Perhaps the most serious questions pertain to the quality of Berend's analysis per se. In describing the 1968 introduction of the New Economic Mechanism, Berend writes on page 166 that: "It is hard to dispute that gradualism, compromise and limitations ... resulted in a system with grave internal contradictions, under which old and new elements that not infrequently conflicted with each other existed side by side." Only two paragraphs later, however, Berend concludes: "But, warts and all, the Hungarian economic reform that came into force in January 1968 was the first comprehensive, substantial and radical reform ever undertaken in a Comecon country." The conflict between these two statements raises broader questions about Berend's analytical framework. How can the NEM be "comprehensive" if it was characterized by "grave internal contradictions"? What do terms such as "radical" and "substantial" mean in this context? These are more than merely questions of semantics, since debates on the success or failure of the Hungarian economic reforms frequently turn on such definitions. The fact that Berend's archival/intellectual/historical approach to understanding reform seems unable to avoid such pitfalls raises questions about its utility in a more general sense.

In sum, both books are useful if somewhat dated by the rapid pace of change in Hungary. While neither should be regarded as infallible signposts for Hungary's economic future, both books document the evolution of economic reform in Hungary and help us to understand better the legacy of reform for the current attempt at transforming socialism into capitalism.

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This double issue of the Hungarian Studies Review consists of six articles, dealing with the fate of the Hungarian minorities in the countries surrounding Hungary. The studies featured in the volume "are based on, or are the expanded and revised versions of papers given at a memorial conference held at Oberlin College on November 7-9, 1985 in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Oscar Jaszi (1875-1957), the noted turn-of-the-century Hungarian thinker and politician who ended his career as a professor at Oberlin College." (p. 15) The volume also contains an introduction by the editors and concludes with a book review article. With one exception, the contributors are Hungarians who settled in North America after World War II and teach at U.S. or Canadian universities. The author of the lead article is an American. The unifying theme that holds the volume together is that all but one of the studies deal with some problem of the Hungarian minorities in the countries concerned.

It should be noted—and the editors themselves do so—that "dramatic changes have taken place in East Central and Eastern Europe while this
volume was being prepared." Consequently, some of the chapters "were re-
vised to take these events into consideration, only to be rendered outdated
by still newer developments." Eventually, with the changes taking place
during the second half of 1989, "it became evident that this volume could
not be an overview of the 'current' state of affairs, but only a guide to un-
derstanding its background." (p. 16)

Keeping all this in mind, one can still profit from the volume, and par-
ticularly so from three of the studies which clearly stand out from the rest.
These are Walker Connor's "Leninist Nationality Policy: Solution to
'National Question'?"; S. B. Vardy's "Soviet Nationality Policy in
Carpatho-Ukraine since World War II: The Hungarians of Sub-Carpathia";
and Andrew Ludanyi's "The Hungarians of Yugoslavia: Facing an
Uncertain Future."

Connor's article is quite broad in scope. It discusses the approach of
communist thinkers and statement to the nationality problem and identi-
fies the various stages in the practical application of these tenets in pre-
and post-revolutionary Soviet policy. Thus, Connor's study places the rest
of the papers in the volume into a broad theoretical context and serves to
gauge and compare language policy, recruitment and purging of elites,
gerry-mandering and redistribution of population at the various stages of
communist rule in the countries targeted by the other authors. In his arti-
cle Connor draws on his well-known book, The National Question in
Marxist-Leninist Theory and Strategy (Princeton: Princeton University

Vardy's article could serve as a model study of a minority's situa-
tion anywhere. It is succinct, yet comprehensive, covering all aspects of the
problems of the Hungarian minority, starting with the Soviet take-over of
Carpatho-Ruthenia in 1945, then continuing with demography, education,
ilogy and historical thinking, journalism and book publishing, preser-
vation of traditions, religious life, and finally the relationship to Hungary
and to the Hungarians of the mother country. In a short section covering
the developments of the late 1980s, the improvement in the situation of
Carpatho-Hungarians is discussed in the light of Gorbachev's perestroika,
indicating possible further positive developments (which since then have
indeed materialized).

Ludanyi's article also deserves special mention for handling the com-
plex issues of Yugoslavia's now crumbling ethnic federalism—and within it
the situation of the Hungarian minority—in a thorough and well-balanced
manner. Multi-national Yugoslavia's relatively enlightened minorities pol-
icy makes an interesting comparison to that of the Soviet Union as dis-
cussed by Connor, and as experienced by Carpatho-Ruthenia's 200,000
strong Hungarian minority. Unfortunately for Yugoslavia's nearly half
million Hungarians (and four times as many Albanians), some minorities
do not enjoy the same rights and privileges as the six state-forming Slavic
nations. And therein lies the substance of Ludanyi's article, documenting
the steady erosion of the Hungarian minority under controlled conditions.
Nowadays the decline of the "partisan myth" that held the federation to-
gether during Tito's rule, the erosion of centralized communist control,
demands for democracy in some of the republics, combined with economic