

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

figure by another. Thus we find Babits's evaluations of Karinthy and Kosztolányi, as well as Arany's commentaries on Katona's *Bánk bán*. This is as it should be. But why is Kölcsey's critique of Berzsenyi omitted, especially since it played so decisive a role in Berzsenyi's literary life? One could perhaps argue that Kölcsey's critique has become a part of Hungarian literature, or that it is a different kettle of scholarly fish from the studies by Babits and Arany. Well and good. This line of defense, however, will not do for omitting Erdélyi's attack on Madách's *The Tragedy of Man*, a basic study which, regardless of its intrinsic merits, raised issues that are still important today. In the same vein, one might question why Lukács's brief but slashing Madách study of 1956 was omitted, whereas two minor doctoral dissertations on Madách (pre-World War II style) were included.

Nevertheless, the noting of small faults merely becomes an occasion for celebrating large virtues. In fact, it is difficult to praise Tezla's work without sounding fulsome. Suffice it to say that this book is the richest source of information about Hungarian literature written in a language other than Hungarian. As such, it must be welcomed by novice and master alike as an indispensable tool for any serious study of Hungarian literature outside Hungary.

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TRAITÉ D'ANTHROPONYMIE HOUTZOULE. By *André de Vincenz*. Forum Slavicum, 18. Munich: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1970. 613 pp. DM 98.

This treatise evolved from a doctoral dissertation, published as a habilitation work. The author is from a family of prominent Hutsulian linguists and ethnologists, and his study deals with the formation of Hutsulian surnames. The territory in question is in the Chornohora, a range of the Carpathians—part of the southwestern corner of the Ukrainian SSR. The area has passed through many colorful stages of historical development. Hutsulia, isolated in a mountainous setting, has retained until lately many old ethnological traditions which have disappeared in neighboring Slavic lands. As such, the region has been a gold mine to philologists, folklorists, and ethnographers because of its archaic linguistic features. It is the author's belief that with the incorporation of this ancient highland tribe into the Soviet Union in 1944 its old way of life was irreversibly disrupted. The value of this treatise is that it reflects the linguistic features that existed in the area immediately before the disruption.

Owing to its geographical location, Hutsulia was exposed to other Slavic and non-Slavic linguistic influences: Polish, South Slavic, Rumanian, Hungarian, German, and Jewish as well. These elements are all reflected in the formation of the names of the indigenous population. The author makes use of material gathered by his father in 1935, and supplements it with data furnished by various informants—former inhabitants such as his mother, his uncle, and a number of persons now residing outside the Soviet Union. Vincenz is a native of the region himself, and exhibits an excellent knowledge of the languages and dialects and their history.

The work consists of fourteen chapters, each dealing with one or more factors instrumental in the formation of Hutsulian surnames—for example, Christian names, nicknames, names of professions, human characteristics, animals, plants, objects, instruments, tools, customs, beliefs, and borrowings from other languages or dialects. The final chapter presents a number of tables with percentage distribution of types of names in specified localities, and a comprehensive index of names. Although