

1963-1968) has been above the average for the Turkish labor force, as disproportionately large numbers of skilled and semi-skilled traveled to Germany.

In the period 1963-72, 820,000 Turks migrated on a temporary basis to western Europe; subsequently one-fifth of the emigrants have returned from their work contracts. The movement of Turkish workers is basically of a temporary character, in contrast with the more usual permanent nature of immigration. Migration has not served as a solution to domestic unemployment, which has continued to rise, and currently is at the official rate of 10-11 per cent of the 15.5 million labor force.

It had been hoped by Turkish development planners that overseas employment would provide a source of business capital and new management methods. However, much of the earnings have gone toward increased consumption (possibly in emulation of German standards) and little has been achieved in the way of setting up new businesses other than in the service-type areas. The lack of added purchases of producer goods, except for some farm equipment, means that Turkey must make do with its domestic technology.

The inflation potential of remitted overseas earnings appears to have been largely dampened. This may be because the Turkish lira was overvalued in terms of the German mark and workers therefore failed to remit the maximum possible out of their German earnings until they returned home. After the Turkish devaluation of 1970 there was a substantial increase in earnings remitted and it may not be too coincidental that the alteration of the German-Turkish exchange rates has been associated with an increasing rate of inflation in Turkey in the past five years.

As Dr. Paine correctly points out, savings rates out of overseas earnings, which have reached the extraordinary levels of one-third of disposable income, cannot be regarded as a proxy for domestic financial and economic efforts. In fact the overseas earnings increase the vulnerability of the labor exporting nation to any business downturn overseas and lull the planners into a dangerous complacency about the development process which could best be avoided by viewing the labor-export earnings as a supplement to domestic savings rather than a replacement. Readers may disagree somewhat with the pessimistic tone of the assessment of Turkish experience. Nonetheless, this is an exceptionally interesting and informative study on the workings of immigration forces.

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Francis W. Carter, *Dubrovnik (Ragusa): A Classic City-State*, London and New York, Seminar Press, 1972, pp. xxxi + 710, with photos, illustrations, maps, tables, appendices, index and bibliography.

This extensive, expensive volume by a University of London geographer is a substantial scholarly contribution as well as containing all of the scholarly apparatus it is possible to imagine. Besides the detailed footnotes for each chapter there are indices, appendices, a pronunciation guide, bibliographies, tables, illustrations and photos. The many maps, which represent one of the most significant parts of this monograph, show the spatial distribution of Dubrovnik's trade in various commodities from the 7th century to the end of the State's independence after conquest by Napoleon's troops in 1808. The author refers directly to the pertinent documents in Dubrovnik's extensive archives and also utilizes materials from the Venetian

archives. A bibliography of 22 closely printed pages cites published sources in all the pertinent west European and Slavic languages. The author provides over a hundred pages of appendices including a detailed description of the way in which the Dubrovnik archives are arranged (reprinted from a 1910 source). There is also a section of definitions of the various monetary and weight terms used in the Mediterranean trade at various periods, as well as separate indices of persons and subjects mentioned in the text.

The amount of diligent labor to produce such a study is almost overwhelming, to say nothing of the subsidy which must have been required to publish such an extensive volume in a commercial series. It is a treasure trove of information for the economic historian, in many ways more material for future analysis. An example, concerning mining in Bosnia and Serbia and the associated mineral trade with Dubrovnik from 1360-1460. There are maps depicting the location and productivity of the various mines, another showing the destination of the shipments through Dubrovnik for various Italian and western Mediterranean ports, a table listing examples of individual shipments, and illustrations of samples of the original archival records on which the tables and maps are based. Similar details are provided for the trade in slaves, spices, salt, skins, wax and wool for various periods. While the prose is lucid and the sections are well organized parts of this book read more like a reference compilation than an analytical monograph.

Separate chapters treat the political history of the Republic and its cultural life. The latter includes a detailed description of various architectural monuments. Also described are the achievements of Dubrovnik's artists and scholars, while summary data is also provided in accompanying tables. A similar categorization of political events is given. While it may be possible for the specialist to question certain details, this volume is certainly the most comprehensive survey of Dubrovnik in English and should become a standard reference. It is also useful as a case study in historical geography and economic history.

