

typographical errors, a couple of questionable statements, and some mistranslations (for example, the reviewer would translate the expression "mašalah" not as "welcome" [*dobro došli*] but as "what God wills" or, by extension, as "bravo" or some such exclamation of admiration [p. 53]; and "dobro slušaju" would be more accurately rendered as "obey well" rather than "listen well" [p. 61]).

Notwithstanding these mild criticisms, this is a good book, one that will have lasting value because of its methodology, findings, and insights, and one that should spur further research of a similar character. The author, in a penetrating and sympathetic manner, examines nearly every aspect of the local society with which he is concerned. The book includes a good bibliography, an index, and two tables—a list of market days and fair dates in Bosnia-Herzegovina and a list of products offered for sale in the Bugojno market (1967–68).

WAYNE S. VUCINICH

*Stanford University and Hoover Institution*

PARTS OF A LIFETIME. By *Milovan Djilas*. Edited by *Michael Milenkovitch* and *Deborah Milenkovitch*. New York and London: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1975. xiv, 442 pp. \$15.00.

In six parts, beginning with the "Roots" and concluding with essays on "Utopia and Bureaucracy," this collection represents a thorough sampling of Djilas's vast output. Several selections come from books previously published (if not always readily available): *Land Without Justice* and *The New Class*, and others have been drawn from student newspapers of his youth. The most valuable, however, are the hitherto unpublished materials that the editors were able to procure directly from Djilas. The Milenkovitches note that more than one-third of the material has not been published before; and another third, in Serbo-Croatian, covering the period of 1928 to 1954, has not been reprinted in Yugoslavia since January 1954. The rest of the material has been published in English, some of it in excellent translation. Chronologically, the anthology spans the period from 1928 to 1973.

The editors set for themselves the unenviable task of collating a coherent representation of the output of a prolific writer, revolutionary, and leader. Until 1956, Djilas's work was primarily political in nature. At times it is startlingly candid. This is especially true of Djilas's introspective rambles, and it is particularly evident in his "Nordic Dream," rightly identified by the editors as possibly the most important selection in the book. This exegesis of his own condition, along with Yugoslavia's, poured out in one night (January 29, 1954), is woven into an imagined trip northward at the time of his traumatic fall from grace. Djilas despairs: "It is night. How much longer the darkness?"

The editors have been quite successful in their effort to present an adequate cross-section of Djilas's work. Some selections are excerpted, presumably to excise irrelevant and redundant passages, though the scholar will want to seek comparisons with the original texts. General readers might have benefited from more thorough notations—for example, "Eastern Sky" might have identified the significance of that particular trip to Asia for Yugoslavia's evolving international policy of "nonalignment."

The introduction contains much valuable biographical material about Djilas, but it is not wholly successful in the difficult task of formulating an acceptable

analytical framework. The attempt to present a typology of revolutionaries in which Djilas represents the "idealist," as juxtaposed to the "opportunist," is not particularly useful. The explication of nine stages of revolutionary change, through which Djilas supposedly passed, is not a defensible generalization. Some of Djilas's inclinations are attributed to his Montenegrin background, but, while undeniably leaving an imprint upon him, notably in his literary attainment, this background does not explain his divergence from Montenegrin comrades supportive of Tito's course, or from those who today seek the "centralist" solution to Yugoslav problems of pluralism.

Djilas's radical humanism comes through clearly. Although his literary criticism is sometimes superficial, his writings about Montenegro are profoundly moving. His antibureaucratic posture—that oft-noted component of the political culture of Yugoslavia—permeates his outlook. His analyses of recent developments, for example, Czechoslovakia in 1968, are provocative if not always persuasive. While observing that Yugoslavian Stalinism was "in part inherited but in greater measure developed on our own soil," Djilas has yet to explicate the events leading to Yugoslavia's expulsion from the Cominform in 1948. Djilas, however, did alert Western students of Communist modernization to the existence of a more complex reality, and serves to this day as a unique barometer of the evolution of the Yugoslav system and of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

MILAN J. REBAN  
*North Texas State University*

BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS WARTIME RESISTANCE IN YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE. Edited by *Phyllis Auty* and *Richard Clogg*. New York: Barnes & Noble, a division of Harper & Row. London: Macmillan, in association with the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, 1975. xii, 308 pp. \$27.50.

Based on material delivered at a conference organized by the History Department of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at the University of London, this book is a fascinating "piece of microhistory." The thread holding the subject together began as Section D of the British MI-6, which, after the Fall of France, combined with other clandestine organizations to become the Special Operations Executive, the SOE. Handicapped by a lack of precise knowledge as to what was happening in the occupied countries, the SOE had to decide which faction to support. At first it backed General Mihailović of Yugoslavia, calling him "the symbol of resistance in the Balkans," but when it became obvious that he was simply using Britain (he was fighting the Communist partisans and had contacted the Italians for his own ends), the SOE was reluctant to admit it had been mistaken.

British policy, in this period, was interpreted and manipulated by senior civil servants, generals, and officials, full of self-righteous principles and prejudices, all convinced they alone knew what was best for Britain. The traditional dislike of communism lingered on in the "corridors of power" long after the Soviet Union entered the war, and the BBC, with its frequent and inconvenient references to the activities of Tito's partisans and other left-wing resistance organizations, came to be regarded as "an unmanageable instrument of policy."