

204) focuses on the countless editions of legal literature published by Narodne novine Plc.

The text by Duška Šarić "Nastanak hrvatskog ustava" ("The Emergence of the Croatian Constitution", pp. 205-214) is a short account of the process of the development of the Croatian Constitution (1990).

In his article entitled "Narodne novine — čuvar hrvatskoga jezika i zakona" ("Narodne novine — The Safeguard of the Croatian Language and Law", pp. 215-222) Zvonimir Šeparović points to the fact that *Narodne novine* is, without doubt, an "established, important and old national institution".

Pero Jurković briefly reminds readers of his collaboration with the Board of Editors of *Narodne novine* on the publication of professional literature from the field of economics in a paper bearing the title "Prva cjelovita teorija ekonomske analize" ("The First Complete Theory of Economic Analysis", pp. 223-224).

In the 1990s Narodne novine Plc. also published several titles from the field of historiography. This is discussed by Lujo Margetić in his text entitled "Moji radovi o ranoj hrvatskoj povijesti i Narodne novine" ("My Papers on Early Croatian History and Narodne novine", pp. 225-226).

Zoran Jašić considers *Narodne novine* to be one of "the most significant institutions in recent Croatian history" in his text entitled "Narodne novine — jedan od najvažnijih segmenata institucionalne strukture" ("Narodne novine — One of the Most Significant Segments of Institutional Structure", pp. 227-228).

The role of Narodne novine in the publishing of the journal of law *Naša Zakonitost* (Our Legality) is reflected on by Jadranko Crnić in his text under the title "Skica za povijest časopisa (Naša) Zakonitost" ("An Outline of the History of /Our/ Legality", pp. 229-240).

Pages 243 to 310 bring texts penned by the employees of Narodne novine Plc.: Ilija Prlina's text "Ponovno uzdizanje Narodnih novina 1957.-1991." ("The Renewed Rise of Narodne novine, 1957-1991"), Stanislav Pavić's text "Ratne godine" ("The Years of War"), Katarina Fuček's paper "Temeljita preobrazba poduzeća" ("A Thorough Transformation of the Company"), Petar Piskac's article "Narodne novine pos-

taju dioničko društvo" ("Narodne novine Transforms into a Public Limited Company"), Slavko Šarec's text "Četrdeset godina u Narodnim novinama" ("Forty Years with Narodne novine"), Srećko Frinčić's "Složili smo računalo Narodnih novina" ("We Constructed the Computer of Narodne novine") and "Trgovačka djelatnost Narodnih novina d.d." ("The Trading Activity of Narodne novine Plc."), Nikola Cota's "Cijeli radni staž u Narodnim novinama" ("An Entire Professional Career with Narodne novine"), Slavica Bančić's paper "Pravne učinke proizvode samo objavljeni propisi" ("Legal Effects are Produced Only by Published Regulations"), Dražen Božić's "Nakladnička djelatnost Narodnih novina d.d." ("The Publishing Activity of Narodne novine Plc."), Branka Morić's article "Tiskara Narodnih novina d.d." ("The Printing Office of Narodne novine Plc.") and Ivo Šakanta's text "Stručne službe Društva" ("The Company's Professional Services").

The appendix, "Popis knjiga koje su objavili nakladnici Narodnih novina 1838.-2005." ("List of Books Published by Narodne novine Plc. Between 1838 and 2005", pp. 313-375), was prepared by Goranka Mitrović.

Heritage obliges!

• Zlatko MATIJEVIĆ

¹ The text is taken from the 3rd volume of Tadijanović's book *O svojim i o sebi* (About My People and Myself) Zagreb 2002, p. 291.

