

surprising switch of the Croatian magnates in favor of a closer union with Hungary in 1792; a footnote referring the reader to Otto Bauer's *Die Österreichische Revolution* (Vienna, 1923) is not much help here. Reliance on outdated works mars some of the earlier chapters, where the results of recent research in this country and abroad would have provided a useful supplement and occasional corrective. For instance, the chapter on the Uskoks of Senj would have profited from the recent studies by Alberto Tenenti, and the treatment of the Military Borders should have included the new interpretations of Fedor Moačanin and Branko P. Sučević.

Still, even the older works and documentary collections are little known in this country, and though this volume cannot be considered the definitive history of Croatia, it fills, at least provisionally, a gap in the historical literature.

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IN THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM. By *Vladko Maček*. Translated by *Elizabeth and Stjepan Gazi*. University Park and London: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1968. 280 pp. \$7.95.

Vladko Maček's autobiographical story of the twentieth-century struggle for Croatian autonomy was written in the late 1950s and first published in English in 1968. After briefly reviewing his childhood in a Croatian village near Zagreb and later in Zagreb as the son of a civil engineer and summarizing a thousand years of Croatian history, Maček turns to his major topic—the struggle for Croatian independence led by the Croatian Peasant Party, which was founded in 1905 by Ante Radić and his brother Stjepan.

Maček's account of the unwillingness of the Peasant Party leaders to participate in the first national assembly of the newly formed Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in 1918 indicates the major problem of interwar Yugoslavia—the Croat desire for independence versus the Serbian goal of a centralized state controlled by Belgrade. Most of Maček's book chronicles—from the Croatian point of view—the political struggles that tore at the existence of a unified South Slav state during a twenty-year period. These struggles seemed to have reached some resolution only in August of 1939, when the demands for internal Croatian autonomy were acceded to by the regent Prince Paul and the government in Belgrade. However, the outbreak of World War II, the German occupation, and the eventual Communist victory negated most of the achievements of Maček and other Croatian nationalists.

Maček's account of the development and eventual successes of the Croatian Peasant Party provides insights regarding some of the leaders of interwar Yugoslavia. Although he writes as a Croatian nationalist, he strongly condemns the activities of Ante Pavelić and the Ustaši.

In the Struggle for Freedom is not "objective" history, and therefore many will not agree with some of Maček's interpretations. However, his memoirs are of value to the student of Yugoslav history, both as a source of information and, probably more importantly, as an indication of the views and motives of one of the most important political figures of interwar Yugoslavia.

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