

to illustrate the problem of the interwar years. The volume includes much important and interesting material, and the statistics presented are generally relevant and valuable but not complete. Moreover, the conclusions drawn from the data are sometimes trivial.

The constraints of socialist historiography are apparent in some sections of Dósa's work. For example she does not explain, for obvious reasons, the "change of mood" within the middle class between October 1918 and March 1919. She treats the miserable collapse of the Béla Kun regime as "the proven superiority of the working class, which even retreated in an impressively organized manner" (p. 23), and there is not the slightest criticism levelled at the failings of the left, which greatly facilitated the rise of fascism in Hungary. She offers no reasons for the transformation of E. Bajcsy-Zsilinszky from a leader of fascism into the hero of anti-fascist resistance. She substantiates the attempted coup of the MOVE forces in 1937 with references from the monumental work of C. A. Macartney, thus adding nothing to our limited knowledge of this event. Finally, Dósa recognizes that it was the Arrow Cross, and not MOVE which attracted the workers. She nevertheless fails again to explain why and how this occurred while the legal Social Democratic Party and its trade unions were still in existence. The rationalizations and conclusions in this volume are depressingly predictable.

Nagy's work is shorter. It deals with the liberal response in Budapest to these fascist currents. Budapest played an extraordinary but exaggerated role in Trianon Hungary. And in Budapest, it was the Jews who played a correspondingly exaggerated role. The history of the liberal opposition in Budapest is mainly the history of Budapest Jewry. Nagy recognizes the pathos characteristic of the liberals, their hopeless position and struggle. She also describes the fate of the remnants of the "liberal opposition" after the new, triumphant ideology followed Soviet tanks into the city.

Despite flaws, these volumes should be read by scholars interested in the interwar period in Hungary.

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KORESPONDENCIJA STJEPANA RADIĆA. 2 vols. Vol. 1: 1885–1918. Vol. 2: 1919–1928. By *Bogdan Krizman*. *Izvori za hrvatsku povijest*. Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Institut za hrvatsku povijest. Zagreb: Liber, 1972–73.

This two volume collection of the correspondence of Stjepan Radić inaugurates a new series, *Izvori za hrvatsku povijest* (Sources of Croatian History), which is sponsored by the Institute of Croatian History of the University of Zagreb. Judging by the quality of the first collection, this series will be of major scholarly importance.

Although the Croatian Peasant Party (*Hrvatska pučka seljačka stranka*, later *Hrvatska republikanska seljačka stranka*) was the most important political party in Croatia in the interwar years, there is as yet no definitive study of the history of the party or of its dynamic and controversial leader Stjepan Radić (1871–1928), who led the party from its founding in 1904 to his death by assassination in 1928. There are some useful articles and brief monographs on specific topics and periods by B. Krizman, J. Šidak, L. Vuković-Todorović, and Z. Kulundžić, as well as an unpublished doctoral dissertation by Robert G. Livingstone on Radić and the party

(Harvard University, 1959), and a multitude of books, articles and pamphlets by contemporaries of Radić, but a major critical work is still to be written.

The Radić correspondence has never been published. In this first effort, Bogdan Krizman has included all of the known extant letters, drawing upon both archival and private collections. Stjepan Radić carefully saved his letters and papers during his lifetime, but many were later lost in police raids and the war, and there is no way of knowing how much of the correspondence has been destroyed. What remains, however, is of major importance, for the 977 letters in the Krizman collection add a much needed dimension to the other available published sources: the writings of Stjepan and Ante Radić, party newspapers and journals and other party literature. The letters help to illuminate Stjepan Radić's personal life, his motivations, the development of his ideas, his close partnership with his older brother Ante, his link to other Croatian politicians, the growth of support for the party, and the day-to-day work of a peasant party leader.

Krizman has transcribed the letters carefully and accurately, explaining the many abbreviations. He has arranged the letters chronologically and identified the author or recipient wherever possible. The collection is divided into two parts. Volume 1 (1885–1918) covers Radić's early career within the political framework of the Habsburg Empire. These were the years in which Stjepan Radić worked closely with his brother Ante (the party ideologist) to establish the organizational basis and ideology of the party. Volume 2 (1919–28) represents a new phase. The peasants were now voters, Ante was dead, and Stjepan had become both leader and ideologist. The Peasant Party was suddenly a major force in Croatia, and Croatia was part of the Yugoslav state.

Krizman, a noted Croatian historian who has worked extensively in the history of the twentieth century, has written a detailed introduction to each volume in which he discusses the life, the ideas, and the work of Stjepan Radić during the relevant periods. The tripartite division is sometimes awkward, for it is impossible to separate a person's life, thought and work. Although Krizman's introductions to the two volumes are meant to serve primarily as necessary background for understanding the letters, they go far beyond this. They represent the best brief narrative and analysis of Stjepan Radić's life and work available at the present time. It is most regrettable that Krizman did not document the sources used in the introductions and that there is no bibliography.

Each volume contains an index of important names, with brief biographical notes, as well as indexes for places and topics. Volume 2 also includes a brief biography of Bogdan Krizman and a list of his major works.

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SERBIA, NIKOLA PAŠIĆ, AND YUGOSLAVIA. By *Alex N. Dragnich*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1974. xiii, 266 pp. \$15.00.

"You're a historian," Milovan Djilas once said to this reviewer. "Tell me, who do you think was the more important in Serbian history—Svetozar Marković or Nikola Pašić?"

"Pašić," I replied without hesitation.

"Then why," Djilas asked wryly, "has so much been written about Marković in Yugoslavia and so little about Pašić?" The ex-communist leader did not need an answer.