

gently. In addition, her analysis of the Ustasha movement is unimaginative and stereotyped. She downgrades its regional and social support and sees its members merely as individuals. These and similar shortcomings, however, do not take away from the value of the volume.

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PRAXIS: MARXIST CRITICISM AND DISSENT IN SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA. By *Gerson S. Sher*. Bloomington and London: Indiana University Press, 1977. xx, 360 pp. \$15.00.

In his book, Gerson Sher presents a sympathetic and thorough treatment of the dissenting Yugoslav Marxist intellectuals who came together around the journal *Praxis* during its short precarious existence in 1964–75. Basing their critiques on the writings of “the young Marx,” these philosophers and social scientists—centered primarily in Zagreb and Belgrade university communities—engaged in ideological combat with the state and party in an effort to further humanize Yugoslav socialism. As Sher points out, they thus fostered “a heresy within a heresy.”

The opening chapter provides an organizational profile of the journal and considers the critical philosophical antecedents to the *Praxis* dissenters. Sher indicates that they were actually part of an ongoing tradition of criticism and that they viewed themselves as a legitimate continuation of the Yugoslav revolution. Succeeding chapters discuss the specific points of departure in the *Praxis* critiques and trace the history of the journal. *Praxis* initially carried largely theoretical commentary, and in 1969, because of its subject matter and chronic economic difficulties, it languished. Thereafter, a revitalized *Praxis* stepped up its criticism of socialism in practice, but it never overcame its financial problems. The journal’s publication was underwritten by the state, and the withdrawal of support and the continued official harassment of the members of the *Praxis* group finally brought its activities to a halt.

Sher attempts to put the *Praxis* experience into perspective with other facets of Yugoslav dissent—Djilas, Mihajlov, radical students, and so forth—but he does not fully succeed. Neither does he offer any substantial criticism of the *Praxis* critiques. He also concentrates on the domestic edition of *Praxis* and generally neglects its foreign counterpart. Nevertheless, Sher has produced an important book which is well written and documented with English, Serbo-Croatian, and other sources and interviews with many of the principals involved.

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YUGOSLAVIA AFTER TITO: SCENARIOS AND IMPLICATIONS. By *Gavriel D. Ra’anan*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1977. xiv, 206 pp. \$14.50.

Some annual events such as the World Series or the Rose Bowl are eagerly anticipated. Others, like the tax deadline or the annual dental check-up are not similarly awaited. Ra’anan’s *Yugoslavia After Tito* falls into the latter category. It is the 1977 attempt to detail the probable nightmare following President Tito’s retirement or death.

The major focus of the book is the presentation of various forecasts about Tito’s successors and the implications of these predictions for the United States and NATO. Ra’anan’s discussion is interesting but incomplete. Not all prognostications are included, nor does the author attempt to estimate the probability of occurrence of any single one. The major utility of the book is Ra’anan’s clear demonstration of the importance