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Rift and Revolt in Hungary; Nationalism versus Communism

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the prodigious slums of the large cities; the influence and the spread of communism and "Fidelismo," a trend which, according to many of the thinking leaders of Latin America, will in five to ten years, unless blunted, create explosions in the region that will make the Cuban revolt seem cream-puffy by comparison; and the unbelievably primitive, inadequate and classperpetuating educational facilities and resources. Senator Benton concludes from his observations and experience that the greatest contribution United States assistance could make to the Latin-American countries would be in helping them to help themselves.

Wood, Bryce. The Making of the Good Neighbor Policy. New York: Columbia University Press, 1961. 438 p.

This survey of the policies pursued by the United States State Department in its good neighbor objectives toward the nations of South and Central America is not presented as a history, but rather as a study of the policies followed by United States Government officials. It demonstrates their differing and developing ideas of the extent and type of action to be utilized in our new concepts of being a good neighbor to Latin America in the period 1926-1943.

Vali, Ferenc A. Rift and Revolt in Hungary; Nationalism versus Communism. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1961. 590 p.

For students of Eastern Europe who are interested in developments in Hungary since World War II, this is an invaluable and scholarly work. Professor Ferenc Vali is eminently gualified to write this volume; international lawyer and political scientist, public servant and university professor, he lived in Hungary during the years of which he writes. Although Professor Vali's love for Hungary is reflected in his writing, it only adds to its vividness. The book is thoroughly documented from a wealth of published and unpublished sources, including the polemic writings of Imre Nagy, clandestinely brought out of Hungary after the Revolution. Of particular interest to the students of United States foreign relations is the author's chapter on how foreign factors, i.e., Yugoslavia, Suez, and the Soviet Union, affected the Revolution.

Stanton, Robert. Forces for Freedom. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1961. 111 p.

Mr. Stanton states in his preface that his purpose in writing this book is to focus attention on the stark reality of communist aggression affecting our economy and ultimate freedom. This is not a pretentious book, nor does the author make any exaggerated claims for it. It is the sincere and astute reflections of a dedicated businessman and public servant who is deeply disturbed about the communist threat to our country, and, more especially, the apparent lack of awareness of this threat demonstrated by the man in the street.

Hodgkins, Jordan A. Soviet Power: Energy Resources, Production, and Potential. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1961. 190 p.

The Soviet Union's continual emphasis on industrial output, especially from heavy industries, has been viewed with considerable interest by the Western world. A knowledge, then, of the Soviet Union's resources and production potential of coal, petroleum, gas, and other fuels, is essential for critical evaluation of Soviet industrial prospects and plans. Soviet Power is a documented piece of research and analysis of the Soviet Union's energy resources. The author specifically covers the potentials, production and consumption of coal, oil, oil shale, and natural gas resources. This is an excellent example of a well-prepared and documented research book.