

excellent illustrations, make it valuable even for the specialist. And those very qualities make it an essential book for the educated reader who is interested in Slovene culture. Should one wish to delve more deeply into the various aspects of the subject, Makarovič has appended a bibliography listing some 600 sources. In short, this book is indispensable to anyone teaching Slovene or Yugoslav civilization, and it will be of considerable interest to scholars specializing in the folk cultures of Southeastern Europe.

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John R. Lampe and Marvin R. Jackson. *Balkan Economic History, 1550-1950: From Imperial Borderlands to Developing Nations*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1982. 728 pp.

The present work is a bold synthesis based on monographic and journal literature much of which has been produced during the last two or three decades. The principal author, John R. Lampe is himself no stranger to monographic treatment since he has made earlier significant contributions to the history of banking in Serbia and Bulgaria, successfully linking financial intermediation to the process of economic development. This experience no doubt contributed to his familiarity with indigenous scholarly sources, of which extensive use is made in the book under review.

The fact that only 25 percent of the entire text treats the period between 1550 and 1860 is indicative of the thrust of the book, directed to the subsequent period, during which industrialization made inroads into the Balkans. Thirty percent of the text encompasses the period between 1860 and World War I, while the remaining 45 percent, co-authored with Marvin R. Jackson, covers the interwar and post-World War II periods.

Under the title "Failure to Integrate the Borderlands, 1799-1867" Lampe treats the Slovene development during the decades before 1860 in a section subtitled "Trieste and the Slovenian Economy." He shows that in all of Southeastern Europe only the Slovene lands had achieved economic integration with the regions of the Austrian half of the Monarchy, which, incidentally, included all Slovene Crownlands. Lampe attributes this development to both Slovenia's access to the Gulf of Trieste and to her natural resources, especially fast-flowing streams and widespread sheepraising, which "encouraged the expansion of household textile manufacture into

the sort of protoindustrial development found in the Belgian and Czech uplands during the early modern period" (p. 73). Lampe contrasts Slovenia with landlocked Transylvania, least favored by geography and where *robot* requirements imposed by the Hungarian nobility on the peasantry were the highest. However, he fails to develop this theme further, apparently because of the dearth of literature at the time of writing. Recently, in a book titled *Agrarni odnosi u Hrvatskoj od sredine XV do kraja XVII stoljeća* (Zagreb: (Zagreb: Sveučilišna naklada Liber, 1980) Josip Adamček carefully documents the drift of Croatia into the "second serfdom" from the middle of the fifteenth century onward. Such information may ultimately allow us to link relative factor endowments (1) to the determination of the comparative advantage under growing opportunities for trade and (2) to the evolution of land tenure. Croatia and Slovenia or alternatively Transleithania and Cisleithania appear as contrasting regional pairs suitable for such treatment.

For the period between 1890 and 1914 Slovenia is grouped with regions designated as imperial borderlands, which further include Croatia-Slavonia, Transylvania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia, the latter under Ottoman rule. The topical organization follows the principal of economic sectors, specifically agriculture, transportation, banking, and mining and manufacturing. The author finds important similarities in the effects Western and especially Central European industrialization had on the borderlands and on independent Balkan states (Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Serbia). Unlike Ivan T. Berend and Gyorgy Ranki, who in their *Economic Development in East-Central Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1974) cover South Slavic lands but consider only data for sovereign entities (including pre-1918 Hungary), Lampe provides regional data whenever possible. Consequently one finds data for Slovenia's pre-1914 exports, bank deposits etc. compared with those for other borderlands and independent Balkan states. To some extent this approach is continued for the interwar period, but not for the post-World War II era, for which some statistical series in the book extend to 1970. Omission of regional data for this latter period is a drawback because it was precisely following World War II that Yugoslav policy makers embarked on a vast program designed to even out existing regional inequalities in the level of economic development. For evaluating such policies regional data appear indispensable and could have been provided with relative ease, given the excellent coverage in official Yugoslav statistics.

As regards the maps within the text, a few observations are in order. Map 2 shows only the eastern boundary of the *zadruga* village

type, to the east of Sofia. The absence of the western boundary presents no major problem for the careful reader, who discovers on p. 38 that *zadruga* extended "from the Yugoslav lands [TH: i.e., from their western boundary] east." However, such treatment perpetuates the error found elsewhere in the literature (e.g., Jozo Tomasevich, *Peasants, Politics and Economic Development in Yugoslavia*, Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University Press, 1955), namely, the proposition that the extended family commune *zadruga* was a form of social organization common to all South Slavs. According to recent historiography the existence of the *zadruga* among the Slovenes cannot be documented (cf. *Gospodarska in družbena zgodovina Slovencev, Zgodovina agrarnih panog, 2. zvezek: Družbena razmerja in gibanja* [Ljubljana: SAZU and Državna založba Slovenije, 1980], esp. pp. 412-413).

Map 3 showing the railroad network ca. 1910 omits the Tauern Railroad with its branches Jesenice-Bohinj-Trieste and Jesenice-Ljubljana. I note that the late Alexander Gerschenkron devoted an entire monograph (*An Economic Spurt that Failed: Four Lectures in Austrian History*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1977) to Prime Minister Koerber's grandiose plan for the construction of the Tauern Railroad and the Danube-Oder canal network. Of the two projects only the Tauern Railroad was realized, providing a second link to Trieste (the first was the Southern Railroad via Maribor and Ljubljana). Gerschenkron has shown that the decision to route this second line over the Slovene territory via Jesenice, Bohinj, and Nova Gorica was the work of Slovene deputies in the Vienna parliament, who succeeded in enlisting the support of their Czech colleagues.

Map 4 on mineral resources ca. 1945 shows nonexistent iron deposits in the vicinity of Maribor, but omits the mercury deposits of Idrija as well as important lead and zinc deposits of Mežica.

These minor deficiencies should not detract from the value this richly documented book holds for both historians and economists concerned with Southeastern Europe or with syntheses of a larger scope. The work should remain a standard in the field for some time to come.

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Arbeitsgemeinschaft Volksgruppenfrage. *Kein einzig Volk von Brüdern: Studien zum Mehrheiten-/Minderheitenproblem am Beispiel Kärntens*. Vienna: Verlag für Gesellschaftskritik, 1982. 444 pp. (Österreichische Texte zur Gesellschaftskritik, 9.)