

Foreign Office, the collection of Italian diplomatic documents, and some Russian documents, and examined the personal archives of R. W. Seton-Watson, H. W. Steed, Sir Arthur Evans, Gaetano Salvemini, and others.

Šepić's other book under review, entitled *Frano Supilo*, is a collection of the Croat leader's political essays, newspaper articles, speeches, letters, and memoranda written mainly during the war to such leading Allied statesmen as Lord Grey, Sergei Sazanov, Paul Miliukov, Pašić, Trumbić, and others. This selection of Supilo's war writings is understandably less complete than the comprehensive volume *Pisma i memorandumi Frana Supila (1914–17)* that Šepić edited and which was published by the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts in 1967.

Nevertheless, Šepić's selection of Supilo's writings is valuable in shedding light on the development of relations between Croats and Serbs before and after the issuance of the Fiume Resolution (Riječka Rezolucija) in 1905. Many of Supilo's thoughts and observations were prophetic. One is impressed by his comments on the difficulty of making the Serbs understand the Croats and keeping them "from constantly making common cause with the enemies of the Croats." Even though Supilo had few illusions about Serbo-Croat relations, he was so irrevocably opposed to Pan-Germanism and to the Habsburg Monarchy that he supported the formation of a Yugoslavia in which Croats and Serbs would be equal partners. To the *Supilo* book Šepić has written a long introduction that is definitely the most conclusive analysis available of Supilo's political thought and action.

The two books establish Šepić as a leading Yugoslav authority on the Adriatic Question and its impact on Yugoslav unification. Both volumes have comprehensive bibliographies of books and articles published in several languages. They also include an index of names in which the political significance of each person is objectively and informatively described—an innovation to be commended.

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HRVATI I SRBI: DVA STARA, RAZLIČITA NARODA. By *O. Dominik Mandić*. Redovita izdanja, vol. 6. Munich and Barcelona: Knjižnica Hrvatske Revije, 1971. 299 pp. \$8.00, paper.

HRVATSKO DRUŠTVO U REVOLUCIONARNOM PROCESU: NAŠ ČOVJEK I DRUŠTVO U PRIJELOMU POVIJESNOG RAZDOBLJA. By *Bonifacije Perović*. Ljudi i krajevi, vol. 7. Munich and Barcelona: Knjižnica Hrvatske Revije, 1971. 267 pp. \$6.00, paper.

The post-World War II Croatian national exodus has constantly been replenished by new waves of political exiles and "economic" immigrants seeking a better livelihood in the West. Some of the thousands of writers, poets, journalists, teachers, and other intellectuals who have fled Croatia over the past quarter-century have sought to continue from exile their struggle against the Communist regime established in their homeland by publishing newspapers and books and forming cultural, political, or conspiratorial organizations dedicated to the establishment of a free Croatia. Of course, exile political activities are precarious, funds are lacking, the exiles are divided into bitterly feuding factions, and many become demoralized and abandon the fight.

Of all the Croat exile publications the *Hrvatska Revija* (*Croatian Review*) is by far the most serious intellectually. For more than twenty years it has been published by Vinko Nikolić from Argentina, then France, and currently from Spain. In addition, Nikolić has successfully published more than a score of books by various authors on politics, history, and poetry. Among these books were the unabridged text of Ivan Mestrovich's political memoirs (subsequently published by the Matica Hrvatska in Zagreb in a somewhat censored version), a volume of essays on the Mediterranean world by Professor Bogdan Raditsa, and volumes by the poets Mirko Vidović and Zlatko Tomićić, both of whom are presently in jail in Yugoslavia for alleged subversive Croat nationalist activities.

Among the volumes published by the *Hrvatska Revija* in 1971 were Rev. Dominic Mandić's *Croatians and Serbs: Two Ancient, Distinct Nations* and Rev. Bonifacije Perović's somewhat rambling and abstract reflections on the revolutionary ferment in the contemporary world, and its effect on Croatian society.

Mandić, an octogenarian Franciscan living in Chicago, has dedicated his energies since retiring as a high official of his order's central administration in Rome to writing on Croatian history with particular emphasis on Bosnian problems. His works are erudite and scholarly. The volume under review is a survey of Croatian history seeking to show that the Croats and Serbs have constituted since their obscure origins in antiquity two separate nations possessing distinct cultures, history, and sense of statehood. The point Mandić is making is that the bitter and at times violent conflict that has characterized Croat-Serb relations since the establishment of Yugoslavia in 1918 has been due in large measure to the ill-advised and historically false assumptions that they constitute two tribes of the same people. The fact is—Mandić says—that they are distinct, different, and antagonistic national groups.

Perović for his part discusses the impact of communism, science, technology, urbanization, and other influences on the Western world in general and Croatian society in particular. He seeks to understand the revolutionary processes that have undermined traditional values and have stimulated a general revolt of youth both in the West and in Communist countries. In his discussion Perović quotes from a profusion of contemporary thinkers such as Raymond Aron, Cardinals Leger and Suenens, Marcuse, Schaff, Kołakowski, Krleža, Djilas, and others. Perhaps the book's most valuable contribution is that it provides Croatian readers with a summary of the thinking of many eminent intellectuals on the current ferment.

The two volumes, together with the score of others published by the *Hrvatska Revija*, are a monument to the perseverance, tenacity, and indeed the business and publishing talents of the editor. Under the difficult circumstances of political exile and persecution (a few years ago he was expelled from France at the request of the Belgrade authorities and was forced to take refuge in Barcelona), he has managed to publish an intellectual quarterly and books that have made valuable contributions to Croatian literature, poetry, and history besides providing a record of the considerable intellectual achievements of Croatian exiles.

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