

Another criticism of this work is its organization. For instance, it is not until page 67 that the thesis of this work surfaces. The beginning of chapter 3, "The People", belongs more to the introduction than as a separate chapter. Sections on the historical evolution of Hungary and the city that are listed in the latter chapters should also be in the introduction. Also, the effects of urbanization and industrialization on the city needs to be given more attention; more statistical data and analysis are needed on this topic. Is there a link between Budapest's industrialization and the rise of nationalism? The problems of urbanization in its nascent structure had to have many negative effects on Budapest in 1900. Also, the importance of the nationality issue on Budapest was largely ignored. It seems that the more nationalistic Budapest became had to be related in some manner with the rise of nationalism amongst the minorities. As Budapest's importance grew, along with its population, would it not attract the national minorities in a "magnetization" as much as the neighboring states beyond the Hungarian borders? Lukacs puts greater emphasis on the minorities attraction to the neighboring states, whose people spoke their languages, than to their attraction to Budapest. However, Lukacs states that Budapest was attracting everyone to its borders. It was not until later on that the minorities looked beyond the borders of Hungary for national justice. In 1900 the roads for all the peoples of Hungary went through Budapest. The increase of minority membership in parliament in 1906 bears this out.

In conclusion, this book does go under the surface and exposes the emergence of a city that was to have played a major role in twentieth century Europe. But, there is a lack of consistency that should have been tightened and clarified through proper editing. It is an interesting portrait of a city approaching one of the most trying times in its history. Budapest in 1900 is an exciting place to be. The color, splendor and appeal of this city was evident to all who ventured to its borders. Lukacs gives us a glimpse of a Budapest that experienced noticeable changes with each day. Unfortunately, many of these changes were as destructive as some were constructive.

Sam Wilson

Indiana University,
Bloomington

La Romania nella diplomazia Vaticana. 1939-1944.

By Ion Dimitriu-Snagov

(Rome: Editrice Pontificia Università Gregoriana. 1987. Pp. 170. Lire 16,500)

