

dable critical thinking on the part of the author in handling the accumulated historical sources.

The book is supplemented by an extensive bibliography, a list of Zerffi's publications, a broad selection from his secret reports to Vienna, seventy-three illustrations, as well as a name index that facilitates the use of this volume.

Tibor Frank's *Egy emigráns alakváltásai* is a work of considerable importance that throws much light upon the inner life, activities and mind-set of the post-revolutionary "Kossuth-emigration." The Japanese have found it significant enough to have it published in a Japanese translation. It is an example that should also be followed by Anglo-American scholarship.

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Two Hungarian studies journals: *Hungarian Studies* (Budapest and Bloomington, Indiana), and *Rivista di studi ungheresi* (Rome).

The International Hungarian Studies Association (IHSA) was formed in 1979 at the initiative of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Its periodical, the semi-annual *Hungarian Studies* (*HS*), was first published in 1985. Vilmos Voigt, professor of ethnology, was managing editor for three years. In 1988 the literary scholar Mihály Szegedy-Maszák became Editor-in-Chief. When he got an appointment at Indiana University, the journal's editorial activities were split between two continents, although its publisher-distributor continued to be the Akadémiai Kiadó (Academic Publishing House) in Budapest. The association, the journal, and the academy thus form a cooperative triangle.

When the IHSA was established, it was spelled out that the association's mandate would not cover studies in history, which was a closely watched field in communist Hungary. Similarly to its sponsor *HS*, too, adhered to the policy of shunning contributions on modern Hungarian history until the nineteen-nineties (except for history as an auxiliary of literature and other kinds of disciplines).

One fascinating asset of the journal is the variety of contributors, disciplines, and — to a lesser degree — languages. Understandably, an almost eclectic search for a lasting profile characterized the first few volumes, which coincided with decisive changes in actual politics. Especially in earlier volumes surveys of relevant institutional activities (such as reports on congresses and symposia, the state of Hungarian Studies in various countries, and the like) were frequent, while in recent years they have virtually disappeared. Same goes for the book reviews. On the other hand, special issues or sections started appearing about such topics as North American Hungarians (vol. 7), early 20th century

Hungary (vol. 9), and religion in Hungary (vol. 10). Some of these materials derive from conferences organized by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the chair of Hungarian Studies at Indiana University. Experience proves that this kind of publication of topically related research is a good idea, as it leads focus to the issues. Naturally, mixed issues should also keep appearing to accommodate hard-to-classify submissions.

HS is now in its fourteenth year of publication -- or it should be, were it not set back by chronic delays, as so many scholarly periodicals are nowadays. It is to be hoped that the journal will print, sooner or later, a cumulative index of its rich past. There are a number of similarities between our *Hungarian Studies Review* and *HS*. Both are published by an association ("ours" by the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada, *HS* by the IHSA), both have gone through critical times of structural changes -- and, above all, both are fighting against formidable odds, financially as well as due to the curse of our discipline, Hungarian Studies. As we know, our culture cannot be attached to other fields of inquiry easily. Some renowned scholars dealing with Hungary publish their research in journals of their respective discipline rather than the two interdisciplinary Hungarian studies periodicals. Several familiar names could be also mentioned who published in *HS*, but never in the *Hungarian Studies Review*, and vice versa.

HS and the *Review* are the only two periodicals which represent Hungarian culture exclusively, and in an interdisciplinary way, to readers unfamiliar with the Hungarian language. The relationship between the two periodicals has been amicable. We wish *HS* many more years of successful publication.

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The Italian Inter-University Centre for Hungarian Studies was established in 1985 with the purpose to provide coordination for the activities of teachers and scholars of Hungarian at nine universities of the country. In 1986 the yearbook *Rivista di studi ungheresi* was launched. Both the Centre and the editorial office are located at the University of Rome "La Sapienza," where Professor Péter Sárközy, holder of the Chair of Hungarian Studies, has fulfilled directorial duties of the former and editorship of the latter with unflagging energy and efficiency. The yearbook is now in its twelfth year of publication, and is supported by the Italian government's National Research Centre.

Already from the start the *Rivista* was more oriented to a general readership than the two North American journals. Non-documented essays, reminiscences, and similar genres that fall close to *belles lettres* were printed frequently in the first issues, perhaps less so in the more recent ones. Reports on congresses, reviews of the state of research at different scholarly centres, and book reviews are regular features. The subject matter ranges widely, with literary scholarship and history taking about equal proportions in dominating over other

topics. There is a close cooperation between the Department of Comparative Literature and the Hungarian Chair at the University of Rome. Methods of comparative inquiries in Hungarian literature fall into the categories of influence studies, reception studies and imagology.

Italian and Hungarian cultural relations look back at a long history, and the fact that Hungarian language or some aspect of culture is taught at nine universities provides an enviable pool of resources. Italian studies are equally well developed in Hungary, adding even more names to the editorial list of contributors. A third group is that of the international contributors, so far from ten countries, among others from Canada. This latter contact is especially strong, due to the (non-codified) cooperation between the chairs of Hungarian Studies in Rome and Toronto. The two institutions have had several shared projects, such as mutual invitations to conferences, simultaneous publication of the papers delivered by Italian colleagues (about the Hungarian Renaissance) at the University of Toronto's Fourth Hungarian Studies Conference (1989), and regular exchange of information about each other's ongoing activities.

The language of the *Rivista* is overwhelmingly Italian, although publications have also appeared in other major languages. One of these, Shayne Mitchell's "An Italian Account of the Hungarian Peasant Revolt of 1514" (in vol. 8) is particularly interesting. Less regularly than the two North American journals, the *Rivista* has published special issues or thematic sections. In 1989, it commemorated the 500th anniversary of King Matthias's death, and in 1996, a whole issue was dedicated to Finno-Ugric Studies.

Unlike English, Italian is not a language of international communication. Even so, it is spoken by some 60 million people, not counting the diaspora. News from Hungary attracts surprisingly wide interest. The *Rivista* has an important mission, and it performs this mission conscientiously and successfully.

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Attila Paládi-Kovács. *Ethnic Traditions, Classes and Communities in Hungary*. Budapest: Institute of Ethnology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1996. 217 pages.

This book by the Director of the Institute of Ethnology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is a collection of twelve essays, all of which — with the exception of the first one — were presented at various international congresses or symposia, and the majority of which have already appeared in print. Collectively these essays deal with the "social classes, strata and occupation groups of