

turned this notion into the doctrine of a "national soul" derived from a people's natural surroundings. One of the merits of this book is that it helps make clear the interrelationship between a people's historical experience and its environment without tendentious arguments. Physical geography—climate, terrain, and plant and animal resources—has influenced the location, size and purpose of human settlements from neolithic to modern times. In the process it has had an impact on the cultures that have been created by the inhabitants of the settlements. The chapters on aspects of economic development in Greece, Yugoslavia and Romania serve to illustrate this point. The divergent paths towards modernization that the several Balkan states have followed make clear the inapplicability of one model of development as well as the intertwined relationship between society and physical geography.

The conflicts that have wracked the peninsula during the past century and a half and given it a reputation of instability cannot be understood until one realizes that there have been at least three worlds competing for an individual's loyalty. Two have existed for centuries: the state culture of empires beginning with the Romans which has been the broadest in scope, and the various regional cultures based on geographic areas (islands, mountain regions) in many instances. The newest on the scene and in between the other two in size is of course the nation state. Each world has produced its own network of communications, economic system, urban-rural pattern, military order and political plan based on its own unique rationale for existing. During the nineteenth century these three worlds competed for the effective loyalty of their members with the nation state culture emerging triumphant by this century. What the contributors to this volume have demonstrated in their varied essays is the degree to which all three worlds have been shaped by the human geography of the peninsula.

This is a much-needed contribution to Balkan studies and one which should fulfill the editor's hope of encouraging interest in this part of Europe.

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Jelavich, Charles and Barbara, *The Establishment of the Balkan National States, 1804-1920*, Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1977, pp. 358.

Happy is the culmination of a conjugal academic life in the appearance of this volume in the reputable series, *A History of East Central Europe*, partially funded by the Ford Foundation and edited by Professors Sugar and Treadgold of the University of Washington, which the Jelavichs have produced. Having earned their rightful places in scholarly output on the Balkans, this Indiana University pair have collaborated in writing a remarkable synthesis of the evolution of the peoples of southeastern Europe up to the achievement of their national independence after the First World War.

Perhaps the most challenging task confronting the authors was one of balance. How to rewrite what has been hitherto written in so many accounts? And how to produce a manageable monograph without sacrificing essential items? A disclaimer affidavit appears in their preface: "...the authors have attempted to adhere to the statement in the editors' foreword and to present an introduction to the subject to the 'scholar who does not specialize in East Central European history and the student who is considering such a specialization'". Thus this volume should be appraised as one fitting into the scheme of the entire series.

Beginning, as it should, with the familiar story of Turkish rule over the Serbs, Greeks, prototypical Romanians, Bulgarians, and Albanians, the book then proceeds to give detailed treatments to the national revolts among the Serbs, Greeks, and Romanians. But the Turks

are not ignored; the authors are commended for their objective analyses of efforts by the Ottoman regimes to modernize the declining empire and this is done without the all too prevalent penchant to condemn the Turks. Since their basic métier has been diplomatic history (Charles J. wrote *Tsarist Russia and Balkan Nationalism* in 1958, and Barbara J. penned *Russia and the Rumanian National Cause, 1858-59* in 1959, among many of their distinguished studies), both are eminently qualified to analyze the impact of great power influence in the emergent nations. Chapter 13 contains a very convincing treatment of international efforts to drive the Turks from Europe.

In their admirable effort to arouse student interest in things Balkans, the Jelavichs perform a miracle in Chapter 13 by disentangling the almost hopeless maze of such confusing but vital topics as the Macedonian Question, the Young Turk revolt, the Bosnian crisis of 1908, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13—items which far too long have discouraged students and tormented experts. Among the many notable observations in this chapter is this: "The Balkan Wars thus brought about the final realization of the goal set by most of the Balkan leaders throughout the nineteenth century" (p. 221). It sort of makes the First World War seem superfluous!

Equally remarkable is the analysis of the Balkan nationalities inhabiting the Dual Monarchy (Chapter 15). The still debated question of Transylvania receives a dispassionate treatment as does the equally contested topic of the South Slav question. Specialists may find fault with the minimal treatment given to cultural developments in Chapter 16, and some may conclude that such culture was minimal when merely 17 pages are devoted to it. But the astute reader should recall coverage of literary developments in earlier chapters and realize the acknowledgement given by the authors to the vital roles of intellectuals in arousing a variety of nationalist movements.

The final chapters discuss the First World War and the peace settlements, and no controversial points are raised by the authors. But it is their carefully honed conclusion (Chapter 19) which will remain for specialists an example of objective and indisputably substantiated findings. Noting how tragic for the Balkan peoples was the meddling of the great powers, the authors wistfully remarked that the years after the Second World War "have witnessed repeated crises among the Balkan nations... and among the great powers. However, in contrast to the nineteenth century, these disputes have been settled by negotiation and not on the battlefield." (p. 327). Perhaps the Balkan leaders of our time have benefitted from studying history.

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Schaller, Helmut Wilhelm, *Die Balkansprachen. Eine Einführung in die Balkanphilologie*, Heidelberg, Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, 1975.

L'auteur a essayé de décrire la situation actuelle des recherches linguistiques dans le domaine des langues sud-est-européennes, et spécialement des langues qui appartiennent au groupe du *Sprachbund* balkanique. Il a énuméré tous les faits linguistiques aujourd'hui reconnus comme des critères communs et essentiels de ces langues. Avec cela il peut distinguer un groupe de langues balkaniques proprement dit (l'albanais, le bulgare, le macédonien, le roumain) de ces langues qui montrent seulement peu de critères décisifs, mais qui peuvent être regardés quand même comme étant en relation avec le groupe mentionné ci-devant (le grec et le serbocroate). Avec raison, il exclut le turc comme langue du Balkan qui n'appartient pas au *Sprachbund* balkanique.