

Milazzo's study is a very useful elaboration on a part of the topic. Hopefully, other special studies will follow.

Both Milazzo and Tomasevich have written histories as bloodless as a diplomatic history, a remarkable feat considering the Yugoslav peoples' phenomenal losses in the war. Both works suffer because they take as a premise the fact that the Chetnik movement was a loser's movement, and then explain why it lost. Tomasevich, especially, is very thorough in explaining how Mihailović's narrow Greater Serb conceptions and mediocre leadership led to the defeat of the movement; and, although neither author says that the defeat was inevitable, this is the impression that comes through.

An illustration of this approach is the authors' conventional practice of referring to the Chetniks as a movement of "the officers." Officers, after all, have to have soldiers to lead, and the Chetniks found many to follow them. The Partisans did not seriously challenge the Chetniks in Serbian territory from late 1941 to late 1943. Neither of the authors pursues the piquant observation that, in the first half of the war, there were occasions when Partisan units deserted to the Chetniks; nor do they explain why, as late as April 1945, Mihailović was able to find as many as 12,000 men to set out with him on his last desperate trek through Bosnia. With one notable exception, the authors omit the human element to a degree that makes it impractical to account for the substantial support the Mihailović Chetniks enjoyed until the very end of the war.

The exception is found in Tomasevich's portrayal of Mihailović, who appears almost as a Kafkaesque figure—in Tito's words to Tomasevich, "an ordinary officer"—caught up in what Mihailović himself described as "the whirlwind, the world whirlwind, [which] carried me and my work away." Tomasevich, like Stephen Clissold in his earlier work, describes Mihailović as simply not the man to ride the whirlwind. Perhaps as much as anything else, the persisting fascination with Draža Mihailović and his loser's movement can be explained by the human tragedy implicit in the figure of an ordinary man caught up in extraordinary events, a victim of forces lying so far outside his frame of reference that he cannot even understand, let alone control them.

W. A. OWINGS

*University of Arkansas at Little Rock*

ISTORIA ROMÂNILOR, vol. 1. By *Constantin C. Giurescu* and *Dinu C. Giurescu*. Bucharest: Editura Științifică, 1974. 338 pp. Lei 37.

In the last fifteen years a number of single- and multi-volume histories of the Rumanians have appeared. The most important of these to date has undoubtedly been *Istoria României* (4 vols., Bucharest, 1960–64), a collective work sponsored by the Rumanian Academy and covering the period from prehistory to 1878. Now the first of eight planned volumes of a new general history of the Rumanians has appeared. Its authors are well known to American specialists in Rumanian and Southeastern European history. Before the Second World War, Constantin C. Giurescu was professor of history at the University of Bucharest, editor of the scholarly *Revista Istorică Română* (1931–47), and the author, among many other works, of a five-volume history of Rumania, *Istoria Românilor* (Bucharest, 1935–46). His son, Dinu C. Giurescu, is a specialist in Rumanian medieval history and the author of several important monographs, the most recent of which is a compre-

hensive synthesis of early Wallachian society, *Țara Românească în secolele XIV-XV* (Bucharest, 1973).

The first volume of their collaborative effort covers the period from the paleolithic age to the fourteenth century. The overall theme, if one exists, is the formation of the Rumanian people, a process beginning with the fusion of the Dacians and the Romans and culminating in the creation of the independent principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. Within this broad framework a number of important problems affecting not only Rumanian but also general Southeastern European history are discussed: the political organization and culture of the Dacians; the Romanization of Dacia; Daco-Roman continuity; the process of Christianization north of the Danube; the migration of peoples; the Slavs' contribution to Rumanian ethnicity and culture; and the formation of the first Slavo-Rumanian (or Rumanian) political entities. At the outset, the authors stress the decisive influence geography has had on the history of the Rumanian lands. Among the specific factors cited are the position of the Rumanian lands at the western and southern end of the great Eurasian plain, their proximity to the Danube, and the presence of the Carpathian Mountains, vast forests, and rich mineral deposits. The authors also insist that the Rumanian lands properly belong to the Carpatho-Danubian basin; that neither geography, nor ethnicity, nor history justify their inclusion in the Balkans, a contention that is obviously open to discussion.

