

zu schliessen, sich im Herbst und Winter in einen rauschenden Strom verwandelt" (p. 42).

Jarvis does not arise above these literary heights, which are moderate enough. But then he was a soldier and not a dilettante making the grand tour. He does not set out to impress the reader (it is even doubtful whether he believed his *Journal* would ever see the light of day): but he records honestly what he saw, what he heard and those he met, except when he forgot to do so or when he was far too busy with military affairs. He had no axe to grind (unlike writers of memoirs, who so often select and who in doing so often distort) and therefore his *Journal* is a source of some importance. It breathes the atmosphere of the time: it gives thousands of facts which will probably help some one to close certain gaps in the military and naval history of the war: and it will probably help those writing the biographies of some of the people whom Jarvis met. Its chief interest, however, is that it is a fitting memorial to one of the many foreigners who went to help Greece in the hour of need. True the contribution of these foreigners was not great, but the motives in most cases were good and were symptomatic of the European and American Philhellenism of Jarvis' time.

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Ivo J. Lederer, *Yugoslavia at the Paris Conference: a Study in Frontier-making*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1963. Pp. 351.

Professor Lederer's book is a chronicle of the tortuous negotiations pertaining to the settlement of the boundaries of the new Yugoslav state at the end of World War I. While the first part of the book gives an outline of the diplomatic and political genesis of Yugoslavia (in so doing, little is added to the previous studies of Victor Mamaty and M. Paulova), the author's major contribution lies in the day-by-day, detailed descriptions which he presents of the drawing and redrawing of boundary lines, meetings and negotiations, intrigues and quarrels both among the Yugoslav delegates and between them and other Allied delegations in Paris. The author has delved deeply into hitherto unexplored Yugoslav sources, especially the diary of the Yugoslav delegation to the Peace Conference, and the Trumbić Papers, which include the archive of the wartime Yugoslav Committee and Trumbić's official correspondence as a Minister of Foreign Affairs. From these, from the proceedings of the Council of the Peace Conference, as well as from the minutes of the Territorial Commit-

tees (which reflect the work of the experts to whom the task of drawing geographically, ethnographically and strategically sound frontiers in spite of unsoluble political problems was repeatedly entrusted by the beleaguered Council), he has gathered an hour-by-hour account of the settlement of the Yugoslav territorial claims, and of the "Adriatic question." Professor Lederer has explored at great length the debates which occurred within the Yugoslav delegation, and has also probed into the personal and political clashes which took place between the various Serb, Croat, and Slovene representatives. After the political unification of the South Slavs, these men, of vastly different philosophies and backgrounds had to quickly formulate a new national policy under conditions of great external and internal pressure and to defend it against the diplomatic and military attack with which Italy greeted their new state.

The author's painstaking attention to every detail of the countless moves and countermoves has produced a definitive chronology of these events. However the narrative often bogs down, and the reader, though aided by maps, has a hard time establishing the major trend of events. The relation of the Yugoslav question to other problems before the Conference seldom comes into clear focus. While the effect of other matters pressing on the attention of the statesmen at the Conference is often mentioned, it is seldom explored. The reader is left with puzzling questions about the reasons for sudden changes of position or emphasis, and sometimes feels as the Yugoslav delegation itself probably felt during its meetings in Paris: never quite sure of what was really happening in the Council or at the headquarters of the Big Four. In this respect, the author is the captive of his Yugoslav sources and of the over-abundance of detail which they present. It is regrettable that so much of the documentation pertaining to the work of the British and French delegations is still closed to researchers, but this lack can be partially offset by a study of the official and private papers of the various American participants at the Peace negotiations. The actions of the American delegation, the champion of the Yugoslav cause, should have been given closer examination.

The Yugoslav leaders in the long, bitter struggle over the Adriatic question fail to emerge as personalities and their actions and decisions, while accurately recorded, often seem devoid of motivation. Although the reader follows Pasić and Trumbić through negotiations lasting two long years, it is hard to form an opinion of their over-all political aims, of the guidelines of their policy, and, finally, of their statesmanship and diplomatic skill. This also holds true for their Italian counterparts, Orlando and Sonnino.

The volume is, nevertheless, a valuable contribution to the scholarly literature on the Paris Peace Conference, and adds another fragment to our knowledge of the political and territorial decisions by which the former Austro-Hungarian Empire was reorganized. The dominant impression gained from this account is of a lonely state, fighting its diplomatic battle without reliable friends. At the Conference, each of the so-called Successor States fought alone, without giving or receiving support from the other heirs of the Empire. The enmity of their neighbors and the lack of consistent support for the new states by France and England, and the tragic collapse of American influence after President Wilson's departure from the Conference foreshadowed danger for the future of these states. In fact, their isolation from any friends and their dependence on the interests and good will of the distant Western Powers was to remain their tragic weakness until the issue was "solved" by their absorption into the Russian sphere of interest.

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Richard and Eva Blum, assisted by Anna Amera and Sophie Kallifatidou, *Health and Healing in Rural Greece: A Study of Three Communities*. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press 1965. Pp. 269.

To the expanding list of anthropological studies in English about rural and little communities, we may now add Richard and Eva Blum's *Health and Healing in Rural Greece*. The authors are respectively a social psychologist with sociological, anthropological, and archaeological interests, and a clinical psychologist with training in the classics and experience in anthropology; both are scholars at the Institute for the Study of Human Problems at Stanford University. With the aid of two Greek social workers and two public-health teams provided by the Greek Ministry of Health, they carried out a morbidity study of three rural communities in Greece during 1962. Their conclusions are based upon informal contacts with various members of the three communities, upon observations of Greeks during medical examination, upon answers to standardized questionnaires, and upon a knowledge of classical and especially preclassical Greek history.

Under the influence of Robert Redfield's *Little Community*, the authors have sought to "understand the life of people in little communities — those camps, villages, and small towns that are distinct, relatively