

relationships than socialist planners are—after all, the former have a real stake in future outcomes.

Despite these objections to the fundamental idea of the book, I found in it many ideas and propositions with which to agree, and many that provoke a questioning and a rethinking of some position previously held.

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AN ANALYSIS OF SOVIET VIEWS ON JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES. By
Carl B. Turner. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1969. vii, 183 pp. \$6.50.

In this work Professor Turner summarizes the views of Soviet economists on John Maynard Keynes. The book presents these views by historical periods beginning with the time prior to the publication of the *General Theory* and concluding with the Khrushchev era. This historical method of presentation allows the reader to trace the evolution of the Soviet attitude toward Keynes from one of tolerance during the 1920s to one of extreme hostility during the Cold War, and finally back to an attitude which displayed a more dispassionate form of criticism during the late 1950s and 1960s. Turner makes extensive use of quotations in his illustration of Soviet views.

The method of presentation by historical periods rather than by themes of criticism results in a great deal of repetition, since various authors sharing common opinions are quoted for each period. I think the book would have profited from a tighter form of organization that would have included for the noneconomist reader a brief summary of Keynes's major contributions to economic theory. It would also have been helpful if Turner had summarized in his introduction the recurring themes of criticism that appear in the Soviet works on Keynes.

On balance the book is a useful and interesting work for the historian or political scientist as well as for the economist because it allows the reader to correlate changing Soviet attitudes toward an important segment of Western economic theory with the shifting political situation. One is struck by the lack of in-depth economic analysis of the Soviet economists' critiques of Keynes's *General Theory*. The quotations selected certainly indicate that they were more interested in discrediting him as an apologist of capitalism than in investigating his contribution to economic theory.

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SOVIET TRANSPORT EXPERIENCE: ITS LESSONS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES. By *Holland Hunter*. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, Transport Research Program, 1968. xiii, 194 pp. \$6.00.

In this work Professor Hunter continues his investigation of problems first explored in his previous monograph, *Soviet Transportation Policy* (1957). Although specialists on the Soviet economy will probably find the earlier book more comprehensive, and therefore more useful, many scholars will welcome this new study as one that better meets their needs. Besides presenting an excellent chapter and two appendixes on the commanding place of railroads in Soviet transportation, which is an admirable compression and updating of his earlier work, the author gives fine