

found sources. The importance of his work considerably enriches our understanding of the development of the Ottoman towns. As for Tsvetkova, she has once again produced a first-rate study, written with meticulous care and convincing documentation. Both authors raise many interesting questions and indicate the direction further research should take.

The value of the two works is enhanced by a number of reproductions of scenes of Ottoman towns, urban life, and artifacts, as well as extensive bibliographies and good indexes. Todorov supplies a seventeen-page summary of his book in French and Tsvetkova a five-page summary of her book in English.

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IZ ISTORIJE SREDNJOVJEKOVNE BOSNE. By *Anto Babić*. Sarajevo: "Svjetlost," 1972. 326 pp. 40 new dinars.

This volume contains the collected scholarly works, published during the past two decades, of Professor Anto Babić. Following shortly upon Professor Babić's retirement from the History Department of the Philosophical Faculty in Sarajevo, the book is a worthy tribute to the dean among historians of medieval Bosnia. His contributions to scholarship and education are too numerous to list in this brief review. But a few highlights can be mentioned: he became Bosnia's first minister of culture after the war, and shortly thereafter (in 1946) the president of the Bosnian Parliament. He was one of the prime movers in the founding in 1948 of the Philosophical Faculty in Sarajevo; and in the years that followed, as chairman of its History Department, he more than anyone else deserves credit for building in Sarajevo, in less than twenty years, one of the finest history departments in Yugoslavia. In addition he was one of the Faculty's most popular teachers and had a tremendous and lasting influence on the students who were privileged to study under him. He is also a top scholar who, in a region of national and religious passions, has always stood above the ephemeral quarrels—an objective scholar whose work is always solidly based on the sources. And no one knows the sources for the history of medieval Bosnia better than Professor Babić.

The articles, with two exceptions, center on two major topics: the social structure of the medieval Bosnian feudal state, and the heretical medieval Bosnian church. The studies on the first topic are particularly important and together provide a clear explanation of why the medieval Bosnian rulers were never able to overcome feudal fragmentation and create a strong centralized state. The second topic takes up more than half of the book, since the text of Babić's *Bosanski heretici* (1963), written for the general reading public, is included in its entirety. He depicts the heretics as dualists—part of the neo-Manichean movement of medieval southern Europe—and gives the reader a thoughtful well-documented presentation of this view. However, it is a view that I cannot share, but owing to lack of space I can only refer readers to my forthcoming book on the problem for my critique of this theory.

Also included is a masterful and important study on the diplomatic service in medieval Bosnia and a delightful study (not part of the book on heretics, as the table of contents misleadingly suggests), "Fragments from the Cultural Life of Medieval Bosnia," which discusses entertainers (musicians, actors, and so forth) imported to perform at the courts of the medieval Bosnian rulers and nobility.

It is a great service to have these important scholarly contributions by Professor Babić collected in one place. The book deserves to be widely read.

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CRNA GORA I FRANCUSKA, 1860–1914. By *Dimitrije-Dimo Vujović*. Istorij-ski institut u Titogradu. Cetinje: "Obod," 1971. 515 pp.

The intractable limitation of this book is that relations between France and Montenegro in the second half of the nineteenth century were neither extensive nor important. For a few years, during the period when Napoleon III flirted with East European nationalists, France held the dominant position at the court of Cetinje, supporting Prince Danilo until his assassination in 1860 and favoring Montenegrin claims after the unsuccessful war with Turkey in 1862. But the problems posed by the German unification movement shortly thereafter led France to a new Balkan policy of peace and status quo, which she continued to advocate through thick and thin until the Ottoman Empire was pushed out of Europe in 1912. Prior to 1878 such a policy could not attract the Montenegrins, who were seeking independence at Turkey's expense, and after 1878 it did not appeal to the vain and ambitious Prince Nikola. Hope in Russia, fear of Austria, conflict with Turkey, and squabbles with Serbia all became more important realities to Montenegro than relations with France.

The author, a former Partisan and member of the federal parliament whose doctoral dissertation was highly praised in Yugoslavia a decade ago and who is director of the Historical Institute of Montenegro, is only partially aware of this limitation, and he does not transcend it. Instead, although he provides excellent descriptions of changes in France's international position and the resulting modifications in her European policy objectives, he assumes too readily that his readers have a detailed knowledge of Montenegrin history. The impression of parochialism this produces is intensified by his propensity for citing and summarizing what appears to be every document he uncovered in the French archives concerning Montenegro. Thus the reader will find detailed discussions of dozens of unsuccessful and fruitless negotiations concerning Montenegro conducted by French representatives over a fifty-year period, but he will not find satisfying descriptions of the Balkan context in which many of these negotiations occurred. The effect is to restrict further an already restricted subject.

The rigorous documentation, exhaustive research, and attention to detail which characterize this study make it a reliable guide to the minutiae of Franco-Montenegrin relations and a valuable source of hitherto unpublished archival material. But the narrowness of the author's purview makes this book most useful to those who are intensely interested in Montenegrin diplomatic history and thoroughly familiar with Montenegrin affairs. Those who do not fall in that category can turn to the sixteen-page French résumé for a good overview of the subject and a summary of the author's broader conclusions.

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