Trotskii, an advocate during NEP of increased government aid to industry, he is condemned (page 527) by association with the Mensheviks, and therefore is designated as one working in opposition to the Bolshevik cause. Readers seeking detailed information on Trotskii will find this book of little help.

While taking every opportunity to praise Stalin for his economic achievements, the volume is critical of the cult of personality which surrounded him by the 1930's. For example, the reader learns on page 250 that:

Stalin had originally won recognition for carrying out Lenin's general party line. With the passing of time, however, the heroic advances of the Party and of the Soviet people became embodied in Stalin himself. He began to overestimate his own role and he damaged both the Leninist standard of party life and the principles of collective leadership.

The above may well be one of the understatements of all time concerning Stalin. It is the closest that the reader will come to learning about the Great Purges of the 1930's, when Stalin sent countless former comrades of Lenin either to violent deaths or to mysterious disappearances. As for the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939, caused in no small measure by the leadership void after these blood-baths, the treaty is merely termed, on page 284, a breathing-space essential for Soviet military development, and a consequence of the weakness of the French and British governments toward Hitler.

The magnitude of Stalin's achievements, contrasted with the aim of minimizing him as a personality, finds expression in the regional treatments at the end of the book. Agents of Stalin helped to eliminate, in Azerbaijan in 1920, the Moslem reform movement known as "Mussavatism." Without this intervention, the Mussavat movement might have developed a representative and even a democratic type of government. The writers are quick, however, to condemn the movement as a betrayal of Azerbaijan interests. The role of Stalin, as Commissar of Nationalities, is unmentioned: Bolshevik puppets placed in the Azerbaijan government are dutifully listed on page 684.

Since the appearance of the first handbook for East Germans in 1952, the German Democratic Republic has experienced popular unrest (1953), the Berlin Wall (1961), and, through COMECON and other economic devices, growing dependence upon the U.S.S.R., especially since 1966. The present volume appears to be part and parcel of an effort to increase this feeling of dependence. For East Germans, the dominant theme is to rest content with what they have. Scholars outside the communist orbit are likely to find statistics cited of dubious value, particularly those noted after 1953. In analyzing how the Politburo membership views its East German brethren, however, the scholar will find general themes which are expressed here very valuable indeed.

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In the words of its author, "this book is quite simply the result of wondering whether or not we have anything to learn from the Soviet Union, or the Soviets from us, in motivating people to fill useful roles in modern society." In addition
to a bibliography of 150 books and articles, Dr. Osborn consulted forty-five periodicals and utilized the results of ten months of research in the Soviet Union in 1963-64 under the auspices of the Inter-University Committee on Travel Grants, as well as the findings of a months of travel in 1969 during which he checked on the application of politics with which his book deals. His work is carefully and extensively documented, and his style is lucid and concise.

The author is a political scientist who is keenly aware of the value base in policy decisions; he is concerned with searching out the intent of social policies: "what human behavior is desired, and how the human being is expected to react to the manipulation of his environment." Hence, when analyzing the impact of policy decisions on people, he deals with a broad array of economic, social and psychological factors, synthesizing them into his text with marked competence and skill. Throughout, he is objective and consistently painstaking in arriving at his conclusions on the basis of reliable evidence. Conclusions are not dogmatic, but rather insightful and suggestive statements which open new possibilities for exploration and thought.

The policy areas selected for study by Osborn are the following:

1. security and the individual's claim to assistance and benefits as against the system which has made him wholly dependent upon its complex survival relationship; 
2. the motivations which are offered to the individual to find the level and type of education suited to his capacities, to select appropriate and meaningful employment, and to remain committed to his work; and
3. the shaping of the physical environment of the city dweller in such a fashion as to promote meaningful social interaction, and to furnish him with a sense of identity within his largely man-made environment.

He found that Soviet welfare policies have brought about a considerable number of what Titmuss calls "dis-welfares;" that sizeable inequality exists in career and work choices and in the gaining of work rewards; and that the urban environment created so far has not produced consistent and meaningful community participation. In a more generalized sense, these policies have not made it clear whether equality of social insurance benefits refers to a minimum or to a reduction in disparity of benefits; or what the difference is between socialism's formula "to each according to his work" and future communism's formula "to each according to his need;" or whether the communist formula envisages a decent minimum below which no Soviet citizen will fall or a foundation upon which those with high incomes will build a life of greater material luxury. The impact of the Soviet work-and-talent ideology on the ungifted has been uncoordinated and has failed to protect them from ambitions which they cannot satisfy. Nor have the Soviets been quite successful in eliminating excessive labor turnover, in significantly stimulating good work performance, or in spurring workers to improve their qualifications and to make creative contributions to the work process. Nor has the effort put forth so far been able to make real the notion that intensive neighborhood association can be a means of keeping society human, of developing man to his highest potential instead of keeping him at the level of a voracious consumer of goods and pleasures.

In his final Chapter, entitled "Some Questions for the Future," Osborn notes that on the basis of these findings it would be possible to conclude that as yet the Soviet leadership has not really faced the hard questions: Wealth for what? Productivity for what? because it is still concerned with high investment, the size