

Toussaint Hočevar, *Slovenia's Role in Yugoslav Economy*. Columbus, Ohio: Slovenian Research Center, 1964. Pp. 62.

The heterogeneous character of Yugoslavia, the result of the union of several regions belonging to quite different civilizations, led to strong nationalistic, religious, political, and economic tensions developing from the first days of unification. The western part, Roman Catholic and relatively well developed industrially, was quite distinct from the Orthodox and economically less developed eastern area. This distinction generated antagonism, most noticeably in the Serbo-Croat dispute, which resulted in political conflicts and finally in the massacres of World War II. When the Communists took over they proudly asserted that all squabbles and antagonisms would disappear in the new socialistic state. After twenty years it is justifiable to raise the question as to what degree their prophecy has been fulfilled.

Professor Hočevar's slim volume, originally prepared as a paper, is an important step, although limited to economics, toward answering this question. In his introduction, Hočevar points out that those lands which avoided Ottoman rule (Slovenia and western Croatia) have the most developed economy in Yugoslavia, while the lands once part of the Ottoman Empire have been retarded, with Bosnia-Herzegovina, southern Serbia, and Skopje in the worst position. Hočevar chooses Slovenia, the farthest west and the most advanced of the six Yugoslav republics, as a case study. Having analyzed the Slovenian economy and its relationship to that of Yugoslavia as a whole, he indicates that Slovenia contributes more to the entire Yugoslav economy than she receives. The resulting surplus is used by the federal government for the industrialization of the underdeveloped republics. Hočevar concludes that "such regional distribution of national income does not seem to maximize its size, although it does lessen the economic heterogeneity of Yugoslavia."

Hočevar concludes, quite justifiably, on this note, since he is dealing strictly with economics. However, his work has a broader significance. It cannot be denied that the Yugoslav government has achieved a partial leveling of economic differences, but the economic exploitation of the western in favor of the eastern republics has caused new resentment among Slovens and Croats which is not limited to the average man but has also affected the leadership of the Communist Party. New and old antagonisms have flared up to such a degree that Marshal Tito had to warn against such "bourgeois" feelings both within and without the

Party, in his speech at the VIII Congress of the Communist Party in December 1965.

Hočevār's work will be welcomed by any historian, sociologist, or political scientist interested in studying the impact of traditional historical factors upon a new communist society. We eagerly await Hočevār's new book with its more detailed treatment of the Slovenian and Yugoslav economy, and hope he will bring his study up to the present by discussing the important changes which have occurred in the last two years.

The University of Toledo

BOGDAN C. NOVAK

George Seferis, *Poems*. Translated by Rex Warner. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1960. Pp. 127.

Rex Warner's translation is one of the happiest things that could have happened to George Seferis' poetry and to modern Greek poetry in general. In fact, Seferis has been fortunate in all his English translators: Bernard Spencer, Nanos Valaoritis and Lawrence Durrell (*The King of Asine*, 1948); and Edmund Keeley and Philip Sherrard (*Six Poets of Modern Greece*, 1960). There is no doubt, however, that Warner's translation is much closer to Seferis' spirit and form than are those of other translators. It is lucid, simple, and faithful to the original, yet free enough to avoid either awkwardness or banality. Seferis' precise, almost bare language, his unaffected, free, and serene rhythm, and his condensed, allusive, and haunting content are satisfactorily recreated in Warner's translation. A work of love and labor, it is also a landmark in the spread of modern Greek literature among English-speaking people. For Seferis crystallizes much that is worth-while in modern Greek poetry. And although he is deeply rooted in Greek soil, he is not alien to that which is universal.

Seferis is the first Greek poet to have received the Nobel Prize in Literature. In a sense his way to this prize was eased by the previous candidature of such modern Greek poets as Palamas, Kavafis, Sikelianos, and Kazantzakis. However, both Palamas and Sikelianos were too Hellenic, whereas Kavafis' horizons were rather limited and Kazantzakis' too wide — although both poets remained genuinely Greek. Seferis, on the other hand, manages to blend almost unobtrusively what is singularly Greek with that which is universal, and thus is able to relate the feelings and agonies of contemporary man in a language and a rhythm that are most appropriate for the modern ear. Greek elements make up