

geographically comparable to American suburbs has been thoroughly analyzed by G. Berkovits, a Hungarian sociologist, in his book *Világvaros határában (In the Periphery of a Metropolis)*, in which he points out the absence of infrastructure, poor housing conditions, and the misery of commuters in the "suburbs" of Budapest.

Although nine papers are incorporated into the book edited by Benet and Gyenis, the introduction by Academician I. Friss, outlining the goals of current agricultural policy is the most important contribution. He maintains that state farms and cooperatives have already reached the optimal size desired for efficient operation, which seems to indicate that Hungarian planners reject the trend toward the gigantic that characterizes agriculture in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The elimination of discrepancies between town and country as well as between agricultural and industrial labor is a prominent goal of national policy; the convergence of two forms of socialist property is another target. Friss's introduction is the first instance of a prominent member of the Communist Party emphasizing the need for a long-term agreement with developed capitalist countries. The first part of the book consists of an evaluation of the basic factors of production—land, labor, and capital—and includes projections until 1985. The second part contains two analyses of cooperatives and examines their structure and contribution to the national food economy. The social aspects and the economic significance of private farms is the subject of Toth's paper, while Gyenis deals with the various types of specialized cooperatives and their position in the cooperative movement.

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KREDITNA TRGOVINA U SREDNJOVJEKOVNOM DUBROVNIKU. By Ignacij Voje. Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, Djela, vol. 49. Odjeljenje društvenih nauka, vol. 29. Sarajevo: Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, 1976. 390 pp. Illus.

Dubrovnik's trade in the late Middle Ages was part of Mediterranean commercial activity and, more specifically, of thriving Italian trade. Because of its close links with Italy, it is not surprising to find very early in Dubrovnik many of the advanced commercial techniques and patterns that one finds in developed Italian cities. Voje's study deals with one of the most important of these techniques—credit operations in Dubrovnik. After a lengthy survey of the archival sources for his subject, the author describes in great detail the organization of credit operations and their volume for the period from 1282 to 1500. Furthermore, he devotes a whole chapter to the role of credit in the development of textile production in Dubrovnik. After an all too brief German summary, Voje presents, in eighteen tables, a wealth of data on the volume of credit operations and on the structure of creditors and debtors.

Although one might question particular numbers that the author cites, especially in his tables, there is no doubt that Voje's work is soundly based on a large number of archival documents and that it reflects a great research effort. It contains a great deal of information on many aspects of Dubrovnik's economic life: influences from abroad, circulation of coins, monetary relations, textile production, and so forth. But perhaps the most fascinating aspect is his data on the social structure and on the origin of creditors and debtors. Voje's tables clearly show the local nobility's preponderance as creditors over craftsmen, merchants, foreigners, and others. Among foreign creditors, Italians definitely predominate, with people from the Adriatic coastal cities and from the Balkan hinterland following at a great distance. As for debtors, the local common people were by far the most numerous, with noblemen and foreigners behind them. Voje gives a rather detailed analysis of the debtors from the hinterland (Bosnia and Serbia).

It is regrettable that many of the tables in the book, while containing totals for each year (horizontally), do not indicate the totals by category of creditors or debtors (vertically). Also, one might wish that the author had taken a broader view of his rich material by using a comparative approach to his subject (for example, in regard to the situation in some Italian cities). These remarks notwithstanding, Voje's volume is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the commercial mechanism of Dubrovnik. The wealth of information that this book contains will be of great use to all scholars interested in the economic history of that city, of the Balkans, and of Italy during the late Middle Ages.

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THE SLOVENES AND YUGOSLAVISM, 1890–1914. By *Carole Rogel*. East European Monographs, 24. Boulder, Colo.: *East European Quarterly*, 1977. viii, 167 pp. \$12.00. Distributed by Columbia University Press, New York.

The Slovenes, mocked by nineteenth-century German nationalists as the nation equipped with just one tail coat (*Frack*), were not only discriminated against by the most powerful ethnic group in Cisleithanian Austria, but were also considered not quite equal by their larger Southern Slav sister nations, the Croats and the Serbs. It is not difficult to prove the unfairness of this condescending approach to the Slovenes, a nation with a rich cultural heritage dating back to the Middle Ages and an abundance of fertile political ideas at the time of the 1848 Revolution, when the Slovenes were the first to promote the concept of an ethnic reconstruction of the Habsburg Empire. Yet, while Slovene cultural contributions under Habsburg rule cannot be seriously contested, it is by no means superfluous to show to what extent, even in Austria's constitutional period, the political life of a small nation was dominated by alien patterns of political ideologies, be they German liberalism, catholicism, socialism, or a type of Pan-Slavism out of line with the cultural heritage of a Catholic Western Slavic ethnic group.

The evolution, within a small nation, of political ideologies, rooted in domestic conditions and needs and no longer in outside interests, took place in a long and cumbersome transition process. Professor Rogel traces its middle period from 1890 to 1914 with skill and considerable success. The development of Slovene political consciousness in the prerevolutionary, pre-March era, and the revolutionary era of 1848 and its aftermath have been covered fairly adequately in previous English-language publications. The same holds true for World War I and the first decade of Yugoslavia. But the equally necessary coverage of Slovene history in the last decades of the Habsburg Empire has so far been lacking.

The author's book, with its impressive scholarly apparatus, therefore fills an important gap in the English historiography of the Slovene nation. Perhaps one might have wished for a more extensive chapter on cultural activities and for greater concentration on the decade from 1890 to 1900, possibly at the expense of the two rather sketchy introductory chapters. Yet this is, after all, meant to be an introductory study and, as such, it serves its purpose well. Perhaps Dr. Rogel will focus her future attention on more complex aspects of the phase of Slovene history that she is interested in.

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