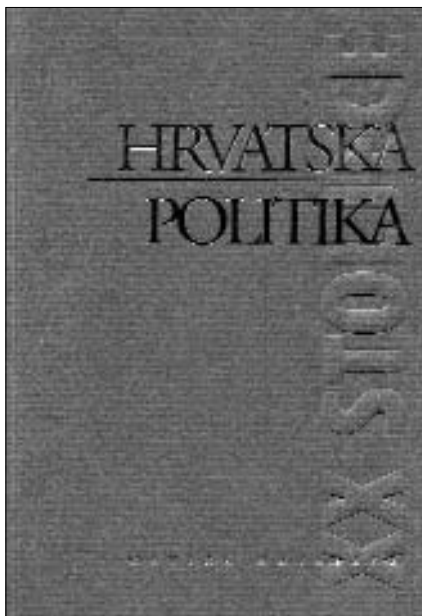
Hrvatska politika u XX. stoljeću. Zbornik radova (20th Century Croatian Politics. Collected Papers and Studies), Ljubomir Antić (ed.), Matica hrvatska: Zagreb 2006, XX. stoljeće Series, J. Hekman (ed.), 492 pages

In 2003 Matica hrvatska initiated a scientific project under the title XX. stoljeće (20th Century) by having organised symposia and having introduced a series of collected papers and studies bearing the same name. In 2006 two extensive volumes were published in the Series: the second bears the title *Hrvatski jezik* (The Croatian Language, the 2005 symposium) and the

first (on politics) is here discussed. The book opens with a short instructive “Foreword” by the editor, which is followed by 19 papers (with introductory summaries in Croatian and closing summaries in English; the texts are not identical), and it closes with an index of names (which must have been omitted from the “Contents” by mistake).

Highlighting that the goal of this first symposium was “to provide a grounded and truthful assessment of 20th century Croatian politics based on detailed and in-depth analyses of some of its segments”, in his foreword the editor expresses his regrets — primarily because of the conception of the symposium — over the fact that not all the symposium participants submitted their papers in writing. In other words, LJUBOMIR ANTIĆ rightly holds that “the absence of some papers interferes *vitally* with one’s insight into the issue as a whole”. As the book does not bring the programme of the symposium and the participants are only listed in the “Foreword”, readers cannot know the titles of the papers presented by D. Bilandžić and D. Rokсандić; readers can only assume what the titles are in the light of their thus far scientific interests. Moreover, even a superficial look at the book’s contents reveals that some significant topics are missing: papers, for instance, on the activities of the “Party” (KPJ/SKJ, KPH/SKH)¹ and on the history of the Serbian people in Croatia. The absence of these papers also *significantly* diminishes one’s full insight. What a shame!

Despite all the differences in their views and accents, the authors conceived their papers synthetically, while their sequence in the book is chronological. Surveys “by centuries” are common (although mere calendrical “turns of the centuries” as such do not either factually or actually “turn” anything). Any such survey is a generally accepted convention and a silent agreement on a, nevertheless, allowed “dissection” of the historical succession of events. This practice is — in part — the result of the readers’ demand. After all, it is only wise to adjust the reception reasons to the internal logic of individual scientific disciplines, since here no journal (nevertheless, mostly) serving for communication within the profession is being discussed. The purpose of this edition is different. In actu-



al fact, it does not contain any “dissection”, as it is successfully overcome by NIKŠA STANČIĆ’S introductory text that logically connects the 19th with the 20th century by embracing the “line” of the process of “Croatian national integration” focusing — as given in part in the title itself — on its “Rhythms, Ideologies, Politics” (“Ritmovi, ideologije, politike”). This is followed by LJUBOMIR ANTIĆ’S text focusing on *one* of the essential aspects of the national-integrative issue — “Nacionalna ideologija jugoslavenstva kod Hrvata u 20. stoljeću” (“The National Ideology of Yugoslavism in 20th Century Croatia”). Given the chosen sequence, a paper on the national ideologies in Croatia that rejected Yugoslavism would have superbly fitted in as third, but it seems that nobody tackled this topic at the symposium.² Thus, what follows are “Hrvatska politika u Prvome svjetskom ratu” (“Croatian Politics in World War I”) by HRVOJE MATKOVIĆ and “Katoличка crkva u hrvatskoj politici u 20. stoljeću” (“The Catholic Church in 20th Century Croatian Politics”) by JURE KRIŠTO. The following two texts deal with peasantry — “Selo i politika. Politizacija hrvatskog seljaštva 1918.-1941.” (“The Countryside and Politics. The Politicisation of the Croatian Peasantry, 1918-1941”) by SUZANA

