

The articles contained in the second part of this book are informative and well documented. Of specific interest is the essay by Alexandre Bennigsen and S. Enders Wimbush dealing with Muslim religious dissent in the USSR. This essay shows that the resistance of Muslims against cultural Sovietization is not so much a purely religious, spiritual, or even theological phenomenon, but rather a manifestation of national and cultural self-assertion which even the Soviets can ill afford to ignore completely. Professor Wynot's excellent study about the Catholic church and the Polish state between 1919 and 1939 has the merit of explaining in historical, as well as institutional and legal terms, why the Catholic church even nowadays is a decisive factor in Polish national life. The church learned its lessons from the many *Kulturkampf* episodes in the 1870s and 1880s and from the occasionally precarious relations between church and state in the reborn *Rzeczpospolita* after 1919. Thus, the Catholic church was somewhat prepared and therefore not so completely overwhelmed by events, as was the Russian Orthodox church in 1917 and after.

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EAST EUROPEAN PEASANTRIES: SOCIAL RELATIONS: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PERIODICAL ARTICLES. Compiled by *Irwin T. Sanders, Roger Whitaker, and Walter C. Bisselle*. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1976. vi, 179 pp. \$12.00.

It is always a pleasure to review the works of senior scholars who, throughout the most active periods of their intellectual lives, have contributed significantly to the advancement of knowledge and to the training of their graduate students. Professor Irwin Sanders of Boston University, the most influential sociologist specializing in the development of the East European rural environment, has been one of these scholars.

The work reviewed here is part of a three-volume collection to acquaint especially American students of East European sociology with works published in article form on this subject. The collection not only exists in bibliographical form but is also available at the Mugar Library of Boston University. Thus, scholars who wish to peruse the collection can do so at the library itself, or can request specific articles to be xeroxed and sent to their respective addresses.

The history of the collection and hence of this bibliography, is interesting in itself. During the period of 1972-74, a three-year symposium on East European peasantries was held at Boston, Brown, and Harvard universities under the able leadership of Professors Albert Lord, Thomas Winner, and Irwin Sanders. The symposium was attended by scholars from both the United States and Eastern Europe, and was supported by a generous grant from the Ford Foundation. It was as a result of this three-year symposium that the collection came into being.

East European Peasantries is divided into eight parts dealing with articles on each of the East European states with the exception of Albania and East Germany but with the inclusion of Greece. In addition, there is a relatively brief section dealing with general works on the subject of the East European peasants. Within each section, the articles and unpublished studies are arranged in alphabetical order according to the author's last name. Such bibliographical information as title, journal name, volume, date published, and page numbers are included. In non-English titles, the title is always translated. A large number of the articles and studies included in the volume are annotated with a brief summary. The strongest part of the volume deals with Poland and Yugoslavia. These two countries, undoubtedly because of the excel-

lent work done by the Polish and Yugoslav sociologists, provide us with the best macrocosm of sociological research dealing with the Eastern European peasantry.

If there is a single weakness of the volume, it is perhaps the rather scanty treatment given to countries other than Poland and Yugoslavia. Significant studies dealing with the Hungarian or Slovak peasantry have been omitted either because they are not available in this country or because they were omitted by the East European academies and sociological institutes contributing to the collection. This, however, is not a major fault, and if it indeed is a fault, it is not that of the compilers. *East European Peasantries* is a seminal bibliography and students of East European peasants must be very grateful for the conscientious efforts of the editors.

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STRAFRECHTSANWENDUNG UND RECHTSHILFE ZWISCHEN BEIDEN DEUTSCHEN STAATEN: GRUNDLAGEN, ENTWICKLUNG UND RECHTSPOLITISCHE ASPEKTE EINER NEUORDNUNG DES STRAFRECHTSVERKEHRS ZWISCHEN BUNDESREPUBLIK UND DDR. By *Herwig Roggemann*. Gesamtdeutsche Probleme, 7. Hannover: Niedersächsischen Landeszentrale für Politische Bildung, 1975. 124 pp. Paper.

DIE STAATSORDNUNG DER SOWJETUNION. 2nd revised and enlarged edition. Edited and translated by *Herwig Roggemann*. Die Gesetzgebung der sozialistischen Staaten, 1. Berlin: Berlin Verlag, 1973. 326 pp. DM 25, paper.

DIE STAATSORDNUNG DER DDR. 2nd revised and enlarged edition. Edited by *Herwig Roggemann*. Die Gesetzgebung der sozialistischen Staaten, 5. Berlin: Berlin Verlag, 1974. 430 pp. DM 28, paper.

The three books under review have all appeared after a fundamental change occurred in the German situation, which is central in the European system. Thus they provide information on the contemporary political system in Europe, in which divided Germany plays the role of the archstone holding the system together in some kind of a balance. In treaties with the Soviet Union (August 8, 1970), Poland (December 7, 1970), and the German Democratic Republic (December 21, 1972), West Germany acknowledged and accepted the political configuration of Eastern Europe, including new frontiers with Poland and the partition of the German nation into two states. The treaty with the German Democratic Republic also provided a new framework for closer cooperation between the two German states, divided not only by their social, economic, and political systems, but also by the tensions in relations between the European East and West (cf. the foreword and introduction to the *Strafrechtsanwendung*).

In the general perspective of the three studies reviewed here the central place belongs to the monograph on relations between the two Germanies in the area of criminal law enforcement and mutual legal assistance. This study deals with only a fraction of the new regime established under the 1972 treaty, but relations in the area of criminal law enforcement and legal assistance are highly indicative of the nature of the bond established between a socialist and free enterprise country. It is obvious that social and political interests protected by the criminal law of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic are diametrically opposed in certain areas. Furthermore, both countries have gone through a period of bitter political conflict, centering on the aspiration of each German state to represent the historical German state and the true interests of the German nation. These aspirations led to conflicting