

Despite its limited focus, Petrović's book is extremely valuable for the light it sheds on the beginnings of the Serbo-Croat conflict. It shows, for instance, that the origins of these rivalries go much further into the past than is commonly assumed. It indicates that though the conflict may have been intensified by the conviction of the Croats that they were exploited economically and denied political equality in the first Yugoslavia between 1918 and 1941, the origins go far deeper into the past and long antedate the establishment of the Yugoslav state. The conclusion that Petrović suggests is that though the conflict is both cultural and religious, it is even more importantly the result of the clash between two state conceptions, which were already defined more than a hundred years ago.

MATTHEW M. MEŠTROVIĆ  
*Fairleigh Dickinson University*

POLJOPRIVREDA I PRIVREDNI RAZVOJ. By *Vladimir Stipetić*. Zagreb: Informator, 1969. xvi, 395 pp.

Agriculture's role in economic growth and development is not a new subject. Scores of books and articles have been written on the topic. Conceptual disagreements and diverse policy prescriptions for individual countries are the norm rather than the exception. To some, agriculture is the basic and the most important sector that "ought" to be supported, safeguarded, and developed. To others, agriculture's role is subordinate to other sectors of the economy.

Stipetić has succeeded in bringing divergent and controversial views together for the reader. His familiarity with economic theory in general and with economic policies, particularly those followed in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, makes his book a valuable addition to existing literature on economic development. He traces the genesis of agriculture's role in economic development over the last 150 years with the help of historical, comparative, and quantitative analyses. Much of the information concerns supply and demand of agricultural products in various parts of the world, nutritional standards, changes in population, personal incomes, and other statistical data. Stipetić's forte is his comparative theoretical treatise, which comprises nearly two-thirds of the book and is, in my judgment, the main reason that his book merits attention. Western scholars who may not be familiar with all the Marxist literature in this area will find the book very informative.

The author critically probes and examines the inadequacies of classical and neoclassical theories in failing to explain the causes of agriculture's ills and underscores the "stagnancy" of Marxist economic thought in both its failure to comprehend fully agriculture's role in economic development and its lack of pertinent economic concepts. Many authors still continue to extrapolate the observed behavior of firms in industrial sectors to those in agriculture and fail to realize that the laws applicable to industry may fail when applied to agriculture. While it is true that Soviet industrialization policy, for example, has achieved phenomenal successes in a relatively short time, agriculture has continued to be the problem child of the Soviet economy.

Stipetić's admonition to Marxian agricultural economists for failing to provide needed refinements of Marx's original ideas and for failing to take advantage of available research tools (some of which were developed by Soviet scholars) is justified. Not everyone may fully agree with the author's interpretation of economic theories and their application to problems of economic development or with his

selection of data to support his hypotheses, but any student interested in agriculture's role in economic growth in countries well or poorly developed economically will find Stipetić's book informative and thought-provoking. And his comprehensive review and listing of literature is most useful.

FRANK ORAZEM  
Kansas State University

OSVOBOZHDENIETO NA BULGARIIA I POLITIKATA NA ZAPADNITE  
DURZHAVI, 1876–1878. By *Khristo Khristov*. Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata akademiia na naukite, 1968. 256 pp.

In approaching a subject that is quite well covered in the existing literature, Khristov, director of the Institute of History of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and professor of history at the University of Sofia, apparently was inspired by a dictum of the Bulgarian Communist leader Vasil Kolarov that the liberation of Bulgaria in 1878 was the result of two factors, the military power of Russia and the national liberation movement of the Bulgarians. In his own words, he has set out to "prove" Kolarov's dictum "through an investigation of the sources and on the basis of a concrete analysis of the objective historical process." The result is a work cast in conventional monographic form validating, with the tools of scholarship, positions formulated by politicians. In addition to proving Kolarov right, it adheres to the prevalent political line that in the events of 1876–78 only Russia stood by the side of the Bulgarians.

Despite these politically dictated premises and a rather unreadable style, the monograph has considerable merit. Based on research in Russian, British, Austrian, and Bulgarian archives, published documentary collections, memoirs, the contemporary press, and the existing literature, it adds to our knowledge of the Ambassadorial Conference at Constantinople, the diplomacy of the Russo-Turkish war, the negotiation of the San Stefano treaty, the Congress of Berlin, and the final settlement as it affected Bulgaria. Particularly useful to Khristov has been the recent three-volume collection of Russian and other documents, *Osvobozhdenie Bolgarii ot turetskogo iga* (Moscow, 1961–67), put together by Soviet and Bulgarian historians. The collection evidences among other things the interesting role played by the American consul-general in Constantinople, Eugene Schuyler, in making known the plight of the Bulgarians in 1876 and drafting the first constitutional document for them. The study suggests that Khristov has found some very germane documents in the archives he has searched. It is a pity that he has not chosen to append them to his monograph.

MARIN PUNDEFF  
San Fernando Valley State College

PROTSESUT NA PREODOLIAVANETO NA RELIGHIATA V BULGARIIA: SOTSIOLOGICHESKO IZSLEDVANE. Edited by *Zhivko Oshavkov*. Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata akademiia na naukite, 1968. 345 pp.

In the fall of 1962 the section on historical materialism in the Institute of Philosophy of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences conducted a large-scale survey of 42,664 adults in Bulgaria to determine by scientific methods the degree of religious