LEČEK and “Stjepan Radić u hrvatskoj politici 20. stoljeća” (“Stjepan Radić in 20th Century Croatian Politics”) by BRANKA BOBAN. The conception of STJEPAN MATKOVIĆ’s text, “Elementi moderniteta u programima i programatskim spisima hrvatskih političkih stranaka od početka 20. stoljeća do početka prvoga svjetskoga rata” (“The Elements of Modernity in the Programmes and Programmatic Documents of the Croatian Political Parties from the Beginning of the 20th Century to the Beginning of World War I”), methodologically differs from the vast majority of the texts in these collected papers and studies. MARIJAN MATICKA’s study “Hrvatska iskustva s parlamentarizmom u 20. stoljeću” (“Croatian Experiences with Parliamentarism in the 20th Century”) is important for our understanding of both the current social relations and “transition torments”, although talking of non-experience would most certainly be more accurate. Only one text is expressly dedicated to the period of the royal and first joint state introducing a key dilemma posed already in and by the title — “Hrvatska u prvoj Jugoslaviji — bitne značajke položaja te je li na djelu bila kriza vlasti ili države” (“Croatia in the First Yugoslavia — The Important Features of Its Position and Was This a Crisis of Government or State?”) by MIRA KOLAR. The international context between the two World Wars is presented in relation to the most frequent “object of trade” with Croatian territories by STIJEPO OBAD in his “Talijansko i srpsko posezanje na Dalmaciju između dva svjetska rata” (“Italy and Serbia’s Territorial Claims on Dalmatia between the Two World Wars”). The entire book brings only one paper on historiography, yet just on the right topic — “Hrvatska historiografija o drugom svjetskom ratu: metodologija i prijepori” (“Croatian Historiography on World War II: Methodology and Controversies”) by NADA KISIĆ KOLANOVIĆ. Yet, it appears that the symposium did not touch on an important aspect of this “right topic” (e.g., World War II in Croatia). The two texts that follow should be read almost “parallelly” although this may not be apparent at first sight — IVO GLODSTEIN’S “Osnovne značajke hrvatskog antifascizma” (“The Fundamental Features of Croatian Antifascism”) and TIHOMIR ČIPEK’S “Stoljeće diktatura’ u Hrvatskoj” (“The Century of Dictatorships’ in Cro-

atia”). Until the very end of the 1980s Croatian historiography could not, in actual fact, seriously tackle the topic that Mario Jareb is the first to here provide full insight into — “Hrvatska politička emigracija 1928.-1990.” (“Croatian Political Emigration, 1928-1990”). The same question is also analysed by BERISLAV JANDRIĆ in his “Oblici oporbenog djelovanja u sklopu komunističkog sustava. Djelovanje hrvatske političke emigracije” (“The Forms of Opposition Activities within the Communist System. The Activities of the Croatian Political Emigration”). It would have been more appropriate had the study by TVRTKO JAKOVINA (“Hrvatski izlaz u svijet. Hrvatska/Jugoslavija u svjetskoj politici 1945.-1991.” / “Croatia’s Entry into the World. Croatia/Yugoslavia in World Politics, 1945-1991”) been published after rather than between the two texts on emigration. It would have also been more befitting if the paper by ZDENKO RADELIĆ “Hrvatska: komunisti i oporba nakon rata 1945.” (“Croatia: the Communists and the Opposition after the War in 1945”) had followed after the papers on emigration. The topics of the two closing texts are — at least for the older generations — yesterday’s news. These are IVICA ŠUTE’S “1971. kao uvod u 1991.” (“1971 as an Introduction to 1991”) and IVO PERIĆ’S “Hrvatska uoči i nakon osamostaljenja” (“Croatia on the Eve of and after Gaining Independence”).

After this indeed very brief “survey of the contents”, it would be of the utmost importance for the profession to focus on the critical analysis of the portrait this edition depicts. Calling for dialogue, this book demands it being the first of its kind.

