

But Moore counterbalances his own quantitative overstatement (which also prevails in *Jane's*) with a discussion of Russia's serious qualitative handicaps (which this reviewer regards as the key factors): lack of experience in global naval operations, poor relations between the navy and the political commissars, a largely conscript enlisted force and the resultant rapid turnover and perpetual inexperience in non-commissioned ratings, the latter's overspecialization, unified aviation training, exceedingly low enlisted pay, cramped and Spartan shipboard conditions, lack of personal initiative, and a mediocre standard of ship maintenance. All these factors lead the author to conclude that "the final impression is that the Soviet Navy might well be hard-pushed to sustain a long-term conventional war" (p. 48). It is even possible to question whether the Soviet sailor has enough of what Erickson calls "*morskaya kultura*—the seaman's innate skill and orderliness, ship shape in every sense." This reviewer is convinced that the Russians would never dare risk fighting a naval war to find out.

CLARK G. REYNOLDS

U.S. Merchant Marine Academy

INVENTION AND INNOVATION UNDER SOVIET LAW: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. By *Manfred Wilhelm Balz*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D. C. Heath, 1975. xii, 187 pp. \$15.00.

Germany's prominent specialist in Soviet patent law has written an exhaustive and thoughtful study of Soviet methods of encouraging invention within a socialist framework, giving special attention to developments since Soviet adherence to the Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property in 1964 and revision of Soviet law in 1973. His conclusions are that Soviet patent law compares favorably with Western laws, that Soviet law provides the inventor (frequently a wage earner in large enterprise) coveted personal recognition often denied Western inventors, whose inventions are bought up to be suppressed; that comparisons must focus on more than legal texts because differences in capitalist and Soviet invention systems rest largely on contrasting economic systems.

Soviet law is expected to attract increasing Western attention as joint ventures are introduced. Today Western firms simply sell technology for a lump sum; in the future, they may want to monitor the use that Soviet enterprises make of the technology, especially if the joint venture exports the technology in finished products to third countries. The author suggests preparing carefully conceived protective clauses to avoid such competition.

Dr. Balz also theorizes on relative social advantages in Soviet and Western patent systems. He questions the wisdom of reliance in the West on the market to arbitrate developmental policies. Soviet patent law, favoring Certificates of Authorship without monopoly control over exploitation, permits manipulation of invention to achieve planned economic and social goals. To Dr. Balz, this feature of Soviet law may and perhaps should have increasing appeal to states suffering from the impact of diminishing resources.

From a legal viewpoint, this study is admirably written; from a sociological viewpoint, the broader social ramifications of patent law are left unexplored.

JOHN N. HAZARD

Columbia University (Emeritus)