

has concentrated on the military aspects of the siege; William Munson's *The Last Crusade* is concerned with the diplomatic ones.

Munson's study is unpretentious. It reviews the antecedents of the war of 1683–99 in eleven pages and devotes the rest of the book to the diplomatic maneuvers and negotiations leading to the conclusion of the Treaty of Karlowitz. Munson's approach to diplomatic history is narrow; it is essentially limited to a chronological recitation of the diplomatic exchanges relevant to the eventual conclusion of peace. The motivations of the several participants in the War of the Holy League are seldom explained in terms of the totality of internal and external pressures for cessation or continuation of the state of war; the dynamics of diplomacy are missing.

It is true that in the preface the author issues a warning to the reader not to expect answers to problems of causation or, for that matter, to other crucial problems of Ottoman and East European history in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The question may very well be asked whether, given its scope, the volume was deserving of publication. As a digest of a limited number of primary and secondary sources, including materials published in the late seventeenth century, Munson's study represents a welcome addition to a meager body of literature available to the small number of college students interested in the history of the Ottoman Empire and of the Eastern Question in the seventeenth century.

STEPHEN FISCHER-GALATI
University of Colorado

RÉVOLUTIONS NATIONALES DES PEUPLES BALKANIQUES, 1804–1914. By *Dimitrije Djordjević*. Belgrade: Istorijski institut, 1965. 250 pp. 24 new dinars.

The rather intense cries of anguish that greeted Dr. Djordjević's book when he presented it to the twelfth International Congress of Historical Sciences in Vienna may have led some to think that his book was yet another nationalistic exercise in Balkanic justifications. And in fact, because the study was approved by the Yugoslav National Committee for Historical Sciences, one should not expect it to be completely unrestrained in its discussion of, say, the Macedonian question. The remarkable thing, however, is that the book far transcends these traditional passions.

Djordjević attempts to show that the varied national and liberation movements of the nineteenth century constituted a historical process of awakening and maturation common to the entire Balkans. He discusses major uprisings and liberation movements in some detail—an undertaking that provides national enthusiasts almost unlimited grounds for nit-picking—by skillfully weaving together data from the best works of Balkan scholarship. This eclectic method subtly lends weight to his thesis that all the Balkan peoples were jointly involved in a development of great historical moment in the nineteenth century. Djordjević introduces some interesting new interpretations (enhancing the importance of the Serbian revolutions, for instance) and threads his way through the old interpretations with sophistication, but it is his basic unifying idea, in a field not exactly replete with unifying ideas, that gives the book an importance for the period comparable to Stavrianos's massive textbook, *The Balkans Since 1453* (Georges Castellan compares the two in *Revue historique*, July–September 1966). Stavrianos discusses

Balkan history as an aspect of European and world history, but Djordjević attacks it from the inside, as a subject with its own intrinsic importance, related to and part of European history but not requiring it to achieve significance. Djordjević is a skillful and erudite historian. His effort should receive serious attention from everyone interested in this confusing and exciting subject.

GALE STOKES
Rice University

FRANZ JOSEPH I OF AUSTRIA AND HIS EMPIRE. By *Anatol Murad*.
New York: Twayne Publishers, 1968. x, 259 pp. \$6.50.

One can fully agree with Professor Murad's evaluation of Joseph Redlich's *Kaiser Franz Joseph von Österreich* (1928) as the most scholarly critical biography of the emperor. Redlich, a truly great historian, was thus far also the only one who had attempted to give, in a book of about five hundred pages, a combined account of the emperor's personality and of the main problems of his reign. He only partly succeeded in this formidable task. Murad, an economist, fails almost completely in this second attempt at such a biography, a volume half the size of Redlich's work.

Lack of space is only partly responsible for this failure. The problems of the empire are discussed in lively fashion, lacking not in literary skill but in depth. Inaccuracies do occur, and such basic terms as independence, province, minorities, and serfdom are used far too loosely.

Yet that part of the book is still far superior to the discussion of Franz Joseph's personality. Here the author takes a most unfavorable view, and he is, of course, fully within his rights to do so; but he frequently criticizes the emperor for the wrong reasons. One may well say that Franz Joseph's policy during the Crimean War was wrong, but to conclude that he was ungrateful to Tsar Nicholas is a rather simplistic approach. The emperor's highly complex relationship to his consort is reduced to the argument that he wanted to keep up appearances. No wonder: according to the bibliography Murad has not used the two-volume edition of the emperor's letters to his wife. The Mayerling tragedy is discussed on the basis of the flimsiest of evidence, and Franz Joseph's often discussed personal austerity, which conflicted with the splendor of courtly etiquette, is perceived as sheer hypocrisy. These and other oversimplifications defeat the author's objective, sound though it may be. The author states that the research material for his book "was almost entirely" gathered in Austrian libraries and archives. Unfortunately the book has gained little from these opportunities. This may not be the poorest book about Franz Joseph, but it is certainly not better than mediocre.

ROBERT A. KANN
Rutgers University

DER UNGARISCHE REVISIONISMUS UND DIE ZERSCHLAGUNG DER
TSCHECHOSLOWAKEI. By *Jörg K. Hoensch*. Tübingen Studien zur
Geschichte und Politik, 23. Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1967.
xiv, 324 pp. 2 maps. DM 46.

Based on published and unpublished documents from German, British, French, Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian, and United States archives, and the pertinent