

vital foreign matters, including a mutual animosity for English imperialism in America—particularly in Canada. Actually, one learns more from their nineteen years of correspondence about the crucial problems of the young republic than about Poland. Kościuszko's concern about the country for whose independence he fought with distinction from 1776 until 1783 is expressed in twenty-three letters. Only eight of them are in English, the rest—after 1802—were written in French and deserve translation. This Polish-American hero of the two worlds still awaits a scholarly monograph in English. Only Jan Dihm's unfinished *Kościuszko nieznany* (*Kościuszko Unknown*), published in 1968, substantially supplemented Korzon's outdated Polish biography, which appeared in 1900.

The value of this otherwise useful collection of primary sources would be enhanced by detailed introductions of at least the major documents. Some are, however, self-explanatory like Jefferson's moving invitation of June 15, 1817: "Come to Monticello, and be one of our family . . . my dear friend, close a life of liberty in a land of liberty. Come and lay your bones with mine in the Cemetery of Monticello" [*sic*].

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HERBERT HOOVER AND POLAND: A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF A FRIENDSHIP. Compiled and with an introduction by *George J. Lerski*. Foreword by *Mark O. Hatfield*. Hoover Archival Documentaries. Hoover Institution Publication 174. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, 1977. xvi, 128 pp. \$10.95.

The devastation suffered by Poland during the two world wars surpasses that of any of the other participant nations, including the USSR. Professor Lerski's short account describes the efforts of Herbert Hoover to aid the Polish people. In the introductory essay, Hoover is presented in his role as director of the American Relief Administration during the First World War. Lerski briefly describes Hoover's relations with Poland throughout his presidency and concludes with a discussion of Hoover's actions as honorary chairman of the Commission for Relief in Poland, created a few weeks after the Nazi invasion. Of particular interest is Lerski's contention that Hoover, supported by Woodrow Wilson, convinced Piłsudski to appoint Ignacy Paderewski as prime minister in 1919 by making American aid conditional upon the appointment (this is from Hoover's *Memoirs*, a note adds the caveat that documentary proof is unavailable). Equally interesting is the Wilsonian idealism epitomized in Hoover's attitude which emerges from the essay—a sense of humanitarianism and a concern for Polish economic strength and national self-determination, coupled with a suspicion of foreign political institutions and ideologies. Thirty-seven documents accompany the text.

In sum, this work provides some valuable insights into the motives of a statesman who played an important role in Polish-American relations.

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POLAND IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By *M. K. Dziewanowski*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1977. xvi, 309 pp. + 16 pp. photographs. \$14.95.

This is a thorough and well-written study which will be of interest to general readers as well as to specialists in the area. It will undoubtedly become a standard college text on Polish politics.