

similar attempt, obviously will require a regular updating. The general cutoff date for the purpose of the volume was January 1, 1975.

With these reservations in mind, however, readers will be on perfectly safe ground. Moreover, thanks to the editor's success in including a large number of details on the less publicized aspects of East-West and East-East relations, this volume can be highly recommended as a basic reference.

ZDENEK DRABEK

University College at Buckingham and Oxford University

AGRARPRODUKTION IN DEN MITGLIEDSLÄNDERN DES RATES FÜR GEGENSEITIGE WIRTSCHAFTSHILFE (RGW). By *Andreas Kurjo*. Osteuropastudien der Hochschulen des Landes Hessen, series 1. Giessener Abhandlungen zur Agrar- und Wirtschaftsforschung des europäischen Ostens, vol. 64. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot in Kommission, 1975. 221 pp. Tables. Paper.

This volume presents and comments upon a broad range of agricultural production data drawn from seven CMEA members. Its value lies in its potential as a convenient reference work. More than 100 of its 221 pages are given over to the presentation of data on agricultural production in CMEA nations. There is very little analysis, and the bulk of the narrative simply points out highlights and trends in the data. There is almost nothing in Kurjo's account which one could not deduce easily from an examination of the data he presents.

Several factors limit further the value even of the raw data. First, the period of analysis is only from 1960 to 1972. Collectivization was nearly complete for almost all CMEA nations (except Poland) by 1960, and there is consequently no opportunity to examine comparatively the impact of collectivization upon production. Second, CMEA data are compared with world averages of agricultural production. Kurjo concludes that CMEA nations have done slightly better than the world in improving production for the period in question. But world averages have little meaning and one wishes that a comparison had been made instead with Western Europe or a climatic analogue. Third, there is no attempt to control production data for such factors as soil quality or climate. Thus the "comparative" value of the data is reduced severely. In fact, the most useful analytic comparison in the volume is a reproduction of the findings of a more systematic 1970 study by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

RONALD A. FRANCISCO

University of Kansas

MARXISM AND RELIGION IN EASTERN EUROPE: PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE BANFF INTERNATIONAL SLAVIC CONFERENCE, SEPTEMBER 4-7, 1974. Edited by *Richard T. DeGeorge* and *James P. Scanlan*. *Sovietica*, vol. 36. Dordrecht, Holland and Boston: D. Reidel, 1976. xvi, 181 pp. Dfl. 65. \$25.00.

A brief review cannot do justice to a volume as rich in substance as is this one. The subject matter is both timely and exciting, and the high level of scholarship found here does not detract from the work's immediate interest. What does flaw this collection of essays, however, is a certain incongruity between the first and second parts. The section devoted to contemporary manifestations of Marxist philosophy in Eastern Europe, and even to some intrinsic aspects of Marxist thought without much reference to its application in any definite politico-geographic region, is, on the whole, analytical, critical, and systematic. The section dealing with religion, and especially the unsatis-