

FROM CROATIAN RENAISSANCE TO YUGOSLAV SOCIALISM: ESSAYS. By *Ante Kadić*. Slavistic Printings and Reprintings, 90. The Hague and Paris: Mouton, 1969. 301 pp. 48 Dutch guilders.

Ante Kadić has collected in this book a number of his articles on Yugoslav history and literature published during the last thirteen years. Among the most interesting of the historical pieces is his article on the Croatian Renaissance which discusses the development of literature in Dalmatia from the fifteenth through the seventeenth century, including the major influences—the Italian Renaissance, classical literature, and the folk tales and oral poetry of Croatia. In another study Kadić examines the contributions of Juraj Križanić not only to Croatian literature but also to the development of a common South Slavic language. Križanić was concerned with the development of Pan-Slavic ties and was strongly attracted to Russia. A characteristic he shared with most Croatian poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was his attempt to glorify the Slavs and create in the Croatian people a strong sense of national pride and identity.

In an essay entitled "Vladimir Solov'ev and Bishop Strossmayer" Kadić examines the strong personal and intellectual ties that bound the Russian philosopher and the Croatian bishop. Strossmayer, according to Kadić, "did everything he could to help Solov'ev in his magnificent, though unrealistic, enterprise" to reunite Russian Orthodoxy with the Roman Catholic Church. Strossmayer argued that the Russian church was separated from Rome not because of its own schismatic activities but merely because at the time of the eleventh-century break between Rome and Constantinople Russia was strongly influenced by the latter.

The remainder of the articles deal with twentieth-century Yugoslav literary currents, both during the interwar period and since the rise of the Communist state in 1945. Probably the most interesting of these is a study of Ivo Andrić's *Chronicle of Travnik*, in which Kadić compares Andrić's account with the documentary material he used in preparing the chronicle. He concludes that despite Andrić's continual contacts with Western Europe as a diplomat, he was ethnocentric and saw events in Bosnia during the first two decades of the nineteenth century solely through Bosnian eyes. The last article—the only one not previously published—is a useful survey of literary currents in Yugoslavia since 1945. Kadić briefly discusses many of the Yugoslav authors active during this period. Unfortunately his attempt to provide a broad overview and introduction to virtually all major Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, and Macedonian writers prevents him from discussing any of them in detail.

For the student of Yugoslav culture and history Kadić has produced a volume which provides insights into a number of areas important for a better understanding of literature in Yugoslavia—particularly in Croatia—since the sixteenth century.

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POVIJEST HRVATSKOG NARODA G. 1860–1914. By *Jaroslav Šidak et al.* Zagreb: "Školska Knjiga," 1968. xi, 351 pp. 32 new dinars.

This history of Croatia for the half-century before World War I should be translated into English. It is based on the highest standards of scholarship; it is impartial; it handles the development of Yugoslavism and the Croatian-Serbian problem judiciously; and it is an excellent example of the outstanding work produced in

Croatia in recent years. In addition, it is a tribute to Professor Jaroslav Šidak, who has been primarily responsible for training the postwar generation of Croatian historians. In this volume Šidak and three of his students, Professors Mirjana Gross and Dragovan Šepić and Dr. Igor Karaman—all well-known scholars—have written the standard work on recent Croatian history.

The volume begins with a discussion of the economic and social conditions in the Croatian lands in the 1860s. The rest of the book is essentially divided into two chronological parts, from 1860 to 1903 and from 1903 to 1914; each part in turn has numerous logical subdivisions. The book's major strength is its treatment of the political, social, and economic problems of the Croatian lands, with emphasis on the peculiarities and contradictions within these lands. The nationalistic writing of the past—often full of clichés—is not found here. The authors show clearly that at different times local factors or issues overrode national considerations. Economic motives were responsible for some political decisions that were contrary to the national interest. This was evident in Istria, among other areas, where the Croatian Social Democrats supported their Italian colleagues because it furthered their own local economic interests. One may speak of Croatia and Croatian national goals, but this study discloses that the interests in common, for example, between the Croatian peasant in southern Dalmatia and his counterpart in eastern Slavonia were limited, because each was chiefly interested in his own immediate survival.

To support their many conclusions, the authors present eleven statistical tables, which show, among other things, the rise of the population in the towns in Croatia-Slavonia, the growth of industrial firms (both large and small), the role of the wood industry in Croatia, the development of institutions of credit (such as banks and savings organizations), and capital investment and landowning. Two detailed charts trace the evolution of political parties in Croatia-Slavonia, Istria, and Dalmatia. There is also an excellent twenty-page annotated bibliography on the basic issues in Croatian history as dealt with in recent publications.

This outstanding book does have some shortcomings. For example, Bishop Strossmayer's role in Croatian history appears to be slighted. More attention is given to the Social Democrats than to the Peasant Party in the immediate prewar years. Also, Istria receives closer and more detailed scrutiny than Bosnia-Herzegovina does, although it is generally acknowledged that the fate of Bosnia-Herzegovina was at the heart of the Serbo-Croatian difficulties. Bosnia-Herzegovina was slighted because the detailed, scholarly, impartial studies which were available for the study of other areas of Croatian history upon which this volume is based have not yet been produced for this area. The volume also lacks an index.

Notwithstanding these deficiencies, this is an outstanding piece of historical scholarship. It is indispensable reading for anyone studying South Slav history, and should, to repeat, be translated into English.

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OPERATION SLAUGHTERHOUSE: EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS OF
POSTWAR MASSACRES IN YUGOSLAVIA. Edited by *John Prcela* and
Stanko Guldescu. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., 1970. xiii, 557 pp. \$10.00.

This book purports to be a factual and documented account of the so-called Bleiburg massacres, perpetrated by the Yugoslav Communists on Croat soldiers who had surrendered to the British in Austria, and were then handed over by