

Yugoslavia as well as Czechoslovakia. The project is under the direction of Ghița Ionescu, a familiar name to readers interested in Communist systems and the comparative approach toward the study of them.

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FROM SADOWA TO SARAJEVO: THE FOREIGN POLICY OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, 1866–1914. By F. R. Bridge. London and Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1972. xvi, 480 pp. \$20.00.

After some shorter studies on the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary, Dr. Bridge of the London School of Economics published two books dealing with this subject in 1972. Of these two works the one reviewed here is the more ambitious and more comprehensive, the first recent attempt by a scholar not working in one of the successor states to review the foreign policy of the Habsburg state in its entirety. Though of course one might cite episodes that were excluded or not treated in full, it is a pleasure to state that Bridge succeeds very well in his aim and gives us a clear, comprehensive one-volume account of a very difficult and complex subject.

The author makes it perfectly clear (without explicitly saying so) that after the exclusion of Austria from German affairs the foreign policy of what was to become within a few months Austria-Hungary hinged on two basic and unalterable realities: the financial and military weakness of the state and the realization that the scope of its independent action as well as its major interest was in the Balkans. Even relations with Russia, the most crucial of all dealings with other great powers, were constantly dictated by Balkan considerations. In no other work on this subject is this fundamental consideration of Austria-Hungary's diplomacy spelled out as clearly as it is here. Once this fundamental truth is grasped, it makes perfectly good sense to use as titles for the first two chapters the names of the foreign ministers Beust and Andrásy, who had, in spite of everything, more room to maneuver before the occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina than their successors who were hopelessly tied to developments in the Balkans and could not even rely on their German, let alone Italian and Rumanian, allies and had to try to find security arrangements within a strictly limited choice of possibilities. Thus the subsequent chapters are arranged in accordance with these attempts.

The book is well written and the organization of the material is excellent. Good basic bibliographies are offered in the first footnote of each chapter (supplemented by a good general bibliography at the end of the book). Also a very useful inclusion is the collection of thirty-nine basic documents to which the text refers repeatedly.

The author, quite correctly, frequently mentions internal developments when they influenced diplomacy and foreign policy. In this connection a little more attention should have been paid to details. For example, Tisza's government was not defeated in the 1905 elections by a Coalition Party but by a coalition of parties around the Independent Party (p. 270); nor was it Gołuchowski who granted the famous "five minute audience" to Hungarian statesmen but the emperor himself (same page); the details on page 297 concerning the planning and building of the Sandjak railroad are also slightly inaccurate. But these points are minor and are not connected to the major theme of the volume.

The study is based, with very few exceptions, on English and Austrian sources. The linguistic and archival barriers are much too formidable to expect anything

resembling full coverage of all possible materials. Nevertheless, French and German and possibly Italian sources might have been used more extensively, even though the result might not have been to alter the main line of the story.

Bridge's work is more than welcome. It presents an accurate picture of a very complicated topic and will serve colleagues and students as a basic volume for many years to come.

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IRATOK A NEMZETISÉGI KÉRDÉS TÖRTÉNETÉHEZ MAGYARORSZÁGON A DUALIZMUS KORÁBAN, 1867–1918. Vol. 5: 1906–1913. Compiled and annotated by *Gábor G. Kemény*. Budapest: Tankönyvkiadó, 1971. xiv, 740 pp. 90 Ft.

With the publication of this volume, the monumental series of document collections projected twenty years ago by Dr. Kemény on the nationality question in dualist Hungary reaches the threshold of completion. The present work, dealing with the years leading up to the First World War, is the next-to-last of the planned series.

Begun in 1952, the five volumes of documents issued to date aim, by publishing material much of which is unknown or little known, to present the Hungarian nationality movements in all their complexity, in a detailed and documented way. In this they succeed admirably. The present volume contains 435 separate items; the five published to date contain, in their 4,100 octavo pages, almost 2,000 separate documents. All are given in the original Magyar or in Magyar translation, with rare exceptions; volume 5, for example, also prints one item in the original language, a letter of 1910 from R. W. Seton-Watson to Milan Hodža written in German.

As in previous volumes, Kemény has cast his net wide in assembling the material presented in this collection covering the years 1906–13. Public and private archives in Hungary and elsewhere, the proceedings of the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments and the joint delegations, the daily and periodical press in Hungary, both in Magyar and in the minority languages, have all been laid under contribution. Particularly well represented is the controversial literature of the day, including both Hungarian and non-Hungarian writers (István Tisza, Oszkár Jászi, Albert Apponyi, Milan Hodža, R. W. Seton-Watson, and others), and the nationalities' press in the United States. Substantial sections are devoted to the 1907 fusillade at Černová and its repercussions, the controversy over the Education Acts of 1907 (the Lex Apponyi), the activities of the Hungarian branch of Franz Ferdinand's "workshop," government policy toward the Eastern churches in Hungary, and belated efforts to reach a rapprochement with the Rumanians in the last prewar years.

Volume 1 of these collected sources extends from 1867 to 1892; volume 2 (published in 1956) carries on down to the turn of the century. Volume 3 (1964) covers the years of the Széll government (1900–1903), and volume 4 (1966) brings the series down to 1906. Like the newest addition, all are provided with ample notes giving the provenance of the documents and considerable biographical and other background information, and all have subject and proper-name indexes.

Reports have it that the sixth and last volume of this series, bringing the story to a close in 1918, will appear in the not-too-distant future. With its publica-