

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.

Historical Institute
Belgrade

D. DJORDJEVIĆ

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.

The study by G. Jakšić and V. Vučković deals with this diverse and dynamic subject on the basis of the inter-Balkan relations of this period. It treats the relations of the Serbian and Yugoslav peoples, as well as their connections with other Balkan peoples in the period 1860-1868. In the center of the study there is the national-revolutionary action of the Serbian government in preparing a common Balkan rising, its work on the achieving of a Serbo-Croatian agreement and the concluding agreements of a Balkan Alliance with Greece, Montenegro, Rumania and the Bulgarian Committee in Bucharest. In the greater part, the study is based on the rich private papers of Ilia Garašanin, which give a surprising number of new and so far unknown facts. Based on this material, as well as on documents taken from the French, English and Austrian archives, the authors were able to present us with a complete analysis of the complicated and secret actions of the Serbian agents in Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Military Frontier, Albania, north Macedonia and Bulgaria. The negotiations carried on to achieve the First Balkan Alliance, the influences they were exposed to and their course, are given in detail. As the Serbo-Greek alliance represented the backbone of these Balkan agreements, the greatest attention is paid to it. A voluminous historical literature exists already about the agreement signed in Voeslau in August 1867. (Laskaris S. Th., *La première alliance entre la Grèce et la Serbie*. *Le Monde Slave*, III, sept. 1926; L'Héritier M., *Le traité d'alliance secret entre la Grèce et la Serbie*, *Revue des études napoléoniennes*, XXII, 1924; G. Jakšić, *Prvi grčko-srpski savez 1867-1868*, Beograd 1924; Vellianitis, *L'Alliance entre la Grèce et la Serbie*, *Messenger d'Athènes* 12.XII.1924; Vesnitch M., *Le prince Michel Obrenovitch et ses idées sur la confédération balkanique*, *Annales internationales d'histoire*, 4, Paris 1899; Stavrianos L.S., *The First Balkan Alliance System 1860-1876*, *Journal of Central European Affairs*, II, 1942; Driault et l'Héritier, *Histoire diplomatique de la Grèce de 1821 à nos jours*, III, Paris 1926). However in the study written by Jakšić and Vučković can be found clarified for the first time in detail the action and intentions of the Serbian government. This can also be said for the relations between the Serbian government and the Bulgarian Committee in Bucharest and for the treaty of Alliance with Montenegro and Rumania. Of the greatest importance for the study of the Yugoslav movement is the new documentation for the relations between the Serbian president Garašanin and the Croatian bishop Strossmeyer and the published program of their col-

laboration, which by its significance, corresponds to the "Načertanije," as its complement in the Yugoslav sense.

The authors have treated the events chronologically. In fact, the study is in two books: The first deals with the period 1860-1865; the second, 1865-1868. In the first part, which has 7 chapters, is presented the beginning of the foreign policy of Prince Michei after his coming to the throne (1860), the negotiations with Greece (1861), the plans of the Italian and Hungarian national revolutionaries in the Balkans (Garibaldi, General Tùrr) the bombardment of Belgrade (1862) and the international conference in Kanlidja and the action of the Serbian government in organizing the rising in the Balkans. In the second part, in 5 chapters, are given the relations arising as a result of the Austro-Prussian war (1866), the crisis concerning the leaving of the Serbian towns by the Turkish garisons, the agreement realized with the National party in Croatia and the texts of the Balkan treaties. At the end of the book, in the annex can be found 16 documents in extenso: The Mémoir of Ilia Garašanin to Prince Michel, entitled "The Agreement with the Greeks"; the draft of the Graeco-Serbian convention in 1861; the program of Yugoslav policy proposed by Garašanin to Strossmeyer in March 1867; The draft of the agreement between Greece, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro in 1861; The text of the Alliance between Serbia and Greece in 1867; The military convention of Serbia and Greece 1868; The agreement between Serbia and Rumania 1868; The proposal of an agreement directed to the Serbian government by the Bulgarian Committee, 5/17 April 1867 and some other documents from the correspondance of the Serbian government. The book has a detailed summary in French (p. 524-560).

Historical Institute
Belgrade

D. DJORDJEVIĆ

Branko Pavićević, *Crna Gora u Ratu 1862 godine* (Jugoslovenske zemlje u XIX veku, knj, I. Istorijski institut u Beogradu.) Beograd 1963, p. 586. (Montenegro in the War of 1862, Yugoslav lands in the XIXth century. Vol. I. Historical Institute in Belgrade, Belgrade 1963).

The military conflict between Montenegro and Turkey in 1862 takes a central place in the development of the Eastern question and its crisis in the sixties of the XIXth century. Although an event of great interest for the Balkan history of that time, the literature about it was