

resembling full coverage of all possible materials. Nevertheless, French and German and possibly Italian sources might have been used more extensively, even though the result might not have been to alter the main line of the story.

Bridge's work is more than welcome. It presents an accurate picture of a very complicated topic and will serve colleagues and students as a basic volume for many years to come.

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IRATOK A NEMZETISÉGI KÉRDÉS TÖRTÉNETÉHEZ MAGYARORSZÁGON A DUALIZMUS KORÁBAN, 1867–1918. Vol. 5: 1906–1913. Compiled and annotated by *Gábor G. Kemény*. Budapest: Tankönyvkiadó, 1971. xiv, 740 pp. 90 Ft.

With the publication of this volume, the monumental series of document collections projected twenty years ago by Dr. Kemény on the nationality question in dualist Hungary reaches the threshold of completion. The present work, dealing with the years leading up to the First World War, is the next-to-last of the planned series.

Begun in 1952, the five volumes of documents issued to date aim, by publishing material much of which is unknown or little known, to present the Hungarian nationality movements in all their complexity, in a detailed and documented way. In this they succeed admirably. The present volume contains 435 separate items; the five published to date contain, in their 4,100 octavo pages, almost 2,000 separate documents. All are given in the original Magyar or in Magyar translation, with rare exceptions; volume 5, for example, also prints one item in the original language, a letter of 1910 from R. W. Seton-Watson to Milan Hodža written in German.

As in previous volumes, Kemény has cast his net wide in assembling the material presented in this collection covering the years 1906–13. Public and private archives in Hungary and elsewhere, the proceedings of the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments and the joint delegations, the daily and periodical press in Hungary, both in Magyar and in the minority languages, have all been laid under contribution. Particularly well represented is the controversial literature of the day, including both Hungarian and non-Hungarian writers (István Tisza, Oszkár Jászi, Albert Apponyi, Milan Hodža, R. W. Seton-Watson, and others), and the nationalities' press in the United States. Substantial sections are devoted to the 1907 fusillade at Černová and its repercussions, the controversy over the Education Acts of 1907 (the Lex Apponyi), the activities of the Hungarian branch of Franz Ferdinand's "workshop," government policy toward the Eastern churches in Hungary, and belated efforts to reach a rapprochement with the Rumanians in the last prewar years.

Volume 1 of these collected sources extends from 1867 to 1892; volume 2 (published in 1956) carries on down to the turn of the century. Volume 3 (1964) covers the years of the Széll government (1900–1903), and volume 4 (1966) brings the series down to 1906. Like the newest addition, all are provided with ample notes giving the provenance of the documents and considerable biographical and other background information, and all have subject and proper-name indexes.

Reports have it that the sixth and last volume of this series, bringing the story to a close in 1918, will appear in the not-too-distant future. With its publica-

tion Kemény will have completed a formidable labor. Great credit is due the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for sponsoring the publication of so thorough a work on a subject once universally neglected in Hungarian historiography. One's only regret is that at present this incomparable set of source materials is accessible only to those who read Magyar. A one-volume selection of scarce or otherwise valuable documents, in their original language or translated into one of the major languages, would add immeasurably to the resources available to all other students of the nationalities of dualist Hungary.

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POLITICHESKAIA BOR'BA V VENGRII NAKANUNE PEROVI MIROVOI VOINY, 1906–14. By T. M. Islamov. Akademiia nauk SSSR, Institut slavianovedeniia i balkanistiki. Moscow: "Nauka," 1972. 392 pp. 1.76 rubles.

It is a welcome sign that a growing number of non-Magyar historians are writing on Hungarian history. Their sincere interest in the subject is emphatically proved by their mastery of what must have impressed them as a strange and difficult language. T. M. Islamov, a young Soviet historian, chose one of the most complex periods as the subject of his study, the decade before the outbreak of World War I. The scope of his research is extensive, and it is matched by his well-informed account of events in prewar Hungary. What he fails to do is unravel the complex issues behind these events. Any approximation of such a task would call for keeping the social and political components in proportion. Conversely, to inflate any of these components leads to distortion.

In Islamov's book the story of the working class and the Social Democratic Party towers over everything else to such a degree that all other parties and movements pale in comparison. This overwhelming presence lends itself to oversimplifications and predictable solutions to complex questions. According to Islamov the Hungarian bourgeoisie was driven to accept feudal rule because of its fear of the proletariat (p. 215), an apparent omission of several other factors, notably the psychological one which prompted the bourgeoisie in Hungary to identify with the gentry rather than fight against them. Count István Tisza, prime minister of Hungary from October 1903, and leader of the Liberal Party, had intricate tactical reasons for pursuing a relatively cautious policy toward the opposition parties, which led to the acceptance of the Thaly compromise in March 1904, and came to an end only with his brief of Ugra in October 1904. Consequently his concessions, during that one year, were not "accomplished under the immediate influence of strike movements which were reaching threatening dimensions" (p. 98).

Although the Social Democratic Party in Hungary during the prewar years was a force to be reckoned with, it remained a movement of peripheral significance, not merely because of governmental hostility but also because of its isolation in a predominantly agrarian country and its concentration only among certain segments of the working class. Islamov seems to believe that the more pages one devotes to the discussion of the working class and the Social Democratic Party, the more complete one's book becomes from a Marxist point of view. However, what may hold true for Germany during the same period cannot automatically be