

BALKANISTICA: OCCASIONAL PAPERS IN SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN STUDIES, vol. 1, 1974. Edited by *Kenneth E. Naylor* et al. Published for the American Association for South Slavic Studies. Ann Arbor: Slavica Publishers, 1974. 189 pp. Paper.

The chances are not great that a new and struggling organization such as the American Association of South Slavic Studies (now the American Association for Southeast European Studies) should immediately produce a high quality publication. But that is just what Kenneth Naylor has done. This first issue of *Balkanistica* is worth reading.

In the lead article, Kemal Karpat reviews his reasons for opposing the standard view that nationalism came to Southeastern Europe in the absence of the social and economic changes that produced it in Western Europe. Karpat believes that significant changes in the Ottoman Empire paved the way for nationalism there too. Specialists on Rumania, Greece, and Bulgaria offer illuminating critical comments on his detailed presentation.

In the briefest of the three remaining sections, Mateja Matejić shows, on the basis of new documents from Hilendar, that Father Paisi died in 1773, instead of various other dates that have been previously proposed. In a section on Illyrianism, Elinor Murray Despalatović delineates the ambiguous legacy of the movement, which linked Croatian national identity to Yugoslavism, and Philip Adler characterizes it as a transitional phenomenon that was narrowly based, ethnocentric, and poorly led. A third section concerns modern Yugoslavia. Here Robin Remington speculates that recent developments in Soviet-Yugoslav relations may weaken the legitimacy of the Yugoslav regime, Bogdan Denitch argues that self-management is a relevant system for Yugoslavia, and Robert Christie defends the policy of diverting industrialization funds to Macedonia from the more developed Yugoslav republics.

If Naylor keeps his promise to go to press only when he accumulates enough stimulating articles such as these, *Balkanistica* will be a welcome addition to the scholarly literature on Southeastern Europe.

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THE CHETNIKS: WAR AND REVOLUTION IN YUGOSLAVIA, 1941-1945. By *Jozo Tomasevich*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1975. x, 508 pp. \$20.00.

THE CHETNIK MOVEMENT AND THE YUGOSLAV RESISTANCE. By *Matteo J. Milazzo*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975. xii, 208 pp. \$12.00.

The Chetnik movement in Yugoslavia during World War II has received a good deal of attention recently, first with the appearance in 1973 of Walter J. Roberts's *Tito, Mihailović, and the Allies, 1941-1945*, and now with two scholarly treatments of the movement by Tomasevich and Milazzo. Of these, Tomasevich's is considerably the most ambitious effort. As the title suggests, this is the first volume of a multivolume work to appear under the rubric *War and Revolution in Yugoslavia*. The phrase *rat i revolucija* has, to a considerable degree, supplanted the older denotation "national liberation war" (*narodnooslobodilački rat*) in the works of