used to attract workers to the “frontier” city of Wroclaw and then transform these undisciplined, rural workers into a self-conscious labor force. Land reform was on the party platform in each country. The problem of enticing settlers to Vojvodina and the Yugoslav Communist Party’s perceived obligations to the peasantry are discussed by Melissa Bokovoy. John Micgiel describes the brutal elimination of the Polish Home Army. He notes the fear that gripped the nation as special courts and commissions were set up, and arrests grew geometrically to eliminate, at least on the surface, any opposition to the Communist Party. To strengthen the parties’ hold on each society the creation of a loyal elite was a prime goal of the communist parties. One of the ways seen to achieve this was to change the traditional student profile in institutions of higher learning by admitting “chosen” workers and peasants. As a result of varying historic circumstances, the outcomes in Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany were vastly different. (John Connelly)

The growing mistrust between East and West is discussed by Scott Parrish, who analyzes the Soviet reaction to the Marshall Plan and justifies Molotov’s suspicion of Western intentions based on the actions of these nations. But the Soviets were not only suspicious of the West. The breakdown of trust between the Soviets and the Yugoslavs began soon after the end of the war over a territorial question (Trieste) and was exacerbated by economic disagreements between Belgrade and Moscow, but came to a head over Yugoslavia’s relationship with Bulgaria and Albania. (Leonid Gibianskii.)

The least original material is provided by Bela Zhelitski on Hungary. The role of the Soviet dominated Allied Control Commission and the lack of Soviet support for Hungary’s territorial claims in Transylvania have already been well documented. For those less familiar with the history of the area reading these papers could have been made easier if all smaller political parties denoted by acronyms were identified at least once.

This is a useful volume for anyone interested in the history of Eastern Europe.

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This volume is one of a series of works produced jointly by the German-Czech and German-Slovak Historians’ Commissions. These groups are among a number of such organizations formed in recent years. Like the other bilateral commissions, the German-Czech and German-Slovak Historians’ Commissions have attempted to promote a balanced, “scientific” view of Germany’s often troubled relations with its Eastern neighbors.

In three earlier works the two commissions have reported on their members’ research on German-Czech/Slovak relations in the periods from 1815-

During the Cold War era two key factors played a dominant role in relations between the German, Czech, and Slovak peoples. The first of these was the legacy of the great trauma of the Second World War. In addition to this, the new trauma of the Cold War division of Europe introduced another layer of complications. Not surprisingly, these two problem areas are the main focus of the present volume.

The volume contains an introduction by the editors and eight other chapters — four each by German and Czech or Slovak contributors. The introduction offers a richly documented brief overview of Czech and German historiography on relations during the 1945-89 period. However, in focusing on the historical literature it does not recount in detail the actual events which shaped the interactions between the two German states and the ČSSR. Clearly — and perhaps with justification — the editors assume that most readers will be equipped with extensive background knowledge. This omission is partially compensated for by the inclusion of a list of historical figures in an appendix.

The first three of the book's substantive chapters deal with the legacy of World War II, focusing on an issue which has cast a long shadow on German-Czech/Slovak ties: the expulsion of the German minority from the former Czech Sudetenland after 1945. The two chapters by Thomas Grosser and Eva Hahn treat the relatively well-known story of the economic, political, and social integration of the Vertriebenen ("Expellees") into postwar Western Germany. In contrast, Iva Heroldová's chapter offers a Czech perspective on the subject. This chapter is especially valuable, since the Czech viewpoint on the expulsions was obscured for so many years by the strident ideological crossfire of the Cold War. Particularly interesting is Heroldová's discussion of the nature of the Czech and Slovak settlers who replaced the German minority.

The following three chapters of the volume deal with the second crucial factor mentioned above — the impact of the Cold War on German-Czech/Slovak ties. Here again the most interesting chapters are those which expose the reader to new perspectives and new data which have become available only after the collapse of the Communist system in Eastern Europe. Thus, while Radko Brach's chapter on the role of the Prague Treaty (1973) in West German Ostpolitik is quite useful, the two other chapters are of even greater interest. Just as the subject of the Vertriebenen was long regarded as taboo in