

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).

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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

rather poor. It was chiefly founded on Austrian historical materials[V. Ćorović, Luka Vukalović and Hercegovinian risings 1852-1862, Belgrade 1923 (in Serbian), Vl. Djordjević, Montenegro and Austria from 1814 to 1862, Belgrade 1924 (in Serbian)]. The Russian documents were not available so far, although of first class importance, as the Russian diplomatic representatives had the best and most direct contact not only with the official circles at Cetigne, but with the leaders of the uprising as well. A member of the Historical Institute in Belgrade, Dr Branko Pavićević had the opportunity of collecting, during his research work in the archives of U.S.S.R., rich, and so far unknown material which refer to the Eastern crisis of the sixties. Based on this material, as well as on a complete documentation from domestic and foreign archives accessible now, Pavićević was able to produce the final reconstruction of these events.

The discontent of the population in Hercegovina, oppressed nationally and economically by the crisis of the Turkish occupation, was expressed by a series of uprisings from 1852 till 1862. These uprisings were of European, Balkan and Yugoslav importance. European, because they opened the Eastern Question and caused the intervention of the great powers; Balkan, because they were the component parts of the general Balkan movement for national emancipation and liberation in the XIXth century; Yugoslav, because they were led under the principle of the liberation and the union of Yugoslav peoples. The rising in Hercegovina enabled Russian diplomacy to reenter the stage of events and to solidify its unsteady position after the defeat in the Crimean war. The uprising not only incited general national-revolutionary activities on the Balkans, but affected Yugoslav public opinion especially in Montenegro which was in the immediate vicinity of these events. The support which Cetigne gave to the rebels was decisive for the further development of the crisis. It led to the Montenegrin-Turkish war in 1862. This war was one of the hardest difficulties for the small principality, because Montenegro came into conflict with a large army which numbered 50.000 soldiers on a broad operational front. Through its violence it had been a war of extermination. First, Montenegro suffered great losses: 6.000 men killed and wounded, 60 villages burned down, 23 churches destroyed and the country was devastated. After a heroic resistance Montenegro had to halt the operations and to accept the Turkish ultimatum. The Great Powers, who were not willing to expand the conflict, thus closed the Eastern Question.

Chapter VII of this study is of interest for the Greek historiogra-

phy because it deals with the effect of the Montenegrin-Turkish war on the Balkans. The war produced a strong feeling of solidarity among the Greeks and Montenegrins. A committee presided over by Metropolitan Michel was formed in Athens, Alexander Manaki provided the initiative for channeling help to the rebels in Montenegro. This committee collected 30.000 drachmas which were sent to Cetigne. Similar to the actions of the Athenian, other committees were founded in Greece, as for instance on the island of Corfu, where Bishop Atanas collected 1300 taliers for help in June 1862. After the end of the war, Montenegrin Prince Nikola decorated A. Manaki with the decoration of "Montenegrin Independence" in recognition for his merits.

The study by Pavićević is divided into 17 parts in which are studied not only the military, political and diplomatic history of the rising and of the war, but also the Yugoslav and inter-Balkan relations of that period. B. Pavićević tried to clear up the complicated relations among the Great Powers in the Eastern Question, the conflict of their interests in the struggle for prestige in Constantinople, which indirectly was reflected on the events in Montenegro and Hercegovina. That is why this study is more important than merely the study of one local event and what makes it a worthy contribution to the history of the Eastern Question as a whole.

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Die Deutsch-Bulgarische Gesellschaft hat eine sehr alte Tradition, die bis in die Zeit vor dem Ersten Weltkrieg zurückreicht, und zählt zu den ältesten Vereinigungen im deutschen Kulturraum, die dem geistigen Austausch von Volk zu Volk dienen. Schon 1928 gab sie dank der Initiative ihr damaligen Präsidenten, Prof. Paul Lindenberg, den "Almanach für das Königreich Bulgarien" (Verlag Max Beck, Leipzig) heraus, dem seit 1938 die fünf Jahrbücher der Deutsch-Bulgarischen Gesellschaft folgten: 1 (1938), 2 (1939), 3 (1940/41), 4(1942), 5(1943/44). Nach einer Pause von nahezu zwanzig Jahren ist nunmehr wieder ein Jahrbuch erschienen, das der Pflege und Vertiefung der freundschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen dem deutschen und dem bulgarischen Volk dienen soll.

Aus der Fülle der gebotenen Beiträge namhafter bulgarischer und