

SOVIET INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN HECKSCHER-OHLIN PERSPECTIVE: AN INPUT-OUTPUT STUDY. By *Steven Rosefielde*. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D. C. Heath, 1973. xxv, 175 pp. \$13.50.

The Heckscher-Ohlin theorem states that if a competitive market economy has plentiful labor and scarce capital, it will export labor-intensive goods and import capital-intensive goods. The Leontief paradox notes that the United States, generally considered labor-scarce and capital plentiful, exports labor-intensive goods and imports capital-intensive goods, contrary to the theorem. There is no reason why the theorem should hold for the USSR, which is not a competitive market economy. But Rosefielde argues clearly and persuasively that if one uses traditional measures, then Soviet foreign trade follows the Heckscher-Ohlin prediction even if U.S. trade does not.

This book, then, makes a bad situation worse for international economists. Part of the difficulty must lie in a misstatement of the problem. Economic historians have been working on an analogous problem in the history of technology, and have some evidence that plentiful natural resources ("land") may replace both labor and capital in production processes. Students of the Leontief paradox (cited in this book) have thought that something akin might be at work in determining trade patterns. Rosefielde attempts to investigate this matter, with inconclusive results. But his lack of success may stem from his basic statement of Heckscher-Ohlin and his formulation of the Leontief Statistic (his numerical measure). These are based on a labor-capital production process, and not on a land-labor-capital production process. Moreover, input-output analysis is ill-equipped to study replacement of one input by others, since by assumption all inputs are used in fixed proportions. Rosefielde has presented the standard two-factor approach so well that its weaknesses, as well as its strengths, are at once apparent. His book is a welcome addition to the list of works seeking to analyze the Soviet economy at the technical level that is applied to other economies.

EDWARD AMES

*State University of New York at Stony Brook*

CONSERVATION IN THE SOVIET UNION. By *Philip R. Pryde*. New York and London: Cambridge University Press, 1972. xv, 301 pp. \$12.50.

This study has two stated objectives: (1) to review the major features of natural-resource management and conservation in the USSR and identify major problems resulting from Soviet approaches to resource management, and (2) to examine these approaches "with the goal of acquiring insight into the contemporary Soviet perception of what constitutes proper natural resource conservation." These are ambitious goals; Pryde has succeeded reasonably well in meeting the first but has faltered on the second.

Two useful introductory chapters on the Soviet concept of conservation and its historical and institutional framework are followed by six chapters dealing with management of land and soil resources, nature preserves, fish and wildlife conservation, timber and mineral resources, water resources, and environmental pollution and quality. A summary chapter treats attitudes, problems, and trends.

What emerges is a picture of a multitude of bureaucratic organizations at various political levels competing for resources and often working at cross-purposes while striving to fulfill economic plans. Although ecological research has shown

that the natural system upon which human societies are dependent is an interrelated whole, the centralized planning system of the Soviets has been no more successful than capitalist systems in recognizing and taking these interrelationships into account. Soviet legislation requires resource users to make "rational" use of resources entrusted to them and to restore lands altered by exploitation to a productive state, and it holds them liable for losses resulting from improper or illegal use of resources or land. But the Soviet system does not recognize resources as having any inherent value and has no mechanism for pricing natural resources. This fact, combined with the imperatives of economic development, has resulted in penalties and enforcement insufficient to deter resource pollution and depletion.

The book is well illustrated with a number of photographs, maps, and tables, although several tables lack any clear indication of the date of the information shown (for example, table 5.2). Another shortcoming is that discrepancies between figures in the text and various tables are ignored. For example, is the arable area affected by water erosion 30–35 million hectares (p. 34) or 80–120 million hectares, as implied by table 3.3? Some questions raised by the discussion go begging. Most important among them is what portions of Soviet budgetary and labor resources are being allocated to natural-resource conservation and pollution abatement. The study would also have benefited from more comparisons with U.S. conservation measures.

Although Pryde visited the Soviet Union in 1967, he never allows himself the luxury of a first-person reference. He is also reluctant to pass strong judgment when it is warranted, as in the case of Soviet whaling policy. His most interesting chapters are those on nature preserves and wildlife preservation, in which his observations do emerge and the narrative comes to life. The book has sixty-eight pages of appendixes, including substantial excerpts from pertinent Soviet legislation, a good index, and bibliographies for each chapter.

In sum, Pryde has succeeded in providing a systematic, albeit generalized, survey of Soviet resource management and conservation. On the other hand, *in depth* case studies, lacking here, are needed to provide real insight into Soviet attitudes toward resource conservation.

JEREMY ANDERSON

*Eastern Washington State College*

THE JEWS OF POLAND: A SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN POLAND FROM 1100 TO 1800. By *Bernard D. Weinryb*. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1973. xvii, 424 pp. \$10.00.

This remarkable survey of the Jewish saga in prepartitioned Poland updates the first volume of Dubnow's *History of the Jews in Russia and Poland* (1916). The author's goal of "humanizing Jewish history in Poland" is brilliantly accomplished within the tridimensional task of relating the history of Poland to that of world Jewry and Polish Jewry. In his thoroughly researched twelve chapters, supplemented by sixty-six pages of elucidating notes and four appendixes, Dr. Weinryb covers the seven hundred years of what was to become by 1500 the "largest single group in world Jewry." Parallel with the population growth of some ten thousand Polish Jews at the end of the fifteenth century to a million in the Napoleonic era "went strengthening and multiplying of communities, and cultural and social maturation."