

figure by another. Thus we find Babits's evaluations of Karinthy and Kosztolányi, as well as Arany's commentaries on Katona's *Bánk bán*. This is as it should be. But why is Kölcsey's critique of Berzsenyi omitted, especially since it played so decisive a role in Berzsenyi's literary life? One could perhaps argue that Kölcsey's critique has become a part of Hungarian literature, or that it is a different kettle of scholarly fish from the studies by Babits and Arany. Well and good. This line of defense, however, will not do for omitting Erdélyi's attack on Madách's *The Tragedy of Man*, a basic study which, regardless of its intrinsic merits, raised issues that are still important today. In the same vein, one might question why Lukács's brief but slashing Madách study of 1956 was omitted, whereas two minor doctoral dissertations on Madách (pre-World War II style) were included.

Nevertheless, the noting of small faults merely becomes an occasion for celebrating large virtues. In fact, it is difficult to praise Tezla's work without sounding fulsome. Suffice it to say that this book is the richest source of information about Hungarian literature written in a language other than Hungarian. As such, it must be welcomed by novice and master alike as an indispensable tool for any serious study of Hungarian literature outside Hungary.

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TRAITÉ D'ANTHROPONYMIE HOUTZOULE. By *André de Vincenz*. Forum Slavicum, 18. Munich: Wilhelm Fink Verlag, 1970. 613 pp. DM 98.

This treatise evolved from a doctoral dissertation, published as a habilitation work. The author is from a family of prominent Hutsulian linguists and ethnologists, and his study deals with the formation of Hutsulian surnames. The territory in question is in the Chornohora, a range of the Carpathians—part of the southwestern corner of the Ukrainian SSR. The area has passed through many colorful stages of historical development. Hutsulia, isolated in a mountainous setting, has retained until lately many old ethnological traditions which have disappeared in neighboring Slavic lands. As such, the region has been a gold mine to philologists, folklorists, and ethnographers because of its archaic linguistic features. It is the author's belief that with the incorporation of this ancient highland tribe into the Soviet Union in 1944 its old way of life was irreversibly disrupted. The value of this treatise is that it reflects the linguistic features that existed in the area immediately before the disruption.

Owing to its geographical location, Hutsulia was exposed to other Slavic and non-Slavic linguistic influences: Polish, South Slavic, Rumanian, Hungarian, German, and Jewish as well. These elements are all reflected in the formation of the names of the indigenous population. The author makes use of material gathered by his father in 1935, and supplements it with data furnished by various informants—former inhabitants such as his mother, his uncle, and a number of persons now residing outside the Soviet Union. Vincenz is a native of the region himself, and exhibits an excellent knowledge of the languages and dialects and their history.

The work consists of fourteen chapters, each dealing with one or more factors instrumental in the formation of Hutsulian surnames—for example, Christian names, nicknames, names of professions, human characteristics, animals, plants, objects, instruments, tools, customs, beliefs, and borrowings from other languages or dialects. The final chapter presents a number of tables with percentage distribution of types of names in specified localities, and a comprehensive index of names. Although

the study deals in a professional way with the phenomena of onomastic formation, derivation, and suffixation, it may also be read and understood by the nonspecialist interested in this field. Theories are presented and discussed in a competent manner, and newly published materials on the subject have been mentioned in the footnotes.

In order not to overload the text with an excessive number of place names, the author supplies a map of the region with seventy geographical points indicated by appropriate numbers. This reviewer has visited the Hutsulian region and is familiar with most of the localities mentioned in the study, but the system of substituting numbers for place names was found distracting—making it necessary to refer constantly to the “name-number” list. This minor inconvenience, however, does not minimize the value of the book. It constitutes a unique treasure of folk etymology, possible only in a region sheltered from external influences and ever-encroaching modernization.

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PLANNING IN EAST EUROPE: INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT BY THE STATE. A Background Book. By *Michael Kaser* and *Janusz G. Zieliński*. London, Sydney, Toronto: The Bodley Head, 1970. 184 pp. \$4.95. Distributed by Transatlantic Arts, Levittown, New York.

This is a Background Book, according to its own sub-subtitle, an accurate description and an apt warning to the reader (and reviewer). It offers, in small type and unencumbered with footnotes, a succinct and precise description of the East European systems before and after the reforms of the mid-1960s, from central planning to worker consultation, via tiers of authority, finances, price-setting, and success criteria for management. It is the first book of its kind that lives up to its title. With the exception of Yugoslavia, which is not treated in detail but is frequently referred to as a standard of comparison, every socialist East European system is dealt with in greater or smaller detail, not excepting Albania. It also happens to be accurate, an important point in its favor.

In spite of these outstanding qualities, I hesitate to recommend this book as a “must” assignment in courses dealing with the area or with comparative systems, for it is somewhat bland and unexciting. Lack of drama, I suppose, is the price we have to pay for detachment and objectivity. But will undergraduates have the *Sitzfleisch* to read it through with the care it deserves? And if they do, how much will they retain of its densely packed contents? In any case, any student working in this general area should be acquainted with this valuable study, where he will find the most important facts he will need for further analysis.

If the analytical point of view that Zieliński developed in his earlier writings had permeated the book more thoroughly, it might have given it more structure and tension (the tension that one frequently misses when facts are marshaled without a theory to give them significance and endow them with life). As it is, the authors’ suggestive ideas on “state-parametric,” “market-parametric,” and “non-parametric” mechanisms are only sketched out and are hardly used to organize the material. Such a synthesis may have to wait until the major study of East European reforms now being prepared under Zieliński’s direction is completed.

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