

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.

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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,

and Macedonia receive only passing reference. The book's usefulness is enhanced by biographical remarks of the various authors, tables of weights, measures, and currencies, five maps, and an elaborate index. Dr. Warriner and her associates have thus set a scholarly standard worthy of respect and emulation.

The substance of the book is no less impressive. Dr. Warriner presents a carefully-reasoned introduction which is perhaps the best succinct analysis of the economic problems and possibilities facing this area during the nineteenth century. Not content to treat its backwardness simply as a legacy of alien rule (in fact, she points with approval to the reforming, paternalistic policies of Maria Theresa and Joseph II), she asks why the relative economic prosperity of 1780-1830 — marked by the easy availability of land and by considerable handicraft and commercial activity — did not lead to significant industrial growth in later decades. She finds a possible answer in the absence of attitudes and values conducive to the growth of a *native* entrepreneurial group; similar difficulties, she notes, exist today in Latin America and the Middle East. Dr. Warriner thus moves somewhat beyond the narrow socio-economic orientation of the book, but is unfortunately not followed by the other editors.

Their contributions are nevertheless very substantial. Dr. G.F. Cushing treats Hungary in two parts: before and after the great turning-point of 1848, when serfdom was ended and the traditional, selfsufficient, Hungarian social order began changing to one more in consonance with Western institutions and economic development. Dr. Cushing summarizes this trend in an excellent introduction, and illustrates it with various readings. The pace of modernization accelerated greatly after the *Ausgleich* of 1867; an equivalent date for Rumania would be 1866, when Prince Charles became the monarch. Mr. E. D. Tappe, however, somewhat blurs the focus on modernization by reaching back into the early eighteenth century to begin his selections on Rumania. These depict a sharply stratified society in which low population density, the great fertility of the soil ("which resembles the black mould of an English artificial melon-bed" p. 142), and the absence of foreign markets enabled the average peasant to live comfortably despite increasing taxes. A major brake on economic growth was removed in 1829, when the Treaty of Adrianople ended the Ottoman right of pre-emption for Rumanian grain and cattle. Thereafter, the introduction of the steamship and railroad, plus the growth of Western European markets, greatly stimulated the economy.

This was not true of Bulgaria, as the comments and selections of Dr. V. de S. Pinto make clear. The readings he offers range largely from the 1840's through the 1890's, and show how a society whose artisan communities had learnt how to wring the maximum in cash and concessions from the Ottoman authorities, (though "we Bulgarians felt a sub-conscious fear of the Turks," as T.G. Vlaykov recognizes: "They were the masters: the governor in the *konak* was a Turk; the baliffs were Turks, the watchmen were Turks too,") was seriously upset by the new socio-economic problems it faced after liberation in 1878. The economist Konstantin Bobchev (see pp. 267-73) advanced a possible solution, with industrialization based on government aid and high protective tariffs, but few Bulgarian politicians before the Communists would advocate the harsh measures this required.

The concluding selections are edited by Mrs. Phyllis Auty, and deal with the various regions of Yugoslavia, especially the relatively advanced areas: Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia. Mrs. Auty stresses the great socio-economic disparities between these regions, pointing out in her excellent introduction that strong contrasts existed even in the early Middle Ages, and that these were greatly intensified by the differing political and economic structures established as the Ottoman tide receded from the center and south. Thus, civil Croatia and Slavonia were resettled during the eighteenth century by a combination of great magnates and free peasants; the Military Frontier was organized on a militia-*zadruga* basis, with artisanry and trade for long discouraged by the Austrian authorities; and Serbia gained an independent peasantry along with national independence, despite the attempts of some notables to replace the Ottoman feudality with one of their own. These generalities are illustrated by readings which also provide insights regarding serf emancipation in Croatia-Slovenia in 1848, proposals for agricultural development in Slovenia, and peasant-tenant relations in Bosnia and Hercegovina after 1878.

Here then is a book which directs our attention toward a subject very largely bypassed by many Western specialists on Southeastern Europe: social and economic development. Certainly there is much more to be done. It is clear that the advent of the steamship, and especially of the railroad, had explosive consequences throughout the peninsula, greatly stimulating production (especially of grain) by providing easy access to the West. How and when this occurred, which areas were most affected, how much was exported and to what markets, and, above all, what con-

sequences this had for the individual agriculturalist, are questions whose importance is underscored in this book.

Some criticisms are nevertheless in order. Population growth is totally ignored, despite its crucial importance from the late nineteenth century onward. Nor is there any definition or analysis of modernization per se, and how it operated in Southeastern Europe. A related deficiency is the presence of many readings on traditional society, but far fewer showing real insight into the new ideological and economic order taking shape in the 1850's and 1860's. This failing may simply stem from the myopia of contemporary observers — it is not surprising that travellers paid much more attention to, say, the *zadruga*, than to those subtle changes in the minds of men which signify the decline of traditional society. Even so, some comment by the editors on the hallmarks, the unique characteristics of the modernizing process would help fulfill the book's avowed purpose.

But to do this properly, it would be necessary to go a long step beyond the study of social and economic developments, into a realm which is largely ignored: that of attitudes, values, and beliefs. To list the economic achievements of, say, Count Szechenyi is clearly useful; to analyze his basic beliefs and assumptions, his views of Hungary's past, present, and future, his attitudes regarding objectives and means to accomplish them, is not merely important but absolutely vital. Hence we should pursue the history of ideas and their effect on individuals, groups, and social classes with as much energy and intelligence as Dr. Warriner and her associates have shown in their concern with social and economic change.

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McClellan, Woodford D., *Svetozar Marković and the Origins of Balkan Socialism*. Princeton University Press, 1964. Pp. VIII and 308.

Svetozar Marković is almost completely unknown to the general reader and Mr. McClellan, with his study on him offers a considerable contribution to the understanding of this personality in connection to the evolution of ideas in Serbia during the 19th century. However, though scholarly presentation of such a dubious revolutionary figure as Marković is more than plausible, one may wonder whether the "origins of Balkan Socialism" is an issue in itself. In fact, from what we learn through Mr. McClellan's study we are not convinced that there existed ever any socialism of *Balkan* character. Moreover, present socialist régimes