

“higher, more professional standard of journalism.” Other authors ignore significant questions about the ownership of Mexican-American and Japanese-American media by Mexican and Japanese corporations. *Shizouka Shimbun* of Japan has owned the *Hawaii Hochi* since 1962, which Harry Kitano says “improved” the newspaper. Cortes compares the Mexican-American press with what he calls “Chicano electronic media,” but never mentions that Univision (formerly SIN, the Spanish International Network) is owned and run by Mexico’s Televisa, that they have been accused of discriminating against Chicanos in their hiring practices and that almost all programming is imported from Mexico. What Chicano electronic media?

Only one author is identified as a communications researcher. Perhaps the absence of *media* historians, familiar with the contemporary literature in communications, explains the selection of a problematic media theory. Nevertheless, the book is a welcome addition to the scarce literature on ethnic media history.

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**John P. Miska. *Canadian Studies on Hungarians, 1886-1986; An Annotated Bibliography of Primary and Secondary Sources.* (Regina, Saskatchewan: Canadian Plains Research Center, University of Regina, 1987) xiii, 245 pp., \$35.00.**

*Canadian Studies on Hungarians* presents a wealth of information on most aspects of Hungarian and Hungarian-Canadian studies. Some 1271 entries range from reference works to theater, music, and sports. History and literature seem to predominate, although commercial relations and immigration and ethnic questions also form important sections. Independent monographs and parts of books are included, as are dissertations and periodical articles, so that the listing is truly comprehensive.

John Miska’s introduction states the purpose and organization clearly, but goes beyond that in commenting on the thematic organization and in citing some particularly important, relevant, or typical entries. For example, he invites those interested in immigration and assimilation studies to consult some dozen works ranging from ethnicity to nativism and discrimination. Such examples are useful for a thematic approach and guide even the inexperienced researcher to a fuller use of the text. He also identifies the major interests of historians, which are naturally influenced to some degree by their backgrounds: whether Hungarian-born and educated, or educated primarily in Canada. The collection also

includes works that appeared in Canada, for example, the periodical *Hungarian Studies Review* which has contributors from the United States and other countries, or proceedings at conferences that were organized in Canada although with participants from all over the world.

The entries, presented in two major parts (I. Hungary, Hungarians; II. Hungarians in Canada) are organized by subjects that generally reflect library classification schemes. Reference works are dominated by bibliographies, and in the first part, history and historiography are included in this section: quite logically, as those works form the background of Hungarian studies in Canada. The Revolution of 1956 has its own chapter. This is appropriate not only because it is a major event of modern Hungarian history, but because it also was such an important milestone in Hungarian-Canadian life; the impact of the refugees on Hungarian life and scholarship is amply demonstrated in the bibliography. Part II, more than four times as long as the first part, includes a wider range of reference works, as well as entries on history, education, religion, and literature. The last category is probably the largest, with 507 entries. General works are given first, and these are followed by individual authors arranged according to genre (poetry, prose, plays), but cross-references allow the reader to locate any author easily. Happily, works about individual authors follow the primary publications, thus bringing together all relevant material. Writings on emigration-immigration, integration vs. assimilation, and the Hungarian refugees of 1956 again merit separate sections.

The concluding sections are particularly valuable because they give information often omitted from lists and bibliographies. These are: Hungarians in Canadian Literature; Writings about Organizations, Periodicals and Newspapers; and Archival Resources. The annotations are brief, but give the essential information. In the case of monographs in which only certain parts are relevant for Hungarian studies, the chapter titles and/or pages are given—certainly more helpful than a mere listing as one can judge the usefulness of the cited work. The listing of the archival sources also provides information on the type and the extent of the collections. Author, title, and subject indices complement the already well-organized work, and a list of periodicals and their abbreviations completes the volume.

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