

39. National Archives, Budapest – Record Group OL ME K26 XXII 1908 package no. 748 (XIX 1906 5102).
40. Ibid OL ME K 26 XXII 1909 package no. 797 (XXII 1907 4588)
 “A konvent elnöksége elhatározta, hogy gyülekezeten kívül mindazon szórványokon is fog egy-egy népkönyvtárat felállítani, hol a lélekszám elegendő arra, hogy a könyvtár használatából eredményt lehessen elvárni.”
41. Ibid OL MNM K737 Múzeumok és Könyvtárak Országos Tanácsa 1912 798 és 8450.
42. *St. Stephen Roman Catholic Church* (Los Angeles, 1969), p. 18 and 47.

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HUNGARIAN STUDIES IN NORTH AMERICA: THE HUNGARIAN STUDIES REVIEW

The *Hungarian Studies Review*, formerly *The Canadian-American Review of Hungarian Studies*, is a biannual inter-disciplinary forum for work in Hungarian Studies, currently edited at the University of Toronto. It first appeared under the earlier title in 1974, and over the twelve years of its existence has produced a highly impressive body of scholarly work unparalleled in range, depth and consistency by any other contemporary venture of its kind in the Anglophone world.

Plans for the establishment of a North American periodical to be devoted entirely to Hungarian studies were already being made as early as 1971, but only came to fruition when the late Ferenc G. Harcsár (1910–79) founded the Hungarian Readers' Service in Ottawa in 1974. *The Canadian-American Review of Hungarian Studies* was launched by Dr Harcsár and N. F. Dreisziger (Assistant Professor in the Department of History at the Royal Military College of Canada) in the same year, and has been published by the Hungarian Readers' Service ever since. The opening volume of the *Review*, combining the first two numbers in a single issue, ran to a modest forty eight pages and carried no editorial introduction of aims or statement of policy. Its leading article – ‘A Canadian Meets the Hungarians’ – was by Watson Kirkconnell, one of the foremost pioneers of Hungarian studies in Canada, and the translator of several volumes of Hungarian poetry. From 1975 until his death in 1977, Kirkconnell was Honorary Editor of the *Review*, and also, in the words of Dreisziger, ‘one of the journal's mentors’. A special issue of the *Review* appeared in the Autumn of 1977 as a tribute to Kirkconnell, containing the first part of his translation of János Arany's epic poem *Toldi*, and an extensive account of his life and activities by Dreisziger, who edited the journal single-handed until 1981.

If the first (double-issue) volume of the *Review* had left room for some apprehension as to its editorial and financial resources and chances for survival, any such doubts were quickly dispelled by the length and quality of the numbers which followed.

Containing four substantial scholarly studies and a strong review section, the opening number for 1975 (Vol. II, No. 1) set the pattern and standard for future issues. In 1976 a brief indication of editorial policy did appear on the inside cover of the *Review* (Vol. III, No. 1) announcing that the journal aimed to provide 'a non-partizan forum for the scholarly discussion and analysis of issues in Hungarian history, politics and cultural affairs'. The order in which these priorities of interest are listed is in itself significant, for perhaps the major accomplishment of the *Review* throughout its twelve year life has been its consistently lively and informative contribution to Hungarian *historical* scholarship in North America. This emphasis has never led, however, to a neglect of other areas of interest, and the admirable openness and flexibility of the editorial position first outlined in 1976 has been reiterated and sustained ever since.

In 1981 the *Review* combined forces with the University of Toronto's Chair of Hungarian Studies (founded in 1978) and Professor George Bisztray joined Dreisziger as co-editor. The journal was renamed the *Hungarian Studies Review* signifying, according to its editors, their belief that 'we are now ready to shed our geographic limitation and assume the task of serving the interest of Hungarian studies wherever English is a recognized language of scholarly communication' (Vol. VIII, No. 1). Although the association did not involve any change in editorial policy, it did secure considerable financial benefits as the Toronto chair provided a fully equipped editorial office and a salaried editorial secretary. In addition, the printing and distribution of the *Review* were subsequently undertaken by the University of Toronto Press.

