

eingehen, der von Seiten des Autors (Schlusswort, S. 264) einem Teil der griechischen Intellektuellen ausgesprochen wurde, weil sie "noch heute" der Meinung sind, dass die Aromunen oder Kutsowalachen romanisierte Griechen sind. Diese Ansicht stammt nicht von Griechen, die aus Walachen Griechen machen wollen, wie der Autor behauptet, sondern von Walachen aus Griechenland, die als wahre Griechen angesehen werden wollen, obwohl sie ihre eigene Sprache mit Respekt bewahren. Das rumänische Volk, das von dako-romanisch-slawischer Abstammung ist, kann diese seelische Not der Walachen Griechenlands verstehen; denn es weiss sehr gut, dass es eine Eigentümlichkeit des Menschen ist, die Muttersprache wie eine Mutter zu lieben, und das Vaterland zu vergöttern ebenso wie die Dazier ihre "Terra Dacia".

Institute for Balkan Studies

MARIA G. PAPAGEORGIOU

Moustaka Calliope, *The Internal Migrant; A Comparative Study In Urbanization*. Athens, Social Science Center, 1964. Pp. 105.

"The Internal Migrant" is a short sample survey of the migrational characteristics of 840 people; 423 from Zagori, Epirus, and 417 from the island of Paros in the Aegean Sea. The sample represented approximately 30 per cent of the migratory total to Ioannina and Athens during the intercensal years 1951-1961.

The monograph is divided into seven chapters, four of which examine specific social factors influencing migration; age, family, education, occupation, and motives for migration. Unfortunately, the significance of relationships were not tested by any conclusive statistical method although simple and brief descriptive comparisons were made between the two areas. The most indicative differences between Zagorians and Parians according to the author were:

1. The greater poverty of Parians.
2. The higher birth rate in Paros.
3. The lower educational status of Parians.
4. The higher degree of culture and progressiveness and the greater aspirations of the Zagorians.

It is almost incredible that these two areas (one, a small section within a poor intermontane basin in remote Epirus, and Paros, a historic appendage of an island just seven nautical hours from Pireaus), show no greater differences than those mentioned by the author. Indeed, meaningful historic developments in land tenure, ethnic composition, economic and social conditions, not to mention historic migratory habits,

divide these two fundamentally uncompromising regions within Greece. The discordant cleavages are so persistent that the differential hiatus in migration should have proven more positive between Zagori and Paros. Because of this, the analysis as reported is hard to follow and seems futile. Furthermore, the categories utilized to measure the various factors are unclear in the sense that these have proven to be relevant in almost all sections of the world, even to the extent of being categorized as "laws" by Ravenstein. Their elementary use in the monograph merely made the whole venture under review seem like a "recipe-book" type of study.

In the opinion of the reviewer, the merit of this study is its contribution to the dynamics of present-day Greek migration as "observed" and "written" by a "Greek." This includes the frequently neglected aspects of migrational motivation and an inference that such continued movement will eventually pose serious social and economic problems to population losing as well as population gaining regions in Greece.

Trenton State College,  
Trenton, New Jersey

JOHN J. BAXEVANIS

Doreen Warriner (ed.), *Contrasts in Emerging Societies: Readings in the Social and Economic History of South-Eastern Europe in the Nineteenth Century*. Bloomington Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1965. Pp. 402.

For many academicians (especially in the United States), the appearances of yet another anthology will stir little enthusiasm: the potentialities of this *genre* seem to have been virtually exhausted by the hasty compilations pouring from the presses.

This book proves admirably, however, what intelligence and clear-sightedness can accomplish. Led by Dr. Doreen Warriner, four scholars of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies of the University of London have assembled and when necessary translated material from various sources to compose a coherent, integrated picture of the drastic socio-economic changes affecting Southeastern Europe during the last century. They have drawn on the work of informative and reliable authors: Western (especially English) travellers, diplomats, and expatriates; local officials, landowners, and *intelligents*; and trained, socially conscious scholars. Their field of vision extends from the boundaries of European Turkey in 1912 north to include present-day Hungary and Rumania, as well as Yugoslavia and Bulgaria; Greece, Albania, Thrace,