and overlap between the texts are minimal, so the overall impression is not diminished. Berger, although offering a methodological model for examining the relationship between historiography and national identity from various perspectives, does not remain solely on the theoretical level. Through his clearly written works, he consistently refers to examples whose analysis led him to more comprehensive conclusions.

For local audiences, Berger's insights may prove unusually significant, especially considering that, by his own admission, his inspiration for engaging with the history of historiography stems from witnessing the abrupt change in history policy in Germany after the fall of the Berlin Wall. Hasn't the politics of history in our region also undergone turbulent change in the same period? Ultimately, Berger's insistence on comparative and transnational perspectives may inspire works with far-reaching conclusions, which would fit into existing knowledge about the history of European historiographies and transcend the "methodological nationalism" – the ailment of European historiography that Berger seeks to cure.

Vukašin ZORIĆ

Dejan Jović, *Otpor intelektualaca: predstavljanje nepredstavljenih – suprotstavljanje moćnima*. Novi Sad: Akademska knjiga, 2025, 464.

Professor at the Faculties of Political Science in Zagreb and Belgrade, Dejan Jović, confirms with each new work that he is one of the most significant scholars in the former Yugoslav space. His well-deserved reputation as a serious academic not only easily crosses the Serbian-Croatian border but has long since become recognized in European scholarly circles. For this reason, his new book on intellectuals was eagerly anticipated. Jović has produced a serious study that should awaken interest not only in the current position of intellectuals and in viewing their place in the social hierarchy through the lenses of sociology and political science, but also in intellectual history—an area relatively neglected in domestic scholarship, with notable exceptions that Jović himself mentions, above all the volume *Intellectuals: Yesterday and Today* edited by Alpar Lošonc. On the other hand, it is worth noting that Croatia has made significant progress in this field, primarily thanks to the efforts of Professor Branimir Janković of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb, who has been dedicated to the study of intellectual history.

Jović constructs his narrative about Yugoslav intellectuals before and after the breakup of that state primarily through the fascinating cases of Predrag

Matvejević and Jovan Mirić. Their biographies undoubtedly deserve to be exemplary, and Jović argues this point convincingly. The book is divided into nine chapters, plus a preface and conclusion. In the first two chapters, the author deals with the theoretical concept of the intellectual and presents this category through the works of Gramsci, Benda, and Said. Particular emphasis is placed on Edward Said, and not without reason. As Jović notes, Said is a scholar who can be compared to Matvejević and especially to Mirić for his consistent defense of marginalized and threatened groups, above all the Palestinians. In Jović's words: "The disappearance of Yugoslavia—and especially the war that followed—turned Yugoslavs into Palestinians" (p. 114). And yet, like the aforementioned Croatian scholars, Said does not defend a vulnerable group without critical examination, nor does he allow solidarity to override critical distance (p. 117).

In the subsequent chapters, the author presents the position of intellectuals during socialist Yugoslavia and after its breakup, showing that for those who remained true to themselves, the situation was equally difficult—if not even harder—after the collapse of the common state. Yugoslavia clearly never had its own 1989, and the fates of critical intellectuals make this abundantly clear. One chapter is devoted to the Committee for the Defense of Freedom of Thought and Expression in Serbia, where Jović appears to show somewhat greater understanding for this group and some of its prominent members than the historical record may warrant.

The sections on Matvejević and Professor Mirić—forming the core of the book—are developed much more thoroughly, offering an important overview of their critical stances toward all the systems and states in which they lived. Particularly relevant and rewarding for further research is the career of Jovan Mirić, who directed his criticism toward Yugoslavia, Croatia, Serbia, and even his own Serbian community in Croatia. Through the work of these two prominent intellectuals, Jović vividly brings to life a time that has irreversibly marked us all. The author clearly has a positive view of the figures he writes about, which also provides an opportunity for meaningful debate—such as on Mirić's highly controversial position on Kosovo (pp. 375–387).

For Jović, the definition of an intellectual is clear: it must include public engagement and a moral dimension. He explains it as follows: "If the critical dimension is absent, if there is no engagement for the sake of the common good, then the essential quality that makes someone an intellectual is also missing" (p. 47). Another important characteristic shapes Jović's understanding of intellectuals: the "inseparable connection between the intellectual and the minority" (p. 15). Intellectuals speak on behalf of the oppressed and stigmatized minority, opposing the dominant discourse. Jović considers it especially important to defend the thesis that "belonging to an identity does not exclude us from deba-

ting that identity" (p. 17). This is significant for Mirić, a Serb from Croatia, but, it seems, it is equally relevant for the author himself.

