

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,

the *Geschichte der K. u. K. Kriegsmarine* published by the Kriegsarchiv, Vienna (1882–1966). The beautiful maps are inadequate and imprecise: Serbia and Transylvania are shown in the wrong place in the map on page 5; on page 72 Dalmatia appears to have become part of Hungary.

With a splendid sense of national pride, Sokol asserts that the German-speaking Austrians were “the most advanced . . . of the Empire’s nationalities” (p. 17). He assumes that most of the Slavs were still busy with their cultural revival in 1848 “rather than in pursuit of political goals,” as though Palacký, General Jelačić, Patriarch Rajačić, not to mention the traditionally politically minded Polish gentry, simply did not exist. In short, Sokol’s excursion into general history is none too happy.

When it comes to naval strategy, Sokol deplores the parsimony of the empire’s financial authorities. Because of it, he says, Mahan’s doctrine was neglected and the navy never became more than a coastal defense force. He seems to fail to appreciate that the Habsburg Empire had to struggle for survival in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and had neither interests nor influence beyond the Strait of Otranto, so it had no need for a blue-water navy. As it was, in 1914 the fleet was oversized and simply rotted away in the harbors where it was bottled up, just as the Imperial German Navy did throughout World War I. The Battles of Otranto and Jutland were too insignificant to justify the tremendous investments the two empires had put into their navies.

The book’s chief merit lies in its statistical and technical data, which, alas, it presents without documentation. All in all, the volume is a sentimental and romantic paean to the Habsburg navy, a commemorative album rather than a work of professional history.

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IZVESTIIA NA BULGARSKOTO ISTORICHESKO DRUZHESTVO, vol. 25.
Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Akademiia na Naukite, 1967. 497 pp.

The twenty-fifth volume of *Izvestiia* of the Bulgarian Historical Society is a welcome revival of a most valuable series which the society occasionally published from 1905 to 1948. The series lapsed in the Stalin era, when the society, in existence since 1901, came to be viewed with the suspicion Stalinists had developed toward the Society of Marxist Historians in the USSR (1925–34) and other general associations of intellectuals. The de facto dissolution of the Bulgarian society in 1951 was termed a “mistake” in the era since the death of Stalin and rectified by the society’s revival in 1964. With the new emphasis on continuity in national life, the new society is described as a restoration of the old and its *Izvestiia* as a continuation of the old series.

Like its predecessors, volume 25 contains a wealth of information for a variety of readers. There are five articles on national history, eight on local history, four notes on sources and two on historiography, two discussions of the nature of Bulgarian fascism and organization of archives in Bulgaria, numerous reviews of historical works published in 1964 and 1965, an index to the contents of volumes 1–24, a list of the contents of Bulgarian historical periodicals for 1964 and 1965, a text of the statute of the society and other materials on its organization and activities, and a prefatory note by the society’s president and principal editor of *Izvestiia*, Professor Dimitur Kosev. There is no doubt that if one needs a single mirror reflecting