

Five studies have appeared in the last few years having as a subject the formation of the Montenegrin state.

This book about Montenegro in the period before the establishment of the state is a continuation of the large work done by G. Stanojević on the history of Montenegro, especially of his study about Šćepan Mali. In his newly published work, Stanojević studies the period since the death of Šćepan Mali (1773) to the victories of the Montenegrins over Machmoud Pasha Boushatliya at Martinici and Krouse (1796), on the eve of the declaration of the Montenegrin state and the first Codex in 1898.

The society of Montenegro based on tribes fell into a state of crisis at the end of the XVIIIth century, when the Montenegrins liberated themselves finally from the Turks. This crisis increased by the struggle among the pro-Russian, pro-Austrian and pro-Turkish parties, as well as by the rivalry between Metropolitan Petar Petrović and the "gouvernadour" Jovan Radonjić. Behind this struggle was hidden the resistance of the old clans to the establishment of a central government, and the dispute whether it should be based on foreign assistance or internal strength. That is why Metropolitan Petar's conception, based on a compromise with the old tribal customs, was proved healthier and more realistic, than the pro-Austrian leaning of Radonjić. In that process, which was under strong foreign influence, the general meeting of Montenegrins (Opšti crnogorski zbor), unable to accomodate to the dynamic development of events, gave way to the meeting of clan-principals (Zbor plemenskih glavara), the initial step of the future House of Representatives. This was the first, but the most difficult step toward the establishment of a modern government.

The study by C. Stanojević is based on a rich and so far unknown documentation from the Archives of Venice. As an annex, at the end of the book, are published 19 documents in extenso, as well as a long summary in French.

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Milan Živanović, *Dubrovnik u borbi za ujedinjenje 1908-1918* [Dubrovnik in its struggle for National Union 1908-1918]. The Historical Institute in Belgrade, Special editions, Series I. The Yugoslav Countries in the XXth century, Book 2, p. 349.

In the year 1962 the Historical Institute in Belgrade published a special series entitled: The Yugoslav Countries in the XXth century.

The first book of the series is the Custom War between Austria-Hungary and Serbia 1906-1911. The second book of the series is that by Dr. M. Živanović: Dubrovnik in its struggle for national union from 1908 to 1918. The town of Dubrovnik is an interesting place for the study of the Yugoslav movement at the beginning of the XXth century. With its mixed Serbo-Croatian population and its old tradition of independence and liberty since the days of the ancient Republic, Dubrovnik was not only characteristic for the whole development of that historical process, but more than that, Dubrovnik was its barometer. The Yugoslav question at the beginning of the XXth century had a double significance: it became part of the national and social crisis which arose in Austria-Hungary and led to its collapse in 1918. At the same time it was part of the very active and dynamic policy in Serbia after 1903, which caused consequently the union of the Yugoslav peoples in 1918. Therefore, the author's attention, while studying the influence Dubrovnik had in this process, is directed to the development of the Yugoslav movement within Austria-Hungary, especially in Dalmatia as a larger region, to show the relations between this movement and Serbia, which became the Yugoslav Piedmont.

The study on the struggle of Dubrovnik (1908-1918) is divided into three parts. The first includes the period from the annexation of Bosnia and Hercegovina (1908) until the outbreak of the First World War (1914); the second deals with the events during the war (1914-1918); the third describes the agony and the fall of Austria-Hungary. The evolution of the Yugoslav movement in Dubrovnik was represented by the policy of the Croato-Serbian coalition, founded in Dalmatia and Croatia in 1905, its struggle against the Croatian extremists (Frankovci, Pravaši) and the pro-Yugoslav manifestations on the occasion of the victories of the Balkan armies in the war of 1912. The second part of the book deals with the atrocities against the Serbians and the Yugoslav-oriented Croats in the Habsburg Monarchy during the First World War, the prohibition of the Cyrillic alphabet, the taking of hostages, the confiscation of the Serbian newspapers, periodicals and property. The third part describes the formation of the People's Council (Narodno Veće) and the adherence of Dubrovnik to the newly formed Yugoslav state.

The book is based on archival documentation from the archives of Dubrovnik (Kotarsko poglavarstvo u Dubrovniku, Zapisnici Vijeća i Upravejstva opštine Dubrovnika), the archives of Zadar (Names-

ništvo za Dalmaciju), from the Dubrovnik and Dalmatian press, as well as on the testimony of some still living participants.

A special difficulty in the research work regards the relations between the national-revolutionary Yugoslav youth from Serbia and the Yugoslav regions under the Austria-Hungary, because of the lack of authentic written sources. That is why it should be advisable to be most careful in using Austrian confidential reports which are not only uncertain, but very often exaggerated. We also believe that the author could find interesting material in the archives of Sarajevo and Zagreb.

The book is written in an interesting way and undoubtedly will contribute to the study of the Yugoslav movement as a whole, a process by which Yugoslavia was formed in 1918.

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Grgur Jakšić i Vojislav Vučković, *Spoljna Politika Srbije za Vlade Kneza Mihaila-prvi Balkanski Savez*. [The Foreign Policy of Serbia during the Reign of Prince Michel. The First Balkan Alliance]. Historical Institute in Belgrade. Belgrade 1963, p. 576.

The period of the sixties is one of the most dynamic periods in the history of the Balkans in the 19th century. The wars for Italian and German unification exercised a strong influence on the development of the national idea in the Balkans. The struggle for national liberation engaged a large part of Europe, from Poland in the north, to Crete in the south. The Austrian crisis, caused by the defeat of the Habsburg Empire in the war with Prussia and the transition to dualism, led to the development of the Yugoslav movement. The actions of the Italian, Hungarian and Polish national revolutionaries were repeated in the Balkan Peninsula, whose people had been constantly pushing back the Ottoman power. Wallachia and Moldavia established the new state of Rumania (1863). A series of rebellions broke out in Hercegovina from 1852 to 1863 and, because of them, Montenegro twice fought a war with Turkey. The Serbian secret committees and the Greek Haireia carried out further their activities in the Balkans. The Ionian Islands were joined to the Greek motherland (1864), the rebellion in Crete broke out in 1866 and the first Balkan Alliances and agreements were concluded in 1866-8. They were based upon the principle of nationality and were directed against Turkish power and against the intervention of the foreign powers in the Eastern Question.