

ment in the Croatian republic. In his book, Djilas although demasking the fallacies of communism, actually takes the official Communist line in regard to Hebrang, as it was officially expressed in the book by Milorad Milatović, *Slučaj Andrije Hebranga* ["The Case of Andrija Hebrang"] (Belgrade: "Kultura", 1952, pp. 265); Milatović was the interrogator of Hebrang.

Writing with obvious sympathies about the Albanians, and even mentioning the difficult position of the Ukraine in the USSR, Djilas, nevertheless, fails to mention in his book the existence of the same problem, namely the national question, in his own country. Was it for fear of a greater punishment? In May, 1962 the same month when *Conversations with Stalin* was published he was convicted of "unauthorized revelation of state secrets," and sentenced to nine years in prison; thus his *cause célèbre* received new attention of both East and West.

John Carroll University

GEORGE J. PRPIC

Documente privind istoria României. Răscoala din 1821. (Documents concerning the History of Rumania. The Uprising of 1821). General editor, A. Ōtetea. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române, Bucureşti, vol. 1, 1959, 442 pp.; vol. 2, 1959, 407 pp.; vol. 3, 1960, 446 pp.; vol. 4, 1960, 352 pp.; vol. 5, 1962, 628 pp.

These five volumes form a valuable corpus of documents concerning the uprising against Ottoman domination which occurred on the Rumanian principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1821.

The revolt was planned by those Greeks who belonged to the *Philike Hetairia*, the secret patriotic organization founded in 1814 to liberate Greece from Turkish rule. Many prominent Greeks residing in the Rumanian principalities, including Prince Michael Sutu of Moldavia and other political leaders, churchmen, and businessmen, belonged to the *Hetairia*. It also attracted many native Moldavians and Wallachians who saw in it an opportunity to rid themselves of Ottoman political domination and economic exploitation.

One of these was Tudor Vladimirescu, a leader of the free peasantry in Oltenia, in western Wallachia. Of peasant origins himself, he wished to free his people from the ever-increasing dues and services demanded by landlords and from the heavy taxes owed to the state. When Vladimirescu received news of Alexander Ypsilanti's crossing of the Pruth River on March 6, 1821, and of his unopposed entrance into Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, he raised his own people in revolt and marched on Bucharest. He arrived there on March 28; Ypsilanti and his army joined him on April 6.

Vladimirescu and the *Hetairists* soon had a falling-out. Both had counted upon the armed intervention of Russia, but immediately after

Ypsilanti's crossing of the Pruth, Tsar Alexander I condemned the Greek uprising. As a result, Vladimirescu saw his country exposed to Turkish vengeance. Blaming the Greeks for all the miseries suffered by his people and for full responsibility for the uprising, he tried to reach an accord with the Turks. His efforts were unsuccessful and on May 27, he left Bucharest for his native Oltenia, where he hoped to make a stand against the Turks. On the way a group of Hetairists, following Ypsilanti's orders, seized him and took him to Tîrgoviște, where they summarily executed him.

On June 19, a Turkish army won a decisive battle with the Hetairists at Drăgășani, in the Olt Valley. A few days later, Ypsilanti fled across the border into Transylvania, an act which marked the end of the Hetairist movement in the Rumanian principalities.

The first three volumes of the corpus contain many documents — mainly correspondence — never before published, culled from the State Archives in Bucharest, Jassy, and Craiova, the manuscript collection of the Library of the Rumanian Academy in Bucharest, and archives in Hungary and the Soviet Union. The editors have given particular attention to Greek documents; those which now appear for the first time have been published in the original as well as in Rumanian translation. The editors have also included previously unpublished Turkish documents, but only in Rumanian translation.

Volume I contains abundant material on the heavy burdens borne by the peasants in Wallachia and on the Turkish exploitation of both principalities, which help to explain why Vladimirescu's movement enjoyed widespread popular support. The peasants regarded him as a savior and called him "Prince Tudor." Other documents deal with Vladimirescu's relations with the Hetairists and the attitude of the Moldavian landed aristocracy toward them.

