

important sources for the cultural phase of the Illyrian Movement and the beginnings of modern Croatian literature. The only full runs of *Danica ilirska* are to be found in the Zagreb archives and libraries, and each collection has some damaged copies and incomplete supplementary materials such as flyers and announcements of editorial policy for the coming year. The *Liber Croaticus* reprint of this work, which is an assembled facsimile reprint drawn primarily from the collections of the Zagreb University Library and the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences, is of significance to all scholars of Croatian history and literature and to students of cultural Pan-Slavism and the Yugoslav idea. For the first time, as complete an edition of *Danica* as is possible has been assembled, critically, carefully, and so faithful to the original that printing errors have been duly noted and preserved. There are five volumes in all, each covering a three-year period. At the end of each volume there is a short comment by Mladen Kuzmanović, technical editor for the series.

Volume 5 (1847–49) represents the decline and end of *Danica*. It is, in terms of content, the least important volume in the series. *Danica* was no longer large enough nor literary enough to serve the needs of the new Illyrian writers. The Illyrian language was now a mature literary language, and *Danica* was no longer needed to explain its importance. The question in 1847 was how best to use the new language and awareness of national identity in the deepening struggle with the Magyars. *Danica* continued to chronicle the cultural life of the Illyrians, and 1847 saw the fruition of many plans for enriching national cultural life which had been made in the earlier years of the movement (such as the opening of the National Center and the establishment of a National Literary Society), but *Danica* was no longer at the center of Croatian cultural life. The tumultuous events of 1848 and 1849 are only dimly reflected in the pages of *Danica*, and with the close of 1849 *Danica* ceased publication. *Danica ilirska* was an Illyrian publication. It helped to form the Illyrian Movement and disappeared when the Illyrian Movement ended.

Volume 5 also contains indexes of authors, names, and volumes for the entire series, and an essay by Ivo Frangeš, the chief editor, on the significance of *Danica*. The essay is a useful introduction, but says little new. It would have been helpful as well to include a short dictionary of words not found in modern Croatian and a subject index. There is a table of contents for each year.

The editors of *Liber Croaticus* are to be commended for the high quality and accuracy of the facsimile edition of *Danica ilirska* and for making such an important source readily available to modern scholars.

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JOSIP J. STROSSMAYER-FRANJO RAČKI: POLITIČKI SPISI: RASPRAVE, ČLANCI, GOVORI MEMORANDUMI. Edited by *Vladimir Koščak*. Zagreb: Znanje, 1971. 562 pp.

Without exaggeration it can be said that Bishop Strossmayer and Franjo Rački were the two most important figures in the intellectual and political life of Croatia in the second half of the nineteenth century. Besides their vital involvement in church affairs, in the cultural revival among the Croats, and in the evolution of

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