

studies, among them Róbert Braun's superb "Psychology of the Village" and *Huszadik Század's* opinion poll on "The Jewish Question in Hungary." Finally, section 6 features plans and polemics regarding Hungary's future, including Karl Polányi's "Crisis of Our Ideas" (1910), Jászi's "Dictatorship of the Proletariat" (1918), and György Lukács's "Bolshevism as a Moral Problem" (1918).

The editors have also written a forty-page introduction and have very considerably appended (1) a partial listing of debates held in the Social Science Society and (2) brief biographical sketches of all the authors in the anthology. It is a shame, however, that the book has no résumé in a non-Magyar language. All in all, this is a very fine edition. The payment of an old debt has been well begun.

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BARTÓKTÓL RADNÓTIIG: ELVEK ÉS UTAK. By *István Gál*. Budapest: Magvető Kiadó, 1973. 335 pp. 24 Ft.

This book is a collection of twenty-one articles written mostly in 1969–71 and published in various journals. The articles deal with Hungarian intellectuals, especially writers, who were productive in the period between the two world wars. Rather than being scholarly essays or literary criticism, these articles amount to reminiscences that might provide useful material in writing or rewriting the biographies of the intellectuals concerned.

The contents of the book, while useful to the Hungarian specialist, would not prove illuminating to the average Western reader. The book has no interpretive essay, no introduction, nor even a preface. What were the trends, the main characteristics, of intellectual life in Hungary between the two wars? How did the attitudes of these Hungarians differ from those of their counterparts in other societies? How did those trends fit into a general historical process? All these questions are not asked, let alone answered. Even the Hungarian specialist is apt to become confused by the unexplained references to long-forgotten incidents; only a few survivors who had been active in the period may be able to decode them.

Perhaps the articles of greatest import to the Western reader are those dealing with the collaborators of the short-lived review *Apolló*, of which István Gál was the founder and editor. *Apolló* appeared in the second half of the 1930s, and was dedicated to raising consciousness of an East Central European and Danubian community—a difficult task in a Hungary where the official foreign policy objective was the revision of the Treaty of Trianon. There certainly was no community of intellectuals in East Central Europe, for the Hungarian intellectuals (like the Rumanians, and the majority of Czechs and Poles) preferred to seek ties with the West (Gál himself is an English "major") and to consider their country as the "easternmost bastion" of West European civilization. The few who studied the languages or literatures of Hungary's neighbors were considered eccentrics. Only after 1948, and slowly even then, did the Hungarian intelligentsia begin to accept the notion that Hungary's ties with other East European nations were far closer, both historically and in the present. It is refreshing to read, therefore, that Béla Bartók, and even the Catholic poet Mihály Babits, did contribute to realizing a community of culture and interests a generation or two ago.

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