The documents in volume II, dated from April to November 1821, concern Vladimirescu's two months' rule in Bucharest, his seizure and execution by the Hetairists, and the re-establishment of Turkish rule. The documents in volume III, dated from December 1821 to February 1840, deal with the consequences of the revolt, notably the removal of Greeks from positions in the government and the church.

Volume IV deals mainly with the organization and activities of the Hetairia in Moldavia and Wallachia: the adherence of Greeks and natives alike; the efforts of the Hetairists to obtain the co-operation of the other Balkan peoples, especially of Prince Miloš Obrenovich of Serbia; the actual uprising; and the rift between the Hetairists and the native population. In the second part of the volume, the editors have published in Rumanian translation from the Greek originals two important narrative accounts of the Hetairist movement: *Memoriu privind Expeditia din 1821 a lui Ipsilanti în Principatele dunărene* (Memorial concerning the Expedition of 1821 of Ypsilanti in the Danubian Principalities), (anonymous) and *Progresul societății prietenilor în revoluție* (The Progress of the Society of Friends in the Revolution),

by Atanasie Xodilos; and, for the first time, the notes of Prince Cheorghe Cantacuzino in French concerning the activities of the Hetairia in the Rumanian principalities.

Volume V contains various narrative accounts of the uprising of 1821. The most important of these are: *Revoluția de la 1821* (The Revolution of 1821) by Ioan Dîrceanu, an official in the Wallachian treasury who had access to important official documents; and the writings of Ivan Petrovich Liprandi, published for the first time in the original Russian and a Rumanian translation: *Răscoala pandurilor sub conducerea lui Tudor Vladimirescu în anul 1821* (The revolt of the Pandours under the leadership of Tudor Vladimirescu in 1821) and *Kăpitaul Iordache Olimpiotul. Acțiunea eteriștilor în principate în anul 1821* (Captain Iordache the Olympiot. The Action of the Hetairists in the Principalities in 1821). In 1821 Liprandi was a lieutenant-colonel in the Russian army and was stationed at Chișinău, in Bessarabia. His principal assignment was to keep a careful watch on the activities of the Hetairists. His works contain valuable information, but must be used with caution, for he had little respect for the Greeks, the common people, and Vladimirescu.

The editors have provided each volume with an index of names and places, a glossary of obsolete or little-used terms, numerous explanatory footnotes and references to other sources, and, for the first three volumes, a chronological list of documents with a brief résumé of each.

Wake Forest College
Winston - Salem, North Carolina

KEITH HITCHINS

Weczerka, Hugo, *Das mittelalterliche und frühneuzeitliche Deutschtum im Fürstentum Moldau von seinen Anfängen bis zu seinem Untergang* (13. - 18. Jahrhundert). Buchreihe der Südostdeutschen Historischen Kommission, Band 4, München, R. Oldenbourg, 1960, VIII + 268 S. mit 4 Bildtafeln und 8 Karten.

Mit grosser Sorgfalt und den für die Bearbeitung des schwierigen Themas erforderlichen vielseitigen philologischen Kenntnissen in den einschlägigen Sprachen dieses Grenzraumes zwischen Ost- und Südosteuropa werden alle erreichbaren Quellenwerke herangezogen, um ein aufschlussreiches Bild des gesamten historischen Ablaufes eines halben Jahrtausends zu gewinnen. Die Besiedlung der Moldau durch Deutsche aus dem benachbarten Siebenbürgen und Polen wird im Zusammenhang mit den politischen, wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Ereignissen der Zeit vom 13. bis zum 18. Jahrhundert behandelt und alle Faktoren, die zum Verständnis der vielschichtigen Probleme gehören, werden berücksichtigt. Die Darstellung des umfangreichen Stoffes gewinnt sehr viel durch den klaren Aufbau, der stets vom Allgemeinen und zum Teil Bekannten zu den neuen Problemen und Fragestellungen