

pretense at investing the poet with wider importance. The biographical materials take Ady from alienation to Hungarian consciousness via various stations including anticapitalism and socialism.

It is almost impossible to expect more from Hungarian critics at the present. The reviewer wonders, however, whether it is not time, in the West at least, to investigate Ady's total human course. If the index to Reményi's history of modern Hungarian literature (1964) is an indication of what Western scholarship has achieved in this field, we are in a strangely bad fix. Basic materials on Ady are available and accessible to an extent unparalleled in the case of many major East European writers. If these materials are not used to their full potential, Marxist interpretation will leave us in the dust.

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TRANSYLVANIA IN THE HISTORY OF ROMANIA: AN HISTORICAL OUTLINE. By *Constantin C. Giurescu*. Consultant editor for the English edition: *Gheorghe Ionel*. London: Garnstone Press, [1969]. 138 pp. \$4.50.

This work represents the effort of one of Rumania's leading historians to summarize the characteristic features of the province of Transylvania. And Professor Giurescu does survey that area's history, culture, topography, and ethnic mixture rather well. The student familiar with Rumanian history will discover nothing new here, although the book does constitute a handy compendium. Furthermore, as might be expected in so difficult a task, this outline lacks focus and structure. All too often the author becomes overly concerned with minutiae which—though interesting—seem out of place in an introductory volume. Also, into the detailed lists of villages, the number of sheep to be found in seventeenth-century Wallachia, and a rather unsophisticated use of statistics, Giurescu has chosen to weave the traditional Rumanian brief for possession of Transylvania. Naturally this entails emphasizing points like the "Romanization" of Dacia, the population's continuity with present-day Rumanians, and those "organic" links with the Principalities indicating a development distinct from Hungary proper. Though understandable, this presentation is somewhat tendentious, especially since the readers of a book of this kind will most likely be unacquainted with the polemical heritage in which the author writes.

Perhaps to ask anyone to write an outline and in doing so to rise above the impressionistic is to demand the impossible. Despite these criticisms then, Giurescu has brought together a great deal of useful information about Transylvania. Unfortunately the English publisher has done little to make the book intelligible to the general reader. The excellent documentation of the original Rumanian edition has been omitted almost entirely; there is no guide to Rumanian spelling or pronunciation; the only map is confusing and inadequate (though the Rumanian edition had a satisfactory map of Roman Dacia); and references to an item like the Transylvanian School are never explained so that the nonspecialist might comprehend the points being made. The net result is a book uninformative for the scholar's purposes and in some respects unintelligible to those who buy outlines.

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