

With respect to East Germany, Granick again finds little use for the orthodox Soviet model. Instead, he indicates that a "satisficing" managerial approach allowed enterprise directors to fulfill plan targets and to use their resources to modernize through the development of new capital equipment products. In particular, he argues that "the East German central leadership seems to have been much more concerned with attaining such modernity than with achieving maximum rates of production growth" (p. 482).

The discussion of the Hungarian reform makes the Hungarian section the most intriguing. Granick's wide-ranging and well-written account is simply breathtaking. At times, however, his conclusions might be better considered as "reasonable but untested" hypotheses rather than proven facts. For example, in speaking of the abandonment of formal material allocations, Granick observes that: (1) stockpiling of raw materials, unfinished products, and semifabricates increased at a rate that was substantially faster than industrial output for 1968–70 (prereform stockpiling data were not available); and (2) although three of the four enterprises interviewed reported an improved maintenance situation in the 1968–70 period, the improvement "must be considered as divorced from the abolition of materials allocation" (p. 288). Then Granick goes on to conclude that "the prereform materials allocation system had in fact been a purposeless excrescence on the economy, whose removal had no apparent significance" (p. 288). Of course, disagreement over the tone of conclusions is a small price to pay for the insights yielded by, say, Granick's section on subsidies and taxes.

Eleven enterprises—nine of which are located in Slovenia—provided interview material for the Yugoslav case. Consequently, Granick admits that the book often represents a comparison of Slovenia, rather than all of Yugoslavia, with the three CMEA nations. Nevertheless, Granick is able to demonstrate that "distinctive self-management interests of the enterprise are solidly based in Yugoslav institutional reality" (p. 427) and that "the economy appears quite competitive" (p. 428).

Finally, Granick's book is mandatory reading for all who enjoy the penetrating persuasion of someone with clear vision.

MICHAEL MARRESE
Northwestern University

DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE. Edited by *Leszek A. Kosinski*. New York and London: Praeger Publishers, 1977. xx, 343 pp. Figures. Tables.

This is the last of the eight volumes from the 1974 Banff Conference published by Praeger, and it contains fourteen articles of considerable range and variety, grouped into the main areas of demographic data sources and availability, historical demography and the nature of the family, and finally several country studies. The editor, Leszek Kosinski, has contributed an excellent introduction, a chapter discussing sources of demographic statistics in East Central Europe, and a concluding study of postwar demographic trends in Poland. Barbara Anderson presents an inventory of Russian and Soviet demographic sources, principally the census and related surveys, divided by year of the survey, geographical coverage, and the character of the demographic information contained.

Peter Czap approaches Russian history from a demographic perspective and provides a rich and suggestive essay on unsettled questions in Russian and Soviet historical demography, suggesting grounds for literally dozens of dissertations. For both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and even earlier, there are a large number of political and economic events which depend on, or directly imply, demographic events, and, by pointing out many of these gaps, Czap delineates avenues fruitful demographic studies

might follow. He suggests numerous areas for research on the interactions between social and economic functions and changes that occurred both before and after the Revolution. He quotes Catherine the Great at length and shows her to be a subtle advocate of the economic theory of fertility. George Demko's essay provides a closely related discussion of existing Western and Russian demographic research over the same period, including a useful and reasonably comprehensive bibliography.

A number of articles are devoted to migration. Guenther Beyer analyzes internal and international migrations for all of the East European countries, while Carter and Zagar concentrate on internal flows in the Balkan countries. Ivo Baucic and Colin Thomas are more specific, the former considering the domestic consequences of Yugoslav international migration, and the latter analyzing internal population movements and related questions of urbanization in Slovenia. Soviet migration data have long been nonexistent or unavailable for large areas, and Theodore Shabad utilizes material contained in the 1970 Soviet census to analyze in some detail recent internal migration.

Despite the broad range of explicit demographic policies employed in East European countries, this volume devotes little attention to policy questions. In his useful essay on Hungarian developments, Compton touches on the character and effectiveness of pronatalist and abortion policies, while Desfosses considers the ideological foundations and recent evolution of Soviet theoretical approaches to the connection between population and development in the Third World. Peter Mazur poses some intriguing and politically relevant questions about the relationship of fertility to various socio-economic variables, focusing on a provocative but causally ambiguous link between the abortion/live birth ratio and the marriage/divorce ratio. Ethnic and regional fertility differentials are considered in some detail for both the Soviet republics and several East European countries. Karol Krotki discusses the development of East European interest in surveys designed to determine a population's fertility knowledge, attitudes, and practice (so-called KAP studies), presumably in an effort to formulate and implement policy more effectively and to predict future developments more accurately.

This is a useful, if somewhat frustrating, volume, which suffers from the shifting and uneven focus that frequently afflicts conference proceedings. One only wishes that Kosinski's excellent introductory essay had been longer and provided more demographic detail, allowing the articles that follow to fit into a clearer pattern. Perhaps it is time for Berent to update the work that is so widely cited by the contributors to this volume.

ROBERT J. MCINTYRE
State College, Pennsylvania

KULTURELLE INTEGRATION IM OSTBLOCK: EIN PROZESS ZWISCHEN FORTSCHRITT UND RÜCKSCHLAG. By *Werner Anrod*. Im Mittelpunkt der Diskussion, vol. 24. Heusenstamm: Blick & Bild Verlag, 1975. 116 pp. DM 9.80, paper.

In the context of Werner Anrod's interesting essay, cultural integration means the tensions "between adaptation [*Anpassung*] and incorporation [*Einverleibung*] of the culture within the superstructures" of East European countries during the postwar period. In order to understand the "schizophrenic state" of the present cultural situation in Eastern Europe, Mr. Anrod suggests a *differentiation* between "total" and "formal" integration; between Moscow's initial attempts to "Sovietize" national cultures thoroughly (under the Stalinist slogan, "socialist in content, national in form") and attempts by individuals (writers, poets, composers, philosophers, and so forth) to