

Indeed, one finds the editors consistently using words and phrases such as "prescient" (p. 195) and "remarkably accurate" (p. xiv) to describe Biddle's pronouncements. In the case of at least one observation, however, described by the editors as "brilliant" (p. 274, n. 5), in which Hitler's reluctance to attack France until Poland had been vanquished is commented upon, the credit does not belong to Biddle, but rather to his informant, the Turkish ambassador. Moreover, such geopolitical and strategic considerations regarding the crucial importance of East Central Europe for the West were nothing new to those who, in the 1930s, were familiar with the writings of Sir James Headlam-Morley, the former historical adviser to the British Foreign Office.

This well-edited work is a substantial addition to the existing primary source material on Polish foreign policy.

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THE GREAT POWERS AND THE POLISH QUESTION, 1941–45: A DOCUMENTARY STUDY IN COLD WAR ORIGINS. Edited by *Antony Polonsky*. London: The London School of Economics and Political Science, 1976. 282 pp. Maps. £5.00. Distributed by Orbis Books, 66 Kenway Road, London SW5 ORD, England.

The central role which the question of Poland's future geopolitical position played in relations among the Allies during World War II has received considerable attention from both scholars and polemicists. This collection of documentary source materials, mostly hitherto unpublished, should stimulate further discussion of the topic, while simultaneously resolving many unanswered questions and illuminating many unclear issues. The documents are well chosen, skillfully arranged, and superbly edited by Professor Polonsky, who in many cases has provided footnotes more carefully researched than some previous studies on the subject. His excellent introduction serves as a concise yet complete guide to the maze of international and domestic political considerations which determined the behavior of all parties involved.

The picture that emerges is one of confusion and division—with resulting inconsistencies—within the British, American, and Polish leadership circles over the proper approach to the Polish question. On the other hand, the Soviet leadership apparently followed a unified and consistent policy on this vital issue. All told, the book is indispensable reading for those interested in the general wartime and postwar political scene or in the policies of individual countries.

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THE SLOVAK NATIONAL AWAKENING: AN ESSAY IN THE INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF EAST CENTRAL EUROPE. By *Peter Brock*. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1976. x, 104 pp. \$12.50.

In relatively few pages Peter Brock has made a valuable addition to the literature in English on the genesis of modern nationalism in Eastern Europe. Though less detailed than the two other studies with which his work may be compared—Ludwig Gogolák's *Beiträge zur Geschichte des slowakischen Volkes*, vol. 2 (Munich, 1969) and Jozef Butvin's *Slovenské národnosťjedenocovacie hnutie (1780–1848)* (Bratislava, 1965)—it nonetheless covers the essential facts of the evolution of Slovak linguistic and political consciousness from the latter decades of the eighteenth century to the revolution of 1848.