

victorious revolution, as is common in such histories, but also of technocracy, over the past hundred years. Because the authors approach their subject comparatively, the book is also a microcosmic economic history of all modern Eastern Europe. They adhere to a theoretical model resembling W. W. Rostow's, and, consequently, their book will be acceptable to at least some Western as well as Communist scholars. The book summarizes, updates, and de-Stalinizes a long series of monographs, all based on archival material, which the authors have been publishing since 1955. It constitutes, therefore, the most authoritative economic history of modern Hungary available in any language. (Happily, the English translation by Dr. Richard Allen of New York is well done.)

Nonetheless—indeed, precisely because the book is significant—its flaws require comment. The authors claim to be writing for a broad public. Their Western publishers purport to offer a standard reference work for economic historians who read no Hungarian. Reliability is thus at a premium in both editions, yet in neither is the reader told exactly what he is being served. For example, both versions silently omit relevant material about social history which might have provoked Hungarian censors. While the Hungarian version hints at an apology for this and is remarkably bold in what it does say, the translation does not mention that the original version was published in a Communist country. The general reader who swallows the translation as the “whole story” will be deceived, and the reader who senses the biases but does not know where they end, will be forced accordingly to doubt the whole.

What is more, the English version is not a word-for-word translation, but an unlabelled condensation that omits about 25 percent of the original. Although the cuts seem to have been made by the authors—they affect mainly factual detail and do not always represent a loss—they lead periodically to confusion (for example on pp. 106–10) and they are not necessary. The result, as alas is almost traditional in translations of East European books about Eastern Europe, is a plucked fowl which the outside scholar must roast without knowing whether he has a peahen or a grouse. It is especially sad that the publisher, in the case of this very interesting book, should deprive Western scholars of detail which was deemed interesting even for the general public in Eastern Europe, and which would have made assessment of the book much easier. One must also ask why the publisher omitted the Hungarian diacritical marks from the bibliography of the English edition, where they might be useful, yet included them in the text, where they are hardly necessary.

In both editions there is a mistake in table 51/43 (column 6, line 4). In the English version there are several proofing errors (for example, on page 12 the translator's name is misspelled).

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**NONALIGNMENT AND SOCIALISM: YUGOSLAV FOREIGN POLICY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.** By *Lars Nord*. Publications of the Political Science Association in Uppsala, 69. Stockholm: Rabén & Sjögren, 1974. x, 306 pp. Paper.

In this essay, Professor Nord uses several Yugoslav foreign policy goals as the basis for an empirical analysis of external relations. From a survey and synthesis

of the Yugoslav theory of nonalignment, Nord derives "general" and "socialist" goals against which Yugoslav foreign policy is evaluated. Content analyses of the final documents emanating from the first three Conferences of Nonaligned States (Belgrade, Cairo, and Lusaka) are utilized as an indicator of the success of nonalignment under normal diplomatic conditions, while Yugoslav actions during four international conflicts (the Middle East wars of 1956 and 1967 and the Soviet invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia) provide examples of how nonalignment fares under crisis conditions.

Nord makes several valuable contributions to the analysis of Yugoslav foreign policy. The rigorous comparative treatment of these diplomatic events forms an important supplement to traditional descriptions of nonalignment. The explicit differentiation of several facets of Yugoslav foreign policy provides the first step toward an assessment of this important question. Nord's quantification techniques should also be of interest to all students of Communist foreign policy.

On the other hand, more attention might have been paid to temporal shifts in Yugoslav foreign policy orientations. The specific distinction between "general" and "socialist" goals is not altogether convincing, and too little emphasis is given to the much noted "pragmatic" and "stimulative" bents of Yugoslav diplomacy. Also, a ranking of the relative importance of goals in specific situations (for example, security interests during the 1956 Middle East and Czechoslovak crises) might have furthered the analysis. Overall, though, the data developed by Nord are an interesting and significant contribution to the literature on nonalignment.

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INCURSIUNI ÎN ISTORIOGRAFIA VIETȚII SOCIALE. By *Aurel Răduțiu*.

Cluj: Editura Dacia, 1973. 202 pp. Lei 7.25, paper.

The intention of this work is to provide an investigation into the historiography of Rumanian social history from the early chroniclers to the late nineteenth century. The period under consideration is seen by the author as significant both because it was the era during which social history first became a preoccupation of Rumanian historians and because it provides much of the data and direction for subsequent efforts. Especially crucial have been the twin problems of the origins of land proprietorship and the evolution of agrarian relationships. By focusing on these two questions, the author seeks to illuminate both controversies and proposed interpretations.

Given the scope of the study and the impressive amount of work invested in it, the author is to be commended for achieving both succinctness and comprehensiveness. His overview of the place of social history and social historical data in the writings of the chroniclers, Dimitrie Cantemir, and the scholars of the Rumanian enlightenment is informative. The bulk of the work is devoted, however, to a treatment of the nineteenth-century Rumanian writers M. Kogălniceanu, N. Bălcescu, A. P. Ilarian, G. Barițiu, I. Pușcariu, N. Densușianu, and B. P. Hasdeu. The author compactly characterizes the historical milieu of each and analyzes the place of social aspects in their works. Undoubtedly, the book will prove very helpful to those concerned with either Rumanian social history or Rumanian historiography.

The study concludes with the onset of historical positivism as a primary trend in late nineteenth-century Rumanian historiography; the author has projected a