

national strivings" (pp. 58-59). One can only express curiosity as to what would be the reactions of Messrs. Herzl and Gruev to such a comparison.

There are a few points of contact between "Macedonians" and Jews on which Assa elaborates: a Jew active in I.M.R.O. (pp. 69-72), relations between Dimitr Vlahov and Zionist leaders in 1911, when he as a delegate to the Ottoman parliament spoke in their favor against a measure desired by Arab landlords (pp. 86-87). The cooperation between the distinguished Israeli Slavist, Prof. Moshe Altbauer, who edited the old Slavic text of the medieval *Sinai Psalter* in the Santa Katerina Monastery in the Sinai, and the Yugoslav "Macedonians" who published the work, was a serious scholarly achievement, unfortunately presented by Assa (pp. 120-122) amid a hodgepodge of material including the statement that Cyril and Methodius left for Moravia in 836 [sic] (p. 123) i.e., when one was about 10 and the other about 20.

The last chapter "Macedonia and Israel" is a final plaidoyer for the "parallels" notion and includes such items as the fact that both peoples had to struggle for liberation during World War II, that all nations of the world recognize Israel and Macedonia and that despite sharp political conflict both continue to prove their political viability. The chapter concludes with a list of activities, shared by both, apparently uniquely: opening universities, writing a literature in the national language, establishing newspapers, radio stations (from former illegal resistance stations), orchestras and even—summer music festivals.

Russian and East European Research Center
Tel Aviv University

MARK PINSON

Henry Gilfond, *Black Hand at Sarajevo. The Conspiracy that Plunged the World into War I*, Indianapolis, Indiana, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1975, pp. xi+176.

The assassination of Franz Archduke Ferdinand and his wife in an obscure town of Sarajevo in June 1914 was treated in numerous studies between the two World Wars and again in recent years*.

Why, therefore, another publication covering the already overcrowded and much analyzed subject?

*Hertha Pauli, *The Secret of Sarajevo: The Story of Franz Ferdinand and Sophie*, Appleton-Century, New York, 1965, bibliography, pp. 300-304; Vladimir Dedijer, *The Road to Sarajevo*, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1966; Virginia Cowles, *The Russian Dagger: Cold War in the Days of the Czars*, Harper, New York, 1969, Chapter X, "Who Planned Sarajevo?" pp. 281-320; Paul W. Schroeder, "World War I as Galloping Gertie: A Reply to Joachim Remak", *Journal of Modern History*, Vol. XXXXIV, 3, September, 1972, pp. 319-345, numerous bibliographical footnotes; Hans Koning, *Death of a Schoolboy*, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, New York, 1974; Dwight E. Lee, *Europe's Crucial Years*, University Press of New England, Hanover, New Hampshire, 1975, pp. 370-401; Sidney B. Fay, *After Sarajevo: The Origins of the World War*, Vol. II, Free Press, New York, 1967; Rudolf Binion, "From Meyerling to Sarajevo", *Journal of Modern History*, Vol. XXXXVII, 2, June, 1975, pp. 280-316; F.R. Bridge, *From Sadowa to Sarajevo: The Foreign Policy of Austria-Hungary, 1866-1914*, Routledge, Boston, 1972; Immanuel Geiss, Ed., *July 1914: The Outbreak of the First World War: Selected Documents*, Norton, New York, 1974; Joachim Remak, "Sa-

Without justifying his interest in his field, Gilfond's short presentation is focused on the story of that intrigue, the double-dealing, the struggle for power among the European nations which preceded World War I; it is also the story of the Black Hand, its organization, its purpose, the manner in which it recruited and trained its executioners, the story of those assassinations and how these schoolboys (most of them anyhow) perpetrated the most dramatic political murders in history.

Strictly speaking, Gilfond tells us nothing new whatever, but can claim the distinction of having written the most readable libretto on the Sarajevo "incident". There is no bibliography and no Index. But those who like to read history in the very entertaining presentation, without academic paraphernalia, will enjoy this small publication, and especially since the problem of assassination and terrorism is now dominating the contemporary headlines and certifying to the fact that modern violence is nothing else but the continuation of modern history—and with the roots which can be found throughout mankind's history.

City University of New York (Ret.)

JOSEPH S. ROUCEK

Antony Polonsky, *The Little Dictators: The History of Eastern Europe, Since 1918*, Boston, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1975, pp. xii+212.

Adding another publication to the growing number of recent books on Central-Eastern-Balkan Europe, Polonsky obviously has probably justified his presentation by popularizing the histories of that region since World War I. He traces the history of Poland, Hungary, Austria, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, stressing the economic and social problems of these nations and the question of national minorities.

Although Polonsky's enthusiasm for evoking the dizzyingly diverse materials on his subject deserves our respect, he has given us a book whose virtues are merely incidental, while the disappointments are also evident. In the first place, his book's title is somewhat misleading, since Czechoslovakia had no dictators, and that country's leaders, Drs. Masaryk and Benes were really "super-democrats". (Fortunately, Polonsky has tried to salvage the problem by titling Chapter 6 as "The Czechoslovak Exception". But what is even worse, this chapter also covers Bulgaria (2 pages), Greece (2 pages), Albania (1½ page), and Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland—all in 6 pages. While these former countries cover pp. 107-115, the story of Czechoslovakia begins only on p. 114).

"Suggestions for Further Reading" (pp. 194-205) is also not quite reliable. His statement about the reviewer's *Contemporary Roumania and Her Problems* (1932) indicates that the book "does not go past the 1920s"—although it is a systematic presentation of detailed political and economic events up to 1931. Or, on p. 203, we read: "On the attempt to create a Greek Empire in Asia Minor, A.A. Dallas, *Greece's Anatolian Venture and After* (London,

rajevo: Design and accident", *Journal of Central European Affairs*, Vol. XXI, 2, July, 1961, pp. 165-175; Robert William Seton-Watson, *Sarajevo, A Study in the Origins of the Great War*, H. Fertig, New York, 1973 (Originally, 1926), bibliography, pp. 293-298; Roberta Strauss, *Feuerlicht, The Desperate Act: The Assassination of Franz Ferdinand at Sarajevo*, McCraw-Hill, New York, 1968; Lewis S. Feuer, *The Conflict of Generations: The Character and Significance of Student Movements*, Basic Books, New York, 1970, Chapter 3, "Gavrilo Princip: The Bosnian Student Movements Blindly Provokes the First World War", pp. 76-87; etc.