

SLOWAKEI UND FASCHISTISCHE NEUORDNUNG EUROPAS, 1939–1941. By *Hans Dress*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1972. 199 pp. OM 25.

This is the first full-size study on wartime Slovakia in any major European language, written by a trained historian. Other larger works in English and French were composed by political émigrés and suffer from partisanship. Unfortunately the book bears the taint of the author's biases and is cast in heavy East German Marxist vocabulary and phraseology. The title is misleading. The writer carried his story up to 1945, dealing with many matters, including close attention to the deeds of the Communist Party. Among the main topics, one counts the Slovak-German political, economic, and military relations during the war. Although Dress had good access to Slovak archives, the results are disappointing. The study relies considerably on secondary and published primary sources. An exception—and Dress's only original contribution—is the chapters discussing the Slovak economy and its ties with the German counterpart. However, even in this field he is not a pioneer. The author has not seen the great bulk of documents captured and micro-filmed by the Allies (today deposited in the original in West Germany), which are essential to the understanding of the Slovak state and its connections with the Third Reich. Neither did he consider works in English based on these documents. The selected bibliography does not include important works by Slovak wartime economists such as Vojtech Krajčovič and Viktor Pavlík. Also neglected are L'ubomír Lipták, Ladislav Lipscher, and other leading students of the annals of modern Slovakia.

Dress's book leaves much to be desired. It hardly can fill the gap in scholarly works on the Slovak state.

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DIPLOMACY OF DOUBLE MORALITY: EUROPE'S CROSSROADS IN CARPATHO-UKRAINE, 1919–1939. By *Peter G. Stercho*. New York: Carpathian Research Center, 1971. xxiii, 495 pp. \$15.00.

After Czechoslovakia accepted the Munich Agreement as well as a separate Polish ultimatum, both of which brought her territorial losses (in favor of Germany and Poland), the remaining part of the state underwent an immediate political transformation. On October 7, 1938, the acting president (Prime Minister General Jan Syrový) appointed the first government of autonomous Slovakia, and four days later Subcarpathian Ruthenia, soon to be renamed Carpatho-Ukraine, received its regional government. The unitary Czechoslovakia became a "trialist" Czecho-Slovakia.

Dr. Peter Stercho feels that the literature on the Czechoslovak crisis of 1938–39 has neglected the problem of Ruthenia; also "the participation of Hungary and Poland in the liquidation of Czecho-Slovakia has hardly been investigated." It would seem, therefore, that his is a study in diplomatic history, concentrating on the issue of Ruthenia, and on the role of Poland and Hungary (both of which were interested in Ruthenia) in the Czechoslovak events of 1938–39. Indeed, much of the book deals with such problems as Hungarian revisionism between the two world wars, the Vienna award of November 1938 (which resulted in Hungary's acquisition of parts of Slovakia and the major urban centers of Ruthenia), and the Hungarian and Polish activities directed against Carpatho-Ukraine, and Czecho-