By expressing his own views on the current moment in Serbia, Jović demonstrates that his work embodies his own definition of an intellectual. He recognizes in today's Serbia a new struggle of young intellectuals (students) against structures of "anti-intellectual power," concentrated within a government that resembles old authoritarian regimes but "with more refined techniques of rule and instruments of control" (p. 235).

Viewing the intellectual through this lens, Jović is sharply critical of the current state of the academic community and science. An important—and at times perhaps excessive—part of his argument is the critique of academic advancement policies: the *publish or perish* rule, the lack of long-term research and substantial books due to the prioritization of journal articles and "the race for points," the tendency to write a lot but say nothing, the culture of avoiding offense, and the absence of controversy or courage in drawing conclusions. Particularly striking is Jović's criticism of the obsession with methodology, which today must be present in every paper, often "at the expense of clarity of thought and precision, and thus the strength of ideas" (p. 262). Here too, Jović provides an alternative by example—writing in an elegant style, concisely, with a clear standpoint and conclusions that may not please everyone but are unmistakably articulated and honestly justified.

The key strength of this book—and of Jović's writing in general—lies in its ability to open numerous topics and opportunities for further research, dialogue, and debate. Jović presents his positions directly and without evasion, rejecting false neutrality, entirely in line with his own definition of what an intellectual should be. After all, as he states in the preface, by writing about Matvejević and Mirić, he is, in fact, writing about himself (p. 9). Writing of this kind is, in itself, an invitation to dialogue—and without scholarly dialogue and debate, there can be no progress in science.

It would be particularly interesting and useful to see a debate on Jović's views regarding unitarism and separatism, as well as a continuation of the earlier discussion about the whole concept of the "withering away of the state" as a cause of Yugoslavia's collapse. Some authors, including the present reviewer, are more inclined to conclude that Yugoslavia was primarily destroyed by the alliance between the authoritarian leader Milošević and the ideology of Serbian nationalism, which often disguised itself behind unitarist tendencies. From that perspective, it would be intriguing to critically examine—even if only unconsciously—the contribution of people who were not nationalists, like Mirić, to the deception carried out by Milošević, who presented himself as defending the unity of the state.

Nevertheless, whether one supports or disputes Jović's conclusions, his arguments are strong, his reasoning consistent, and his convictions sincere. That alone is enough for this book—as well as his other works—to find a place on the shelf of anyone who reflects on intellectuals, and especially of those who aspire to place themselves within that category.

Dragan POPOVIĆ

Синиша У. Павловић, *Незаборављене. Британке у борби за своја права на добробит Србије и савезника 1914–1921*, књ. I–III. Београд: Catena mundi, 2025, 420+430+367.

Previous research by Serbian historians has only tangentially touched upon the topic of British women's engagement in providing medical assistance to the Army of the Kingdom of Serbia and to the Serbian people during the Great War and in the years that followed (1914–1921). Once the generation that remembered the efforts of British women doctors and nurses in saving the lives of Serbian soldiers wounded in battle and civilians afflicted by disease passed away, a long silence settled in. Now, that "injustice" is being corrected in the best possible way through the research of Professor Dr. Siniša U. Pavlović.

This is a great and significant subject–neglected for decades and eventually forgotten–which Dr. Pavlović has restored to public consciousness, giving it the rightful place it deserves in the history of the Great War. His study directly integrates Serbian historiography into the global exchange of knowledge about the First World War and its aftermath. It is a work of history written by a physician and university professor whose primary scientific commitment lies in cardiology, yet who also proves to be an accomplished historian of medicine. The book's complex title, *Nezaboravljene. Britanke u borbi za svoja prava na dobrobit Srbije i saveznika 1914–1921* (*Unforgotten: British Women in the Struggle for Their Rights for the Benefit of Serbia and the Allies, 1914–1921*), itself contains the author's central thesis ("Unforgotten") and principal theme ("British Women in the Struggle for Their Rights for the Benefit of Serbia and the Allies, 1914–1921"). Finally, it also represents a remarkable publishing endeavor by *Catena mundi*.

The scope of the research and publication is eloquently reflected in the numbers: the book comprises three volumes totaling 1,217 pages; its material is organized into 39 thematic chapters that form a coherent narrative; the text is enriched with 940 photographs–eloquent and vivid–grouped into 27 image sections occupying 311 pages, almost one–third of the first two volumes; the third volume contains 741 encyclopedic entries that expand the scope of the work; and the bibliography includes 472 titles. This