

FÜNFZIG JAHRE UNGARISCHER KIRCHENGESCHICHTE, 1895–1945. By *Gabriel Adriányi*. *Studia Hungarica*, Schriften des Ungarischen Instituts München, 6. Mainz: v. Hase & Koehler Verlag, 1974. 186 pp. Map.

This book is a compilation of material from a series of lectures given at the University of Bonn during the summer semester of 1972. It does not claim to be, nor indeed is it, a systematic ecclesiastical history, because such a work would have required research in Hungarian archives. Gabriel Adriányi's sources consist of the most commonly known general works on the subject and several collections of printed documents. The book's *raison d'être* seems to be the presentation of twenty-five documents—all of which are concerned with church affairs—discovered by the author in the Politisches Archiv des Auswärtigen Amtes in Bonn. These documents demonstrate the treason of a historian who was a German spy; Nazi-German frustration with the Hungarian hierarchy in general and with the pro-Western, pro-Semitic, and anti-Nazi policies of the Hungarian primate, Jusztinián Cardinal Serédi; and the efforts of the Hungarian government and Roman Catholic clergy to offset German domination by means of their Italian orientation.

The remainder of the book deals with the Hungarian Roman Catholic church from 1895 to 1918, which the author terms the "late feudal-liberal" era, and the ecclesiastical policies of the Béla Kun regime. Separate sections cover the interwar years and the Second World War.

Although the book contains no new basic data and offers no new information (apart from the documents mentioned above), it is an interesting and sympathetic presentation of the Catholic view of the Roman church in Hungary during the first half of the twentieth century.

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THE BARANYA DISPUTE, 1918–1921: DIPLOMACY IN THE VORTEX OF IDEOLOGIES. By *Leslie Charles Tihany*. *East European Monographs*, 35. Boulder, Colo.: *East European Quarterly*, 1978. xii, 138 pp. \$11.00. Distributed by Columbia University Press, New York.

Following the 1918 armistice, Hungary's neighbors embarked on her dismemberment. Their most extreme designs—such as the Czechoslovak corridor, a Rumanian boundary along the Tisza River, and the Serbian annexation of the occupied county of Baranya—were thwarted by the Great Powers. Between 1919 and 1921, the Serbian administrators of Pecs (the county seat) attempted to use novel means to detach Baranya: during Kun's Soviet republic, they encouraged rightists, and later, during Horthy's "white terror," left separatists, to shape Baranya into a Serbian protectorate. Allied insistence on the observation of the terms of the Treaty of Trianon forced Serbia to return the county to Hungary in August 1921. The partisans of an "Eastern Saarland" in the form of the stillborn Pecs-Baranya republic were forced to flee with the withdrawing Yugoslav troops.

Dr. Tihany's brief essay (eighty-one pages with footnotes) is the first study in any language to deal exclusively with this fascinating episode in East European history. The short text makes adequate treatment of the complex subject difficult, however.

The author uses recently opened Quai d'Orsay material to document the conservative Allied position, as represented by the French. His reliance on selectively published sources from Kádár's Hungary, however, leads him to overestimate the importance of the Communists in Pecs politics. This, in turn, causes him to overemphasize the role of ideologies in the dispute.