

THE RUMANIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN TRANSYLVANIA, 1780-1849. By *Keith Hitchins*. Harvard Historical Monographs, 61. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969. xvi, 316 pp. \$8.00.

The history of the Rumanian national movement in Transylvania, Walachia, Moldavia, and elsewhere has been studied in minute detail by Rumanian historians during the last few years. That movement has become of primary concern to historians and political leaders who are seeking to provide an historical rationale for contemporary Rumanian nationalism. Keith Hitchins' interest in the Rumanian national movement in Transylvania antedates the renaissance of historical nationalism; the essential research for his study was in fact completed by 1962. Thus a book which in the early sixties would have been the authoritative study on the Transylvanian national movement has become just another scholarly work on a well-known topic.

Hitchins' book is a careful survey of the evolution of the national movement in Transylvania from its inception until its arrest during the reaction to 1848. The methodology is that of conventional historians of the national awakening in Rumania, stressing biographical and bibliographical details. Frequently the book reads like a who's who of Rumanian schoolmasters and intellectuals in Transylvania. The interrelationship between Rumanian ideology and political action is well drawn; the exposition of the principal ideas and aspirations of the Rumanian intellectuals and patriots is lucid. The book is scholarly, informative, and impartial. However, it is also dated.

The built-in obsolescence of Hitchins' monograph should be ascribed chiefly to the archaic methodology. The work, like that of his Rumanian colleagues who are constantly supplying new factual details related to the writings of the Transylvanian intellectuals of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, is only peripherally concerned with the political dynamics and socioeconomic problems of the Habsburg Empire, Transylvania, and the Rumanian provinces of Walachia and Moldavia which interacted with and affected the course of the Rumanian national movement in Transylvania. This national movement was multidimensional in scope if not in origin, ideology, and purpose and should not be isolated from the totality of the historic process of its time. A scholar of Hitchins' stature will be able to remedy the methodological shortcomings now that investigation of the problems related to the evolution of the Rumanian national movement has assumed mass proportions.

STEPHEN FISCHER-GALATI
University of Colorado

DIE NATIONALPOLITISCHEN BESTREBUNGEN DER KARPATOURUTHENEN, 1848-1914. By *Ivan Žeguc*. Veröffentlichungen des Osteuropa-Instituts München, vol. 28. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1965. 145 pp. DM 26, paper.

Over the last century the republic of scholarship has heard little of the history of the Ruthenians (Ukrainians) in the northeastern part of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, because the access to sources and to pertinent literature is more than difficult. In this book, which is a product of Professor Stadtmüller's school, the author treats the history of a nationality group which never possessed cultural or political autonomy before the collapse of the Habsburg Monarchy. The Greek Catholic Church represented the main element of national cohesion, but this church was under the control of the Roman Catholic archbishopric of Erlau