

past, the issue of this struggle is still in doubt. Numbers continue to decrease: Stone estimates that although in the early 1880s there were over 166,000 Sorbs, "a realistic figure today would be somewhere in the region of 70,000" (p. 184). It is in the schools, he concludes, that the struggle for survival as a cultural entity will be lost or won. Industrialization and the integration of the previously isolated Sorbian village communities into the German environment are the chief dangers to the continued maintenance of the Sorbian identity. Their position appears more hopeful in Upper Lusatia than in Lower Lusatia, where from the beginning the national awakening proved halfhearted.

A work that tries to cover so much in so brief a space runs the risk of becoming a mere catalogue of names and facts. Stone does not always avoid this pitfall. Two items, which should appear in even a select bibliography, are missing: Walter J. Rauch, *Presse und Volkstum der Lausitzer Sorben* (Würzburg, 1959), which is far more than merely a history of the Sorbian language press, and Józef Gołąbek, *Literatura serbo-lużycka* (Katowice, 1938), one of very few surveys of Sorbian literary history. But my only serious complaint about Stone's well-produced and informative book is that it is too short, especially since there is so little on the subject in English. Given more space he would have been able to discuss certain themes untouched in the present volume—for example, the eighteenth-century antiquaries and Pietists, or the Wends (i.e., Sorbs) of Texas.

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Z ILEGALITY DO POVSTANIA: KAPITOLY Z OBČIANSKEHO OD-BOJA. By Jozef Jablonický. Bratislava: Epoque, 1969. 531 pp. Kčs. 30.

This is a detailed, well-documented account of the Slovak non-Communist resistance movement in World War II by a Slovak Communist historian.

The Slovak resistance developed quite differently from the Czech resistance. After the breakup of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, Slovakia was separated from Bohemia and Moravia. While Bohemia and Moravia were occupied by the Germans and incorporated in the German Reich, Slovakia was given the trappings of independence and left unoccupied until August 1944. The Slovak government of Monsignor Jozef Tiso had to toe the German line closely in foreign affairs, but was allowed to control Slovakia's internal affairs. It was one thing to resist a foreign occupant and quite another to resist a native government, even one compromised by collaboration with Germany. Although a large resistance network was organized in Bohemia and Moravia almost immediately after their occupation by the Germans, in Slovakia resistance did not develop until later, and long remained without central direction. It was not until 1943 that, under the impression of the Battle of Stalingrad and the probability of Soviet occupation of Slovakia, two former agrarian politicians, Ján Ursiny and Jozef Lettrich, succeeded in uniting various resistance groups into a single non-Communist resistance movement. Next, they concluded with their Communist rivals the Christmas Agreement of 1943, calling for the restoration of the Czechoslovak Republic and providing for the creation of the Slovak National Council, composed half of Communists and half of non-Communists, as the supreme organ of the Slovak resistance movement.

In 1944, as the Soviet front approached, the Slovak National Council prepared

large-scale plans for a national insurrection, involving the Slovak army, which was designed to take Slovakia over from the German to the Soviet side. On August 29, 1944, disquieted by the Rumanian defection and the growth of Slovak partisan warfare, the Germans began to occupy Slovakia and thereby precipitated the Slovak National Uprising before the preparations for it were completed. It failed after two months of heavy fighting.

Jablonický's study, which ends with the outbreak of the uprising, is based on a careful study of published and archival sources as well as many interviews with participants in the uprising. He was clearly affected by the spirit of the 1968 Czechoslovak "springtime," one of the striking features of which was a general feeling of surfeit with party cant and official lies and a determination to speak plainly and truthfully. Although he is a loyal Communist Party member and has no sympathy for its bourgeois competitors, he has made a scrupulous effort to tell their story objectively and accurately. His book constitutes a valuable contribution to Slovak history in World War II.

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REVOLUTION IN PERSPECTIVE: ESSAYS ON THE HUNGARIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC OF 1919. Edited by *Andrew C. Janos* and *William B. Slottman*. Russian and East European Studies. Berkeley, Los Angeles, London: University of California Press, 1971. x, 185 pp. \$10.00.

Much has been written about the Hungarian Soviet Republic of 1919 during the last few years. Book-length studies have dealt with the foreign affairs of the short-lived Communist regime (by Alfred Low and Zsuzsa L. Nagy), with the Communist Party and Béla Kun (by Rudolf L. Tőkés), with the social, cultural, and economic history of the two revolutions of 1918–19 (Tibor Hajdu's two books and a collection of studies edited by Ivan Volgyes), with the relations between Communist Hungary and the then socialist-governed Austria (by Mrs. Sándor Gábor), and with sources and relevant research tools of that episode in international Communist history (by Ivan Volgyes).

The present volume is a collection of six essays by five authors on the broadly defined subject of the Hungarian Commune. The introductory essay, "The Decline of Oligarchy: Bureaucratic and Mass Politics in the Age of Dualism (1867–1918)," by Andrew C. Janos, is a lucidly argued, often brilliant and insightful analysis of the dynamics of social forces in Hungary in the half-century that preceded the postwar collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Janos's work on the extremely complex problems of party politics, elite mobility, and interaction of social classes represents a major contribution toward a fundamental reconceptualization of the nature of Hungarian political life in the formative years of rapid economic modernization and social transformation of Hungarian society. This essay alone is almost worth the cost of this overpriced book.

The rest of the essays are several notches below the intellectual level and academic worth of the Janos study. Peter Kenez's piece on "Coalition Politics in the Hungarian Soviet Republic" offers a competent though rather superficially documented summary of the recent literature on that subject. Janos's second contribution describes the Communist-peasant problem as it developed into a political crisis during the so-called peasant congress of June 1919. Although Keith Hitchins's