

Równo, Poland, will be named Joseph for the late Marshal Piłsudski, the rabbinite of Równo decided today."

It is worth recalling that it was Piłsudski who granted Polish citizenship to over six hundred thousand Jewish refugees who sought shelter in Poland from the Russian pogroms during the Civil War of 1918–21. As Professor Joseph Rothschild of Columbia University has written, the Jews of Poland had a "high regard for Piłsudski" (*Piłsudski's Coup d'Etat*, New York, 1966, p. 236).

As these facts indicate, Polonsky's picture of the position of Jews in Poland is somewhat overdrawn.

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ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ PRÁCE O JAZYCE, DĚJINÁCH A KULTUŘE SLOVANSKÝCH NÁRODŮ OD R. 1760: BIOGRAFICKO-BIBLIOGRAFICKÝ SLOVNÍK. Edited by *Milan Kudělka* and *Zdeněk Šimeček*. Prague: Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, 1972. 561 pp. Kčs. 60.

This book is a collection of 594 biobibliographical articles on selected Czech and Slovak scholars, contemporary and historical, who have made important contributions to the study of the languages, history, and culture of the Slavic nations since 1760. The term "Slavistics" is broadly defined, but only those who have done scholarly work of the highest caliber or who have made a basic contribution to the field in their discipline and in their own time are included. The dictionary is a veritable "Who's Who" and "Who Was Who" of Czech and Slovak scholars in the social sciences and humanities, ranging from Ján Herkel' (1786–1865?), the Slovak linguistic "Pan-Slavist," to the late Milada Paulová (1891–1970), the noted Czech authority on the Yugoslavs. Included also are a small number of foreign scholars who worked and published significantly in the Czech and Slovak lands (notably post-1917 Russian and Ukrainian émigrés), and even a few native and adopted sons who moved to the United States (for example, František Dvorník, Otakar Odložilík, Roman Jakobson). German and Magyar Slavists who worked among the Czechs and Slovaks have been omitted.

Each entry consists of five parts: (1) biographical, primarily academic and professional data, (2) a characterization of the subject's scholarly interests and activities, (3) a listing of his major publications, (4) a core bibliography on him and his work, including bibliographies of his literary production, and (5) references to his published correspondence and memoirs and, where applicable, to the repositories of his unpublished manuscripts and papers.

Prepared by a large "collective" under the direction of the Brno branch of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the work was officially completed in February 1968, though isolated data were inserted even later. Like other manuscripts planned and completed but not actually published before 1968, it had to undergo rigorous scrutiny before its publication was permitted in 1972. A number of persons who had fled the country or fallen into disfavor were deleted, and little formal publicity was given the book. In Prague the work can be purchased only by specifically asking for it at the Slavonic Library. Curiously, some persons markedly out of favor with the current regime (such as Edvard Beneš, Tomáš G. Masaryk, Josef Macek, Milan Švankmajer, Jaroslav Valenta) are still in it.

This work was meant to serve not only as a scholarly reference book but also

as a preliminary to a planned history of Slavistics in Czechoslovakia (now in progress in Brno, though its future is in doubt). This roster of illustrious names, with the incredibly long bibliographies attached to many of them, is certainly vivid evidence of the fundamental contribution Czechs and Slovaks have made to the development of Slavic studies. As a reference book, however, its value is primarily as a biographical dictionary. With only an index of proper names, it would be very difficult to use it for topical research. Nevertheless, it is a valuable tool for those who can get it.

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MINULOST NAŠEHO STATU V DOKUMENTECH. Prague: Nakladatelství Svoboda, 1971. 334 pp. Kčs. 41.

This is an excellent selection of documents and literary extracts to illustrate Czech history from the earliest times to the end of the nineteenth century. It was presumably intended for the intelligent layman in Czechoslovakia; the work has been done with scholarly thoroughness and will be useful to all students of the subject. There is a brief and valuable introduction by the distinguished Czechoslovak historian, Professor Josef Polišenský. Each item is introduced by a note on the context and contents of the document and is supplied with good footnotes; information is also given on the archival sources.

The first item, an extract from the Byzantine historian Procopius, dates from the sixth century; the last document is from 1897. The volume includes the full text of documents of considerable importance in not only Bohemian but also Central European history. There are key documents from the Hussite period fully reproduced and also the complete text of the Letter of Majesty (1609) and of the Confederation of the Bohemian and Austrian Estates of 1619. The nineteenth-century documents include general Austrian documents, such as the text of the Kremsier and the Stadion constitutions (1849), as well as others relating to Czech political life.

The whole book is attractively produced and furnished with fine colored illustrations. An English translation would be invaluable.

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THE SLOVAK DILEMMA. By *Eugen Steiner*. International Studies. Published for the Centre for International Studies, London School of Economics and Political Science. New York and London: Cambridge University Press, 1973. ix, 229 pp. \$13.95.

Among the avalanche of publications devoted to the Czechoslovak Spring, few works have dealt with Slovakia exclusively, and the need for a basic study has remained. Eugen Steiner is not a scholar but a journalist who turned to scholarship in emigration. He describes himself as a Jew, a Communist, and a Slovak. One feels—admittedly with some personal prejudice—that this is a rather overwhelming combination for one person. Nevertheless, this volume is one of the most levelheaded investigations of Slovakia's past and present in any major European language. The *Slovak Dilemma* recalls the perceptive works of the now