

chorum, Tudor Vladimirescu's revolt, the Revolution of 1848, the Union of the Principalities, the "Memorandum," and ultimately the Assembly of Alba Iulia. The analysis and arguments are conventional and straightforward. They are also persuasive within the scope of Pascu's study. The book represents the most comprehensive one-volume treatise on the Rumanian national movement in Transylvania.

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THE GREEN SHIRTS AND THE OTHERS: A HISTORY OF FASCISM IN HUNGARY AND RUMANIA. By *Nicholas M. Nagy-Talavera*. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1970. xii, 427 pp. \$9.95.

The book under review is based on a Ph.D. thesis which the author, a native of Hungary, prepared at Berkeley. The book aims at presenting "the first more or less comprehensive and comparative work in the English language concerning the history of the Fascist movement in Hungary and Rumania." Furthermore the author hopes to illuminate "contemporary political developments in several parts of the world as well" (p. ix). The theoretical approach underlying his design is the concept of modernization—of technological, economic, and administrative development—which originated in modern economic theory and has recently been expounded as an explanation of the phenomenon of fascism, especially in Italy. Such far-reaching perspectives applied to countries of East Central Europe would require intensive research through analytical studies and comparisons on macro and micro bases before dealing with the specifics of non-Italian fascisms. Unfortunately the author fails to disclose the methodological premises for his undertaking. Instead he offers the avowal of an "anti-ideological" purpose of his book, defining "ideology" in this part of Europe as "distorted reflections of the real thing: the national sentiment" (p. ix), a rather narrow definition as it would seem to the reviewer. The author pretends to give the "undistorted" point of view when writing about "an idea—a quest, a yearning for a constructive nationalism, a nationalism compatible with humanity and with a recognized need for development." A striking passage on page 19 reveals the ideological grounds on which the author treads after all: "For all Europe," we are told, "the First World War was a terrible calamity. It disrupted brutally a pattern of development, and it was the end of an era. Its material damage could be repaired. Even the colossal loss in life could be tolerated. But the damage it caused in intellectual values, the discredit it brought to reason, and hence to the intellectual, was irreparable in its consequences."

These remarks concerning the main intention of the book are not to detract from the truly comprehensive presentation of the chronology of the fascist movements in Hungary and Rumania and of the leading persons involved. The reader, however, will not find systematic analyses and concentrated discussions of the ideological ingredients and of the social and economic settings. The twelfth and last chapter is the most important part of the book from the standpoint of comparison. Though dissimilar in many ways because of different historical conditions, the fascist movements in Hungary and Rumania are found here to be alike in that they represented a reaction to the former ruling classes, who failed to establish a "modernizing dictatorship" (p. 368).

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