

about major policy issues—for example, pronounced nonegalitarianism, low benefit levels, absence of fair hearings—or about administrative structure and personnel. In short, it is impossible, by any stretch of the imagination, to agree with Professor Navarro that he has “analyzed some of the different forces that determined the highly centralized nature of the Soviet state and described their implications in the areas of *social security* and medicine” (p. 105; emphasis added).

The author ignores altogether the four million unpaid activists of trade unions, who participate in administering medical benefits—for sickness, pregnancy and maternity, and passes to health facilities—and seek measures to lower morbidity and improve workers' health. Consequently, he cannot disprove the government's claim that unions represent what he describes as “the collectivity of newly-conscious individuals which decides and produces the conditions for both collective and individual health” (p. 112).

Nevertheless, the book does contain a considerable amount of important information about Soviet medicine related to the country's material conditions in different time periods. Although data on incomes and salaries (pp. 67 and 73) are outdated, Professor Navarro's discussion of the medical establishment indicates that its great achievements have failed to change the individual from a passive consumer of services—as is true in bourgeois medicine, he claims—into an effective member of the collective described above.

The book would gain if its author avoided jargon. “Deprofessionalization,” “feminization,” “hierarchicalization,” “class-ization,” “technologization,” “depoliticization,” “white-collarization,” “Flexnerialization,” “declassization,” “politicization,” “despecialization,” and so forth transform some sentences into veritable porcupines.

BERNICE MADISON

San Francisco State University

MANIPULATING SOVIET POPULATION RESOURCES. By *Jeff Chinn*. New York: Holmes & Meier, 1977. viii, 163 pp. Tables. \$22.50.

The author's objective is to examine Soviet population policy under the assumption that, in a planned economy, population growth and distribution are elements of public policy and hence are subsumed within the overall framework of national economic planning. His focus is on two aspects of population policy, specifically, population growth (with emphasis upon the implications for the labor force) and population distribution (with emphasis upon the rural/urban balance). The method utilized is “a rather unsophisticated form of cost-benefit analysis.” The materials are primarily those generated by Soviet researchers in their own analysis of Soviet population questions. The author concludes that Soviet decisionmakers have achieved mixed results in attempting to control population variables: limited success in some areas (such as restricting city growth) and less success in other areas (such as raising fertility).

This study will be of interest to anyone working in the general area of Soviet population. The strength of the book lies in its survey of Soviet research on population, the volume and importance of which have grown significantly in recent years. But the author has limited the study to the extent that it is not really a full-blown treatment of the basic hypothesis in question, namely, that planners have been able to manipulate population variables with success.

There are two weaknesses in this study. First, the author unnecessarily restricts himself when he says that “We are thus forced by the nature of the available material to rely heavily upon the Soviet framework.” Of three major sources, namely, Soviet research of various types, Soviet statistical materials, and Western research on the Soviet economy, the author relies most heavily upon the first. This is certainly a very important source, and the work of well-known Soviet scholars such as Perevedentsev, Khorev, Arutiunian, Uralnis, Zaslavskaja, and others are elaborated, both from their

writings and from interviews. At the same time, however, Soviet statistical materials and Western sources receive less attention. For example, the cost-benefit framework as it pertains to Soviet urbanization has been rigorously developed and empirically tested in studies by Gur Ofer dating back to 1974, but this work is not even mentioned. Other Western works that are closely related to the topic (for example, by Mazur, Lewis, Roland, Leasure, Grandstaff, and others) are not used. Additional Soviet statistical materials, such as *Naselenie SSSR 1973*, *Narodnoe obrazovanie, nauka i kul'tura v SSSR*, and *Vestnik statistiki*, might have been helpful. To a degree, the limitations placed on the study have reduced the effectiveness with which the cost-benefit approach can be used.

Second, the study is occasionally overly simplistic. The Soviet effort to close the gap between urban and rural levels of living, for example, is a policy of long-standing endurance. It simply cannot be dismissed by citing a statement made fifteen years ago, even if it is from a noted scholar. To take another quite different example, Chinn argues that "with a lack of capacity to meet immediate demand, and a lack of capital equipment to modernize existing facilities, a somewhat labor intensive situation must be projected for the future." This is a difficult statement to interpret, but it seems to contradict the empirical evidence on Soviet capital intensity, at least for industry, and the projections by Murray Feshbach on available labor supply for the 1980s.

In spite of limitations, the book has a good deal to offer. The questions discussed are very important, and the author's analysis of Soviet thinking on population is a valuable contribution.

ROBERT C. STUART
Rutgers University

PROFILES IN BELIEF: THE RELIGIOUS BODIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, vol. 1: ROMAN CATHOLIC, OLD CATHOLIC, EASTERN ORTHODOX. By *Arthur Carl Piepkorn*. New York: Harper & Row, 1977. xix, 324 pp. \$15.95.

Until now, there has been no reliable information on the various Orthodox bodies in America. For several decades after the upheaval of 1917 in Russia, organizational structures and personal allegiances changed so frequently that it was difficult to keep up with them. Arthur Carl Piepkorn has, at last, provided the historian, sociologist, and ethnographer interested in the Slavic experience on this side of the ocean with a handy reference book that has the substantial advantage of being both thorough and accurate.

Piepkorn, who died in 1973, was a distinguished Lutheran scholar (Missouri Synod). He had planned a multivolume series, and the present work was prepared for publication after his death by John Tietjan of Seminex in St. Louis. It is a major improvement over Piepkorn's own revision of F. E. Mayer's *The Religious Bodies of America* (St. Louis: Concordia, various editions), which was written from a frankly confessional standpoint as a handbook for Lutheran pastors. (Mayer's work referred to the "peculiar and bizarre" doctrines of Mormonism, the "preposterous" theories of Mary Baker Eddy, and so forth.) *Profiles In Belief* has grown far past that, discarding the obnoxious tendentiousness of Mayer's work and amplifying the information provided.

When writing about matters as divisive as church politics, Piepkorn shows a fairness in the face of factionalism that is a great strength. He possesses the gift of being able to condense information without cutting the essentials: the thirty-page sketch of Eastern Orthodoxy is brief—"Eastern Orthodoxy in Russia" occupies a page and a half—but ample and, most important, accurate. (The Orthodox church