Since joining hands with the Toronto Chair of Hungarian Studies, single issues of the *Review* have tended to focus on one or two areas of particular interest, offering an outline of leading themes on the front cover. Thus the first number for 1982 (Vol. IX, No. 1) concentrated primarily on 'The Hungarian Folk Ballad' and 'Film Studies', followed by an issue on 'Hungary's Economy' and 'Noteworthy Immigrants'. Similarly, the first number for 1984 (Vol. XI, No. 1) was entitled 'Minorities and Minority Affairs in Hungary, 1935-1980', while Volume XI No. 2 was devoted to 'Hungarian Literature in the Twentieth Century'. The presentation of these points of focus has in general combined an imaginative diversity of approach with an unfailingly interesting and instructive emphasis on historical background. Thus, for example, the collection of articles on the Hungarian economy in Volume IX. No. 2 includes not only an interview with Rezső Nyers, one of the initiators of Hungarian economic reform in the 1960s, but also a polemical discussion of the national economy between 1849 and 1867, and a look at the 'Fiscal Independence of Sovereign States... ' in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The most impressive achievement of the *Review* to date has undoubtedly been its publication of five special issues on themes of considerable importance to Hungarian Studies both in and outside of Hungary. The first of these appeared in 1976 (Vol. III, No. 2), offering extensive analysis of the background to, and implications of, the tragic events of 1956. Mention has already been made of the second special issue of the *Review* (Vol. IV, No. 2), the full title of which was 'Hungarian Poetry and the English-Speaking World: A Tribute to Watson Kirkconnell'. Apart from containing

material directly relating to the life and work of Kirkconnell, the issue also included articles on 'Hungarian Poetry in Translation', 'The Image of Hungarian Poetry in the English-Speaking World' and an introduction to, and extract from, Thomas R. Mark's new translation of Madách's *The Tragedy of Man*. The third and fourth special issues of the *Review* focussed on themes more directly related to the context of Hungarian studies in North America. The first number of Volume VII (1980), entitled 'Hungarian-Canadian Perspectives: Selected Papers', was mainly concerned with aspects of early Hungarian immigration, settlement and culture in Canada. The two-part special volume published in 1981 under the title 'Hungarian Cultural Presence in North America' (running to a total of 203 pages), gave a still more comprehensive and regionally differentiated overview of the history and character of Hungarian communities in the area. The first part contained five lengthy papers, supplemented with documents on language usage ('An Interview with a Hungarian American') and on Hungarian schools in Canada in the 1930s, while the second part was devoted to a sixty page study of 'The Hungarian Experience in Alberta'. The latest, and perhaps the best, of the *Review's* special studies considers Hungary's role in the Second World War (Vol. X, Nos. 1 and 2, 1983). It is 196 pages in length and contains six substantial articles on 'The Road to War' and four on 'The Search for Peace'.

Since its foundation in 1974 the range of the *Review* has remained remarkably broad, carrying articles on themes as diverse as 'Physical Education and Socialist Ideology in Hungary', 'The Hungarian Image of Benjamin Franklin' and 'The World of Hungarian Populism'. One finds close analyses of literary texts side by side with essays on Hungary's role in international relations and the contribution of Hungarian scientists to the development of biochemistry. Articles are almost invariably impeccably annotated, directing the reader to a wealth of supplementary literature in both English and Hungarian. To all those with an interest in Hungarian studies in the Anglophone world — and especially to those with no access to the Hungarian language itself — the *Hungarian Studies Review* continues to provide a rare and invaluable service.

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OVER 100 YEARS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN FINNISH AND HUNGARIAN MUSEUMS

In 1860 Marie von Wittenheim donated to the Ethnographic Department of the Helsinki University Museum of Ethnography a cockade decorated with the Hungarian colours and coat of arms. According to information handed down in the family, the cockade had belonged to the Hungarian freedom fighter General Arthur Görgey. He took the cockade from his helmet on the battlefield of Világos on 13 September 1849 and offered it to the negotiator of the Czar's army, Lieutenant Grigorjev. This symbol of the