

its population, tripling in value between 1746 and 1767 and increasing by more than seven times between 1753 and 1790 (from five to thirty-seven million florins). Around 1760 Trieste was chiefly a port of export for Hungarian (especially copper and beeswax), Carinthian, and Carniolan (especially iron) goods, and a port of import for merchandise desired by Austria, Styria, Hungary, Bohemia, and Carniola. By 1780 its total trade (export, import, and transit) amounted to a fourth of the international trade of the Habsburg lands.

Until the 1780s, when it became a major grain emporium (a subject which Erceg omits), copper was the commodity of greatest value in Trieste's trade. It provided 19 percent of Trieste's total import and export business in 1760 and was derived mostly (about a million florins' worth) from Hungary. Trieste further redistributed 800,000 florins' worth of iron and steel products; 637,000 florins' worth of olive oil, an import from the Mediterranean countries; more than 400,000 florins' worth of linen items (mostly from Austria); and almost 300,000 florins' worth each of other textiles, wax, and mercury (the last from Idria in Carinthia). These commodities accounted for 60 percent of the port's interregional and international commerce.

The author's statistics enable us to note during 1760–63 an annual average export from Trieste of 101,117 florins' worth of sugar to Friuli, Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, and Hungary; 6,610 florins' worth to Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, and the Tyrol; and 5,308 florins' worth to Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania. The coffee imports of the same three groups of territories by way of Trieste attained an annual value, respectively, of 38,200, 4,413, and 3,843 florins. Erceg emphasizes that fourteen pounds of wheat or seven and a half pounds of rice, honey, or olive oil were required to purchase one pound of sugar, but he neglects to note that the northern Habsburg provinces obtained sugar and coffee by way of other ports too, and consequently consumed much more sugar and coffee than the Trieste import figures would suggest. The eastern regions, on the other hand, drew the bulk of their coffee and sugar from Trieste and therefore probably consumed (ca. 1760) only one-tenth as much coffee and one-twentieth as much sugar as Friuli, Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, and Hungary.

Erceg's work provides valuable statistics and detailed tables but does not always fully analyze the statistical evidence, it contains almost no information on shipping and port facilities and organization, and it fails to make adequate use of geographic concepts and models, including such simple ones as "hinterland" and especially "foreland." The book is nevertheless a valuable contribution, allowing us to compare the commerce of Trieste with that of other ports during the second half of the eighteenth century.

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OSLOBOĐENJE GRADOVA U SRBIJI OD TURAKA 1862–1867. GOD.

Edited by *Vasa Čubrilović*. Belgrade: Srpska akademija nauka i umetnosti, odeljenje društvenih nauka, 1970. xi, 703 pp.

The reader who picks up this 703-page book expecting to find an exhaustive treatment of the last five years of the Turkish presence in Serbia will be disappointed. In place of a coherent study he will find a collection of forty-six scholarly articles presented at a meeting commemorating the centenary of the Turkish departure

from Belgrade. These articles average about fifteen pages in length and discuss such varied subjects as "The Population of Belgrade in the Pre-Roman Era," "The Ragusan Colony in Smederevo During the Period of the Despotate," and "The Attempt to Re-open Belgrade University in the Fall of 1942."

Several articles concerning the nineteenth century, this reviewer's domain, are quite good, such as Nikola Vučo's summary of his previous work on guilds and Đorđe Ignjatović's detailed discussion of Bulgarian revolutionaries in Belgrade in the 1860s. Dimitrije Đorđević provides new demographic and legal data on the migrations from the Habsburg lands into Serbia in the same period; and Nikola Petrović shows that from 1867 to 1870 Gyula Andrassy, departing from both Count Beust's current policy and his own policy of later years, seriously considered trying to commit Serbia to the Habsburg sphere of influence by supporting her efforts to obtain the right to administer Bosnia.

Two general impressions emerge from reading this book. The first is admiration for the technical skill of Yugoslav historians in applying traditional methods. A high proportion of the articles are well-researched and clearly presented discussions of points appropriate to their length. The widespread use of Turkish, especially by scholars from Sarajevo, is especially noteworthy, as are the detailed descriptions and illustrations of the past architecture of Belgrade and other fortified places.

On the other hand, one cannot help but wonder at the amount of effort that goes into meetings of the sort which produced this volume. Is it worth it? Might not Yugoslav historians expend their efforts more rationally on the timely publication of scholarly periodicals and innovative monographs rather than spread those efforts thin over many organizations, institutes, commemorative gatherings, and scholarly meetings—the sum effect of which is to hinder sustained work and encourage haphazard publication of minor and repetitive articles? The point at which the productive effect of meetings begins to be outweighed by the disruptive effect of staging them is hard to define, but the existence of such a threshold is something academic entrepreneurs should be aware of, and not only in Yugoslavia.

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VELIKI RAT SRBIJE, 1914–1918. Edited by *Mihailo Vojvodić* and *Dragoljub Živojinović*. Belgrade: Srpska književna zadruga, 1970. xxii, 531 pp.

After Serbia's victory in her "Great War" and the establishment of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (later renamed Yugoslavia), the historical section of the General Staff began the task of compiling records of the long and costly struggle. Much source material had been lost or destroyed, especially during the retreat through Albania and Montenegro to the sea, and what survived had to be supplemented by accounts of veterans, all of whom were asked to furnish brief personal reminiscences. The final result was a lengthy official history, bearing the general title *Veliki Rat Srbije za Oslobođenje i Ujedinjenje Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca* (*Serbia's Great War for the Liberation and Unification of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes*), published in thirty-one volumes over the period 1924–39.

The book under review is a selection of documents from this official history, consisting of 304 excerpts varying in length from one paragraph to more than ten pages. The selections deal almost exclusively with military affairs. They recount