

combattant héroïque et auteur des mémoires A. Picheon et son fils Philolaos qui participa à la lutte macédonienne sous le pseudonyme de "Kapetan Philotas". Lui-même, quelques mois avant la mort de son père Anastassios, en 1912, érigea à Castoria le drapeau grec en qualité d'officier de la cavalerie grecque.

Constantinos Ap. Vacalopoulos nous a offert une étude importante dans le domaine des recherches de l'histoire de la lutte macédonienne. La seule présence des mémoires d'Anastassios Picheon constitue une contribution précieuse à ce sujet. L'étude comprend aussi une bibliographie analytique (pp. 465-474), un index (pp. 475-489) et trois cartes géographiques représentant la présence de l'hellénisme dans la Macédoine majeure (dernier quart du XIXe siècle), les communautés grecques du vilayet de Thessalonique dans la partie septentrionale et du vilayet de Monastiri (partie moyenne et septentrionale).

Novembre 1983

IOANNIS SOT. NOTARIS

Dusko Doder, *The Yugoslavs*, (New York: Vintage Books, 1979), 256 pages.

This book is similar in many ways to Hedrick Spith's *The Russians*, (New York: Ballantine Books, 1977). Both of the authors are journalists, Smith for *The New York Times* and Doder for *The Washington Post*. Both books are the result of journalistic assignments in Moscow and Belgrade respectively, and are well-written and easily read. However, there the similarities tend to diminish. Smith's book is about twice as long as Doder's, but then there are more than twice as many Russians as Yugoslavs. Smith is more a product of the "Eastern Liberal Establishment" (Amherst and Harvard), whereas Doder is more a product of the "Mid-Western Melting Pot" (Washington Univ., Stanford and Columbia). However, Doder was born in Yugoslavia, and came to the United States after World War II, and retained his fluency in Serbo-Croatian as well as his native sensitivity to and about things Yugoslav. And, it is this sensitivity which gives to *The Yugoslavs* its warmth, insight and credibility. For those who are familiar with Yugoslavia, the book is literally captivating, and must be read cover to cover without stopping. In that sense, it is neither a stuffy academic textbook nor a superficial travelogue full of anecdotes. It is something in between, and is most interesting. Doder had the additional advantage of previous assignments in Moscow and Washington, as well as other posts, which gave him and the reader valuable perspectives.

The book opens with his first impressions upon returning to his native land—dramatic change, modernization and the rampant consumerism of a materialistic, middle-class aspiring society. Doder quickly found that most of his former professional acquaintances or friends from other posts were not receptive to renewing his friendship, and quickly distanced themselves. Most shocking and troubling of all was the visit to his closest aunt and uncle with whom he had lived during World War II. Instead of the expected warmth and hospitality of the traditional Yugoslav reception, Doder, his wife and son were rebuffed by coolness and thinly veiled accusations of being an American spy. Why? The answer soon became obvious—one of his cousins was a leading member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), and the family was now a staunch supporter of Tito. In a short period of time, Doder's most overwhelming impressions of Yugoslavia became the pervasiveness of "Titoism", and the dominance of all aspects of society by Tito and his immediate advisers.

The Yugoslav economy is described as "middle-class socialism" with almost typical

Western values and materialism. Doder quickly found out that finding a suitable place to live required tolerance, high rent and double leases, one public and one private. He also found that market socialism and some controlled capitalism had made some wealthy Yugoslavs, particularly individuals who were pop singers, soccer players, and literary figures. However, the special privileges and power of "The New Class" of Communist party officials and bureaucrats are all too apparent, as is the case in Russia. Despite the modern manifestations of the new consumer society, Doder was struck by the persistence of old values, prejudices and *veza*, the informal influence system of getting things done. One of the postwar phenomena that make all this consumerism possible is the migrant Yugoslav workers in Western Europe, who bring back high Western wages that help to support the economy. However, these *gästarbeiter* also bring back Western values, ideas and practices such as freedom, a capitalist market economy and open elections.

