

other words. Ethnic factors are the third important determining element in the emergence of communism in eastern Europe. But about this, something has been said earlier. At this point it should be said that his distinction between "ethnic" and "national" is etymologically somewhat infelicitous. "Several ethnic groups", he writes on p. 85, "may combine to make one nation". Does he not mean that they may combine to make "one state"? Objections should also be raised to his use of the term "supranational" (p. 192). "Multinational" or "federal" would be preferable. As for the term "anti-Western parties" (e.g. p. 185), are not all communist parties anti-Western?

A few errors of fact: p. 206: not all free elections of eastern Europe were multiparty elections based on proportional representation, for instance the Greek elections of August 19, 1928. Then, p. 147, it is likely that a Soviet, not a Yugoslav mission, reorganized the Albanian Army.

One should not cavil, however, with these semantic or factual slip—or with the misspelling of certain place and proper names, or with the absence of French accents from French words. Here is a book of excellence, a "must" not only for students of communism and eastern Europe but also for Greek politicians who wish to understand some of the problems Communism presents on home ground.

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*Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Südosteuropas.*— Gedenkschrift für Wilhelm Gülich. — 596 pp. Südosteuropaverlags-Gesellschaft m.b.H. München 1961.

The Südosteuropagesellschaft is a learned German society open to foreign members. Its seat is in Munich. Its interest lies in developments of whatever nature in Southeastern Europe. The latter are studied in its numerous publications and in round table conferences. The Südosteuropagesellschaft had the misfortune to lose its first president, Professor Wilhelm Gülich and has published in memoriam the volume, which had been planned to celebrate his 65th birthday. The volume contains sixteen essays, which deal with many aspects of recent developments in Southeastern Europe. Of course the first is an analysis of Professor Wilhelm Gülich's achievements in the field of social sciences, particularly in economics and in the organisation of big libraries, last but not least in politics by Professor J. W. Mannhardt, Marburg. Economic problems are dealt with in seven essays, namely by Prof. H. Gross, Kiel, Prof. B. Kiesewetter, Berlin, Dr. B. Knall, Kiel, Dr. O. Liese, Vienna, Prof. V. Piertot, Ljubliana, Prof. H. Wildbrandt, Berlin in collaboration with Dr H. Ruthenberg, Berlin and the undersigned, Thessaloniki. Transport is dealt with by Prof. K. Förster, Munich and Dr. K. Wessely, Vienna. Legal problems are analysed by Dr. F. Ronneberger, Münster Westf. and by Dr. R. Trofenik, formerly Ljubliana. Urbanisation is dealt with by Dr. W. Kral-

lert, Vienna. Last but not least historical questions have been examined by Prof. J. Matl, Graz, Dr. F. H. Riedl, Bozen and Dr. E. Turczynski, Munich.

It may be easily noticed that the greatest number of contributions come from German and Austrian authors. Fifteen essays are not sufficient to deal with recent developments in all sectors of South-eastern Europe. In the Preface Dr R. Vogel, the new president of the Südosteuropagesellschaft and a member of the West German Parliament, deplores the inability of many personalities living in Southeastern Europe to send the contributions, which were asked from them and which they had promised.

Economic problems analysed in this volume refer either to the whole area, as in the case of the essays by Prof. G. Gross, by Dr B. Knall, by Prof. H. Wildbrandt and Dr H. Ruthenberg, or to single countries. This is so with the other four economic essays, with the two essays dealing with transport, with the legal essay of Dr. R. Trofenik and with the historical essay of Dr. E. Turczynski. Essays on the problems of the whole area are also those of Dr. W. Krallert, Prof. J. Matl, Dr. F. H. Riedl and Dr. F. Ronneberger. As it always happens with books where many authors have collaborated the importance and the interest of each individual essay differ not only according to the essay's intrinsic value but also according to the reader's or the reviewer's preferences. I do not intend to proceed to the analysis of the different contributions. I simply want to emphasize the publication of this volume, as this gives me the opportunity to notice the eagerness of the Südosteuropagesellschaft to continue its activities despite the loss suffered not only through the death of Professor Wilhelm Güllich but also through the sudden loss a little earlier of Prof. Fritz Valjavec.

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Irwin T. Sanders, *Rainbow in the Rock—The People of Rural Greece*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1962, 363 pp.

In the *Rainbow in the Rock*, Irwin T. Sanders has written one of the finest studies on the life of the rural people of Greece. It is an absorbing and significant study of the cultural change taking place in the village. No phase of Greek village life has been omitted. The book is divided into five sections—Survival, Land, Family, Community, Change.

The rural people of Greece are now under the impact of the 'Revolution of Rising Expectations'. As a result, they want to enjoy the same amenities as urban people. Since rural people form the backbone of the Greek economy, they feel that they are entitled to these things. Unlike the majority of urban people, they know the meaning