

This argument is not really important (as he says, sooner or later the truth will prevail), but it prompts reflections on the influence of Marxian economics on Novozhilov's thinking. On the basis of the book my interpretation would be that Marxism was for him less an inspiration than an environment within which he had to maneuver. It provided the jargon and the constraints, not the inspiration. This conclusion is reinforced in the one unpublished piece included in the book—a mere three-page sketch of an idea, but most revealing. The problem that concerns him is a theory of growth that will encompass system change, which is certainly a realistic concern for anyone who wants to reform the Soviet economic system. He knows that for a Marxist, system changes only come when “productive forces” outgrow the “production relations,” and he proposes to connect this process to a theory of economic growth through the variable of “information processing capacity.” The capacity required can be made a function of the growth of the productive forces, while any given system of production relationships has a definite upper limit. When the growth of the productive forces leads to a contradiction here, there will be a change. Novozhilov's artistic talents found expression in both painting and music. One suspects that his intellectual creativity was protean enough to find expression in the Marxian framework or any other.

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THE SPOILS OF PROGRESS: ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN THE SOVIET UNION. By *Marshall I. Goldman*. Cambridge and London: The MIT Press, 1972. xi, 372 pp. \$7.95.

Since environmental problems are international in the long run, their solution will depend on international cooperation in developing mutually satisfactory philosophies and methods of control. It is necessary to look to other areas of the world not only to understand the global dimensions of environmental disruption but also to gain a reasonable perspective on the nature of environmental problems at home. In theory, the experience of the Soviet Union should be particularly instructive. As Professor Goldman notes, environmental disruption is commonly regarded as a natural (if not exclusive) by-product of the capitalist system. If true, it would seem to follow that in a socialist or Communist state environmental disruption would be substantially reduced. Soviet writers, moreover, have traditionally maintained that public ownership of resources combined with unified economic planning provides their system with indisputable advantages over other systems in the design and execution of environmental policy.

Goldman has examined these propositions in the hope that the Soviet system would indeed offer guidelines and experiences that might be useful for dealing with environmental disruption in other countries. He finds, however, that the Soviet Union has little to offer, either in theory or practice, that might lead to an improvement of environmental quality elsewhere. Based on an extensive survey of Russian materials, Goldman concludes that environmental disruption has been as extensive in the Soviet Union as anywhere. But in reaching this not too surprising conclusion, Goldman has produced an eminently readable volume which will be of interest to the area specialist as well as to those more generally concerned with environmental problems and policy.

The study is introduced with a review of theoretical and legal supports for

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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