

general discussion of Rumania's position in 1914–16 in the wider context of the strategy and diplomacy of the great powers. Professor Nuțu's approach reflects the current Rumanian repudiation of the traditional Marxist interpretation—dominant until the mid-1960s—which held that Rumania's role in the First World War was essentially imperialist in character. He argues that it was a just and legitimate struggle for the achievement of the “national ideal,” the unification of all Rumanians. Far from being a practitioner of imperialism, Rumania was in fact one of its victims.

While some non-Rumanian historians will question this and other presuppositions contained in the book's opening chapters, all readers will profit from Nuțu's exposition of Rumania's diplomatic negotiations in the main body of the work. He rightly portrays Rumania's position in 1914–16 not as one of neutrality but as one of “nonengagement.” That is, it was not the policy of the Brătianu government to wait until the outcome of the war was evident and then sell Rumania's services to the probable victor. Instead, it involved, from the earliest weeks of the war, a tacit commitment to the Triple Entente and the inauguration of military and diplomatic preparations for the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary. Brătianu's simultaneous negotiations with the Central Powers were nothing more than a sham to cover his real intentions.

Nuțu is to be commended for his general avoidance of polemic and his relatively irenic and sophisticated treatment of ideological issues. Brătianu, for example, is given credit for his political insight, diplomatic skill, and commitment to the achievement of the Rumanian “national ideal,” and the leaders of the Rumanian National Party in Transylvania are presented in a generally positive manner. On the other hand, King Ferdinand is still viewed in a negative light. He is lumped with the Germanophile Conservatives, and his crucial contribution to Rumania's national cause by supporting Brătianu and misleading the Central Powers is not given the recognition it deserves.

Nuțu's archival documentation is drawn almost entirely from the Austrian diplomatic archives and tends to emphasize what they reveal. Indeed, one of his main purposes (and accomplishments) seems to be to present to a Rumanian audience the new information these documents bring to light. Although one could wish Nuțu had used more Rumanian sources than he did, the fault is not entirely his. Primary documentation does not exist for some aspects of Brătianu's secretive and personal conduct of Rumanian foreign policy, and in other instances it is not available to scholars. Professor Nuțu has promised a second edition based on additional archival material from Western Europe, but even as it now stands his book is the best introduction to the subject presently available.

GLENN TORREY  
*Kansas State Teachers College*

ECONOMIC REFORM IN RUMANIAN INDUSTRY. By *Iancu Spigler*. Foreword by *Michael Kaser*. Institute of Soviet and East European Studies, University of Glasgow. Economic Reforms in East European Industry series. New York and London: Oxford University Press, 1973. xxi, 176 pp. Fold-out map. \$12.50.

This book is the second in a series devoted to economic reforms in East European industry, under the general editorship of Alec Nove and Janusz G. Zielinski. The

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.

JAN S. PRYBYLA

*The Pennsylvania State University*

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