

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.