

sidered to be very successful. Under such circumstances one cannot blame the Russians for avoiding the risks of partnership.

M. GARDNER CLARK
Cornell University

SOVIET SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE. By *Linda L. Lubrano*. Columbus, Ohio: American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 1976. vi, 102 pp. Paper.

This slim volume, appearing under the auspices of the AAASS, fills a gap with its survey of Soviet writings on *naukovedenie* (the science of science) and in somewhat more detail on Soviet sociology of science. The latter is defined as part of the study although occasionally the science of science and sociology of science seem to be synonymous.

Linda Lubrano has read very widely in the field and provides a clear account. This is essentially a work of reportage rather than of criticism. Lubrano rather cautiously interposes her own opinions—which always express good sense—from time to time.

Although the author claims that “the Marxian paradigm provides a philosophical perspective for a wide variety of subjects and opinions” (p. 7), the majority of writers cited apparently hold views that are fairly near to each other, despite distinctions of approach and emphasis. Dissenters such as Sakharov are out on a limb. The skewed distribution allows one to suppose that published material does not reflect accurately the spectrum of views actually held: works which receive the imprimatur have followed the official line. Presumably for this reason, a few rather incontrovertible propositions are offered: for example, that “greater efficiency in the organization of science will raise its productivity” (p. 69). This kind of obviousness helps to explain why the research carried out by Soviet scholars within their politically predetermined frame of reference helps to organize, rather than stimulate, thinking about the subject.

The selected bibliography includes Mikulinskii both under his last name and under Chlen-Korrespondent Akademii Nauk SSSR; and such titles as Rostov State University and Ural State University are Americanizations of the Russian originals.

Altogether, this volume provides a good description of a burgeoning activity, the results of which will help to shape Soviet scientific efforts.

RAYMOND HUTCHINGS
Croydon, England

HEALTH CARE IN THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE. By *Michael Kaser*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1976. vi, 278 pp. \$30.00.

Health care has emerged, in the post-World War II period, as a major political, ideological, and financial issue the world over. The promise and the guarantee of universal access to health care at no direct cost at the time of use is part of the platform and program of every nation of the Comecon as a “civic right,” as Michael Kaser puts it in this pioneering, important, and fact-filled study.

It is a pendant to an earlier study by Alan Maynard, *Health Care in the European Community* (1975). It provides basic and indispensable information on the health services available to 9 percent of the world population, roughly 360 million people. It details the experience of sixty years of Soviet “socialized medicine,” and the thirty years of experience for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania. Albania and China, which were dropped from Comecon, and Cuba and Mongolia, which joined it, do not figure in the study, the latter because they are outside Europe.