

to seek additional justification through the distortion not only of the history of Finland, but of that of Soviet Russia, and of Europe generally, as well.

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EASTERN EUROPE: HISTORICAL ESSAYS. Presented to Professor Milos Mladenovic on his sixty-fifth birthday by his students. *H. C. Schlieper*, general editor. Toronto: New Review Books, 1969. 251 pp. Paper.

The historical essays presented to Milos Mladenovic are a miscellaneous assortment ranging from the prehistoric Finn to World War II. Nineteen students of the respected Yugoslav professor of McGill University have written brief essays (averaging ten pages plus footnotes) in honor of his sixty-fifth birthday and have done their homework well. None of the contributions presents much original information, and some of the articles are better than others. The most interesting, at least for the novelty of their subjects, are the studies by A. Balawdyer on "Canadian Fears of Soviet Competition, 1929-1932" and Joseph Tarnovecky on "Canadian Press Reaction to the Sale of Alaska." The most scholarly, if somewhat esoteric, are A. C. Hobbs's essay on Ottoman feudalism, Edward Laine's on "Tacitus and the Pre-Historic Finn," and G. E. Orchard's on the frontier policy of Boris Godunov. The rest of the contributions are competent.

A striking feature of the Festschrift is the youth of the authors and the fact that they are associated with small Canadian and American colleges and universities. It is encouraging to note that interest in Slavic and East European history transcends the academic empires established after World War II and, even more so, that work of high caliber is produced by members of faculties of institutions where the former students of Professor Mladenovic are now pursuing scholarly careers. Professor Mladenovic and his students deserve our felicitations.

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L'UDOVÍT ŠTÚR UND DIE SLAWISCHE WECHSELSEITIGKEIT: GESAMTE REFERATE UND DIE INTEGRALE DISKUSSION DER WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN TAGUNG IN SMOLENICE, 27.-29. JUNI 1966. Edited by *L'udovit Holotik*. Bratislava: Verlag der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, in cooperation with Verlag Hermann Böhlaus Nachf., Vienna, Cologne, and Graz, 1969. 445 pp. DM 44.

This volume contains the papers and formal discussion of a symposium held in Smolenica, Czechoslovakia, in June 1966 on L'udovit Štúr and the theme of Slavic reciprocity. The contributions of thirty scholars from Eastern and Western Europe are included. The conference did not propose to trace Štúr's life or his role in the Slovak national movement of the 1840s. These questions have been the subject of an excellent, though now somewhat dated, study in French by Helena Tourtzer (Turcerová), *Louis Štúr et l'idée de l'indépendance slovaque (1815-1856)* (1913), and of a number of fine studies by Slovak historians over the past half-century (Golaň, Ormis, Ambruš, Rapant, Butvin, as well as several contributors to this volume). The theme of the conference was rather to examine key issues of inter-Slavic rela-

tions in the mid-nineteenth century and to elucidate Štúr's role therein. The volume's title is nevertheless misleading, since only a few of the contributions focus directly on Štúr's activities.

Divided into five sections, the volume comprises ten major papers and thirty-two discussants' commentaries. The tone of the contributions is scholarly. Several papers present the findings of recent research and delineate areas of problematic interpretation. Issues are examined with an openness and perspective not characteristic of East European historiography a decade ago.

In the first section Milan Pišut (Bratislava) explores the particularly Slovak origins of the idea of Slavic reciprocity in the works of Ján Kollár and P. J. Šafařík (Šafařík). In possibly the volume's best contributions Jaroslav Šidak (Zagreb) traces the fortunes of the Illyrian movement, and the subject of Austro-Slavism is discussed by the Prague historians Josef Kočí and Václav Žáček. In the volume's third section the attitudes of Slavism's opponents—the Germans and Magyars—are analyzed by Eduard Winter (Berlin) and Július Mésároš (Bratislava). In the next section Professor S. A. Nikitin (Moscow) examines the position of official Russia toward the West and South Slavs in the 1860s, emphasizing the degree to which Russia's attitude reflected the priorities of its own foreign and domestic policies. Andrzej Walicki (Warsaw) explores the views of the Russian Slavophiles toward their fellow Slavs.

The last section is devoted to Štúr and his posthumously published work *Das Slawenthum und die Welt der Zukunft*. This work occasioned much consternation among Štúr's contemporaries and has received varied interpretations from historians. Vladimír Matula (Bratislava) in his paper "L'udovít Štúr and Russia" sees an explanation for Štúr's apparent concessions to tsarist absolutism not only in his disillusionment after the failures of 1848–49, which scholars have often cited, but also in the hopes Štúr attached to the "political thaw" in Russia which accompanied the accession of Alexander II to the throne in early 1855 (pp. 364–65). Štúr hurriedly finished his then only partly completed manuscript and sent it to the Russian archpriest M. F. Raevsky in Vienna to be conveyed to influential personages in St. Petersburg. Štúr, who died shortly thereafter, never learned the fate of his manuscript, which was first published in 1867 under the Russian title *Slavianstvo i mir budushchago*.

All the volume's contributions appear in German with the exception of those delivered in Russian, which remain in that language. Curiously, the editor has chosen to append a German translation to the discussants' commentaries but not to the papers in Russian. Two of the papers, by Mésároš and Matula, appeared earlier in the *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas* (1967).

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DĚJINY A NÁRODY: LITERÁRNĚHISTORICKÉ STUDIE O ČESKOSLOVENSKO-MAD'ARSKÝCH VZTAŽÍCH. Edited by Z. Adamová, K. Rosenbaum, and L. Sziklay for the Československá akademie věd. Prague: Nakladatelství Československé akademie věd, 1965. 367 pp. Kčs. 49.

This volume of essays by twenty-one Czech, Slovak, and Magyar scholars represents a collective work of the Czechoslovak, Slovak, and Hungarian Academies of Science. As the introduction points out, the volume's aim is to detect and describe the mutual relations among the literatures of the three neighboring nations. Yet one