

Eastern Europe; no Western materials were used. There are no footnotes to indicate the sources of quotations. If this omission is truly due to a desire "to conserve space," as the author notes, such economy is regrettable, because it reduces the usefulness of an otherwise excellent book.

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DIE TSCHECHEN UNTER DEUTSCHEM PROTEKTORAT. Vol. 1: BESATZUNGSPOLITIK, KOLLABORATION UND WIDERSTAND IM PROTEKTORAT BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN BIS HEYDRICHS TOD (1939–1942). By *Detlef Brandes*. Munich and Vienna: R. Oldenbourg, 1969. 372 pp. DM 45.

It is not easy for a reader to find his bearings amid the literature concerning Czech resistance during World War II. Partisanship is the rule rather than the exception. The points of view are many, the reliable works are few. It is confusing enough (although at least understandable) to encounter two historians separated by political barriers expressing radically different viewpoints on the same basic issue; it is downright frustrating to be confronted with two different viewpoints on the same subject coming from the same Czech (Marxist) author, one expressed in the mid-fifties, another in the mid-sixties. Yet, this is precisely what an unwary reader has had to endure for the last twenty years. With the publication of Brandes's volume this agony should abate, and the pieces should begin to fall into place. Until now, no monograph on Czech resistance has appeared in a major Western language; and only one has been published in the Soviet Union (A. I. Nedorezov, *Natsional'no-osvoboditel'noe dvizhenie v Chekhoslovakii 1938–1945 gg.*, Moscow, 1961). The latter is a semipopular account, strongly propagandist in tone. A good many major and minor works have appeared in Czechoslovakia since the end of World War II, but only those published in recent years make a serious attempt to be objective and to give due consideration to non-Marxist viewpoints.

Brandes's work originated as a doctoral dissertation written for the University of Munich. He consulted many archival sources, including those found in Koblenz and Bonn as well as the German records microfilmed at Alexandria. He was also fortunate enough to be able to use in Prague certain documents to which Western historians have seldom obtained access. His account begins with Hitler's occupation of the Czech Lands in 1939 and ends with the assassination of Heydrich in 1942. He analyzes the programs of various resistance groups, and tries to evaluate the strength of the resistance and the mood of the Czech people. The messages transmitted from the Czech underground to London, the reports of the SD-Post and other German offices in Prague, the memoirs of the participants—all these provide the heuristic basis on which the account is constructed. The approach is strictly clinical; the role of the Communist Party in Czech resistance—a much-disputed subject—is discussed in terms that neither minimize nor exaggerate its significance. Brandes's volume constitutes a valuable contribution in several respects. It will make it possible for historians to fit Czech resistance into the European framework. It throws fresh light not merely on resistance but also on collaboration. It treats in detail German occupation policies and the reactions they evoked among the population. It is a first-rate piece of work and should be a model for others to follow.

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