

Had he written in one of the major languages, his name would undoubtedly be mentioned among the most important European medievalists.

The volume contains twenty-three studies in four languages (English, French, German, and Spanish) written by a wide range of respected scholars, including four scholars from France and Italy, three from the United States, two each from Hungary and Poland, and one each from Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, Holland, the Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. The contributors deal with aspects of medieval and early modern constitutional questions, ranging from a discussion of various charters of liberty in the High Middle Ages (by R. C. van Caenegem of Gand) to an analysis of institutions of political freedom in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Rome (by V. Frosini of Rome). Hungarian constitutional developments—which are naturally closer to Professor Mályusz's interests—are treated by five scholars, including an American (J. K. Sweeney of Pennsylvania State University), a Slovak (J. Karpat from Bratislava), a German (H. Helbig from Berlin), and two Hungarian historians (K. Benda and J. Gerics from Budapest).

Space does not permit evaluation of any of the essays, but a careful reading will show that they all reflect a level of scholarship that is both appropriate and essential in an international publication such as this volume. The book is introduced by the primary founder of the commission, Professor Lousse. The introduction is followed by a brief biography of Mályusz, and then by an almost complete list of his publications up to 1974—including fifteen independent works (some of them multivolumed) and over one hundred sixty other writings (including some book-length studies contained in larger works). The missing publications include a few of his earlier works—left unmentioned because of political reasons—and his publications since 1974.

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STUDIES ON THE HISTORY OF THE HUNGARIAN TRADE-UNION MOVEMENT. Edited by *E. Kabos* and *A. Zsilák*. Translated by *Alex Bandy*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1977. 308 pp. \$19.00.

This volume is a collection of articles concerning the history of the Hungarian trade union movement from the end of the nineteenth century to the present day. Two studies concentrate on the pre-1914 role played by the budding trade union movement, one deals with the role of the trade unions in the Hungarian Soviet Republic, three are focused on the interwar period, one discusses the war era, another the immediate postwar period, and the final study deals with the contemporary role of the trade unions. All but two of the authors are employed as "scientific officers"—presumably meaning researchers or senior researchers—in the Institute of Party History and the volume, therefore, as expected, emphasizes the concept of *partiinosť* at the expense of reality in most of the materials reprinted in translated form from their Hungarian original.

This is a very poor volume as far as translation, printing, writing, and binding. To say that most of the studies have a bias against the role played by Social Democrats is an overstatement. Indeed, many of them distort history to emphasize the role of the Communists, which generally was minimal compared with that played by their strong Social Democratic counterparts. To simply ignore, as Miklos Habuda's study of the immediate postwar struggle for power does, the deliberate subversion of the trade union movement by the Communists is disgraceful even for a highly respected historian. To have excluded an article or even a serious discussion of the change in the status of the trade unions from that of an interest group to that of the transmission belt under Communist leadership is "unobjective," even according to Communist values professed by the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Still, the volume is not without some fine moments, notably Tibor Erenyi's study, "The Origins of the Hungarian Trade Union Movement," and the theoretical descriptive article by Marton Buza, entitled "The Hungarian Trade Unions in the Era of the Construction of Socialism." These two essays are conspicuous in the volume, in spite of their harsh ideological perspective, by their breadth and thoroughness. For Western readers, historians, and the general public alike, this badly edited, basically awkwardly translated, polemical volume will be of little interest and even less historical value. Compared with the many fine studies of the Academy's publishing house, the publication of this book will be greeted with little enthusiasm.

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POLITICS IN HUNGARY. By *Peter A. Toma* and *Ivan Volgyes*. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman and Company, 1977. xii, 188 pp. \$12.00.

The Almond-Powell comparative model of "structure-function analysis" has been adapted by Toma and Volgyes for the study of Hungarian politics. The narrative is saturated with statistical information and illustrated with numerous tables, charts, and graphs. Pre-1949 Hungarian history is telescoped into a short chapter. A longer chapter is devoted to the Communist Party to show its all-encompassing importance. Despite official Hungarian claims of popular participation in politics and decision making, the authors conclude that in fact there is only nominal participation. According to a survey made by the authors, Hungarians scored poorly in identifying the formal structure and leaders of their government. This may be the result of their awareness that, regardless of official titles, János Kádár is the leader of the country, and the Communist Party is the controlling organ.

The relative success of the Kádár regime is attributed to his alliance policies (summarized by the phrase, "Those who are not against us are with us"), a general relaxation of political and economic coercion, and the introduction of the New Economic Mechanism in 1968 which changed the command-type economy to a socialist market-type economy and thus improved overall production and the standard of living. On the basis of their investigations, the authors state that even though the family, churches, and peer groups foster "countervailing values" upon the people, the citizenry "does not question the basic legitimacy of the system."

The book is jargon-ridden and often repetitious. The authors try to enliven the text with jokes and anecdotes, but unfortunately many of these have lost their punch in translation. More thorough editing would have eliminated the occasional misspellings, mistranslations, incorrect dates, and other minor annoyances.

The value of the book lies not so much in its methodology and the overwhelming use of data (most of which are available, even in English, in the statistical yearbooks), but in the honest and insightful conclusions drawn by the authors.

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AMERIČKA REVOLUCIJA I DUBROVAČKA REPUBLIKA, 1763–1790. By *Dragoljub Živojinović*. Belgrade: Prosveta, 1976. 211 pp.

The American bicentennial has prompted numerous studies, including this modest work by perhaps the only Serbian historian who specializes in American topics. Dragoljub Živojinović has already written some engaging studies on Dubrovnik's economic and navigational history. This work builds on his findings to embrace practically every aspect of the maritime republic's relations with the Americas and especially with the embattled colonies of the Revolutionary period. Much that is new