

sowie die Durchsetzung des sozialrevolutionären Konzepts der kommunistischen Partei im jugoslawischen Agrarsystem nach 1945 (pp. 149-248); und 3) die Faktoren, Formen und Dimensionen des Strukturwandels ländlicher Gesellschaft im sozialistischen Jugoslawien (pp. 249-520) werden in den drei Teilen eingehend untersucht. Es folgt das Literaturverzeichnis (pp. 521-63). Mit den Ausführungen des Verfassers ist der unterzeichnete in den meisten Fällen einverstanden. Dasselbe gilt für seine Prognosen insbesondere mit der Feststellung, daß man die Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft in Jugoslawien bestimmt nicht voraussehen kann. Die Ausführungen über die Entwicklung der Frau in der jugoslawischen Landwirtschaft sind besonders hervorzuheben. Ferner soll auf die Ansichten des Verfassers über die kleine politische Macht der Bauer, trotzdem sich ihr Wohlstand stark verbessert hat, über die allmähliche Verminderung der mit der Landwirtschaft beschäftigten Bevölkerung und über die Erhaltung der alten Lebensweise der Bauer, die in Jugoslawien von Land in die Städte übersiedeln, hingewiesen werden.

Thessaloniki

D. J. DELIVANIS

William G. Lockwood, *European Moslems: Economy and Ethnicity in Western Bosnia*, New York, Academic Press, 1975, pp. xi+241.

From the perspective of social-cultural anthropology, Yugoslavia is the best documented country in the Balkans, in western European language sources, with the exception of Greece. The contrast with Bulgaria and Romania is particularly marked. In the post-war period there have been articles and monographs on Slovenian, Dalmatian, Croatian, Serbian, and Macedonian villages as well as a study of migrants to Belgrade. These materials deal exclusively with Orthodox and Catholic populations. Lockwood's book, therefore, is the first on a Moslem community and also the first to focus on market behavior in a small town. For these two reasons his work is a welcome and valuable descriptive monograph. Photographs, maps and tables enhance the documentary value.

The community he selected for study is an upland pastoral village. To this reviewer it would have seemed more logical to choose a lowland village with an agricultural economy more directly linked to the daily and weekly small town market which was a primary purpose of his study. Nevertheless, we are given a comprehensive view of the economic and social functioning of the community from the perspective of the annual cycle. Lockwood also presents a good picture of how villagers prepare for market, what they bring and how the sales proceed from the time of the opening in early morning until closing late in the afternoon.

The private agricultural sector has a guaranteed legal existence in socialist Yugoslavia, as does the right of individuals to engage in small-scale trade. The peasant market, however, is obviously restricted in the nature and scale of permissible entrepreneurship. Peasants come to sell their own produce or, in some cases through mutually acceptable arrangements, that of their neighbors as well. The townspeople are the chief buyers, but peasants also use the market to supplement their own food stocks. Various handicrafts are traded, as are clothing and notions. Some of the traders and craftsmen are local and others come from nearby towns and even more distant parts of Yugoslavia. In addition, during the summer and into the fall produce from other regions is brought by peasant farmers themselves or by middlemen. Essentially this private agricultural and economic sector supplements the state sector and fills in gaps in which the state has yet to assume an important role.

There exists a degree of competition between the two sectors, a matter which Lockwood

does not emphasize. It is important to consider which basic food products the town population procures primarily from which sector as, for example, with respect to dairy products, meat, vegetables, grains and bread. In addition to the reader being provided with detailed surveys of what is offered on the peasant market in the course of a year it would have been of interest to know what the socially owned supermarkets and retail stores were offering on the same day and the relative prices. That is, it would be desirable to have some means of viewing the functioning of the primarily private sector market in a precise context within the overallly socialized economy.

The total context of trade is a complex one. As Lockwood makes clear, certain state enterprises such as hotels, hospitals, and restaurants do acquire at least some of their needs through purchases directly from private peasants or at the open market. In addition peasants sell some of their larger food and livestock items directly to the cooperative. State enterprises also market produce in stalls at the open market as well as through stores.

In sum this is a unique documentary source on Bosnian peasant socio-economic relationships and on the nature of provincial market transactions which form an important aspect of Yugoslav economic life.

*University of Massachusetts
Amherst*

JOEL M. HALPERN

Tanasije Ž. Ilić, *Beograd i Srbija u dokumentima arhive Zemunskog magistrata od 1739 do 1804 god.*, Knjiga I, 1739-1788, Izdanje Istorijskog arhiva Beograda [*Belgrade and Serbia in the Documents of the Archives of the Municipality of Zemun during the years 1739-1804*, vol. I, 1739-1788, ed. of the Historical Archive of Belgrade], Belgrade 1973, pp. xxviii+808.

The book we propose to present here contains in all 466 documents coming from the old archive of the township of Zemun. The information we gain from these documents, however, is not concerned with one particular subject; on the contrary, it gives us a general picture of popular life in the no-mans-land between Austria and Turkey, of the movement of trade between Belgrade and Zemun, and of the difficult situation of the population of Belgrade enslaved under the Turks.

The book under review can be divided into thirteen categories of documents, according to the information with which they provide us, on the following subjects: 1) the population of Belgrade that migrated to Zemun after 1739, the date of the Treaty of Belgrade; 2) the export of animals from Serbia; 3) trade representatives in Belgrade; 4) the Jews of Zemun who had previously lived in Belgrade; 5) the cleansing from plague (*Kontumac*) of Zemun; 6) the trade in timber carried on in Serbia and Bosnia; 7) the passage of Turkish diplomats through Zemun to Vienna and from there back to Turkey; 8) emigrants from Turkey to Austro-Hungarian lands; 9) the export of products of small and large industry; 10) Turkish acts of violence in the lands between Austria and the Ottoman Empire; 11) various financial needs; 12) the movement of funds among Austrian subjects, and 13) various other documents not concerning any severely limited category of events and things — "varia".

The interest of the student is especially drawn by the information on legal development given to us by the documents. In this way, we gain information about the trade agreements made amongst themselves by Greek as well as other Balkan Orthodox great merchants, about important trials to settle economic differences, about wills, about companies, about