

THE RUMANIAN VERB SYSTEM. By *Alphonse Juillard* and *P. M. H. Edwards*. *Janua Linguarum, Series Practica*, 28. The Hague and Paris: Mouton, 1971. 220 pp. 68 Dglds., paper.

This study, written in 1958 but unpublished until now, is an exhaustive synthesis of Rumanian verb inflection. It proceeds from a taxonomic linguistic analysis of the kind common in the fifties, and incorporates a thorough statistical treatment of the various inflectional and morphophonemic classes of the 803 most common verbs in the language (determined from the same authors' word frequency dictionary). Some linguists will consider the synthetic-deductive model of grammar used in the book to be somewhat anachronistic, since synthetic models are considerably better elaborated now than they were in 1958. Especially noticeable is the complete exclusion of semantic considerations; form is the sole criterion used in subclassifying the verbs. The treatment of basic categories (sec. 2.42), especially number and person, would be different in a semantic classification. The formal analysis is well done within its framework, and, as the authors point out, it provides an accessible source of reliable information for any linguist who might wish to undertake a generative-transformational restatement. The statistical breakdown shows the reader which grammatical and phonological processes are productive and which are not.

The reader must have training in linguistics in order to understand the procedures, discussion, and notation used in this book, and must know some Rumanian to understand the subject matter, since no translations are provided for the verb forms cited. It should be emphasized, therefore, that this is not a reference work on the Rumanian verb for the general scholar. It is, rather, a detailed application of Professor Juillard's theory of grammar, and those seeking practical elucidation of the verb system should rely on one of the more traditional grammars or, for greater detail, on Alf Lombard's *Le verbe roumain*.

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DAS JUGOSLAWISCHE WIRTSCHAFTSSYSTEM: ENTWICKLUNG UND WIRKUNGSWEISE. By *Peter Dobias*. *Kieler Studien, Forschungsberichte des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel*, no. 100. Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), 1969. vii, 151 pp. DM 30, paper.

This study is the author's *Habilitationsschrift*, which was presented to the University of Kiel in 1968. Dr. Dobias's purpose is to describe the institutional structure of the Yugoslav economy and the way it functions. After an overview of the historical, institutional, and ideological foundations of the economy, he focuses his attention on the planning process at different levels and on the coordination between centralized and decentralized planning. Although the study is richly documented, legal and institutional factors are overstressed. The author's analysis follows rather closely the changing institutional environment and frequently refers to various governmental resolutions and laws. The study, however, rarely leaves this descriptive level to probe into the reasons for these changes. Nor does the author place these changes in a comparative perspective within Eastern Europe. The attempts at economic reform in other European socialist countries are ignored. The analyses and interpretations of the Yugoslav economy by Western scholars also receive little

mention. The book concludes with a superficial appraisal of the Yugoslav economic system (in terms of the rates of growth of output, unemployment, and inflation). The author does not attempt systematically to relate these economic data to the institutional changes described in previous chapters.

The book may prove useful to those readers who wish a description of the many institutional changes in the Yugoslav economy up to 1968. It has its limitations, however, as an overall analytic study and appraisal.

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SAMOUPRAVLJANJE I DRUŠTVENA MOĆ: PRILOZI ZA SOCIOLOGIJU SAMOUPRAVNE RADNE ORGANIZACIJE. By *Josip Županov*. Zagreb: Naše teme, 1969. 332 pp.

The book contains twelve essays, most of which were published in periodicals during 1966–69. The twelve chapters are organized under five rubrics, each with a short introduction: workers' willingness to accept responsibility for the enterprise, theory of self-management, power of particular organizations in the enterprise, the role of the director, and the egalitarian value in Yugoslav enterprises.

The first section reveals that most employees in the ten enterprises studied were unwilling to accept responsibility for the enterprise; they favored running the enterprise even if it would be unprofitable. Only more educated persons, mostly in managerial positions, or members of the Communist League would stop inefficient enterprises. Županov reviews Taylor and authors of the human-relations school and says that their findings should be used in Yugoslav self-management, but suggests that their points are of lesser importance. He stresses that collective bargaining is essentially an antagonistic relationship and that in Yugoslavia there is a need for a participative relationship. Data were collected from attendants of labor schools by means of questionnaires. Most of the respondents favored increasing the power of directors. Generally it was felt that the director's job entails more difficulties than advantages. Respondents were undecided, however, whether the director's managerial function or his sociopolitical function was more important. Županov presents the responses of sixty directors, who stressed lack of time to manage all problems, even though the majority of directors said they devoted between nine to twelve hours a day to the enterprise. Most of the respondents also felt that specialists are not attracted to directors' jobs.

The problem of equality is discussed in the last section of the book. Variables such as education, length of service, and status in the factory are examined in relation to the value of equality. In this interesting analysis it was found that there was no relation to any of these sociological factors. Županov concludes that the value of equality is represented in all groups and social categories, as far as he could check analytically.

The Yugoslav self-government system appears to the author to be either moving toward a stage that could be characterized as "postbureaucratic" or toward a cultural adjustment which might nonrationally select for adoption certain behavioral norms. As a matter of fact, he is afraid that the latter is more likely to happen. It appears to him that the "unselective drifting character of the adjustment is somewhat of a cultural regression, because the traditional culture selects certain