

who subsequently incorporated most of Zach's ideas into a document known as the *Načertanije*. Thereafter, Zach was almost constantly in the service of the Serbian state. In 1848, he went to the Prague Slavic Congress, where he served as vice-president of the South Slavic delegation. In 1849, Garašanin asked Zach to organize the Serbian Military Academy. Zach served, with interruptions, as its commandant under three Serbian princes—Alexander Karadjordjević, Michael Obrenović, and Milan Obrenović. During the reign of Michael, he was involved in developing plans for the Serbian railroads, and in 1868 he went to Athens as Prince Michael's emissary to sign the Serbian-Greek Alliance. Prince Milan considered appointing Zach minister of war, but instead made him his first adjutant, eventually with the rank of general. In 1876, Zach briefly commanded one of the Serbian armies against the Turks before an injury and other factors caused his removal from the battlefield. He strongly criticized the activities and command of Michael Cherniaev, the Russian general who was given command of the Serbian Moravian army. In 1882, Zach was pensioned and then retired to Brno.

In the nineteenth century, Czech, Slovak, and South Slav intellectuals and politicians maintained close relations and cooperated on many issues. When one thinks of this influence and cooperation, the name of Masaryk immediately comes to mind as well as those of Šafařík and Kollár. Yet, in this book, Professor Žáček demonstrates that Zach belongs among this distinguished company. In some respects he is even more important, because half a century before Masaryk, Zach—in his plan on which Garašanin based his *Načertanije*—clearly enunciated the basic issues which confronted the Serbs and Croats and the steps which would have to be taken to reconcile these two nations. Garašanin and the other Serbian officials chose not to follow Zach's advice, but they respected his abilities and kept him in their service for almost four decades.

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ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ SLAVISTIKA V LETECH 1918–1939. By *Milan Kudělka* et al. Prague: Academia, 1977. 469 pp. Kčs. 78.

Since the beginning of the National Revival among the Czechs and Slovaks about two centuries ago, studies of the history, culture, language, and literature of the various Slavic peoples have been growing steadily both in extent and depth. The two interwar decades—the era of the First Republic (1918–39)—were particularly significant for the development of modern Slavic studies in Czechoslovakia. It is this period that is the focus of the book under review, the first of several volumes designed to present a comprehensive history of Czechoslovak Slavistic scholarship.

In contrast to earlier works, which were not only more modest in scope but, for the most part, limited to philology, this volume attempts to encompass all relevant disciplines for the period in question. It presents a detailed account of the institutional bases developed in the newly established republic and lists the many individual scholars who contributed to the field, their different methodological approaches, and all of their important publications. The breadth of coverage makes the volume a valuable source of information for all those who are interested in recent Czechoslovak scholarship in Slavic studies, both generalized and particular.

An introductory section (pp. 10–16) outlining the framework of the development of Slavic studies in Czechoslovakia between the two world wars is followed by a chapter (pp. 17–36) offering an analysis of the theoretical conceptions of Slavistic scholarship during the period, the relevant bibliographic work, and the results of the study of the field's history. Chapter 2 (pp. 37–136) contains a thorough discussion of

the institutional foundations of Slavic studies in Czechoslovakia—universities, academic as well as other scientific institutes, and learned societies—and a listing of periodicals which specifically serve the field or are hospitable to it. It concludes with a survey of all pertinent congresses and conferences organized in Czechoslovakia and abroad insofar as the latter profited from the contributions of the country's scholars.

The remaining chapters analyze scholarly activities in Slavic studies according to individual disciplines: linguistics (chapter 3, pp. 137–212), literary study, literary criticism, and folklore studies (chapter 4, pp. 213–316), archaeology, ethnography, history of the Slavs and Eastern Europe, and legal history (chapter 5, pp. 317–422), and philosophy and history of art and music (chapter 6, pp. 423–33). The sequence of chapters 3 through 6 reflects the hierarchy of the various disciplines as it was understood between the two wars.

The bibliographic information assembled in this book is extraordinarily rich. All major works by Czechoslovak Slavists are mentioned either directly in the text or in numerous footnotes, which offer not only basic biographical data but also references to periodicals where one can find anniversary evaluations or obituaries of individual scholars as well as their bibliographies, partial or complete. Although the book covers only the period between 1918 and 1939, bibliographical and biographical information for scholars whose activities fall at least in part within the interwar period have been brought up to 1975 and 1976, respectively. A detailed index (pp. 445–69) and other material conclude the volume.

In sum, this represents a most thorough and reliable contribution to the history of Slavic studies in the Czech lands, Slovakia, and—since 1918—Czechoslovakia. It is a useful companion to *Československé práce a jazyce, dějinách o kultuře slovan-ských národů od r. 1760: Biograficko-bibliografický slovník* (Prague, 1972), compiled by two of the same authors. The remaining volumes, intended to cover the subject from the second half of the eighteenth century through World War I and after World War II, will be worth waiting for.

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DIE TSCHECHOSLOWAKEI AUF DER SUCHE NACH SICHERHEIT. By Adolf Müller. Politologische Studien, vol. 8. Berlin: Berlin Verlag, 1977. 407 pp. DM 40, paper.

The volume under review is a survey of Czechoslovak foreign policy from the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918 to the beginning of East-West détente in the 1970s. Wedged between Germany and Russia and surrounded by smaller neighbors, most of which are hostile to her, Czechoslovakia is in an extremely exposed strategic position. Consequently, concern for security has always been the basic motive of the government's foreign policy. After 1918, Edvard Beneš, Czechoslovakia's first foreign minister and second president, sought to solve this difficult problem by orienting Czechoslovak foreign policy toward the Western powers which were the victors in World War I. When the expansion of Nazi Germany threatened Czechoslovakia's existence, however, France and Britain abandoned her to Hitler's tender mercies at the Munich Conference in 1938. Therefore, as head of the wartime Czechoslovak exile government in London, Beneš gradually reoriented Czechoslovak foreign policy toward the Soviet Union. As he hoped it would do, the Soviet-Czechoslovak alliance treaty, which he signed in Moscow in December 1943, aided Czechoslovakia's restoration in 1945. Contrary to his expectations, however, the treaty did not prevent Czechoslovakia's communization in 1948.

Beneš's successor as president, the Communist leader Klement Gottwald, assured the Czechs and Slovaks that Czechoslovakia's security problem had been solved