

with a survey of the international political and economic environment at the time of the CMEA's founding in 1949 and traces the evolution of the foreign economic policies of the CMEA countries during the 1950s and 1960s. The major and most important sections of the book, however, treat the more recent period of expanding East-West commercial relations.

Dr. Stojić-Imamović points to the negative impact of the long-term isolation of the CMEA economies from the world economy in areas such as increases in productivity, efficiency, and technological development. Although rapid economic growth did in fact occur in the socialist states, the qualitative aspects of that growth were seriously impeded. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, this fact played an important role in influencing the decisions of the CMEA countries to seek an expansion of various types of economic relations with the industrial West. However, as Dr. Stojić-Imamović notes, a number of serious problems continue to limit the ability of CMEA states to expand their involvement in the world economy. Most important is the stultifying effect of central planning and administration on the growth of foreign trade. In addition, the absence of rational pricing systems and the separation of domestic and foreign trade prices, the state monopoly of foreign trade, and the absence of convertible currency all hinder both the growth of economic cooperation within the CMEA and the greater involvement of the CMEA countries in the world economy.

The author concludes her study on a note of pessimism concerning the future prospects for expanded participation of the CMEA countries in the world economy. The most immediate requirement for more effective CMEA involvement, she maintains, is the development of a market system of prices both within the individual CMEA countries and within the CMEA region. However, as long as central planning and central control of pricing and foreign trade exist in the CMEA countries, such a market system will not develop, and one of the prerequisites for expanded involvement will continue to be lacking.

Zemlje SEV-a u svetskoj privredi provides a perceptive introduction to the foreign economic policies of the CMEA states, especially as they relate to intra-CMEA cooperation and integration and CMEA involvement in the world economy, although the line of argumentation followed by the author is quite familiar to the Western student of socialist foreign economic relations.

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POPULATION AND MIGRATION TRENDS IN EASTERN EUROPE. Edited by Huey Louis Kostanick. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1977. xiv, 247 pp. \$17.50.

The articles in this collection derive from a conference held at the University of California, Los Angeles, in February 1976. They provide a reasonably thorough introduction to the study of migration in Eastern Europe, which is viewed as a "transition zone with unique characteristics of its own." The authors are principally concerned with the unusually rapid industrialization and urbanization which have occurred since the "demographic watershed" of 1945. Conscious planning has automatically raised questions of optimum population distribution and the government policies required for its achievement.

The useful survey of demographic trends in northeastern Europe by Kosiński is nicely complemented by Demko and Fuchs's study of urban and regional planning in the same countries. The latter paper directly addresses the question of distribution policy, offering a useful distinction between incentive and control approaches. Evaluation of policy effectiveness in terms of the relative importance of "population-responsive" versus "population-influencing" measures is less satisfactory because of the sub-

stantial overlap of those categories. Dziewoński offers a detailed account of the role of population problems in Polish regional economic planning, tracing the evolution of projection methods in the face of progressive realization of the complexity of the relationships involved. Kostanick surveys developments in southeastern Europe. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia receive detailed attention in other papers. Hoffman and Hatchett present a comparative study of the effects of regional development programs in those countries. They note that, at least when viewed at the republic level, investment policies favoring the less-developed areas in Yugoslavia have continued despite the reforms of the 1960s. Taaffe provides a provocative discussion of the remarkable speed and unusual pattern of urbanization in Bulgaria, suggesting that Bulgaria is indeed pursuing serious and effective urban development policies.

Although the bulk of the volume is concerned with internal migration flows and the causes and consequences of urbanization, the role of foreign tourism in the settlement pattern of the Adriatic coast of Yugoslavia is evaluated by Poulsen, and the massive Yugoslav migration to northern and western Europe—with special attention to the ethnic origins of the migrants and their likely destinations—is analyzed by Baučić. A comparison of the regional migration patterns in the United States with the highly uneven movement of Yugoslavs abroad would have been interesting. Sanders provides a brief discussion of the effects of the passage of forty years on the families included in his *Balkan Village* volume.

Articles by Brumbaugh on a coastal village in Crete and by Clark on the density of Ankara expand the reader's view beyond the traditional boundaries of Eastern Europe, but they are not integrated with the remainder of the book and seem out of place.

Unfortunately, there is little discussion of the effectiveness of the regional development policies said to have been undertaken. Given the key role of employment opportunities in migratory movements and the role of the state in determining the location of new investments which would create employment, how and why does "excessive urban concentration" occur? Does it represent a "planning failure" or simply the fact that regional policy per se is a concern, but not a particularly important one?

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THE ANARCHISM OF NESTOR MAKHNO, 1918–1921: AN ASPECT OF THE UKRAINIAN REVOLUTION. By *Michael Palić*. Institute for Comparative and Foreign Area Studies, Publications on Russia and Eastern Europe, no. 7. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1976. xiv, 428 pp. Photographs. \$14.50.

This useful monograph is an ambitious study of a glamorous and highly controversial personality who attracted widespread attention and support in the wake of the Bolshevik seizure of power in Petrograd. A semiliterate peasant who embraced anarchism, Nestor Makhno displayed considerable charisma and amazing military skills as he led thousands of Ukrainian villagers against the Red Army, Ukrainian nationalists, the Austro-Hungarian army of occupation, and Denikin's and Wrangel's forces. Feared and hated by his rivals, he became an outstanding guerrilla leader and died a poor and embittered émigré in Paris in 1934.

Palić's book is based on a wide range of printed sources in Russian, Ukrainian, and other languages. The unpublished reminiscences of several eyewitnesses are also used. Unfortunately, the author does not appear to have done research in Austrian, British, or French archives, all of which contain interesting material on living conditions and the political situation in the Ukrainian countryside. Nor has he explored the collections of documents deposited by Russian anarchists in the International Institute for Social History in Amsterdam.