

documented in *The War Against the Jews, 1933–1945*. The effectiveness of the resistance was determined, however, by extrinsic considerations.

Gilles Lambert, a *Le Figaro* correspondent, has written a gripping and fascinating narrative which draws largely upon interviews with survivors of the Holocaust. It is by no means a systematic and scholarly work. Documentation is absent and the various statistics he provides are questionable. Nonetheless, the work is a valuable addition to the literature of the Holocaust.

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HUNGARIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY AND THE *GEISTESGESCHICHTE* SCHOOL. By *Steven Bela Vardy*. Studies by Members of the Arpad Academy. Cleveland: Arpad Academy, 1974. 96 pp. \$4.00, paper.

This pamphlet contains the original text of a lecture given in Hungarian by the author to a Hungarian audience in Cleveland. An English summary is also included.

Várdy's account of Hungarian historiography is well balanced, objective, and concise, as is his definition of the *Geistesgeschichte* school. The latter, he says, "regards all social evolution as being the product of manifestations of the 'creative spirit.' It rejects the notion of the existence of 'laws and objective reality in the history of human society' and believes that 'history is the totality of single and unique phenomena.'"

In objecting to the insensitivity of the *Geistesgeschichte* school to Hungarian popular culture and mentality, Várdy is echoing most of its critics, especially those of Elemér Mályusz's ethnohistory school. Yet, in spite of its critics, the *Geistesgeschichte* school dominated the writing of Hungarian history between the two world wars, partly because of its sophistication and scholarship and partly because of its influence on those who controlled educational and cultural life. This domination continued until both the school's practitioners and all its non-Marxist critics were swept away by Hungary's postwar regime.

Várdy anticipates the publication soon of his major work on the history of Hungarian historiography. On the basis of the present foretaste, we can look forward to the appearance of a significant and interesting contribution to the literature.

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THE BALKANS IN OUR TIME. By *Robert Lee Wolff*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1974. xxii, 647 pp. \$15.00.

The Harvard University Press has reprinted Robert Wolff's standard history of the Balkans during and after World War II without changing a single comma, even in the bibliography. They call it a revised edition, however, because the author has added a twenty-six-page afterword in which he gives a thumbnail sketch of the last twenty years of Balkan developments. The book remains the same solid, detailed discussion of Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, and Yugoslavia that has become familiar to students of the period and of the Balkans over the