

THE PEASANT URBANITES: A STUDY OF RURAL-URBAN MOBILITY IN SERBIA. By *Andrei Simić*. Studies in Anthropology, no. 1. New York and London: Seminar Press, 1973. xviii, 180 pp. \$7.50.

This volume reveals a slice of Serbian life not often found in the literature: the reasons people move from villages and provincial towns to Belgrade, their problems of adjustment, and the vital importance of the rural-urban family networks which are maintained. Following the introduction there is a chapter summarizing in competent fashion the scholarly findings on industrialization and sociocultural change, with Yugoslavia treated as an intermediate society. In this chapter the writer explains why he considers the individual the locus of change and why he tries to see mobility from the standpoint of the person who makes the move. The next chapter, "The Setting: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives," provides the layman with important background on the South Slavs, their traditional forms of social organization, and a description of contemporary Belgrade.

In the chapter entitled "Rural-Urban Migration in Serbia: Motivation and Process" the author presents his findings based on interviews with 157 people. The choice of these informants was random in the sense that it was considered impossible to draw up a completely representative sample of migrants to Belgrade. Therefore, the author wisely does not attempt to deal with his data quantitatively, but rather uses the interviews to show the full range of reasons for moving. Since we have no frequency distributions, there is no way of knowing what reasons turned out to be more important than others; nor is it possible to predict which groups are likely to make such a move. The author is clearly not pursuing a demographic approach. The next chapter, "The New Urbanites: Establishing a Base in the City," also interprets the case studies in a reasoned, logical way, with special reference to housing and employment, but without a systematic test of the empirical work of those who have used statistical analysis in the study of other societies.

The chapters "Kinship and Rural-Urban Reciprocity" and "Acculturation to Urban Life" provide rich insights on contemporary Serbia. The final chapter offers conclusions—notably that urbanization is a series of events in the lives of individuals and families but does not usually result in total integration into a new social network or in the breaking of traditional ties with the migrant's place of origin.

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CONTEMPORARY YUGOSLAV LITERATURE: A SOCIOPOLITICAL APPROACH. By *Sveta Lukić*. Edited by *Gertrude Joch Robinson*. Translated by *Pola Triandis*. Urbana, Chicago, London: University of Illinois Press, 1972. xvi, 280 pp. \$11.95.

This book (originally published in Serbo-Croatian in Belgrade in 1968) presents in its main portion an account of literary, and related, happenings in Yugoslavia since the Second World War as seen, under the aspect of the relationship between literature and politics, by a perceptive and honest though excessively partial and somewhat erratic observer.

It is not, and it was not meant to be, a systematic survey of contemporary Yugoslav literature. But the author's own descriptions of the book's intent—"a sociocultural analysis," "a socioaesthetic treatise," "a theoretical study"—fit it even