

doubly qualified to explain the sociological and psychological upheaval experienced by these immigrants. The author does this, however, while maintaining a critical historical perspective. Finally, in writing about the second generation, Vardy presents a well-rounded, thorough examination of the most important organizations and movements. This is one of the great strengths of *The Hungarian Americans*: the documentation of the more recent post-war period, the history of which has not been compiled in such a comprehensive manner about this group in the United States.

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The Hungarians: A Divided Nation Edited by Stephen Borsody. New Haven: Yale Center for International and Area Studies, 1988. Distributed by Slavica Publishers. xix + 405 pages. \$28.00.

This collection of essays is one of the most important books to appear in English about Hungarians in recent years. It deals with the division of Hungary among its neighbours in the wake of the First World War, and the fate of the Hungarian minorities that were created as a result of this development. The various studies included are by some of the best students of Hungarian affairs that can be found in North America and Western Europe. A few chapters are written by scholars or publicists from Eastern Europe. Most of the chapters are scholarly papers usually found in books such as this one, while a few are collections of documents or shorter studies, edited and introduced by an expert on the subject being dealt with. At the end of the volume there are about fifty pages containing relevant statistics, maps, chronological tables, and a bibliography.

Unlike many collections of scholarly papers published nowadays, *The Hungarians* has a clear focus: the problems created by the truncation of Hungary after World War I and, again, after World War II. The volume is effectively introduced by three scholars. Veteran observer of the East European scene, John C. Campbell, offers an overview of the Hungarian question in the Carpathian basin. This is followed by the editor's introduction, after which comes Hungarian academician Zsuzsa L. Nagy's account of the historical circumstances of Hungary's division after the Great War by the victorious Allied Powers.

Some of Nagy's conclusions are worth quoting. According to her, the statesmen gathered at the Paris peace conference handled the question of Hungary's future in a "flimsy" way. Their decisions "were all based on expediency, paying little or no attention to ethnic principles, let alone to the wishes of the population involved. . . ." "In Hungary's case," Nagy con-

tinues, "the principles of President Wilson's Fourteen Points were wholly ignored" (p. 40).

In the next group of chapters Eva S. Balogh, Bennett Kovrig, and Francois Fejtó examine the subjects of interwar Hungarian foreign policy, post-World War II peacemaking, and the Soviets' attitude to the Hungarian question respectively. All three are works of solid scholarship, providing fair and detached analysis, not always sympathetic to the Hungarian governments being discussed. This is especially true of Balogh's treatment of the Horthy regime. This section of the volume is concluded with a study by the late F. A. Vali of the problems and ineffectiveness of international legal protection for Hungarian minorities in the lands of Hungary's neighbours.

The book's second part contains studies on the evolving situation of Hungarians in Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and the Carpatho-Ukraine of the U. S. S. R. This part starts with a perceptive and interesting paper on the Hungarians of Rumania. It is by George Schopflin of the University of London. He, as well as the other authors in this section have written or spoken on their subjects before, however, their overviews presented here are essential for the purpose of giving the readers of *The Hungarians* a comprehensive view of the situation.

The volume's third part is entitled "Problems and Solutions," and contains essays or documentary papers that in one way or another relate to the subject. Here, a quite interesting episode is told by historian Vojtech Mastny. He produces wartime documents according to which Czechoslovak statesman Edvard Benes, in his discussions with Soviet leaders, tried to convince the latter of the necessity of having Hungary occupied by the Red Army, lest Hungary's aristocrats manage to endear themselves to the English and Hungary escape the punishment she deserves as an ally of Nazi Germany (pp. 233-36). Benes's wartime state of mind regarding "minority problems" in his country approximated that which was to be arrived at much later by Rumanian party leader Nicolae Ceausescu: the solution to their respective country's Hungarian minority problem was ethnocide through forced assimilation or expulsion.

In his concluding chapter to the book, Borsody observes that in the age of global problems it is difficult to get the world to pay attention to such regional issues as the question of Hungarian minorities in the countries of East Central Europe. However, if we take into consideration how many wider international conflicts originated in that part of the world, we have to agree with the editor's judgment that the world better not ignore this problem entirely.

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