

"Iron Curtain" speech traced the line from Stettin to Trieste and in so dissecting the Free Territory ended the possibility of a viable, independent Trieste. But where is there any concern for the people of this troubled area? Even some of their leaders were more interested in political union with either Italy or Yugoslavia than with the well being of those for whom they ostensibly spoke. And throughout the events of the post-war years there is an interesting conflict between newer political ideologies and nationalism. At a time when all was supposedly motivated by the clash between Communism and the Free World, most of what took place in the Trieste region appears to have been motivated by nationalism. In 1945 there were Slovenians and Serbians who opposed Tito's Communism but who would not cooperate with Italian anti-Communists and who would have found the latter unwilling to accept cooperation had it been offered. In 1947, Italian left-wing Socialists in Trieste joined with their Italian right-wing opponents rather than align with the local Communist Party as the latter favored a pro-Yugoslav foreign policy. Clearly ideology did have some impact as in the solidarity between Italian and Slovenian Communists before and after Tito's break with Moscow, but there were still those Italian leaders in Trieste who could insist that Tito's Communism was only a disguise to win support of Italian Communists and which in reality masked Slavic imperialism. Nationalism, for all its Nineteenth-Century air, is still a reality.

The reader is left with no heroes and no villains. Neither a Red Conspiracy nor Western impartiality survive this very well balanced study—the excesses of one side are always measured against those of the other. If the book has a weakness, it is the confusion of abbreviations which though necessary and convenient are still taxing. If the book has a message, it is that the present situation in Trieste is viable but not final. In Professor Novak's concluding words, "we have also to recognize that nationalism in its worst aspect—imperialism—still persists and might again bring the Trieste question to world attention."

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JOHN R. PAVIA JR.

John A. Crow, *Greece: The Magic Spring*. New York, Evanston, and London: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1970. Pp.295 (including 33 illustrations).

Appreciations of Greece continue to be published at an ever-increasing rate and not necessarily by Greek specialists. John Crow, whose

specialty is Spanish and who for many years taught at the University of California in Los Angeles and is the author of *Spain: The Root and the Flower* (1963); *Mexico Today* (1957); and *Italy: A Journey through Time* (1965), has had considerable experience writing both scholarly and popular books. His book on Greece shows both his knowledge of Greece and his love for a country which he finds unique: "There is no place on earth more beautiful than where the hills of Greece emerge from the sun-swept waters of the Aegean suggesting the firmament of Genesis. It was on this land bathed by the wine-dark sea, that mankind experienced his most glorious moment of creativity. Greece was the magic spring whose waters gave life to all the branches of Western civilization" (p. 1).

*Greece: The Magic Spring* is not an original piece of research or writing but a lovingly put together survey of "the main currents of that Greek story from its dark beginning through its Archaic, Classic, Hellenistic, and Roman stages" to the present. The story as told by Professor Crow is punctuated by his own personal observations based on close familiarity with the country and her people and a genuine appreciation and a valid recognition of the Greek heritage in relation to Western European culture. Professor Crow's book, it is only fair to point out, concentrates heavily on classical Greece (218 of the 277 pages of the main text). Roman Greece is dealt with and the Byzantine Empire is virtually ignored. The emergence of modern Greece from Ottoman domination is sympathetically acknowledged and some awareness of modern Greek culture is in evidence but this is mostly political and in some cases gratuitous and even superficial.

Perhaps the most central achievement highlighted by Dr. Crow in his survey of the ancient Greeks' historical, political, philosophical, religious, literary, artistic, and architectural accomplishments is their humanism: "The ancient Greeks had all the accoutrements of creativity: an insatiable zeal for life, a stupendous curiosity, a concept of what was beautiful, the will to give it form, a love of the idea above the physical reality, a profound belief in the glory of man. The Greeks thought and felt life itself as a form of art. Their two ideals were *polis* and culture" (p. 219). Needless to say, their concern for culture and community is much admired by men living in and overwhelmed by often vast contemporary nation-states, but the practical political vision of the classical Greeks was unfortunately proved to be short-sighted. The rise of Alexander and the overwhelming power of Roman imperialism was to demonstrate that.

In substance then the reader will find in John Crow's book a highly literate presentation of ancient Greek civilization, a passing glance at later periods in Greek history, something of Greek influence on Western civilization, and some observations on Greece today. It is a book that should whet the uninitiated reader's appetite to learn more about Greece's long history and culture and prepare him for direct contact with her people and land today. For the experienced student of Greece it can provide hours of pleasant if familiar review.

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Wayne S. Vucinich (ed.). *Contemporary Yugoslavia: Twenty Years of Socialist Experiment*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1969. xiii + 441 pp.

This volume of essays appeared approximately when John C. Campbell produced his *Tito's Separate Road* (New York: Harper & Row, 1967), when he accurately predicted American policy toward that almost unique Balkan nation. Professor Vucinich, one of the few acknowledged American experts regarding things Yugoslav, has assembled a collage of essays which still strives to simplify the unique Yugoslav experiment. One would suspect that Tito's Yugoslavia will someday occupy pages in texts as an incomparable incident in world history. The editor has enlisted a group of *cognoscenti* who are apparently unequalled this side of Trieste in things Yugoslav: Jozo Tomasevich, Woodford McLellan, Phyllis Auty (the English specialist), George Macesish, M. George Zaninovich, and Joel Halpern (J. Hoptner's absence from this volume requires an explanation). All collaborated in a Stanford University conference (December 1965) about Yugoslavia, which baffles a reviewer accustomed to treating the usual monographs.

The casual reader will wonder why Vucinich decided to print the papers offered at the Stanford conference. Perhaps the most cogent reason, so stressed in recent developments, would be the internal nationalist crises which are bedevilling Yugoslavia's tranquillity. The ancient hostilities between Serbs and Croats have erupted to produce a revival of the interwar squabbles which the Belgrade regime is now striving to subdue. And perhaps the Marxist recipes cannot eradicate this tragic internecine conflict. Not much in this anthology provides panaceas for resolving this