

nations. The Hungarian contributions focus either upon very general problems of Hungarian trade or upon extremely specific commercial problems in the financing of trade or the transportation of trade goods.

The various contributions provide some useful insights into a number of facets of foreign trade of the two nations, even though the allotted space does not permit the individual authors to probe as deeply into particular problems as some might desire.

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DIE HISTORISCHEN ORTSNAMEN VON UNGARN, vols. 1–5. Munich: Veröffentlichungen des Finnisch-Ugrischen Seminars an der Universität München, 1973–1976. Vol. 1: COMITATUS SIRMIENSIS. By *Georg Heller* and *Karl Nehring*. xviii, 228 pp. Map. DM 32, paper. Vol. 2: COMITATUS BACHIENSIS ET BODROGIENSIS. By *Karl Nehring*. vi, 96 pp. Map. DM 24, paper. Vol. 3: COMITATUS POSEGANENSIS. By *Georg Heller*. iii, 265 pp. Map. DM 44, paper. Vol. 4: COMITATUS BARSIIENSIS. By *Karl Nehring*. 132 pp. Map. DM 32, paper. Vol. 5: COMITATUS ARVENSIS. By *Karl Nehring*. 60 pp. Map. DM 20, paper.

In their five volumes (Series A of the Finno-Ugric Seminar at the University of Munich) dealing with historical place-names of six Hungarian counties (Comitatus Sirmiensis, Bachiensis and Bodrogiensis, Barsiensis, Arvensis, and Poseganensis), the authors, Georg Heller and Karl Nehring, offer information based mainly on D. Csánki's *Magyarország történelmi földrajza a Hunyadiak korában* (Budapest, 1894), and complement it with some modern material. Nehring, in his volumes, also leans heavily on the first volume of Gy. Györffy's *Az Árpád-kori Magyarország történelmi földrajza* (Budapest, 1966). The five volumes are of considerable value especially to those who are unable to handle pertinent material in Hungarian. The one serious shortcoming of the first four volumes is the authors' failure to consult information in Ottoman domesday books (*mufassal defters*) which offer the frequently missing link between medieval and modern data. Thus, it is my hope that the two authors, in their forthcoming volumes treating the historical toponyms of the Füleki, Hatvani, Pest, Pécsi, Tolnai, Csongrádi, Temesi, Torontáli, Keve, Krassói, Szegedi, Szendrői, and Csanádi areas, will take time to glance at the material offered by G. Bayerle, J. Blaskovics, D. Bojanić-Lukač, L. Györffy, A. Z. Hertz, Gy. Káldy-Nagy, H. Šabanović, and the reviewer.

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SÜDOSTEUROPA-HANDBUCH, vol. 1: JUGOSLAWIEN. Edited by *Klaus-Detlev Grothusen*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1975. 566 pp. Tables. Map. DM 140.

Yugoslavia has every disadvantage in the book: a mixed population with unforgiving Irish-Polish memories, unfavorable geography, hostile neighbors, and a political history that defies logical analysis. One despairs of the Yugoslavs and yet there they are, figuring in the 1976 American political campaign and telling Mr. Carter they do not *want* his aid: if necessary, they will handle Moscow on their own.