

What is now needed is a study of the Serbian Orthodox Church and religious life on a parish level at different times and in different regions.

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SLOVENCI IN JUGOSLOVANSKA SKUPNOST. By *Lojze Ude*. Maribor: Založba Obzorja, 1972. 390 pp.

This book is a collection of Ude's writings from the twenties through the sixties. The selections fall into two categories: historical essays, written during Ude's later years; and more subjective writings, reflecting his views as a member of the Slovene intelligentsia between the two world wars.

The first part of the book—four works published since 1960—is most impressive. The research is thorough, the writing precise. The reader is told of gaps in the available evidence and of the author's disagreement with accepted views. In writing about aspects of Yugoslav sentiment among Slovenes, Ude achieves a real mastery of his subject. In pieces on the "Declaration Movement" in Slovenia (May 30, 1917) and the "Slovene Troop Uprisings Against the Austro-Hungarian Military," memoirs and even fictional accounts of wartime events are used most effectively. The essay entitled "The Slovenes and the Yugoslav Idea, 1903–1914" is superbly done. One should add that Slovene and other Yugoslav scholars have barely touched on this subject.

Ude's main conclusions in these essays are often provocative. He believes that Slovene Yugoslavism was more developed and more complex than that of any other Southern Slavs. The Slovenes' geographic location in the hinterland of Trieste—between Vienna and her major seaport—caused them to look to the south for potential allies. But other Southern Slavs largely ignored their overtures. In the decade before World War I Slovenes produced a wide variety of Yugoslavisms, political and cultural, that were adapted to party programs and to the philosophical positions of intellectuals.

The sentiment for Yugoslav unity among Slovenes during the war, Ude suggests, had genuine democratic overtones. That the movement was broadly based is attested to by the numerous popular rallies or "tabors" held after May 1917 and by subsequent naval (Kotor) and military uprisings which articulated demands in national (that is, Yugoslav) terms. National councils formed in those last years of the war implemented the transition from an Austria-Hungary to a Yugoslavia. For Ude the activities of these councils were more basic to the establishment of a Yugoslav state than the negotiations of the Yugoslav Committee in London.

The second half of the book consists largely of selections reprinted from scholarly journals of the interwar period and reflects the development of Ude's own thoughts on the subject of "Slovenes and Yugoslav unity." Here are polemical pieces in defense of Slovene cultural and political autonomy against Serb centralism of the old kingdom, and philosophical inquiries into the nature of "the nation" and the origins of nationalism in the modern period. Some of these selections are repetitive and esoteric. An essay setting the historical context for this section of the book would have been very useful.

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