

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

the victories of 1914, then the reverses of 1915 and the retreat to the Adriatic, followed by the years of frustration in exile, the triumphant return, and the unification with other South Slavic lands to form the Yugoslav state. The editors have organized the material chronologically under appropriate chapter headings, and they have furnished an introduction for each chapter and an explanatory note for each document. A preface and two epilogues supply further context and pay tribute to Serbian heroism and self-sacrifice.

The book can be opened to almost any page and read with interest, since most of the documents are short, necessarily episodic, and have the authenticity of firsthand accounts. It is the kind of book a patriotic Serb might enjoy having on hand for occasional browsing. But as a research tool it is less satisfactory. Since the book contains only a small fraction of the material in the official history, a scholar who wishes to make a detailed study of Serbia's "Great War" will inevitably feel he must consult the original thirty-one volumes, difficult as they are to find today.

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ARHIVSKA GRAĐA O VUKU KARADŽIĆU, 1813–1864. By *Golub Dobrašinović*. Izdanje Arhiva Srbije. Belgrade: Štampa Grafičko Preduzeće Slobodan Jović, 1970. 819 + 30 pp. plates.

Golub Dobrašinović, together with his collaborators in the Arhiv Srbije, has brought together in this volume more than three hundred documents pertaining to Vuk Karadžić. The materials—all from Yugoslav holdings—date from 1813 to 1864, the year of Vuk's death. This book does not contain Vuk's own correspondence, published more than fifty years ago by Ljubomir Stojanović (and currently being republished by Prosveta in its new complete edition of Vuk's works), nor does it include documents and letters from foreign archives. These materials have already appeared in various scholarly publications, the most noteworthy of which are Vatroslav Jagić's *Briefwechsel zwischen Dobrowský und Kopitar (1818–1826)* and Aleksa Ivić's *Arhivska građa o srpskim književnim i kulturnim radnicima, 1740–1880*, which contains nearly two hundred documents pertaining to Vuk, culled from the Austrian Imperial Archives.

Dobrašinović's edition will be of lasting importance to scholars of Serbian history, particularly since many of these documents have never been published before. The editor has served the historian well by using a chronological format. He does make one important deviation from chronological order, however, by grouping all documents concerning a particular subject (such as the 1826 edition of *Danica* or the 1847 publication of the New Testament) under the first item on that subject.

In addition to the main text, this book has an introduction, a prefatory index with a summary of each document, an appendix containing some fifty related documents, an appendix describing the holdings of both foreign and domestic archives, still another appendix giving a bibliography of previous editions of "Vukovština" and a summary of each document published, and both a name and a geographical index.

This work, truly a labor of love, is also provided with detailed footnotes giving