• Srećko LIPOVČAN

¹ A single published study on a single yet immensely important segment of the politics of the Communist Party cannot compensate for a survey of the politics of the Communist Party as a whole (Petar Strčić, “Hrvatsko nacionalno pitanje u KPH/SKH i hrvatskih komunista” / “The Croatian National Question in KPH/SKH and the Croatian Communists”).

² It is, admittedly, difficult to imagine that this thematic unit was not planned by the symposium organisers. However, it is, nevertheless, a fact that there are deficiencies in this very segment of Croatian historiography. One segment of the ideas of the Party of (Croat State) Right (based on new sources and data, and with a marked distance from the earlier interpretations) is presented by Stjepan Matković in his book *Čista stranka prava 1895.-1903.*

(*The Pure Party of /Croat State/ Rights, 1895-1903*, Zagreb 2001). As far as the framework of the 20th Century Series is concerned, a text that first follows the Party of (Croat State) Rights from 1895 and then the entire scene of the Party of (Croat State) Rights up to 1928 or 1918 at the least could have sufficed.

Zlatko Matijević: *U sjeni dvaju orlova. Prilozi crkveno-nacionalnoj povijesti u Hrvata u prvim desetljećima 20. stoljeća* (In the Shade of Two Eagles. Contributions to the Clerical-National History of Croats in the First Decades of the 20th Century) published by Golden marketing - Tehnička knjiga, Zagreb 2005, 359 pages

The most recent book by Zlatko Matijević consists of a series of detailed discussions which analyse the history of political parties and political history of the Croatian nation in the first three decades of the 20th century. The focus of his attention are political activities of the organised Croatian Catholics who tried to rise to challenges of new social movements, the unsolved national question and governmental and legal changes. The symbolic title of the book reveals an aspiration to explain their political behaviour under the two monarchies' rules which marked the first half of the previous century. This approach is methodologically justified as it provides an insight into continuous activities of individuals and political groups who arose from one administrative system, but then they attempted to realise their ambitions about the envisaged union in a new state. One of the thus far peculiarities of Croatian historiography was that the objects of research were almost exclusively limited to one state, which is why the results were considerably scarce. True reactions to great changes were not clearly seen, the thread of tradition in expressions of the already established people — as well as the way in which public discourse changed — remained undetected. Thus, Matijević's detailed inclusion of time and space provides very useful results and a series of data which cast off the senti-

mental side of history. In this book such treatment is given to both "Yugoslav clericalism" and, to a certain extent, Radić's narcissism in politics, but neither one has been fully discussed so far.

The book is divided into three chapters: "Pod crnim orlom Habsburgovaca" ("Under the Black Eagle of the Habsburg Dynasty", pp. 13-99); "Pod belim orlom Karađorđevića" ("Under the White Eagle of the Karađorđević Dynasty", pp. 99-215); and "Otpali ili odbačeni anđeli" ("Fallen or Rejected Angels", pp. 215-283). Several articles which appear in the book were published in scientific journals, except these three texts: "Hrvatska pučka stranka i Stjepan Radić u političkom životu Kraljevine SHS" ("Croatian People's Party and Stjepan Radić in the Political Life of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes"); "Stranačko-politički život bosansko-hercegovačkih Hrvata u Kraljevini SHS (1919.-1929.)" ("Parties and Political Life of Croats of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes / 1919-1929"); "Uloga Hrvatskoga kulturnog društva 'Napredak' u obilježavanju tisućgodišnjice hrvatskog kraljevstva (1925. godine)" ("The Role of 'Napredak', the Croatian Cultural Association, in Celebrating A Thousand Years' Anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom in 1925"). All the three texts harmoniously interrelate with the author's intention to deepen his historiographic understanding on insufficiently analysed phenomena or topics which have — so far — been analysed peripherally, or sometimes even in black and white.

The first chapter analyses in detail important segments of Croatian ecclesiastical, national and political history in the last years of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy — a multi-national state with the epithet "unstable world power" — in which almost all Croats lived. The majority of Croatian politicians were of the opinion that Croats had an unsatisfactory status determined by the constitutional decision, according to which they could not have their own administrative unit, as opposed to Austrian Germans and Hungarians. The economic growth was slow and could not meet modern demands. A dominating idea in that field was that the main culprit in such unfavourable circumstances was