

One of Korboński's most significant contributions to scholarship is chapter 18, in which he deals with the extermination of the Jews by the Nazis and the help supplied to the Jews by the Poles and the Polish resistance movement. The author rightly argues that the latent anti-Semitism of certain segments of the Polish population was not the reason for Hitler's choice of Poland as the main extermination site for the Jews, who were also being slaughtered en masse in the Reich, in the concentration camps of Dachau and Sachsenhausen, for example. The real reason for the Nazis' selection of Poland had to do with the stern requirements of military logistics. Of all the European Jews marked for extermination by Hitler, the majority (three and a half million) were already in Poland. German railroad transportation lines were overburdened by the war effort. Consequently, it was much simpler to build extermination camps in the country where the majority of the Jews were already living. The best example of the primacy of the strategic factor was the construction in Auschwitz (Oświęcim)—near the borders of Germany, Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia, and Hungary—of the largest extermination camp, a project designed to shorten the transport of victims.

Korboński's book contains a list of nearly two hundred Poles who were murdered by Germans because of the assistance they gave the Jews. The Poles currently form the largest group of people honored by the Israeli Institute of National Memory, Yad Vashem, as "the just ones among nations." Commemorative trees are planted to perpetuate their memory. Many more Poles are still being considered for the honor.

One of the most dramatic and tragic events of World War II, the Warsaw Uprising (continuing sixty-three days, from August 1 to October 2, 1944), has inspired only a few works in Western languages (Bór-Komorowski, Kranhals, Ciechanowski). Consequently, Zawodny's scholarly contribution is doubly welcome. As the author stresses in his preface, the purpose of his book is not to discuss the Polish underground army, which was responsible for the insurrection and carried it out with the assistance of civilians, but to focus on the actual fighting in Warsaw and its far-reaching diplomatic repercussions.

The author, who participated in the uprising and has written the classic *Death in the Forest: The Story of the Katyń Massacre*, devoted some eleven years of research to his new topic. The result fully corresponds to the magnitude of the effort. In carrying out his research, he visited seven countries, interviewed seventy-six former participants in the events, and collected a tremendous amount of sources in five languages, including Russian. The understandable emotional involvement of the author does not interfere with a basically scholarly approach to the subject. The presentation is a model of condensation: two hundred and nine pages of small print, supplemented by one hundred and eight pages of documents and an impressive bibliography. It is an admirable achievement!

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POLAND, PAST AND PRESENT: A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS
IN ENGLISH. By *Norman Davies*. Newtonville, Mass.: Oriental Research
Partners, 1977. xxii, 185 pp. \$13.00.

Norman Davies should be congratulated for his initiative in preparing a much needed bibliography of historical works on Poland in the English language. This was no easy task, and the promise of a second, improved edition should be treated as an appeal to us to send additional titles to the author to help fill existing gaps. In fact, the volume contains a note to the reader (p. 187) to this effect.

Among the lacunae are several works by Bóbr-Tylingo, John Kulczycki, Damian Wandycz, Piotr Wandycz, Andrzej Walicki, Hans Kohn, and Anna Cienciala. Still, these omissions alone do not seriously detract from the usefulness of the bibliography.

The organization of the volume into several sections starting with "Bibliography" and ending with "Foreign Relations" is sensible and easy to follow. Three appendixes provide a fairly extensive list of journals, explain fifty most commonly used terms in Polish history, and give a list of geographical names. These three sections, however, are marred by some errors. Diacritical marks are used quite haphazardly, such terms as "województwo" and "królestwo" should not have been misspelled in the glossary, nor should the gazetteer contain a mistaken date concerning Galicia (p. 163). The periodicals section lists several insignificant local journals but omits *Z dziejów stosunków polsko-radzieckich*, *Studia i materiały z historii ZSRR i Europy środkowo-wschodniej*, *Niepodległość*, and *Western Affairs*.

Numerous misspellings of authors' names are also unfortunate. Who would guess that M. W. Gatske refers to H. W. Gatzke? Wiczerzak, Michałowski, and Kusielewicz appear in garbled form. There are other mistakes, for example, in item 0656 where the correct date is 1963 not 1967. Such errors are hard to forgive in a publication of this type. Thus, while warmly welcoming Davies's initiative, one can only hope that the next edition will eliminate all such errors and establish a higher standard of precision and reliability.

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ŠTÚDIE Z DEJÍN SVETOVEJ SLAVISTIKY DO POLOVICE 19. STOROČIA.

Edited by *Jozef Hrozičnik*. Bratislava: Veda, 1978. 510 pp.

The twenty articles in this collection represent an overview of the state of the art of Slavic studies, at least in Eastern Europe. Despite the wide range of subjects covered, the volume has a certain thematic and chronological unity. The authors are concerned with such broad questions as the origins of Slavic studies as a separate scholarly discipline and the emergence of the idea of Slavic reciprocity. Within this general context they review the development of Slavic studies in Russia and Eastern Europe and assess the contributions of individual scholars. Chronologically, most of the articles focus upon the period of national awakenings and of the Enlightenment, Romanticism, and liberalism between the latter decades of the eighteenth century and the revolution of 1848.

In an introductory article, V. A. D'iakov concludes that the idea of Slavic reciprocity and Slavic studies themselves grew out of the same political and economic conditions that had produced the national awakenings. The dependence of Slavic studies upon broad social changes is also effectively argued by Milan Kudělka, Zdeněk Šimeček, and Radoslav Večerka in their review of Czech Slavic studies. In particular, they refer to the evolution of ideas from the generation of the Enlightenment represented by Josef Dobrovský, with its universalist approach to Slavic languages and literatures, and the generation of Pavel Josef Šafařík, which adhered to the Romantic conception of a national language. Vladimír Matula makes a similar distinction between generations in his comparison of Ján Kollár's and L'udovít Štúr's ideas on Slavic reciprocity. He argues that Kollár's theory of the fundamental unity of the Slavic peoples had become outdated by the 1830s because of far-reaching social changes and the growth of national consciousness. More representative of the new stage in the evolution of the Slovak people was Štúr and the middle-class intellectuals, who, while accepting the idea of Slavic unity, at the same time recognized as inevitable the process of national differentiation already taking place within the Slavic family.

Another series of articles surveys the development of Slavic studies in various countries. In addition to the comprehensive piece on the Czechs mentioned above, there are two on the Slovaks. Ján Tibenský, who has written numerous stimulating works on Slovak national consciousness, traces the course of Slovak Slavic studies from the seventeenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century. He describes how