

future adjustment of German-Slav relations will require unconditional recognition of this fact. This statement has of course led to the most bitter attacks in Germany.

Overall, the book is not without merit. The author is open minded, his conclusions generally fair, and his ideas stimulating, though not original. Even so, the book is rather thin, and tells in essence what was already known to those scholars not blinded by patriotic or racial prejudice. The bibliography is skimpy and contains only about a dozen German, as well as some English, titles. The book may be valuable in counteracting prejudice and nationalist passions, but is is not a scholarly work in the true sense of the term.

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GUNTHER ROTHENBERG

H. C. Darby, et. al., *A Short History of Yugoslavia: From Early Times to 1966*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1966. Pp. VIII + 280.

This book, the latest in a recent series which have also included brief histories of France, Germany, Italy and Greece, is based on a handbook on Yugoslavia compiled during World War II for the British Admiralty; material from recent monographs and other sources was added subsequently. As such, it is a model of succinct and clear exposition, quite satisfactory for the undergraduate and general reader, and not to be despised even by the specialist in search of a name, date, or boundary line (there are 41 excellent maps, although some overlap in coverage). And though fully five authors were involved, there are no abrupt changes in style or outlook; the individual chapters mesh smoothly and the result is both graceful and coherent.

A short introduction containing general observations on the character and direction of the social structure and history of Yugoslavia is followed by twelve chapters and a very brief, English-language bibliography. H. C. Darby has written the first eight of these and collaborated on the ninth, thus authoring about 60% of the book. After a few words on the impact of the Romans and early Slavs, he presents separate chapters on each province (Dalmatia thus gains individual attention; the Kosmet and Voivodina do not, but are considered in the chapters on neighboring regions), treating them from their historical advent in the medieval period down to 1914. A certain imbalance is

evident here in the attention granted Croatia and Serbia: the former receives 20 pp., the latter 49, or almost 20% of the whole (even so, no real explanation is presented for either the rise or fall of the medieval Serbian empire), probably because Serbia has been the very cornerstone of the Yugoslav state, and the authors are clearly more concerned with Yugoslavia as an entity than its individual components.

Darby and R. W. Seton-Watson then deal with the creation of the Yugoslav state during 1914-1920, displaying great certainty and precision in analyzing the policy alternatives, the principal political factors, and the key events themselves. All this, in barely eleven pages of text. Seton-Watson and R. G. D. Laffan have joined forces in a 37 pp. chapter on domestic politics (plus a few words on economics, and rather more on foreign policy in the late 1930's) during the interwar period. Their coverage is skimpy and confusing for the 1920's but considerably fuller, clearer and more interesting on the 1930's, especially for the dictatorship of King Alexander (whose policy they define quite correctly as Yugoslav in character, not pan-Serbian) and the *coup* of 27 March 1941. They regard this highly controversial event as signifying a long-overdue blow for democracy against the guileful, authoritarian rule of Prince Paul, and insist that it was supported throughout the country. This position is not surprising from British authors, whose country of course benefitted from the *coup* at a desperate moment in the war, but its accuracy is very doubtful: certainly the Croats were extremely unhappy about the *coup*, as were many other opponents of the Serb establishment. And the suggestion on p. 207 that Macek accepted the *coup* with equanimity is completely contradicted in his autobiography.

The segment on World War II, the Axis occupation, and the Communist-Chetnik rivalry was written by Stephen Clissold, who saw many of these events at close range. His account is exact and dispassionate, though he over-emphasizes the weakness of the Communist Party before 1941. The Party not only had 12,000 dedicated members and a strong organization, but its appeal was very high to many young Yugoslavs. Defeat in war, by disgracing the old order and disrupting the bureaucracy, enabled the Communists to build up their latest strength. But Clissold's analysis of British and Soviet policies, though brief and unsystematic, conveys fully their ambivalent and pragmatic character, the degree to which both were trying to create the largest possible diversion on the southern flank of the Axis while simultaneously preparing the ground for a post-war Yugoslavia favoring their differing inter-

ests. The Soviets, unsure regarding either Tito's chances of victory or his obedience, were seriously considering supporting Mihajlović as late as the spring of 1944. The Communist period since 1945 is handled by Phyllis Auty, who leans heavily on her recent book, *Yugoslavia* (1965), in doing so. As before, she tends to accept the regime's estimate of its economic and social accomplishments while de-emphasizing its political difficulties.

But Mrs. Auty is at least concerned with socio-economic developments. Her predecessors on the whole are not, favoring instead straight diplomatic and political history, with its record of changes in boundaries, monarchs, and party alignments. The peasant therefore is largely forgotten, as is the intellectual, whose concern with ideology, especially those of constitutionalism and Westernization in the nineteenth century, receives little attention. While this book thus indicates clearly what an older historical generation regarded as important, it also suggests how unwise it is for them to exclude over 95% of the population from their consideration.

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LEONARD BUSHKOFF

Nicolas Spulber, *The State and Economic Development in Eastern Europe*. New York: Random House, Inc., 1966. Pp. XII + 179.

The symposia, conferences and meetings with which American academic life are encrusted often leave behind a litter of papers that are frequently forgotten. But the skilled academician, like the thrifty housewife, knows what to do with leftovers, as this short book demonstrates. It consists of three substantive essays plus one on bibliography, interspersed with twenty-two pages of very useful statistical tables on population, national income, foreign trade, and the like. Of the three essays, two have already seen the light of day twice over: one ("The State and Industrialization") served under a different title first at a conference in 1956 and then in *The State and Economic Growth*, edited by Hugh Aitken and published in 1959; while the other ("The Pace of Change in the Economic Structure of the Balkans") also was presented under a modified title at a conference in 1960 and then in *The Balkans in Transition*, edited by Charles and Barbara Jelavich and published in 1963. Spulber forthrightly acknowledges these previous appearances, and he undoubtedly has improved on the originals, inserting a word here, drop-