

search for a viable Yugoslav policy, S.W. Bailey gives a useful account of his mission to Mihailovic, but scholars will prefer to rely on Jozo Tomasevich's recent exhaustive study of the Chetniks. F.W. Deakin surveys Allied Mediterranean strategy which serves as background material.

In his paper entitled «'Pearls from Swine': The Foreign Office Papers, S.O.E., and the Greek Resistance», Richard Clogg makes a signal contribution. The phrase is taken from British ambassador Reginald Leeper who used it in reference to S.O.E. reports and staff. Leeper's hostile view of S.O.E. was shared by his superiors in London. Clogg is critical of Leeper's handling of the Greek andarte mission to Cairo in August 1943 and rehabilitates Brigadier E.C.W. Myers role in Anglo-Greek affairs. In a separate paper, Myers updates his own position with the aid of the new documents. C. M. Woodhouse clarifies the debate within the Greek Communist Party over the size and role of the andarte army and details the deterioration between London and the resistance in the summer of 1943. The general thrust of the papers by Clogg, Myers, and Woodhouse is revisionist and suggests the good relations between Britain and the Greek resistance would have continued but for the Foreign Office's insistent support for the Greek monarchy, made this impossible. Agreement on a coalition government in August 1943 may have prevented December 1944. In Clogg's view this move would have at least put Britain in a stronger moral position.

Valuable contributions are made in part two but lack of space and the large number of discussants prevents naming all of them. Special note, however, should be made of the statements by Sir Fitzroy Maclean, George Taylor, and the «Afterward» by H. Seton-Watson. Taylor, who was Chief of Staff of S.O.E. London, raises more questions than he answers in his all too brief but tantalizing remarks on London and Cairo's use of high level German «wireless intercepts».

Though limited for the most part to the years up to 1943, the volume's skillful blending of professional historians working with recollections of those directly involved in the events goes far to advance our understanding of this period. In spite of the book's high cost, professional libraries will want to include it in their collections.

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Sharon Zukin, *Beyond Marx and Tito: Theory and Practice in Yugoslav Socialism*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1975, pp. 302.

Professor Zukin has written a notable work about contemporary Yugoslavia. Combining political science with sociology she analyzes her subject with admirable thoroughness and skill. Beginning with an exposition of the works of such notables as Milovan Djilas and Svetozar Stojanović, a philosophy professor at the University of Belgrade, and, like Djilas, a critic of the growing gap between Marxist theory and Yugoslav practice, she compares the ideas of these dissidents with those of the estab-

ishment intellectuals. Also, beginning here and permeating the entire work is the added bonus of her comparisons between the Yugoslav, Chinese and Russian varieties of socialism.

But abstract theory is only one dimension the author uses. Utilizing detailed interviews with members of ten Belgrade families of varying economic status she uncovers what the man on the street is thinking about concerning such phenomena as market socialism, self management, communes, workers' councils and the generation gap. The findings are hardly startling: a real dichotomy between socialist theory and practice, the stifling of feedback from the people to the higher-ups by the local party hacks, the existence of an elite that manipulates to its own advantage and a young generation that, unlike its parents, cares more for economic security than for ideology. Even so, Zukin did discover some evidence of socialism participatory more in theory than in practice.

This is an unusual book to say the least. It is very clearly and yet tersely written; often one must reread a passage to grasp its full import, not because of slopy writing but because of its profundity. Although the author states that she intended it for non-experts rather than scholars, its depth makes one wonder what she could have meant by that statement. This feeling is enhanced upon encountering such names as O.H. Mead, Erving Goffman, Stutz, Oscar Lawis and Robert Lane, hardly conversation pieces for even the well read. On the other hand there are quotes from such writers as Gunthar Grass and Anthony Trollope, certainly well known but hardly what one would expect in a work such as this. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the book is worthwhile for specialists and non-specialists alike.

Professor Zukin's methodology may well be the most interesting aspect of the book. She eschews any conclusions; rather she seeks to analyze some problems of establishing a socialist democracy and to offer to readers «some standards for positively criticizing their society» (p. 266). In the same spirit she rejects the «fetishism of the scientific method and its alleged objectivity in favor of explanation grounded on admittedly subjective interpretation». (p. 263) Obviously Ms Zukin is very partial towards her subject. But her work is so good she needn't have gone to such lengths to defend her views, especially regarding her recognition of the dichotomy between socialist theory and practice. For many of her quotations towards this end she need only have substituted one of Robert Browning's: «Ah, but a man's reach must exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?»

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W. G. VETTES

Stahl, Paul Henri. *Ethnologie de l'Europe du Sud-est. Une Anthologie*. Paris, Mouton, 1974, pp. 309.

This anthology of the writings of nineteen authors is published in paperback as «Texte de Sciences Sociales 12» by the École Pratique des Hautes Études of the