

logical muddlings" in his presidential address at the inaugural meeting of the reorganized Society of Historians of Literature. It would be futile to wonder how far Lukács or the other theoreticians, Révai and Rudas, were responsible for the suppression of the natural growth of Hungarian literature between 1949 and 1953. I would be inclined to think that Lukács was not the main culprit, for his criticism always contained at least a grain of truth, which is admitted even by non-Marxist critics of literature. That he did not approve the cultural repressions of the Rákosi regime is evident from his role in the 1956 revolution. This collection of writings also bears witness to Lukács's silence after 1956. The last essays were all written in the past few years. Some of them are reminiscences of the sole survivor of that group of young Budapest intellectuals which included Karl Mannheim, Arnold Hauser, Frederick Antal, and Charles de Tolnay, who all left Hungary permanently, except Lukács.

This book is a welcome present to the Lukács addicts, and an English translation would be very useful, because the book is indispensable for anybody interested in the young Lukács. For scholars in the field of Hungarian literature it is thought-provoking to say the least, but is in no way an easy book to read.

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THE CROATIAN-SLAVONIAN KINGDOM, 1526–1792. By *Stanko Guldescu*.

Studies in European History, 21. The Hague and Paris: Mouton, 1970. 318 pp.

In this volume Professor Guldescu continues his work on the history of the ancient Triune Kingdom. His previous study, *History of Medieval Croatia* (The Hague, 1964), covered developments up to the fall of the Hungarian-Croatian state at Mohács. In the present volume he carries the story to 1792, when, in the wake of the Hungarian feudal revolt against Habsburg centralism, the Croatian magnates entered into a closer relationship with Hungary. As in his previous work, the author has tried to cover not only the political and military developments but also the economic, cultural, and social life of the country. Happily, although Guldescu maintains a staunch pro-Croat point of view, he has wisely avoided the nationalist polemics which mar so many publications on this subject. In keeping with this moderate approach his treatment concentrates on Habsburg Croatia-Slavonia and excludes Bosnia and Dalmatia, then under Turkish and Venetian rule. And because there is so little in English on the subject, the author has performed a useful service to students of this area and this period in history.

Unfortunately, however, the study also has shortcomings. It is primarily based on older published works and sources, above all the great collection *Monumenta spectantia historiam Slavorum meridionalium*, issued from the 1860s to the First World War in Zagreb. This series, and similar publications which appeared at that time, constitute valuable sources, but they are now largely outdated and must be supplemented by fresh archival research. They also deal principally with the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and Guldescu perhaps reflects his sources in his rather skimpy text and annotations for the eighteenth century. This is especially true of the period after 1750, for nothing at all is said about the great reforms of Maria Theresa which completely changed the structure of the Military Borders in Croatia and which also had considerable influence on Civil Croatia. And the reader will get no information concerning the reasons for the rather

surprising switch of the Croatian magnates in favor of a closer union with Hungary in 1792; a footnote referring the reader to Otto Bauer's *Die Österreichische Revolution* (Vienna, 1923) is not much help here. Reliance on outdated works mars some of the earlier chapters, where the results of recent research in this country and abroad would have provided a useful supplement and occasional corrective. For instance, the chapter on the Uskoks of Senj would have profited from the recent studies by Alberto Tenenti, and the treatment of the Military Borders should have included the new interpretations of Fedor Moačanin and Branko P. Sučević.

Still, even the older works and documentary collections are little known in this country, and though this volume cannot be considered the definitive history of Croatia, it fills, at least provisionally, a gap in the historical literature.

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IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM. By *Vladko Maček*. Translated by *Elizabeth and Stjepan Gazi*. University Park and London: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1968. 280 pp. \$7.95.

Vladko Maček's autobiographical story of the twentieth-century struggle for Croatian autonomy was written in the late 1950s and first published in English in 1968. After briefly reviewing his childhood in a Croatian village near Zagreb and later in Zagreb as the son of a civil engineer and summarizing a thousand years of Croatian history, Maček turns to his major topic—the struggle for Croatian independence led by the Croatian Peasant Party, which was founded in 1905 by Ante Radić and his brother Stjepan.

Maček's account of the unwillingness of the Peasant Party leaders to participate in the first national assembly of the newly formed Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in 1918 indicates the major problem of interwar Yugoslavia—the Croat desire for independence versus the Serbian goal of a centralized state controlled by Belgrade. Most of Maček's book chronicles—from the Croatian point of view—the political struggles that tore at the existence of a unified South Slav state during a twenty-year period. These struggles seemed to have reached some resolution only in August of 1939, when the demands for internal Croatian autonomy were acceded to by the regent Prince Paul and the government in Belgrade. However, the outbreak of World War II, the German occupation, and the eventual Communist victory negated most of the achievements of Maček and other Croatian nationalists.

Maček's account of the development and eventual successes of the Croatian Peasant Party provides insights regarding some of the leaders of interwar Yugoslavia. Although he writes as a Croatian nationalist, he strongly condemns the activities of Ante Pavelić and the Ustaši.

In the Struggle for Freedom is not "objective" history, and therefore many will not agree with some of Maček's interpretations. However, his memoirs are of value to the student of Yugoslav history, both as a source of information and, probably more importantly, as an indication of the views and motives of one of the most important political figures of interwar Yugoslavia.

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