The most powerful chapter in the book is "Conversations with Djilas". Doder reveals Djilas as a strong ethnic product of Montenegro with all the values and culture that entails: "*cojstvo*, or manliness, as the ultimate standard of behavior (which) involved the notions of uncompromising honesty, physical courage and honor". Djilas was all these things plus a powerful and inquisitive intellect, and also had a desire to write. As the official ideologue and Vice President, Djilas had virtually total control of political thought and ideology. About seven years after Tito had been excommunicated from Marxism-Leninism and Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform on that fateful day, June 28, 1948, Djilas became disenchanted with Stalin and Stalinism. After Stalin's death in March 1953, Djilas went even further and attacked the remnants and manifestations of Stalinism in Yugoslavia. The ruling oligarchy had become the "new class, which monopolized power, privileges and the entire life of the country". Finally, in January 1954, Tito had the Central Committee of the LCY expel Djilas from the leadership. The "heretic" had in turn purged his own heretic. Stung by Tito's further criticism and scorn, Djilas wrote *The New Class*, which was taken out of Yugoslavia by my father, Lloyd K. Larson, and subsequently published by Frederick A. Praeger in 1957. This was then, and still remains today, one of the most powerful critiques of Marxism-Leninism in general, and Yugoslav Communism or Titoism in particular.

The final chapter on "Whither Yugoslavia" was interesting, and perceptive about current events, Tito and the near future, but seemed to lack historical perspective. Passages such as, "Whatever there was of the old Slav civilization had dissolved..." and "Yugoslavia is a country without a past" and "Yugoslavia today is a country without an ideology" were somewhat bothersome, since they do not conform with the perceptions and definitions of many historians, sociologists and political scientists. For example, the memory of the Serbian Empire of Czar Stephen Dushan (1335-1356) still lives in the minds and books of most Yugoslavs not to mention the founding of the autocephalous Serbian Orthodox Church in 1219 by St. Sava. Sociologists have also noted the strength and stability of the Yugoslav *zadruga* as the basic form of social organization for most South Slavs for centuries even under Turkish domination. The combination of these and other factors gave rise to Serbian nationalism under George Petrovich (Kava George) and Milosh Obrenovich in the early nineteenth century, which became such a powerful force leading to World War I. To suggest that Yugoslavia is without an ideology is not quite accurate in the usual sense of history, religion, nationalism and traditional values, but may be accurate in the modern sense of Marxism-Leninism or capitalist democracy.

In summary, although the book lacks some of the usual academic trappings of careful footnotes, identification of sources, maps and charts, *etc.*, it is a most useful and interesting

introductory text on Yugoslavia and the Yugoslavs. In an academic setting, the book can be supplemented with more detailed and specialized works. However, its' great value is its broad, contemporary sweep across the Yugoslav scene which synthesizes a number of diverse elements into a meaningful whole.

*University of New Hampshire, Durham*

DAVID L. LARSON

Gavriel D. Ra'anana, *Yugoslavia After Tito: Scenarios and Implications*, (Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1977), 206 pages.

This is really a rather short book, and could probably have been condensed into one article. The print is fairly large, the spacing between lines is wide, the margins are broad, and there are only 135 pages of text. The maps in the appendix are not very clear or useful, and the ethnic map on page 139 is printed upside down. The text is organized into two main parts, "Domestic Aspects" and "International Implications;" however, the focus seems to be primarily on Chapter 7, "The Military Implications..." This focus seems to be confirmed through acknowledgements to nine military specialists in the preface. Nonetheless, the book does not really add to the general body of knowledge on Yugoslavia, and does not compare favorably with a similar book which came out almost simultaneously by Andrew Borowiec with the same title, *Yugoslavia After Tito*, (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1977). The Ra'anana book seems to have been written almost entirely from English sources, and lacks the authenticity and comprehensiveness of the Borowiec book, which uses numerous Yugoslav sources and personal interviews in Yugoslavia to support the material. Also, the Borowiec book is much better written, which is understandable since he is a professional journalist with several awards for international reporting, whereas Ra'anana was only a graduate student at the time he wrote his book.

Part I, dealing with the domestic aspects of Yugoslavia, shows a fair grasp of the ethnic or nationality problem of Yugoslavia. There is a quick summary and survey of the territorial composition and ethnic groupings, which is supplemented by the ethnic map (Appendix 1) and the table of *gastarbeiter* (roots Appendix 2). However, this quick summary would have benefitted from some prewar, wartime and postwar maps delineating the political division of Yugoslavia, and the wartime partition, annexation and occupation. The references to the wartime collapse of Yugoslavia (pp. 3, 98) did not seem to fully comprehend the historic political causes and effects, which were some of the principal reasons for creating a federal state after the war. Another extremely important point which does not receive adequate treatment is the informal postwar division of influence in the Balkans between Churchill and Stalin in Moscow on October 9, 1944: