The Peace Conference had to agree in order for Carpathian Russia to be connected to Czechoslovakia. The special position of this area of the Subcarpathian Ruthenians was adhered to in the minority treaty with Czechoslovakia, whose decrees became part of the charter of the country’s constitution. The language problem proved to be more complicated than that of the other nationalities. A battle ensued over whether the indigenous language, which was also to be introduced as the language of instruction, and perhaps also as the written language, would be based on the Russian or the Ukrainian. The main concerns of the Ruthenian public can be summarized in the following points: 1) the granting of autonomy; 2) the regulation of the border with Slovakia; 3) the adequate consideration of Ruthenians for admission to public service; and 4) the regulation of the speech problem.

LEGAL DEVELOPMENT IN A DIVIDED EUROPE

Helmut Slapnicka

The Iron Curtain, which has divided Central Europe since 1948, led to the adoption of the Soviet social and economic order in those countries which were separated from the West. A Soviet legal sphere, separate from the continental European system, was created, which did not recognize the universality of property. The convergence of the legal orders of the German Democratic Republic, the People’s Republic of Poland, and Czechoslovakia, which began to call itself the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in 1960 in order to emphasize the realization of socialism, on that of the Soviet Union took place in two stages of development. The search for an “own way” to the realization of a legal system suitable to the socialist societal order followed an initial process of integration, the quickest possible adoption of the Soviet example. In the initial phase, East Germany certainly played the role of a model student, who most concretely put into force the adoption of the example of the Soviet Union, Poland behaved always more hesitantly in all phases, while Czechoslovakia proved itself the most eager, but also the most self-willed reformer.

THOMAS G. MASARYK AND THE END OF AN ERA

New Publications on TGM

Eva Schmidt-Hartmann

At the time, when after half a century, Thomas G. Masaryk is experiencing the recognition that is his due, this article considers some recent significant studies of his life and work. The author concludes that altogether toward the end of the fifty-year