

Still, the volume is not without some fine moments, notably Tibor Erenyi's study, "The Origins of the Hungarian Trade Union Movement," and the theoretical descriptive article by Marton Buza, entitled "The Hungarian Trade Unions in the Era of the Construction of Socialism." These two essays are conspicuous in the volume, in spite of their harsh ideological perspective, by their breadth and thoroughness. For Western readers, historians, and the general public alike, this badly edited, basically awkwardly translated, polemical volume will be of little interest and even less historical value. Compared with the many fine studies of the Academy's publishing house, the publication of this book will be greeted with little enthusiasm.

IVAN VOLGYES
University of Nebraska

POLITICS IN HUNGARY. By *Peter A. Toma* and *Ivan Volgyes*. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman and Company, 1977. xii, 188 pp. \$12.00.

The Almond-Powell comparative model of "structure-function analysis" has been adapted by Toma and Volgyes for the study of Hungarian politics. The narrative is saturated with statistical information and illustrated with numerous tables, charts, and graphs. Pre-1949 Hungarian history is telescoped into a short chapter. A longer chapter is devoted to the Communist Party to show its all-encompassing importance. Despite official Hungarian claims of popular participation in politics and decision making, the authors conclude that in fact there is only nominal participation. According to a survey made by the authors, Hungarians scored poorly in identifying the formal structure and leaders of their government. This may be the result of their awareness that, regardless of official titles, János Kádár is the leader of the country, and the Communist Party is the controlling organ.

The relative success of the Kádár regime is attributed to his alliance policies (summarized by the phrase, "Those who are not against us are with us"), a general relaxation of political and economic coercion, and the introduction of the New Economic Mechanism in 1968 which changed the command-type economy to a socialist market-type economy and thus improved overall production and the standard of living. On the basis of their investigations, the authors state that even though the family, churches, and peer groups foster "countervailing values" upon the people, the citizenry "does not question the basic legitimacy of the system."

The book is jargon-ridden and often repetitious. The authors try to enliven the text with jokes and anecdotes, but unfortunately many of these have lost their punch in translation. More thorough editing would have eliminated the occasional misspellings, mistranslations, incorrect dates, and other minor annoyances.

The value of the book lies not so much in its methodology and the overwhelming use of data (most of which are available, even in English, in the statistical yearbooks), but in the honest and insightful conclusions drawn by the authors.

ANDREW FELKAY
Kutztown State College

AMERIČKA REVOLUCIJA I DUBROVAČKA REPUBLIKA, 1763–1790. By *Dragoljub Živojinović*. Belgrade: Prosveta, 1976. 211 pp.

The American bicentennial has prompted numerous studies, including this modest work by perhaps the only Serbian historian who specializes in American topics. Dragoljub Živojinović has already written some engaging studies on Dubrovnik's economic and navigational history. This work builds on his findings to embrace practically every aspect of the maritime republic's relations with the Americas and especially with the embattled colonies of the Revolutionary period. Much that is new