

and mutualist credit institutions. Several excellent regional studies demonstrate how the economic changes brought about by the banks made the coexistence of Austria's isolated social groups no longer possible, thus ushering in the social crisis that would lead to dissolution.

The relationship of banking and society is presented with a wealth of illustrations. One might object, however, to the slighting of economic analysis in regard to the decisions of bankers. A chronic capital shortage is given as a codetermining factor of banking behavior without being sufficiently tested, and other possible explanations are largely ignored. The absence of footnotes and the confusing presentation of the graphic material also mar an otherwise very exciting and insightful book.

Fortunately, those interested in a more rigorous quantitative and economic analysis can turn to Professor Rudolph's book which examines the validity of these such as that of Alexander Gerschenkron, according to whom Austrian banks, like their German counterparts, were supremely important in the promotion of new firms. This larger-than-life picture of Austrian banking is laid to rest by Rudolph's study. On the basis of original calculations (most helpfully presented in an appendix), Rudolph demonstrates that significant industrial growth took place in the 1880s and 1890s before banks turned their interests seriously to industry. That the turning point cannot be as clearly defined as Michel would have it is evident from Rudolph's work; still, after 1873, an intense relationship was characteristic only in the twentieth century. Even in this period banks continued to act defensively, taking only flourishing firms under their wings and ushering them into cartels whenever possible. While Rudolph admits that social attitudes may have played a role in the extreme cautiousness of bankers, he also points to the rational, that is, economic, sources of such attitudes. Through a sectoral analysis of cyclical tendencies, he suggests that the weakness of the Austrian economy, revealed by its inability to maintain an expansionary phase over several years, may be accounted for by the limitations of the domestic market for consumer goods (a function of the great, though, here overstated inequality of land distribution), by the nature of German competition, and by the greatly fluctuating economic policies of the government.

Though their perspectives may differ, the authors of these two books agree more than they disagree on the material presented. The details and interpretations they offer have clarified our picture of Austrian banking and opened up new areas for research.

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DER KLEINSTAAT IN DER EUROPÄISCHEN WIRTSCHAFTLICHEN ZUSAMMENARBEIT: AUS DER SICHT UNGARNS UND ÖSTERREICHS. Edited by *Fritz Breuss* and *Karlheinz Mack*. Introduction by *Wilhelm Weber*. Schriftenreihe des österreichischen Ost- und Südosteuropa-Instituts, vol. 5. Munich and Vienna: R. Oldenbourg Verlag and Verlag für Geschichte und Politik, 1975. 164 pp. DM 26, paper.

This short book contains a summarizing introduction, nine papers, and six comments that were presented at a 1973 conference of Austrian and Hungarian economists and business executives. The presentations are characterized in the introduction as "rather heterogeneous" and cover a variety of topics.

Most of the Austrian contributions focus on problems arising from the increasing absorption of Austria into the economic orbit of the European Economic Community and the subsequent relative deemphasis of Austrian trade ties with the East European

nations. The Hungarian contributions focus either upon very general problems of Hungarian trade or upon extremely specific commercial problems in the financing of trade or the transportation of trade goods.

The various contributions provide some useful insights into a number of facets of foreign trade of the two nations, even though the allotted space does not permit the individual authors to probe as deeply into particular problems as some might desire.

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DIE HISTORISCHEN ORTSNAMEN VON UNGARN, vols. 1–5. Munich: Veröffentlichungen des Finnisch-Ugrischen Seminars an der Universität München, 1973–1976. Vol. 1: COMITATUS SIRMIENSIS. By *Georg Heller* and *Karl Nehring*. xviii, 228 pp. Map. DM 32, paper. Vol. 2: COMITATUS BACHIENSIS ET BODROGIENSIS. By *Karl Nehring*. vi, 96 pp. Map. DM 24, paper. Vol. 3: COMITATUS POSEGANENSIS. By *Georg Heller*. iii, 265 pp. Map. DM 44, paper. Vol. 4: COMITATUS BARSIIENSIS. By *Karl Nehring*. 132 pp. Map. DM 32, paper. Vol. 5: COMITATUS ARVENSIS. By *Karl Nehring*. 60 pp. Map. DM 20, paper.

In their five volumes (Series A of the Finno-Ugric Seminar at the University of Munich) dealing with historical place-names of six Hungarian counties (Comitatus Sirmiensis, Bachiensis and Bodrogiensis, Barsiensis, Arvensis, and Poseganensis), the authors, Georg Heller and Karl Nehring, offer information based mainly on D. Csánki's *Magyarország történelmi földrajza a Hunyadiak korában* (Budapest, 1894), and complement it with some modern material. Nehring, in his volumes, also leans heavily on the first volume of Gy. Györffy's *Az Árpád-kori Magyarország történelmi földrajza* (Budapest, 1966). The five volumes are of considerable value especially to those who are unable to handle pertinent material in Hungarian. The one serious shortcoming of the first four volumes is the authors' failure to consult information in Ottoman domesday books (*mufassal defters*) which offer the frequently missing link between medieval and modern data. Thus, it is my hope that the two authors, in their forthcoming volumes treating the historical toponyms of the Füleki, Hatvani, Pest, Pécsi, Tolnai, Csongrádi, Temesi, Torontáli, Keve, Krassói, Szegedi, Szendrői, and Csanádi areas, will take time to glance at the material offered by G. Bayerle, J. Blaskovics, D. Bojanić-Lukač, L. Györffy, A. Z. Hertz, Gy. Káldy-Nagy, H. Šabanović, and the reviewer.

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SÜDOSTEUROPA-HANDBUCH, vol. 1: JUGOSLAWIEN. Edited by *Klaus-Detlev Grothusen*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1975. 566 pp. Tables. Map. DM 140.

Yugoslavia has every disadvantage in the book: a mixed population with unforgiving Irish-Polish memories, unfavorable geography, hostile neighbors, and a political history that defies logical analysis. One despairs of the Yugoslavs and yet there they are, figuring in the 1976 American political campaign and telling Mr. Carter they do not *want* his aid: if necessary, they will handle Moscow on their own.