

opponents and ideologicopolitical adversaries. All in all, this commendable achievement is likely to become an important reference for any serious student of modern Serbian intellectual history.

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ČEMU PRAXIS. By *Gajo Petrović*. Zagreb: Praxis, 1972. 240 pp.

The chronicles, reviews, and interviews included in this quintessential booklet were published in various contexts between 1964 and 1968. Except for the "Addendum" ("Dodatak"), enlarged with information dating from 1968 to 1971, all the articles are republished unchanged. Besides a preface, an introduction, and a bibliography the volume consists of fifteen largely independent topics from the whole range of current Marxism, as experienced by a leading Yugoslav philosopher surveying the highlights and problems of its recent development at home and abroad. These topics are grouped under three subtitles: "Yugoslav Philosophy and the Journal *Praxis*," "Marxism in the West and in the East," and "Chances of Disalienation." The concluding article deals with questions of Yugoslavia's multinational society, and the "Addendum" with the development of its philosophy since World War II (1945–71). According to Professor Petrović, *Praxis* is meant to be a "philosophical journal in the sense in which philosophy is a thought of revolution: a merciless critique of everything existent, a humanistic vision of a truly humane world, and an inspiring force of revolutionary action." A well-known anti-Stalinist, opposed to repression and administrative interference, he defends the freedom of expression and categorically rejects every preconception about who has the right to be regarded as an "authentic" Marxist.

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LIUBEN KARAVELOV: ZHIVOT, DELO, EPOKHA, 1834–1879. By *Mikhail Arnaudov*. 2nd edition. Sofia: Nauka i izkustvo, 1972. 874 pp. 8.71 lv.

Historians of the Bulgarian national renaissance have acknowledged the particular contribution and significance of Liuben Karavelov not only in the development of the ideology and tactics of the Bulgarian revolutionary movement and the establishment of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Central Committee but also in the general cultural and literary revival. Mikhail Arnaudov is one of the leading authorities on the renaissance. Through his voluminous writings, especially those dealing with the major figures of the renaissance, he has greatly contributed to our knowledge and understanding of the period. Thus his work on Karavelov, completed in the 1950s but not published until 1964, is not only a continuation of the series of works on the *vŭzrozhdentsi* (enlighteners) and his efforts to study the period through the leading personalities—or, as he calls them, the "heroes of the Bulgarian renaissance"—but also a successful completion of those writings.

Arnaudov's meticulous work on Karavelov is chiefly an intellectual biography of the complex personality, activities, and ideology of the writer, journalist, revolutionary, and politician. Based on archival sources, Karavelov's published works,