As such, it is to be welcomed. Treatment in enormous descriptive detail, however, does not compensate for a lack of analysis of the characteristic features of the city-state. The scant seven-page conclusion seems a minor afterthought in contrast with the wealth of data presented. Carter cites works such as Sjober's *The Preindustrial City* (N.Y. 1956) but does not seek to test this or other models in a comprehensive way. There are extensive geographic descriptions of the regions surrounding Dubrovnik and its adjacent hinterland but no real ecological analysis. Such an approach is very much needed since we do learn of extensive man-produced changes such as deforestation. Information is also provided on the ways in which neighboring Hercegovinian pastoralists were integrated into Dubrovnik's trade patterns, but there is a need to see more clearly the relationship between changing patterns of land use, altering population densities, and socio-political change. There were also a series of changes in land use within the boundaries of the Republic itself that would repay closer scrutiny.

In a massive volume such as this one can't fault the author for not including more data on a reviewer's particular interests — but I do feel some detailed knowledge of the life of the State's peasants is essential. This is particularly true with respect to the ways in which the Republic's economic, political and cultural life was integrated within a social system. Although an architectural catalogue has its uses, some information on how Dubrovnik actually functioned as a small urban entity

in terms of patterns of daily life would have been helpful. There was obvious pride in the city and its life but the details of its organization are not elucidated. Even from the point of view of the author's primary interest, the external trade relations of the Republic and how actual exchanges of goods were effected, there is no probing beneath the formal surface descriptions given in the archival documents. For instance, how did changing kinds of trade goods, the altering relative political and social statuses of trade partners affect the internal functioning of the Republic? Did new groups come to power? What were the mechanisms of social mobility? Dubrovnik's elite felt themselves to be aristocrats and were Catholics, yet life as traders with the Ottoman provinces was the basis for their existence, intensified by the limited agricultural base within the Republic's territory. How were these seemingly contradictory situations reconciled? How were various ethnic groups such as Jewish traders integrated into the Republic's structure? There is a significant literature on «hinge» trading groups functioning within a given society or between cultures. Dubrovnik was evidently a «hinge» city providing as it did a vital economic link between two worlds in pre-modern Europe. Granted this particular position, how did it affect the «classic» nature of Dubrovnik as a city-state as compared, for example, to cities of comparable size on the Italian peninsula (perhaps Ancona)?

As Carter remarks in his conclusion, commenting on the role of the geographer: «To place two centuries of trade, in a particular commodity on a map, and compare it with other centuries may seem hypocritical to some methods of thought, but to a geographer it shows quickly, the general patterns of distribution and what spatial changes have taken place, giving him greater ability to see things as a whole rather than in the minute» (p. 552).

It is possible that the author might agree that such methods are a means to an end and not in themselves an ultimate scholarly goal. A detailed knowledge of how pre-modern trade functioned helps us understand a slice of urban life, but such knowledge is incomplete without an integrating context.

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William H. McNeill, *Venice, the Hinge of Europe 1081-1797*, Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1974, pp. xvii + 334.

Good histories of Venice are not numerous. While the publication of F. C. Lane's excellent *Venice, A Maritime Republic* (The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973) was a welcome addition to the literature on the subject, W.H. McNeill's book is noteworthy in a different manner. It is not a conventional history of Venice or a description of the Venetian role in East Europe, the Balkans and the Levant, but rather an attempt to place Venice within the framework of these areas. The author points out Venetian influences, especially cultural, and demonstrates the interaction between Venice and the other regions. McNeill utilizes a chronological approach to Venetian history and the six chapters of his book are respectively titled: The Frankish Thrust into the Levant, 1081-1282; Venice as a Great Power, 1282-1481; Cultural Interactions, 1282-1481; Venice as a Marginal Polity, 1481-1669; Venice as a Cultural Metropolis, 1481-1669 and Venice Becomes Archaic and Loses Influence Abroad, 1669-1797. In spite of this rather conventional format, the author's