

Given the current state of the art and the limited availability of high quality work in Balkan studies, one is disinclined to be overly critical of Clark and Farlow's exploratory effort. It seems clear, however, that if the authors had been more conscious that their descriptions are theory-laden and controversial, that inferences drawn from open models require elaborate justification, and that statistical tests are essential for inductive analysis, they would have written a very different book. The theories of causal explanation developed by contemporary philosophers of science—Harré, Secord, Bhaskar, Scriven, Hansen, and Hesse—might in the future assist Clark and Farlow in establishing a more effective analytic framework from which to extend their potentially important research.

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IZ ISTORIJE SRBIJE I VOJVODINE, 1834–1914. By *Andrija Radenić*. Novi Sad and Belgrade: Matica srpska and Istorijski institut, 1973. 556 pp.

DNEVNIK BENJAMINA KALAJA, 1868–1875. Edited and annotated by *Andrija Radenić*. Belgrade and Novi Sad: Istorijski institut and Institut za istoriju Vojvodine, 1976. xxxiv, 887 pp.

"I do not know how to love," wrote Benjamin Kallay in his diary at the age of 29, "I can, therefore, only take for a wife someone who can help me in my ambitious plans. I have no other goal, no other thought, and cannot have, than to satisfy my ambitions, and if that is not possible, at least to struggle. But I do not abandon hope that I will one day yet rule over some nation." Well, as Will Cuppy once said about Catherine the Great, if Kallay did not know how to love, at least he was in there trying. His problem was whether to marry the Budapest opera star who was the mother of his natural child, or to seek a more socially and financially advantageous match. A member of one of Hungary's oldest but not wealthiest families, Kallay was a prolific writer, a charming companion, an accomplished sportsman, a superb diplomat; and, above all, an ambitious man. As his frank comment indicates, the advantageous match won out over the opera star, and, just as he hoped, one day he became, as the Habsburg minister of finance, the ruler of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Kallay began his career in Belgrade, where he became Austrian consul two months before the assassination of Prince Michael Obrenović in 1868. He remained in this position until just before the uprising in Herzegovina in 1875. During these seven years he kept a meticulous political diary. Kallay had excellent contacts in both Budapest and Belgrade, and was a man of enormous energy. Almost every figure of any importance to Serbian politics is not only mentioned in his diary, but analyzed in day-to-day detail.

As a young man, Kallay was pro-Serbian. Shortly after his arrival in Belgrade, he began enticing the Serbian government with hints that Hungary might be able to convince the sultan to allow Serbian administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. By this suggestion he hoped to attract Serbia to Hungary in order to hinder Russian penetration of the Balkans, induce the Serbs to stop supporting their brethren under Hungarian rule in the Vojvodina, and stifle Croatian ambitions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Julius Andrassy, who, as president of Hungary, suggested Kallay's appointment, was less forthright in this policy, and, of course, Count Beust, the Habsburg foreign minister, opposed it, but Kallay continued his efforts to secure Serbia's friendship for Hungary until 1871, and did not turn against the Serbs until Prince Milan's trip to Livadia in 1873.

The man responsible for bringing this superb source to print is Andrija Radenić of the Historical Institute in Belgrade. Radenić has annotated the text with enormous erudition. In over one hundred and fifty pages of small print, he summarizes and sometimes even reprints the diplomatic dispatches that correspond to Kallay's almost daily entries, and comments extensively on the development of Serbian politics. These remarks and notes are a gold mine of scholarly information.

Although Radenić has never written the synthesis of Serbian history from 1858 to 1903 of which he is capable, he has made a considerable contribution to Serbian history by publishing documentary collections and specialized articles. Some of the most important of these articles have now been republished, including a lengthy study of the offbeat radical, Dragiša Stanojević, a sensible review of Svetozar Marković's career, and a detailed history of Serbia's first newspaper. Most intriguing, however, are his articles on uprisings and revolts in Serbia, particularly the lengthy investigation of the Timok Uprising of 1883, published here for the first time. Radenić shows that although the leaders of the Radical Party, including Nikola Pašić, were not directly involved in the outbreak of this revolt, they did create an atmosphere in which it could occur. Above all, however, and this was true also of the Topola Revolt of 1877 which led to the hanging of Jeverm Marković, Svetozar's brother, the villains were the state officials, whose arrogance toward the peasantry and eagerness to please Prince Milan pushed them to extremes of bad judgment. Radenić concludes that the first half of the nineteenth century saw true peasant uprisings in Serbia, elemental outbursts that produced their own leaders. Although uprisings after 1858 had spontaneous roots in peasant poverty, isolation, and protest, they were led by urban parties using ideas imported from bourgeois Europe. By the 1890s even these peasant revolts ended, as Serbia more and more closely approximated a developed polity.

Radenić's work, like that of Benjamin Kallay, is thorough, detailed, and professional. Anyone who has an interest in nineteenth-century Serbia needs to know it well.

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VANJSKA POLITIKA JUGOSLOVENSKE DRŽAVE 1918–1941: DIPLOMATSKO-HISTORIJSKI PREGLED. By *Bogdan Krizman*. Zagreb: Školska knjiga, 1975. 200 pp.

This brief but meaty survey of Yugoslav foreign policy in the interwar period is more in the nature of a textbook than a scholarly monograph, but is nonetheless authoritative despite the absence of footnotes to back up every point. Its virtue is that it draws on a great body of research done by Yugoslav historians, including Krizman himself, that has appeared in many scattered periodicals. Bibliographical notes at the end of each chapter give evidence of the wealth of this material, and a critical essay reviews general Yugoslav historical works covering the period.

The book falls naturally into two parts on each side of 1934, the year of King Alexander's assassination. In the first part, Krizman shows how thoroughly Alexander himself dominated foreign policy, and in the latter period it is evident that Prince Paul was no mere dilettante and that he, not his ministers, had the central role. Incidentally, there is no indication that Krizman had access to Paul's papers, which are outside Yugoslavia. Much of the book is concerned with diplomatic visits, conferences, and treaties (including a useful documentary appendix), but this is far more than a plodding history of diplomatic events. The author, who is obviously fascinated by his subject, seeks out the key questions and decisions and takes account of the personalities of the