

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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D. J. DELIVANIS

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

of poverty, hunger, devastation, and violence. After all, it is they who have given life and meaning to the mountains, hills, and plains of Greece.

Changes in the socio-economic organization of the village are gradually taking place. Greek emigrants through monetary remittances, the government through the construction of roads and storage facilities, rural electrification and the availability of running water for domestic chores, the impact of the Second World War and the ensuing Guerrilla War, and the work of the agricultural extension agents, have contributed heavily to the widening of the village horizon and the changing of its patterns—from a peasant to a farmer village.

At present the most potent result of change in the village life is perhaps its political awareness. National consciousness permeates rural life in Greece. As a result, rural people are now looking beyond the traditional village confines. They have begun to identify themselves with greater national and international interests.

The economic chasm separating rural from urban Greece is still great, and the government has initiated several measures to increase the earning capacity of the villagers. Some of the available measures are: fostering use of better seeds and fertilizers, and improving livestock; long-term and short-term credit at low interest to purchase necessary tools; extension of irrigation facilities; land reclamation; river and erosion control; construction of roads to connect the villages with the towns and cities; and availability of electricity to rural areas.

Despite such efforts of the government to improve the economic status of the villages, there are certain obstacles and complicating factors which may retard their economic growth and cause further political and social problems. Generally, these are poverty, ignorance, and conservatism. There is no doubt that what happens in the villages will determine the future of Greece.

The book sheds much light on many problems faced by Greece. It will become an invaluable aid to the students of Balkan affairs.

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PAUL VOURAS

Χρίστου Γ. Γεωργίου, *Τὸ γλωσσικὸ ἰδίωμα Γέρμα Καστοριάς [Der Dialekt von Germas—Kastoria]*, Ἑταιρεία Μακεδονικῶν Σπουδῶν—Μακεδονικὴ Βιβλιοθήκη Nr. 23, Thessaloniki 1962, η' + 441 S.

Obwohl die meisten nordgriechischen Dialekte in den letzten Dezenen durch mehrere Werke erforscht worden sind und diese Studien sichere Schritte vorwärts gemacht zu haben scheinen, zeigen die jedesmal darüber erscheinenden Arbeiten, wie viele Geheimnisse noch in diesen Mundarten stecken und welche Aufgaben die Forschung zu lösen hat.<sup>1</sup> Es ist daher der *Ἑταιρεία Μακεδονικῶν Σπουδῶν* dankbar zu gra-

1. Ein bibliographisches Verzeichnis über die Erforschung des Neugriechischen und seiner Mundarten sehe man in S. G. Kapsomenos, *Die griechi-*