

political parties after 1860, both men were the principal exponents of the Yugoslav idea, which grew out of the Illyrian Movement of the 1830s and 1840s and led to the Serbo-Croat coalition of 1905 and the eventual appearance of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes after World War I. It is fitting that this collection of their most important political writings appears as part of a series of volumes dealing with Croatian political thought of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Other volumes already published in the series include those on Stjepan Radić, Fran Supilo, Ante Starčević, and Eugen Kvaternik.

Vladimir Koščak is the author of several earlier articles on Strossmayer and Rački, including three that describe in detail the large amount of Strossmayer's correspondence preserved in various archives of Yugoslavia. Much material from his earlier articles is incorporated into the introduction and the bibliographical notes to the present volume. Eighteen documents, dating from 1860 to 1886, have been selected for inclusion here—nine apiece for Strossmayer and Rački. Although all of these documents have been published elsewhere, this is the first time they have been brought together in a handy volume.

The documents include the most important speeches of Strossmayer in the Croatian Sabor during the 1860s, Strossmayer's celebrated memorandum to the Russian government in 1876, several important articles by Rački that appeared in the Croatian newspapers *Pozor*, *Zatočnik*, and *Obzor* (such as "Jugoslovjenstvo" and "Listovi jednoga antiunioniste"), and other speeches and writings of both men. In order to help the reader evaluate the nearly four hundred pages of documents, Koščak has written a useful eighty-six-page introduction in which he summarizes the careers of Strossmayer and Rački and analyzes their political thinking within the context of Croatian history. Dr. Koščak stresses that the Yugoslavism of Strossmayer and Rački was the product of Croatia's historic fragmentation and inner disunity. He believes that Strossmayer and Rački attempted to blend two rather contradictory elements into their Yugoslavism: a particularist insistence on Croatia's historic "state-right" and territorial integrity, and a universalist conviction that the Croats would ultimately join in an "integral" South Slavic state with the Serbs and the Slovenes. Only in the 1880s, when the prospects for cooperation between Serbs and Croats appeared bleak, did Strossmayer and Rački narrow their political objectives to a defense of Croatia's rights exclusively within the Habsburg Empire. In this way they came to favor a reconciliation between their followers and the rival Starčević Party of Right and a common program of Croatian "trialism."

Košćak has compiled an extensive bibliography of all the unpublished letters and published writings of Strossmayer and Rački, as well as all the secondary literature dealing with the two men. Together with the introductory essays, the bibliography is one more useful feature that adds to the value of this documentary collection for historians and researchers.

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CROATIA: LAND, PEOPLE, CULTURE. Vol. 2. Edited by *Francis H. Eterovich* and *Christopher Spalatin*. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1970. xvii, 568 pp. \$17.50.

This volume, like the first one, contains independent monographic studies on Croatian history, language, literature, and culture, whose common denominator

is the extended region of Croatia, including Bosnia and Hercegovina, as well as Croatians living abroad.

The territorial frame of reference is ambitious: the map includes as "Croatian ethnic outlets" almost all of the Adriatic coast, with the exception of the Slovenian coast in Istria and an insignificant speckle at the Albanian border; it also includes Srem, most of Bačka, and all the territory of the present administrative republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina to the Drina River and to the border of Montenegro. By this implied interpretation, Croatia embraces almost half of contemporary Yugoslavia, and almost half of its present population. As a consequence, the chapters on maritime history of the eastern Adriatic, the development of book printing, and the ethnic and religious history of Bosnia and Hercegovina are properly included in the volume.

The book is a major effort of Croatian émigré scholars to affirm the Croatian presence in the contemporary world and to document their own scholarly activity abroad. The publication for the most part reflects the orientation of émigré scholars, who are often barred from using contemporary or archival sources, and whose views are often colored by established attitudes—more keen to affirm without hesitation than to analyze critically.

The contributions vary in size and quality. The lead article by Stanko Guldescu reviews four centuries of Croatian history (1526–1918) and is a continuation of his study of the earlier period published in the first volume. The maritime history of the eastern Adriatic (by Bachich), rather general for the modern period, and the history of book printing to 1940 (by Esih) give the historical tone to the volume. Bachich's article is evidence of the problems of research when the sources are not available (the article was presumably written in Peru).

The review of Croatian literature (by Trograničič) surveys the classical period of literary life up to 1835. The later period is covered in the first volume. The prominence given to the literary production of Dalmatia (Dubrovnik included), though it recognizes the vigorous activity there and the influence of Italy at a time when the interior of Croatia had barely begun its literary life, also demonstrates the lack of balance in substantive research for the whole of Croatia.

Two essays focus on Bosnia and Hercegovina. Balić surveys the cultural achievements of Bosnian and Hercegovinian Muslims, and the late Father Mandić deals with ethnic and religious history. These two significant contributions, controversial in detailed interpretations, nevertheless imply the unity of Bosnia and Hercegovina with Croatia and Dalmatia. Mandić's study is a restatement of his well-known works on the history of Bosnia and on the Croatian character of the Bosnian population.

The concluding two contributions deal with the Croatians in America. Prpić's study is a modified and abbreviated version of his major book on Croatians in the United States, and Pavešković adds a short note on the Croatians in Canada.

The overall value of the book is the documented evidence it provides of efforts among Croatian emigrants to pursue with greater or lesser success the work of scholarly research and documentation. Although one would question many details of fact and interpretation, the general tone of the volume makes it a welcome addition to the body of literature on Croatian existence.

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