

seven-country studies will eventually be capped by a comparative volume by Feiwel, Nove, Portes, and Zielinski. The undertaking is valuable: relatively little is known in the West about the modalities of industrial reform in Eastern Europe, because the attention of economists has largely been attracted by changes operated since 1967 in Soviet industry. The least known among the sparsely explored East European reforms is the one carried out in Rumanian industry. Spigler's essay partly fills this gap. It complements and goes beyond Montias's earlier work on Rumania's economy. Originally a thesis, the little volume is crammed with information (much of it descriptive-institutional) on the changes that have taken place since mid-1967 in Rumanian macro, branch, and micro planning, the industrial management mechanism, budgetary procedures, and banking. It is generally assumed that the Rumanian economy is the most conservatively Stalinist in the bloc. Despite Spigler's thorough examination of the changes, this assumption does not seem to be wrong. Compared with the previous system, the Rumanian reforms do indeed devolve some decision-making power to industrial associations and enterprises. But the system remains centralized, directive, and physical. Using the terminology made popular by Zielinski: "The economic reform has introduced some parameters, nearly all centrally determined, into the nonparametric system, not substituting one for another, but rather mixing them together."

Though this reviewer sympathizes with the general editors' desire that each volume in the series follow a uniform, rather detailed outline, the effect can be restrictive on the authors. By tracing the road to follow, the editors have to a significant extent determined the landscape which one will see.

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DANICA ILIRSKA. Vol. 5: 1847–1848–1849. Edited by Ivo Frangeš et al. Facsimile reprint by Liber Croaticus. Zagreb: Liber, 1972. 777 pp.

Danica (1835–49) underwent various changes of title during its short life. The one by which it is best known, *Danica ilirska*, was used between 1835 and 1843. *Danica ilirska* was the weekly literary supplement to Ljudevit Gaj's *Ilirske narodne novine*. It was with the publication of Gaj's newspaper and supplement in 1835 that the Illyrian Movement, or Croatian national awakening, formally commenced. Gaj, owner and editor of *Novine* and *Danica*, was the first ideologist of the movement and its best known leader until 1843. *Novine* began as a rather colorless publication, owing to rigid censorship and lack of clear political direction. After the formation of the Illyrian Party in 1841, *Novine* became the party newspaper and a truly national publication. *Danica* was the more important of the two in the first years of the movement. It was through this four-page literary supplement that Gaj introduced the new literary language, familiarized the readers with the oral and written traditions from which this language was drawn, published the shorter works of the new Illyrian writers, and introduced the concept of Illyrian nationality, the ideal of Southern Slav cultural unity, and the Pan-Slav framework of the Illyrian Movement.

Danica also reported on the activities of the Illyrian cultural organizations which sprang up in the late 1830s and early 1840s, such as the reading clubs, the Theatrical Society, and *Matica ilirska*. Therefore, *Danica ilirska* is one of the most

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