

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