

Germany; and that Hungary's leaders tried to cope with these pressures, but failed almost completely.

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ARROW-CROSS MEN, NATIONAL SOCIALISTS: 1935-1944. By *M. Lackó*.
Studia Historica, Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 61. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1969. 112 pp. \$6.00.

This volume is an abridged and inferior version of the original (*Nyilasok, nemzetiszocialisták, 1935-1944*, Budapest, 1966). Missing are, among other things, the fine analysis of the 1939 secret parliamentary elections and the biography of Ferenc Szálasi, the Arrow-Cross leader. One is not even told of Szálasi's Army General Staff background. Still, even the English version is valuable as the only study on the Hungarian far right based on archival sources. The author argues correctly that interwar politics, both popular and high level, were dominated by counterrevolutionary ideologies; that a sharp distinction must be made between Horthy's own conservative camp and the more dynamic rightist opposition; that a further distinction must be drawn, within the far right, between the "gentlemanly" National Socialists and the more plebeian Arrow-Cross movement; and that, finally, within the Arrow-Cross a distinction must be made between the middle-class opportunists and the anarchistic, social revolutionary extremists. The rapid growth of the Arrow-Cross between 1937 and 1940 and its equally rapid decline thereafter is well illustrated, destroying the widely held belief that Szálasi's assumption of power on October 15, 1944, was the culmination of a long development and not the result of a last-ditch German maneuver. The author, a Marxist, freely admits that the Arrow-Cross had a wide mass base, even among workers, and that at one point the Arrow-Cross miners almost brought the Hungarian economy to a standstill while vainly hoping for a German invasion of their country. On the other hand, the book swarms with unsupported statements on the collective behavior of such groups as "the upper strata of the medium landowners" or "the antipopular and anti-progressive, uneducated, low-minded stratum of the officers." Every representative of the old order is mercilessly criticized, and there is no end to the author's righteous indignation.

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IDEOLOGIA GENERAȚIEI ROMÂNE DE LA 1848 DIN TRANSILVANIA.
By *George Em. Marica, Iosif Hajós, Călina Mare, and Constantin Rusu*. Bucharest: Editura politică, 1968. 334 pp. Lei 9.75.

In the past twenty years Rumanian scholars have published a large number of monographs, shorter studies, and collections of documents dealing with the revolution of 1848 and its antecedents in Transylvania, but the present work is the first systematic analysis of the thought and preoccupations of those who provided the Rumanian national movement with its ideological basis. The authors have used the writings of twenty-two persons whom they consider most representative of the period as their primary source and have produced a lucid, scholarly introduc-