

whether Soviet literary output will hold attraction for American readers. In a few areas, such as in science fiction, it is beginning to get a toehold in the American market.

Newcity's work should be read in conjunction with *Soviet Book Publishing Policy* by Gregory Walker, head of the Slavonic section of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Walker gives an overview of Soviet publishing, going beyond organizational description into detailed reporting of practices. The book contains fresh and valuable information on many aspects, including pricing, authors' fee scales, editorial procedures, management problems, and the book trade. Walker makes clear that Soviet publishing is much more complex than is assumed in the common view of it as just a tool of political and ideological influence.

Both of these books are important to anyone studying the contemporary Soviet publishing scene.

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Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Editor Emeritus)

SOVIET SOCIOLOGY, 1964-75: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. By *Mervyn Matthews*, in collaboration with *T. Anthony Jones*. New York and London: Praeger Publishers, 1978. xvi, 269 pp.

The rebirth and development of Soviet sociology during the past two decades constitutes one of the more interesting chapters of Soviet intellectual history. The Soviet Sociological Association was founded in 1958, and, despite the protests of ideologists arguing that sociological questions could be answered on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory, within ten years sociologists had gained their own niche in the Academy of Sciences. To date, sociological works numbering in the thousands have been published, primarily on matters of obvious practical concern to the Soviet regime.

Although these works have already considerably enhanced the research of Sovietologists, mainstream Western sociology has been slow to take advantage of them. Unfortunately, in the international arena, Soviet sociologists usually give the impression that their work is uninteresting. For example, several sociologists who have written excellent dissertations can usually be found reading extraordinarily banal papers at the meetings of the International Sociological Association. Evidently, they are occasionally required to do so. For example, while visiting the Institute of Social Research in Moscow, I once noticed an announcement enumerating sociologists whose contributions to an upcoming international conference needed "to be brought into line."

Another factor hindering sociologists and area specialists alike has been the inadequacy of Soviet catalogs of sociological works (written before 1975). It is here that Professor Matthews's book (compiled in collaboration with T. Anthony Jones) makes a substantial contribution. It provides a bibliography (unannotated) of some twenty-five hundred sociological books, collections, articles, and *avtoreferati* published between 1964 and 1975 (in Russian, and occasionally in Ukrainian). The largest sections in the bibliography pertain to social structure and mobility and to sociology as a discipline. There are also sizable sections on labor and on education. Other topics include youth, marriage and the family, religion, mass communications, culture and the arts, and time budgets. Brief sections on medicine, public opinion, national minorities, law, deviance, the status of women, management science, and the armed forces are also provided.

The bibliography is introduced by a twenty-four-page essay, part of which outlines the history of sociology in the USSR. The essay does not pretend to be definitive, but it does serve as a useful backdrop against which to view the products of socio-

logical enterprise in the USSR. The introduction also reviews the achievements of Soviet sociology on each of the topics covered by the bibliography. Unfortunately, the survey contains few references to specific outstanding works and is quite cursory. The bibliography offers little guidance for those who prefer to avoid the large number of mediocre works in the sociological literature. Nevertheless, the entries include a high proportion of the best works. The bibliography will be a welcome addition to Western sociologists' reference shelves.

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EASTERN EUROPE. By *David Turnock*. Boulder, Colo. and Folkestone, England: Westview Press and Dawson, 1978. xii, 273 pp. Illus. \$19.50.

One of a series of regional studies in industrial geography, this work is characterized by the complexity of its geographical focus. The work treats all eight Communist nations of Eastern Europe, excluding the USSR (the subject of a separate volume in the series). It must therefore deal with nations that are in different stages of economic development and industrialization. The author, David Turnock, has chosen to treat the topic in a historical context, further broadening the subject and its demands. Finally, he has found it desirable to treat separately—and at some length—ancillary topics ranging from political background to developments in transportation and power, which bear heavily on the industrial geography of Eastern Europe.

The material is organized in a framework that is traditional in studies of economic geography. A succinct and thoughtful chapter, "Political Background," is followed by a chapter entitled "Resources for Industrial Development." In the latter chapter, the discussion of physical resources is at times irrelevant, but the section on human resources contains pertinent reviews of population growth, migration, and urbanization processes. The chapter, "Industrial Development Before 1945," establishes the inaccuracy of a simple view of widespread economic backwardness in Eastern Europe prior to the imposition of communism. A lengthy chapter on transport and power reveals the author's familiarity with both historical and contemporary developments in these areas and their close linkages to industrial developments. The chapter "Post-War Economic Change," which includes references to the impact of Comecon, is both wide-ranging and thoughtful. The book culminates in two lengthy chapters, one dealing with major sectors of industry in which the metallurgy, engineering, chemical, textile, and forestry industries are discussed in some detail, and one treating industrial regions, which devotes special attention to southern Poland, central Hungary, and eastern Rumania. The final chapter, entitled "A Concluding View," includes speculation on possible future developments.

Accompanying the text are thirty-seven maps. Although useful, they do not obviate the need for frequent reference to a detailed atlas. The footnotes and bibliography are helpful without being overwhelming, as is the index, which includes references to place names as well as subject topics.

In many respects, the book represents an admirable achievement. An extraordinarily broad and difficult topic has been treated comprehensively, yet in sufficient detail to be useful to a wide range of readers. The author's knowledge of historical and contemporary circumstances and his command of both the social and technological aspects of the subject are reflected in the authoritative text. He has handled a complex and diverse literature with skill.

The work's success, however, is only partial. The chasm between broad themes on the one hand, and detailed case studies of individual industries or regions on the other, seems unbridged. Beyond the rather conventionally framed treatment of the