

A MAGYAR TÖRTÉNETTUDOMÁNY VÁLOGATOTT BIBLIOGRÁFIÁJA, 1945–1968. Compiled by the Institute of History, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1971. 856 pp. 160 Ft.

The first version of this impressive compilation was published for foreign specialists on the occasion of the 1960 International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stockholm under the title *Bibliographie d'œuvres choisies de la science historique hongroise, 1945–1959*. The present work is a revised and substantially enlarged edition of the French volume. It contains 8,840 entries of monographs, periodical articles, and newspaper items written by Hungarian authors and published in Hungary, and is equipped with a useful index of personal and place names. The well-selected entries in most instances are annotated and even abstracted in order to demonstrate their scholarly value. The material is grouped into two main parts: history of Hungary, and universal history. Entries for Hungarian history are listed under the country's historical periods and subcategorized by subject groups. Entries dealing with universal history are also listed under main periods but with geographical areas as subdivisions. Since all important scholarly works are listed, the volume can be regarded as a reliable quantitative measurement of the country's historiographical production.

There is only one shortcoming with respect to the selection: post-1945 literary history is insufficiently represented (in a chapter compiled by Miklós Lackó). Only a six-page periodical article (entry no. 7263) is listed, though at least twenty to twenty-five standard publications are available on the topic. This is an important deficiency, because without an understanding of the postwar literary development it is impossible to interpret the changing tone of Hungary's intellectual life. The best chapter (Hungary's history, 1849–1918) was compiled by Péter Hanák. Others who prepared chapters for this masterfully compiled bibliographical aid are Emil Niederhauser, László Makkai, János Varga, Zsuzsa L. Nagy, György Ránki, László Katus, and István Varga (technical editor)—all members of the Institute of History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

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ȚĂRĂNISMUL: STUDIU SOCIOLOGIC. By Z. Ornea. Bucharest: Editura Politică, 1969. 374 pp. Lei 9.75, paper.

This book continues the recent trend in contemporary Rumanian historiography to reinterpret interwar Rumanian history. Already in 1967 *Relații agrare și mișcări țărănești în România, 1908–1921* insisted that Rumanian agriculture and industry (including the industrial labor movement) were much less developed than had previously been maintained by Marxist-Leninist historiography. According to this new view, significant agricultural modernization began only in the 1920s, rather than in 1864 or earlier—the older view. This reinterpretation, in turn, led *Relații agrare* to reassess the implications of the 1921 land reform, which distributed among the peasantry much of the great landlords' property. Until then the 1921 reform had been considered reactionary in part, because it benefited only the peasantry and not the industrial workers. But now that *Relații agrare* has conceded that the labor movement at that time was still embryonic, the reform is seen as relatively progressive.

Ornea carries this reinterpretation a step further. If the 1921 reform was progressive, then the same should apply to the peasant political movement of the period, known as Peasantism (*Țărănismul*). Rehabilitating Peasantism, however, has proved to be a particularly sensitive issue, if only because for the quarter of a century after the land reform Peasantism became an explicit and major opponent of the Rumanian Communist Party. For example, the famous Grivița railroad workers' strike of 1933, in which the Communists were prominent, was crushed by a Peasantist government. As a result, the rehabilitation of Peasantism turns out to be only partial. On the whole, Ornea does not approve of the direction the movement took after 1926. For it was during that year that the Peasant Party united with the National Party of Transylvania (representing especially the Transylvanian bourgeoisie) to form the National Peasant Party. Only then did the movement become strong enough eventually to vote out of power the rival National Liberal Party and assume control of the government. Only after 1926, therefore, did Peasantism acquire the necessary political power to become actively anti-Communist. Even for the postfusion period, however, Ornea concentrates his opprobrium much more on the former leaders of the National Party than on those of the former Peasant Party (see, for example, pp. 15–17, 116, 305, 351).

Of special interest is the contrast the author makes between the policies of Peasantism and National Liberalism. Ornea has no great affection for the National Liberals, who, after all, were a party of the upper middle classes. On the other hand, he greatly favors (pp. 59–60, 124–25) the party's policy of economic autarchy and encouragement of heavy industry—a policy opposed by the National Peasant Party, and apparently also by each of its separate branches before 1926. After all, these economic policies of the National Liberals directly foreshadowed those which National Communism has pursued in the last fifteen years.

Of interest too is Ornea's brief reference (p. 43) to the fact that the rivalry between the old National Party and the National Liberal Party was really one between the bourgeoisie of Transylvania and that of the Old Kingdom, thus giving the conflict a regional dimension. It is a pity the author goes no further into the problem. For example, he describes the bourgeoisie of the National Party as anti-industrial, unlike its National Liberal counterpart; yet he does not explain the apparent paradox that Transylvania was far more developed industrially than the Old Kingdom.

In any case, now that Peasantism has been rehabilitated, however partially, it is possible that during the next few years the rehabilitation of National Liberalism will follow, and that this second rehabilitation will be considerably more far-reaching.

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REFORMEN IM RECHTS- UND JUSTIZWESEN RUMÄNIENS, 1965–1970. By *Michael Cismarescu*. Societas Academica Dacoromana. Munich: Sonderdruck aus *Acta Scientiarum Socialium*, vol. 3, 1970. 104 pp. DM 12, paper.

In 1965 the Ninth Congress of the Rumanian Communist Party set in motion a legislative reform to achieve a higher level of socialist legality. The theory on