The narrative is clear and straightforward, generally following the established chronology of events. The treatment of Dacian civilization, the organization of the Roman province after Trajan's victorious campaigns, and the subsequent process of Romanization is comprehensive. The authors' emphasis on the contribution of the Dacians to the formation of the Rumanian people is especially noteworthy. They point out that after the Roman conquest, the Dacians continued to form the bulk of the population of the province and, consequently, constitute the ethnic base of the Rumanians. Of interest, too, is the authors' treatment of Romanization as a rural as well as an urban phenomenon. A full chapter is devoted to the problem of Daco-Roman continuity, in which the familiar arguments are adduced to prove the continued presence of a Romanized population north of the Danube after A.D. 275. There is, however, little discussion of counterarguments. A brief chapter on the Christianization of the Daco-Romans neatly summarizes what is currently known on the subject, namely, that undoubtedly there were Christians among Trajan's colonists; that the new religion made some progress during the period of Roman rule; and that the majority of the population, especially outside the cities, remained pagan, and was probably not converted until 350-450. Complicated and often obscure events of the long period of migrations across old Dacia, beginning with various Germanic tribes in the fourth century down to the great Mongol invasion of 1241-42 are related with clarity, and the authors carefully evaluate the contribution of each invader to the formation of the Rumanian people. The Slavs, whose impact was far more profound than that of any of the others, are given the most attention. They are portrayed as conquerors, who subjugated the Daco-Roman population, and, consequently, brought about the social differentiation that occurred in Daco-Roman society and—after the Christianization of the Bulgars in the ninth century—the introduction of Slavonic as the language of the church. The volume concludes with the founding of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, an event the authors consider of supreme importance, because it gave the Rumanian people the political instruments necessary to enable them to develop their unique character.

A recapitulation rather than the breaking of new ground, this work, based as it is on the widest possible use of sources and secondary literature, provides an authoritative scholarly survey of the earliest period of Rumanian history. There are ample bibliographies at the end of each chapter, and a number of useful maps and illustrations throughout the text.

KEITH HITCHINS

*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*

REVOLUȚIA DE LA 1848 ÎN ȚĂRILE ROMĂNE: CULEGERE DE STUDII.

Edited by *N. Adăniloai* and *Dan Berindei*. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, 1974. 325 pp. Lei 26.

This collection of studies was prepared in connection with the 125th anniversary of the revolutionary era of 1848–49 in Rumania. It is composed of twelve articles: seven dealing with aspects of the revolutionary years themselves; four which discuss the more nebulous matter of the influences of 1848 on subsequent Rumanian generations and ideological groupings; and one on historiography.

As with any collective work, the quality and usefulness of the articles in the volume vary widely. From a general point of view the most helpful contributions are: Matei Ionescu on "The European Revolution and the Romanian Revolution. From 'Young Europe' to the Revolutionary Year 1848"; Dan Berindei's "The Internal Program of the Romanian Revolution of 1848–1849"; and Vasile Curticăpeanu's "The Historiography of the Romanian Revolution of 1848–1849." From the standpoint of more specific study, the most significant article is Apostol Stan's "The Revolution of 1848 Reflected in the Political Conscience of Modern Romania (1859–1877)."

Ionescu, while reiterating the standard Rumanian view of 1848 ("the general revolution was the occasion but not the cause of the Rumanian revolution"), subtly modifies that position in a number of ways by emphasizing the social and political similarities in a wide variety of European regions and states, the massive influence of European revolutionary ideas and tendencies (especially Mazzini and Lamennais), and the "international solidarity of revolutionary militants regardless of nuance and orientation." Several interesting and overlooked facets of this period are discussed and the end result is a more balanced assessment of the relationship of Rumania in 1848 with the rest of Europe.

Berindei's article, despite a tendency to rely too heavily on programmatic statements, is a competent summary of the internal aims of the Rumanian revolutionaries. One theme which is overemphasized is the unitary nature of the internal revolutionary program.

For those interested in further study of the Rumanian revolution of 1848, Curticăpeanu provides a good starting point. Beginning with contemporary accounts of the events, he gives a lengthy and helpful listing and analysis of important works published by Rumanian authors on the period. Curiously, he omits the valuable article by Paul Simionescu, "La nouvelle historiographie de la révolution de 1848 dans les Pays Roumains," *Revue roumaine d'histoire*, vol. 7 (1968), pp. 413–33.

Each of the articles includes a summary in French. These are helpful, but not always accurate, in reflecting the content of the Rumanian texts.

PAUL E. MICHELSON

*Huntington College*