Baltic States, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Moldavian SSR should also be included.

A sketchy map and an even sketchier statistical table are included with the description for each country. These short histories, though understandably superficial, left this reviewer with the impression that the volume should have been published at the height of the cold war, not in 1971. The coats of arms on the first page of each chapter are more often than not those of previous and not the present regimes. Nor is the volume free of a somewhat propagandistic ring. The chapter on Czechoslovakia ends with, "They survived Habsburg and Hitlerite tyranny and will survive again." The authors say good-by to Bulgaria by assuring us that the "spirit of freedom is still alive and may erupt again."

The index is adequate, but the short bibliography leaves much to be desired. Thus, besides the illustrations, the volume has little to recommend it.

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