

and had no cultural center of its own. The Ruthenians of this region therefore concentrated their attention on their Slavic neighbors. After the events of 1948 Lemberg (L'viv) became an important center, but in subsequent years a growing orientation toward Russia developed.

The author gives much attention to the political tendencies of the higher clergy, who represented the leading group of a small intelligentsia, and to the brothers Dobriansky, who from 1848 to 1861 fought for the formation of a Carpatho-Ruthenian dukedom similar to the one the Serbs succeeded in obtaining in the Vojvodina (1848–60). Often accused of Pan-Slavistic and pro-Russian activities, Adolf Dobriansky showed a great deal of political skill and energy until he became disappointed by the rigid attitude of the Magyars and concentrated his hopes for improvement of the social and cultural situation on the Russian capital. It was not until the “ethnographical exposition” in Moscow in 1867, which in reality was an “all-Slavic congress,” that pro-Russian sympathies grew among the Carpatho-Ruthenians. The fact that the higher clergy cooperated with the Magyars and supported the Magyarophile tendencies explains the opposition to the Greek Catholic Church among the lower clergy and their growing orientation toward the Russian Orthodox Church. Social discontent and the policy of ruthless Magyarization, which resulted in attempts to replace Church Slavonic with the Hungarian language even in the liturgy, led to the intensification of contacts between the “Ukrainians” in Galicia and those in the northern districts of Hungary.

The author deals very carefully with the much disputed use of the two notions “Ruthenians” and “Ukrainians” and shows precise knowledge of modern methods of treating problems of nationalism. The very few critical remarks can be restricted to the spelling of historical names, where Žeguc is not always consistent, and to the omission of two minor publications—one, for example, is about Alexei Gerovsky, a son-in-law of Dobriansky, who played an active role in the national agitation in the years before World War I (see Erich Prokopowitsch, “Dr. Gerowski—homo redivivus: Ein Beitrag zur Vorgeschichte des 1. Weltkriegs,” in *Der Südostdeutsche*, 12 [1961]: 8–10; and Rudolf Kizling, “Die russische Orthodoxie und der Nordosten des ehemaligen Habsburgerreiches, 1908–1914,” in *Ostdeutsche Wissenschaft*, 9 [1962]: 287–300). Both articles are based on documentary material available in Vienna.

Žeguc's book, which contains excellent scholarly and biobibliographical annotations, is a useful contribution to the history of Eastern Europe.

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SVETOZAR MILETIĆ I NARODNA STRANKA: GRADJA, 1860–1885.
KNJIGA I, 1860–1869. Edited by *Nikola Petrović*. Sremski Karlovci: Isto-rijski arhiv autonomne pokrajine Vojvodine, 1968. xi, 710 pp.

Despite the fundamental importance of the nationalities question in the downfall of the Habsburg Empire, surprisingly few monographs have appeared that examine in detail the internal developments of the individual nationalities. In the case of the South Slavs, for example, Jovan Skerlić's *Omladina i njena književnost, 1848–1871*, published in 1906, remains the only substantial study ever done on that movement of Serbian intellectuals in the late 1860s and 1870s. Now, to provide some of the materials for filling that gap, the Historical Archive of the Vojvodina has begun

the publication of about one thousand documents concerning Svetozar Miletić and the National Liberal Party he inspired and led in the Serbian lands of the Habsburg Monarchy. This first volume (of four projected) contains documents for the years 1859–69.

Editorially, the collection is competent but not awe-inspiring. There are a few minor mistakes, more exhaustive glossing might be hoped for, and one might quibble over selection. Nikola Petrović, an associate of the Historical Institute in Belgrade whose work on Miletić is well known, is the editor. Although Petrović's introductory and background remarks repeat some of his established positions and are polemical in tone, they are well worth reading, particularly the chapter introductions.

Developments in the South Slavic lands in this period must be considered in the context of the Eastern Question. In this regard the most interesting documents presented are the private correspondence between Benjamin von Kállay and Gyula Andrassy in 1868–69 regarding the plan to bring Serbia within the Austro-Hungarian sphere of influence by helping her get diplomatic sanction to administer Bosnia and Hercegovina. The central focus of the collection is not, however, the defining framework of the Eastern Question, but the internal development of the Serbian national movement in the Vojvodina. The value of the collection lies in the materials it presents concerning such things as the debates of the Serbian National Congress of 1861 (the Blagoveštenski Sabor), the political struggle between George Stratimirović and Miletić, the relationship of the Vojvodina liberals with the Belgrade government, and the attempts of the Hungarians to implicate Miletić and others in the plot to assassinate Prince Michael. If the three volumes that are to come continue to emphasize the internal developments of the Serbian national movement while not ignoring their international context, they will become a first-rate resource for the detailed study of nationalism in the Dual Monarchy.

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THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVY. By *Anthony E. Sokol*. Annapolis: United States Naval Institute, 1968. 172 pp., maps and illustrations.

Magnificent decorations rather than simple illustrations, the plates in this book even have their frames executed in a kind of Viennese baroque style. Most of them are full-color reproductions of works by Alex Kirscher, the romantic-minded painter of the Habsburg navy. They show it as a glorious, formidable, and mighty arm of a Great Power. The tone thus set, the reader should be neither disappointed nor surprised to find a text in keeping. But the book is indeed full of surprises.

The author has a disarmingly flexible approach to dates and facts and his interpretations of them. Austria, we learn, was annexed by Hitler in 1937; Admiral Horthy defeated Béla Kun; Austria-Hungary had existed for generations before 1867. All told, Mr. Sokol quotes from seven sources; from each he takes one or more sentences, all without exception complimentary to the Habsburg navy. For unexplained reasons, in lieu of a complete bibliography he offers "Additional Readings" on World War I alone. Whatever the purpose of this uncluttered approach, it is exceedingly strange to read the story of the Habsburg navy without once seeing a reference to the five-volume magnum opus on that armed service,