

nations. The Hungarian contributions focus either upon very general problems of Hungarian trade or upon extremely specific commercial problems in the financing of trade or the transportation of trade goods.

The various contributions provide some useful insights into a number of facets of foreign trade of the two nations, even though the allotted space does not permit the individual authors to probe as deeply into particular problems as some might desire.

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DIE HISTORISCHEN ORTSNAMEN VON UNGARN, vols. 1–5. Munich: Veröffentlichungen des Finnisch-Ugrischen Seminars an der Universität München, 1973–1976. Vol. 1: COMITATUS SIRMIENSIS. By *Georg Heller* and *Karl Nehring*. xviii, 228 pp. Map. DM 32, paper. Vol. 2: COMITATUS BACHIENSIS ET BODROGIENSIS. By *Karl Nehring*. vi, 96 pp. Map. DM 24, paper. Vol. 3: COMITATUS POSEGANENSIS. By *Georg Heller*. iii, 265 pp. Map. DM 44, paper. Vol. 4: COMITATUS BARSIIENSIS. By *Karl Nehring*. 132 pp. Map. DM 32, paper. Vol. 5: COMITATUS ARVENSIS. By *Karl Nehring*. 60 pp. Map. DM 20, paper.

In their five volumes (Series A of the Finno-Ugric Seminar at the University of Munich) dealing with historical place-names of six Hungarian counties (Comitatus Sirmiensis, Bachiensis and Bodrogiensis, Barsiensis, Arvensis, and Poseganensis), the authors, Georg Heller and Karl Nehring, offer information based mainly on D. Csánki's *Magyarország történelmi földrajza a Hunyadiak korában* (Budapest, 1894), and complement it with some modern material. Nehring, in his volumes, also leans heavily on the first volume of Gy. Györffy's *Az Árpád-kori Magyarország történelmi földrajza* (Budapest, 1966). The five volumes are of considerable value especially to those who are unable to handle pertinent material in Hungarian. The one serious shortcoming of the first four volumes is the authors' failure to consult information in Ottoman domesday books (*mufassal defters*) which offer the frequently missing link between medieval and modern data. Thus, it is my hope that the two authors, in their forthcoming volumes treating the historical toponyms of the Füleki, Hatvani, Pest, Pécsi, Tolnai, Csongrádi, Temesi, Torontáli, Keve, Krassói, Szegedi, Szendrői, and Csanádi areas, will take time to glance at the material offered by G. Bayerle, J. Blaskovics, D. Bojanić-Lukač, L. Györffy, A. Z. Hertz, Gy. Káldy-Nagy, H. Šabanović, and the reviewer.

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SÜDOSTEUROPA-HANDBUCH, vol. 1: JUGOSLAWIEN. Edited by *Klaus-Detlev Grothusen*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1975. 566 pp. Tables. Map. DM 140.

Yugoslavia has every disadvantage in the book: a mixed population with unforgiving Irish-Polish memories, unfavorable geography, hostile neighbors, and a political history that defies logical analysis. One despairs of the Yugoslavs and yet there they are, figuring in the 1976 American political campaign and telling Mr. Carter they do not *want* his aid: if necessary, they will handle Moscow on their own.

The handbook under consideration contains an enormous amount of information. Mr. Zaninovich starts agreeably with a brief look at the Communist party (which absurdly calls itself a "League"), and then we have an exhaustive account of constitutional issues from Messrs. Mayer, Kristan, and Schweissguth, an account that is a bit like a treatise on alchemy. Mr. Petrovich (whose essay is one of the best in the book) tells us all we really need to know when he points out that Yugoslavia has had four constitutions in thirty years.

The section on the economy, written by the specialists Gumpel, Neuberger, Hoffman, and Singleton, offers many skillful insights. It is not the fault of the authors that we still do not fully understand how worker management in industry operates, or that economists differ among themselves as to the nature of the Yugoslav market. The socialist sector is obviously the most important, yet the very existence of worker management often leads to old-fashioned capitalist anarchy that drives party planners wild. Notoriously proud of their "separate road to socialism," the Yugoslavs nevertheless provide some explosive material for their critics in the socialist countries who maintain that they have slid back into a modified capitalism.

In the section entitled "Culture and Science," the scholars Lauer (literature), Hendrichs (mass media), and Velimirović (music) provide summaries, of which Lauer's is the most extensive and imaginative. Djordjević and Lipowschek probe more subtly into the educational system; the former points out the paradox of mass secondary and higher education accompanied by a persistently high rate of illiteracy. The book also includes fine essays on the social structure, religion, and emigration by Ronneberger, Rauch, and Velikonja.

One of the stronger pieces is the editor's essay on foreign policy. Those who recall John Foster Dulles's "neutralism is immoral" will appreciate the fact that Tito and his people were the original immoralists. They have succeeded, in large measure, because their success was in the interests of the West. The Yugoslavs naturally argue that they did it alone, but that falls into the same category as the maxim "Speak Serbian so the whole world will understand." Mr. Grothusen finds an "inner coherence" in Yugoslav foreign policy that transcends the person and myth of Tito and will, he believes, outlive him. But what if Victor Louis tells Belgrade, upon Tito's death, to come into line before certain "irreversible decisions" are taken in the Kremlin? Mr. Grothusen seems to feel that the Yugoslavs will stand their ground (Mr. Wagenlehner, who writes on national defense, ducks the issue). It is a sobering thought that the Balkans, and especially Yugoslavia, may provide the scene for the most serious East-West confrontation since 1962.

This is an admirable volume and all the contributions are of high caliber. Two things, however, are missing: there is very little on the nationality problem and nothing on UDBA, the secret police. Both permeate Yugoslavia with a foul stench and they ought to have been discussed.

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THE LEGITIMATION OF A REVOLUTION: THE YUGOSLAV CASE. By  
*Bogdan Denis Denitch*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1976.  
xiv, 254 pp. Tables. \$15.00.

The author of this work sees Yugoslavia's "self-management" system as an ideal laboratory for the analysis of the legitimation of a revolutionary elite. Beginning with a discussion of "the revolutionary transformation of Yugoslavia," and "the development of a new political culture," he focuses on the political and social changes and stresses which of these changes challenged the legitimacy of the old social order. Ac-