

Pilecki subsequently escaped and tried, unsuccessfully, to organize the liberation of the camp by the Home Army. He then fought in the Warsaw Uprising and was taken prisoner of war; after liberation, he joined the Polish Army in the West. When he returned to Poland, he was accused of joining the resistance movement against the Communists. Sentenced to death in a secret trial, Pilecki was executed in 1948.

The book is carefully written and documented, and includes an extensive bibliography, indexes, appendixes, and illustrations. It is generally a factual account, but the statement that there were no deportations from the General Government (pp. 171–72) is not accurate. This may, however, only have been an error in proofreading.

WACLAW W. SOROKA

*University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point*

PROTI OKUPANTŮM: STRANA A LID V BOJI PROTI NACISTŮM  
(ČERVEN 1941–LEDEN 1943). By *Jaroslav Žižka*. Prague: Svoboda, 1975.  
231 pp. + 24 pp. photographs. Tables. Kčs. 20.

Žižka, a specialist on the Czech anti-Nazi resistance, has produced a compact overview of oppositional movements in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia during the eighteen months after Germany's attack on the USSR. His main attention is not on Moscow or London, although these capitals are discussed in relative proportion to their importance, but on parachutist agents flown from England and their fates, on the rationale and implementation of the policies of Reich Protector Reinhard Heydrich, and on transformations in the resistance groups under the impact of Nazi countermeasures. By using records of the Extraordinary People's Courts and various central and provincial archives, Žižka endows a semipopular work with enduring value.

Like others who have studied the resistance, Žižka credits Heydrich's tactic of threats, brutality, and selective concessions with devastating results, but he further suggests that it threatened the political, physical, and moral survival of the Czech nation. Thus he concludes that Heydrich's liquidation was a horrible necessity although the actual event was executed in an irresponsible, narrowly conceived manner that brought only negative consequences. Looking somewhat beyond the gruesome events of the *Heydrichiáda* the author detects in the countryside and small towns new currents that were to revive the resistance, but he provides few data here or on the "psychosis of terror" which he claims then gripped the Czech masses. Although rich in detail, the book lacks a bibliography and at critical points omits reference notes. For example, Žižka writes that the London-based Czechoslovak government-in-exile, headed by former president Eduard Beneš, plotted Heydrich's assassination in order to bolster its standing with the Allies. He bases this conclusion on "an analysis of all the available documents" (p. 126) but he cites no supporting document whatsoever.

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*New Jersey Institute of Technology*