

SOVIET GOVERNMENT: A SELECTION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ON INTERNAL POLICIES. Edited by *Mervyn Matthews*. New York: Taplinger Publishing Company, 1974. 472 pp. \$30.00.

The editor of this volume of translations has sought to include in one compilation the documents (there are ninety-two of them) which are most helpful in understanding the Soviet system—those embodying “permanent elements of the Soviet system or which characterized government policy over long periods of time.” The documents themselves are preceded by explanatory notes which seek to place each one in historical perspective. In an ambitious attempt to cover the period from 1917 to 1972, Matthews classifies the documents by broad subject: government and administration (organization, policies, electoral laws); party (organization, tasks, problems); law and the courts; peasants and the land (administration, agricultural policies); and workers (workers’ control, unions, working conditions).

Many of the documents are either translations from the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* or are from sources such as the *Slavonic and East European Review*, *Nation*, Michigan Legal Publications, and the Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. A few of the documents can be found in Bunyan and Fisher’s *The Bolshevik Revolution, 1917–1918*, and some twenty others were included earlier in Meisel’s *Materials for the Study of the Soviet System*. Some of the translations are less smooth than those found in the Bunyan and Fisher volume, but this is a minor point, since the translations in the Matthew’s book do appear to be complete. Matthews has selected the documents included in this book with care, given the fifty-six year period of Soviet history that he tried to represent.

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SOVIET ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE. By *Paul R. Gregory* and *Robert C. Stuart*. New York: Harper & Row, 1974. xiii, 478 pp. \$7.95, paper.

This is a textbook built out of the best Western scholarship on the Soviet economy. It combines economic history with economic analysis, and description with evaluation, all logically and cautiously set forth. Noneconomists will find it a reliable guide to the major views in current technical literature and a rich source of bibliographic leads. Teachers of economic development and comparative systems courses will find that it meets their needs more fully than any previous text. In short, it is a major achievement.

Part 1 of the study (4 chapters) reviews the prerevolutionary background and early history of the Soviet economy to 1940. Part 2 (chapters 5–8) describes how the Soviet economy operates. Two long chapters in part 3 discuss the economic theory of socialism and examine Soviet economic reform efforts. Part 4 contains a long chapter evaluating Soviet economic growth performance, a careful analysis of Soviet economic development experience as a possible model for other countries, and a brief concluding chapter reflecting on future prospects. Each chapter ends with well-selected references and the book has a twenty-two page index.

Gregory and Stuart are well-trained young scholars in the Soviet field who have contributed specialized studies on economic development theory and the Soviet collective farm. For this text they draw widely on postwar United States, United