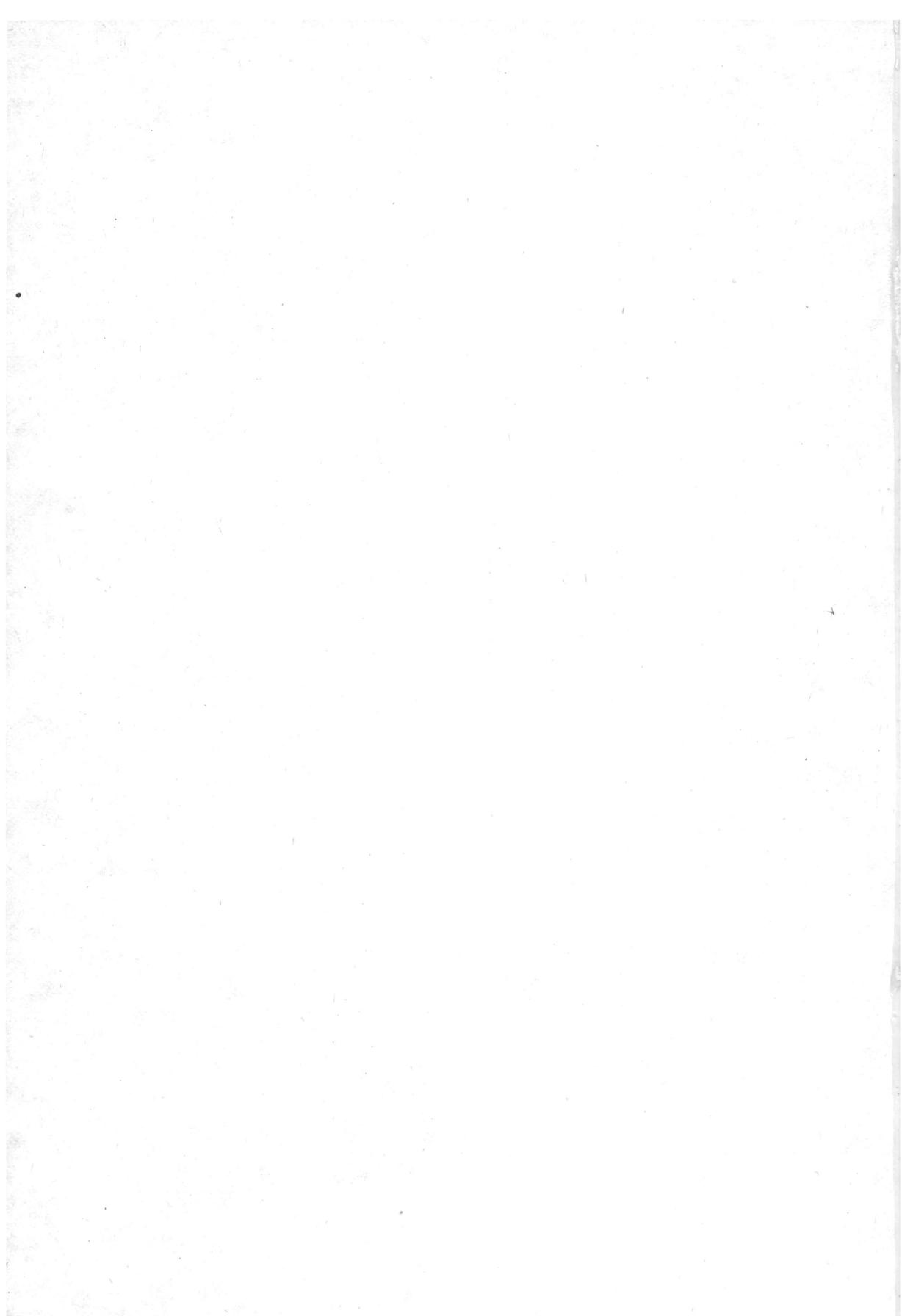
Among the Greek-Orthodox states of southeastern Europe Romania's relations to the Vatican during World War II are especially interesting, since the Romanian government made special efforts to cultivate these relations in order to make a favorable impression not merely on the Holy See but, through it, on the neutral world and, at least indirectly, on some of the Western Allies. The principal factor in these relations was Monsignor Andrea Cassulo, the papal nuncio in Bucharest, whose integrity, diplomacy, and humanity led to certain favorable results, including the alleviation of the fortunes of persecuted Romanian Jews, especially after 1942, when the great general fortunes of the war had turned against Romania's principal ally and protector, Germany. Most of the evidence of these developments are contained in the Vatican's publication of documents relating to World War II. This thin volume by Dimitriu-Snagov adds little to what is already contained in the documentary volumes. His commentary, too, is vitiated by a nationalist account of those years, to the extent that it bears many of the marks of special pleading. That the diplomacy of the regime of Marshal Ion Antonescu was more flexible and more circumspect than it had seemed at the time of the war is well-known of historians of the period. Yet its record is compromised by a very arbitrary selection of documents and by an extremely nationalist and often erroneous interpretation of events the tendency of which hardly differs from that of the pamphleteering histories produced under the aegis of the present (1983) Communist dictatorship in Bucharest.

John Lukacs

Chestnut Hill College, Philadelphia

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CONTRIBUTORS

- Jeffrey HARLIG
Indiana University
Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies
Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.
- Jolanta JASTRZEBSKA
Faculteit der Letteren
Rijksuniversiteit te Groningen
Nederland
- Géza JESZENSZKY
Budapest, 1093 Hungary
- John LUKACS
Chestnut Hill College
Philadelphia, U.S.A.
- Adam MAKKAI
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle U.S.A.
- Gregory Lee NEHLER
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.
- Csaba PLÉH
ELTE BTK Általános Pszichológiai Tanszék
Budapest, Pesti Barnabás u. 1. 1052 Hungary
- I. W. ROBERTS
London, England
- Mihály SZEGEDY-MASZÁK
Indiana University
Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies
Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.
- Sam WILSON
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.

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