

state. Karadžić's alternative was a liberal intelligentsia on the Western model rationalistic, democratic, egalitarian, and open to men of talent.

Stoianovich continued his analysis of social classes and ideologies in commenting on Florescu's paper. He sees the Transylvanian Uniates of the late eighteenth century, not as advocates of nationalism, but as conservative traditionalists, whose attempt to gain recognition and parity within the existing estates system runs counter to modern conceptions of equality before a single, over-riding legal code. Stoianovich agrees with Florescu (and thus explicitly disputes the view advanced by George Arnakis in the essay on "The Role of Religion in the Development of Balkan Nationalism" in *The Balkans in Transition*) that the Orthodox Church of the eighteenth century, with its Phanariote leadership, deep concern for material goals, and accommodation to Ottoman power, was in no way suited to lead either revolution or the new, Western-style nationalism. This leadership could be provided only by a modern, secularized intelligentsia.

In his comments, Stoianovich follows the route he has previously charted (most notably in his essay in *The Balkans in Transition*), urging us to view Balkan history of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as gradually drawing closer to the mainstream of Western history, above all that of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution. It follows that a scholar investigating the modern Balkans should study not only Iorga, Xenopol, Jovanovic and Cvijić, but Michelet, Max Weber, and R.R. Palmer. In thus arguing for scholarly cosmopolitanism rather than localism, Stoianovich presents ideas deserving the most serious scrutiny, analysis, and refinement.

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#### UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON PROJECT ON THE HISTORY OF EAST CENTRAL EUROPE

An important obstacle to the further development in the English-speaking world of the systematic, integrated, and balanced study of Eastern Europe has been the absence of comprehensive and detailed histories of the region. While there are several general accounts (Dvornik's *The Slavs in European History and Civilization*, Halecki's *Borderlands of Western Civilisation: A History of East Central Europe*, and, above all Stavriano's masterful *The Balkans Since 1453*, all come to mind), there is no equivalent of, say, *The Cambridge Modern History*, to which the interested student, the inquisitive layman, or even the specialist seeking precise data can turn for help.

This unfortunate gap is now on the way to being filled. Thanks to the initiative, energy, and foresight of several American scholars, and the financial support generously provided by the University of Washington, work has recently begun on an eleven volume project: "The History of East Central Europe."

This idea emerged from discussions among the scholars attending the conference on "The Transformation of the Balkans since the Ottoman Era" (whose papers were published in 1963 as *The Balkans in Transition*, edited by Charles and Barbara Jelavich) at the University of California, Berkeley, in June 1960. Professors Donald Treadgold and Peter Sugar,<sup>1</sup> of the University of Washington, have led the drive to implement this idea and are serving as co-editors of the project. Their objective is a work which can fill several purposes, serving as a reference work, a textbook for advanced students, and a readable general history for the nonspecialist. The danger of disparateness and lack of integration, always present in a work involving many hands, has been met head on by the participants at a conference in which the project's purpose and goals were fully discussed, and guidelines worked out. A country-by-country approach has been avoided; instead, the principal concern is with the problems of the region as a whole during the specified chronological periods. The date of publication has been set for 1970. The individual volumes and their authors are as follows:

I. The Beginning of History in East Central Europe (to c. 1000). Omeljan Pritsak, Harvard University.

II. Byzantium and the Balkans in the Middle Ages (c. 400-1453). George Soulis, Indiana University.

III. Northeast Central Europe in the High Middle Ages (Poland, Bohemia, Croatia, Moravia, Hungary, 1000-1530). Imre Boda, University of Washington.

IV. The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1000-1795) (Lithuania to 1386, and the Commonwealth: 1386-1569-1795). Oswald P. Blackus, University of Kansas.

V. The Balkans (including Moldavia-Wallachia, Transylvania, and portions of Hungary) under Ottoman Rule, 1389-1804. Peter F. Sugar, University of Washington.

VI. The Habsburg Empire, 1526-1918. Robert A. Kann, Rutgers University.

VII. The Lands of Partitioned Poland, 1772-1920. Piotr S. Wandycz, Indiana University.

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1. I am indebted to Professor Sugar for the information on which this account is based.

VIII. Nationalism and the Balkans, 1804-1918. Barbara and Charles Jelavich, Indiana University.

IX. Independent East Central Europe, 1918-1939. Joseph Rothschild, Columbia University.

X. East Central Europe since 1939. Wayne S. Vucinich, Stanford University.

XI. Historical Atlas, General Index, and Bibliography.

It is no exaggeration to say that the scholarly benefits of this project are inestimable. We can only praise the imagination and energy of the editors and authors, and look forward with the greatest pleasure to the day when their finished product is available to all of us.

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### STANFORD UNIVERSITY EAST EUROPEAN SEMINARS

The second annual Faculty Seminar in East European Studies was held at Stanford University on October 2-3, 1964. The 1963 seminar dealt with the Russian Intelligentsia, and participants included professors George Florovsky, Martin Malia, Nicholas Riasanovsky, Donald Treadgold, and Alexander Vucinich. The 1964 seminar had as its theme, "Conflicting Ideologies in Interwar Eastern Europe," and was organized by Wayne Vucinich, professor of Balkan and Near Eastern history at Stanford. Papers were presented by professors Stephen Fischer-Galati (Wayne State University) on Peasantism, James Clarke (University of Pittsburgh) on Fascism, Jan Triska (Stanford) on Social Democracy, and Paul Zinner (University of California, Davis) on Communism. A feature of the conference was a report on Exchange Programs with the Soviet Union, by Robert Byrnes (Indiana University), chairman of the Inter-University Committee on Grants, who also gave the concluding critique of the conference. Other participants included professors Alex Dragnich (Vanderbilt University), Anatole Mazour (Stanford), and Witold Sworakowski (Hoover Institution). A volume covering the first two conferences, edited by Professor Vucinich, is to be published by the Hoover Institution. A third seminar is scheduled for early December 1965, and will deal with twentieth century Yugoslavia. With the generous support of the officials of Stanford University, these seminars represent a most commendable development in the growing concern for Eastern Europe shown by the American academic community.

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