

lack of unity, together they constitute a significant contribution to scholarship. With few exceptions the essays are factual and scholarly. Where they fail to add new evidence, they suggest viable new approaches. In short, this book presents a series of essays which should prove especially valuable to those interested in Bulgarian culture and Bulgaria's relations with her neighbors.

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MAGYARORSZÁG KÜLPOLITIKÁJA, 1938–1939. Edited by *Magda Adám*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1970. 809 pp. 140 Ft.

This documentary collection is the third volume in the series of publications from the Hungarian Foreign Ministry archives, *Diplomáciai iratok Magyarország külpolitikájához, 1936–1945*. The series is being published under the auspices of the Institute of History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Of the planned six volumes, the first, second, and fourth have been published previously. This volume covers the period from the First Vienna Award on November 2, 1938, to the Hungarian annexation of Subcarpathian Ruthenia in conjunction with Hitler's occupation of Bohemia and Moravia in March 1939. The focus is on Hungarian efforts to annex that part of Ruthenia which Hungary failed to obtain from Czechoslovakia by German-Italian arbitration in the First Vienna Award. There is considerable information regarding Polish-Hungarian plans to precipitate an uprising among pro-Hungarian factions in Ruthenia, and then jointly to move in and "restore order" on November 20, 1938. These schemes were connected with the Hungarian desire to maintain a foreign policy independent of Germany. Warsaw and Budapest hoped that the establishment of a common border through Hungarian annexation of the rest of Ruthenia would make possible the formation of a neutral bloc of states in East Central Europe supported by Italy—the so-called Third Europe. After vehement German opposition forced Hungary to cancel plans for the invasion of Ruthenia, however, Budapest changed its tactics. The documents clearly show that both the Hungarian signature of the Anticomintern Pact in February 1939 and the withdrawal from the League of Nations in April were directly related to this shift in policy after the November fiasco. It was hoped that what could not be obtained independently might be obtained by closer cooperation with the Reich. Vindication of this view seemed to come in March 1939 when Hitler finally allowed the annexation.

The collection is also relevant to a study of the relations between Germany and the Soviet Union. There is evidence here, as well as in other sources, that Hitler toyed with the notion of making Ruthenia into a kind of Ukrainian Piedmont which would attract to it the Soviet Ukraine. The fact that Hitler allowed the Hungarians to occupy the area in March appears to indicate that by this time he was already beginning to consider the possibility of a German-Soviet alliance at Polish expense.

The appendixes contain a summary in German of each document, the organization of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, a list of foreign diplomats accredited to Hungary, and the names of Hungarian representatives abroad. Identification of persons is generally adequate, although there are a few instances in which names are spelled incorrectly.

Considering the emphasis on the problem of Subcarpathian Ruthenia, it is

unfortunate that none of the Kozma papers were included. Some of these may be found in another documentary collection (*Magyarország és a második világháború*, Budapest, 1959). Since Miklos Kozma was in charge of Hungarian irregular troops for the action in Ruthenia, more extensive publication of his papers might reveal something of the behind-the-scenes maneuvers.

Yet despite limitations, the book is indispensable for a study of Hungarian foreign policy during this critical period. The Institute of History is truly to be commended for its efforts to make available such a collection of Hungarian archival materials.

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HUNGARIAN AUTHORS: A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL HANDBOOK. By *Albert Tezla*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, Belknap Press, 1970. xxviii, 792 pp. \$25.00.

In 1964 Albert Tezla published his *Introductory Bibliography to the Study of Hungarian Literature*. Of the nearly 1,300 entries about one-third were listings of primary works—that is, selected editions of authors' works and anthologies. Most of the entries dealt with broad background studies of Hungarian literature, language, and culture. Now, in his *Hungarian Authors*, Tezla shifts the emphasis to individual authors and those secondary studies that deal specifically with them. The result is a massive work that contains 4,646 entries for 162 authors, from the beginnings of Hungarian literature to today.

The book is divided into two parts—the first treating authors who produced before 1945, and the second dealing with those who wrote after 1945; in both parts the authors are listed alphabetically. Each figure is introduced by a short biographical sketch and by some critical remarks on his place in literary history. This is followed by a section enumerating the various editions of the author's works. The book offers a complete record of first editions, together with a far-ranging list of later editions. All the editions listed are rated A, B, or C, depending on the completeness and reliability of the text. Secondary works are grouped under "Bibliography," "Biography," and "Criticism," and, as in the *Introductory Bibliography*, each entry is followed by an annotation describing the aim, content, and scope of the particular work. Location symbols for libraries in the United States and Europe are given for almost every entry. The book contains several appendixes, the first of which brings the *Introductory Bibliography* up to date. The others provide information about periodicals, societies, and newspapers mentioned in the biographical sketches, the scholarly and literary journals referred to in the main entries, and the literary periods according to which authors are classified.

The secondary materials selected represent works which, according to Tezla, are "essential to the beginning study of each author." Tezla is far too modest. In every instance the quantity and variety of these materials is light years away from a mere "beginning." Under Vörösmarty, for example, Tezla discusses twenty-three book or article-length studies; under Petöfi, seventy-one. The exigencies of space, unfortunately, make for the kind of brevity that frequently detracts from the utility of the annotation; again and again one wishes for a mite more information. Then again, one might take exception to the omission or inclusion of some items. One notes a degree of vacillation, for instance, in listing the criticisms of one literary