

It is regrettable that many of the tables in the book, while containing totals for each year (horizontally), do not indicate the totals by category of creditors or debtors (vertically). Also, one might wish that the author had taken a broader view of his rich material by using a comparative approach to his subject (for example, in regard to the situation in some Italian cities). These remarks notwithstanding, Voje's volume is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the commercial mechanism of Dubrovnik. The wealth of information that this book contains will be of great use to all scholars interested in the economic history of that city, of the Balkans, and of Italy during the late Middle Ages.

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THE SLOVENES AND YUGOSLAVISM, 1890–1914. By *Carole Rogel*. East European Monographs, 24. Boulder, Colo.: *East European Quarterly*, 1977. viii, 167 pp. \$12.00. Distributed by Columbia University Press, New York.

The Slovenes, mocked by nineteenth-century German nationalists as the nation equipped with just one tail coat (*Frack*), were not only discriminated against by the most powerful ethnic group in Cisleithanian Austria, but were also considered not quite equal by their larger Southern Slav sister nations, the Croats and the Serbs. It is not difficult to prove the unfairness of this condescending approach to the Slovenes, a nation with a rich cultural heritage dating back to the Middle Ages and an abundance of fertile political ideas at the time of the 1848 Revolution, when the Slovenes were the first to promote the concept of an ethnic reconstruction of the Habsburg Empire. Yet, while Slovene cultural contributions under Habsburg rule cannot be seriously contested, it is by no means superfluous to show to what extent, even in Austria's constitutional period, the political life of a small nation was dominated by alien patterns of political ideologies, be they German liberalism, catholicism, socialism, or a type of Pan-Slavism out of line with the cultural heritage of a Catholic Western Slavic ethnic group.

The evolution, within a small nation, of political ideologies, rooted in domestic conditions and needs and no longer in outside interests, took place in a long and cumbersome transition process. Professor Rogel traces its middle period from 1890 to 1914 with skill and considerable success. The development of Slovene political consciousness in the prerevolutionary, pre-March era, and the revolutionary era of 1848 and its aftermath have been covered fairly adequately in previous English-language publications. The same holds true for World War I and the first decade of Yugoslavia. But the equally necessary coverage of Slovene history in the last decades of the Habsburg Empire has so far been lacking.

The author's book, with its impressive scholarly apparatus, therefore fills an important gap in the English historiography of the Slovene nation. Perhaps one might have wished for a more extensive chapter on cultural activities and for greater concentration on the decade from 1890 to 1900, possibly at the expense of the two rather sketchy introductory chapters. Yet this is, after all, meant to be an introductory study and, as such, it serves its purpose well. Perhaps Dr. Rogel will focus her future attention on more complex aspects of the phase of Slovene history that she is interested in.

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