

den del beskæftiger sig med de faktorer og kræfter, ældre og nyere, som i forf.s øjne bidrog til at undergrave den gamle samfundsorden, rækkende fra det absolute monarki til bondeuroligheder. Sidste del af bogen behandler endelig frigørelsesprocesserne, de tidligste i Savoyen 1771, de seneste i Rumænien 1864. Operationsfeltet dækker således mere end et århundredes agrare forandringer og frigørelse således, som de fandt sted i Savoyen, Danmark, Frankrig, Tyskland, Schweiz, de østrigske og russiske imperier samt Rumænien, men blot uden, at forf. begrundet, hvorfor han har valgt netop disse områder, men udeladt andre.

Bogen bygger på et vældigt opbud af kilder og litteratur fra de sidste to hundrede år, meget af det endda lidet udnyttet. I modsætning til andre historikere, som har valgt at behandle landbosamfundets transformation i enkeltområder, anlægger Blum almeneuropæiske synspunkter på tværs af de politiske grænser og følger i denne henseende altså S. Sugerheim (*Geschichte der Aufhebung der Leibeigenschaft und Hörigkeit in Europa*, St. Petersborg 1861) og Henri Sée (*Esquisse d'une histoire du régime agraire en Europe aux XVIII et XIX siècles*, Paris 1921). Men selvom Blums værk således har bredere sigte og hviler på et mere omfattende kildegrundlag, rejser dets helhedssynspunkter blot også modsigelse og diskussion. Hverken dets helhedssidé eller grundbegreber overbeviser. Hovedtesen, at strukturelle ligheder – baseret på eksistensen af tostandssystemet: fæstere og godsejere – kan skabe en fællesnævner mellem f. eks. Frankrig og Rusland, beror utvivlsomt på oversimplificering, som er absolut utilstrækkelig; billedet tilsløres og overser de dybe forskelle mellem de vest- og østeuropæiske lande på socialt, økonomisk, politisk og kulturelt plan. Det er jo velkendt, at Elben trak et skarpt skel ned gennem Europa, hvad angår bøndernes vilkår, og at der bestod væsensforskelle mellem Frankrig og Preussens vej mod det moderne, kapitalistiske samfund. Hele dette problemkompleks ignoreres aldeles.

Konsekvensen af Blums forenkledede grundbegreber er, at han undervurderer betydningen af de demokratiske og revolutionære bevægelser for bøndernes kamp for frigørelse. Forf. nævner knapt nok jacobinerne og Radishchev som repræsentanter for 1700-tallets revolutionære strømninger, ligesålidt som han ofrer 1800-tallets demokratiske bevægelser opmærksomhed. Kortet over 'the Servile Lands of Europe, 18-19th c.' er sjuksket; et sådant Europa og sådanne grænser har aldrig eksisteret. Krakow og Vestgalicien har aldrig hørt til kongeriget Polen, ligesålidt som Polen overhovedet bestod som stat i 19. århundrede. Savoyen blev heller aldrig en del af det forenede Italien. Blums bog er som helhed således veltilrettelagt og stofrig; den er vigtig indenfor sit emneområde, men dens almene og grundlæggende teser kan ikke godtages uden alvorlige reservationer.

*Em. Halicz*

Nationale Bewegung und soziale Organisation I. Vergleichende Studien zur nationalen Vereinsbewegung des 19. Jahrhunderts in Europa. Herausgegeben von *Theodor Schieder* und *Otto Dann* mit Beiträgen von *Peter Alter*, *Gerhard Brunn* und *Hans Henning Hahn*. München-Wien, R. Oldenbourg Verlag 1978. 579 s. DM 80.

This is a study of the emergence of the modern nationalism in three different countries in Europe. P. Alter attempts to study the history of the national movement and its organization in Ireland in the period of 1801-1921, H. Hahn the organizations of the Polish Great Emigration in 1831-1847 and G. Brunn examines the development of the Catalan movement from 1859 to 1923. The book provides full and accurate information on the political and economical situation especially in Ireland and Catalonia, but first

of all gives a lot of information about the national movement, its ideology and the organization and structure of the movement. The authors place emphasis on the analysis of the social structure of the movement as well on their political, social and cultural activities. The bibliography and a list of national organisations are provided for each country.

The method of elaborating the problem is similar in all cases. Each study consists of 9 chapters, but the specific character of each movement has been accentuated. In the first, the peculiarities of the national movement in an backward agrarian country in which the social and the religious problems have been very closely related. The second study gives a concise account of the Polish political activities after the defeat of 1831 in France and England. The last study deals with the development of a very specific movement in Catalonia – a struggle for autonomy of the most industrial part of Spain. It is really a very interesting monography about the Catalonian movement with a short but very well elaborated history of Catalonia. To explain the social structure of the national movement the author used the new statistical methods. In my evaluation this is the best study in this book. All studies have been a contribution to the history of the modern nationalism but the general conception of arranging the material in the same way seems to me unconvincing because each movement has been unique and a similar conception does not help for the comparative studies which were the essential aim of this book. I believe that it is impossible to compare these three movements even if there are some formal similarities in the organizational structure of the movements.

*Emanuel Halicz*

*Hans Henning Hahn: Aussenpolitik in der Emigration. Die Exildiplomatie Adam Jerzy Czartoryskis 1830–1840. München–Wien, R. Oldenbourg Verlag 1978. 316 s. DM 67.*

The purpose of this study is to have a look at the possibilities of activity as regards foreign affairs in exile and show terms and limitations as conceived by A. J. Czartoryski or as seen in the first decade of his emigration policy. According to the author the exile policy of Czartoryski – the leader of the Hotel Lambert (the conservative group of the Polish Great Emigration) can be divided into the following areas: 1/The attempts to improve the condition of existence of the Emigration; 2/The “Defence of Poland” by the defence of Polish nationality and the rights for independence; 3/The unmasking of the Russian politics; 4/The policy of “faits accomplis”, that is, facts were created which were to change the international situation and directly or indirectly stir up war; 5/The organisation of the Polish legions as a part of the idea of Poland’s presence in Europe; 6/The exploitation of the Orient (Balkan) Question in the Czartoryski’s political plans. The Balkan plans became in 1840-ies the main field of political activities of the Hotel Lambert. The study is based on the documents drawn from the French and Polish archives and a good knowledge of the literature.

It is a solid book and the largest monography about this subject. But not all what was said can be accepted without reservations e.g. The problem of the political evolution of the Hotel Lambert, especially towards the peasant question in Poland has not been sufficiently presented. Describing the situation during the Polish insurrection of 1830 and the purposes of the Polish defeat the author repeats the old thesis of Polish historiography. He omits the social problems. There is a lack of a deep explanation why it was possible for Czartoryski to conduct such great political activities in France and England. It is not mentioned that the “Political system to be adopted by Russia” (1804) was the background for “Essai sur la diplomatie” and the conception of these documents was based