parliamentarianism. G. Ranki discussed problems of economic growth, arriving at the noteworthy conclusion that the fall of the monarchy could not be explained primarily by economic factors. The consequences of this position became evident in the lively discussion which ensued between Hungarian and Rumanian participants. The Rumanians stressed the political suppression and de-nationalization of their compatriots within Hungary, while the Hungarians emphasized the considerably better economic position of the Rumanians who were living in Hungary. This highly interesting confrontation demonstrated very clearly the discrepancy resulting from an approach which stresses national values and one which underlines socioeconomnic ones.

**RESISTANCE AND REVOLUTION**

*Detlef Brandes*

The author reviews the most recent overall survey of the Czech anti-fascist resistance against the German occupation and domestic collaborators in the years 1938—1945. This account (entitled *Odboj a revoluce 1938—1945. Nástin dějin československého odboje* [Resistance and Revolution, 1938—1945: An Outline of the History of the Czech Resistance]) was published in Prague in 1965. The work was signed by a team of authors which intends to produce, on the basis of the present survey, conceived as a working hypothesis, an extensive trilogy incorporating also the results of their own research.

Comparing this work with earlier studies and his own findings, the reviewer discovers new impulses especially in the evaluation of the First Republic, the question of the German population group, the Czech and Slovak „collaboration“ with Nazi Germany, and the Czech and Slovak resistance movement. He further points to the conclusions which have to be drawn from the new survey for the appraisal of the events of February 1948 and for the Czech road to Socialism.

Despite all the progress in Czech historiography which this work documents, it still evades some delicate topics or deals with them in a schematic or inaccurate fashion; this is particularly the case as regards the situation in the areas with a German majority and the policy of the Soviet Union and of the CPCS. Nevertheless, the journal which has been appearing since 1965 under the same title and publishing interim findings of the contributors to the trilogy project has gone far beyond the limits established in the „Outline“ — in both the factual and the analytical sense. This is hardly surprising considering the volume of source material that has been encompassed in the meantime.