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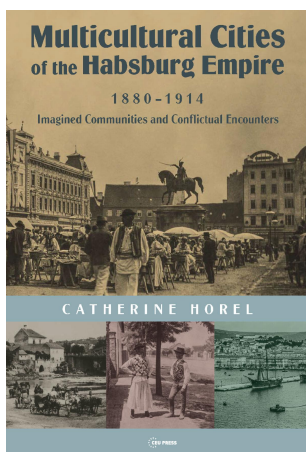
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The CEU Press team thinks you might be interested in these publications.



Multicultural Cities of the Habsburg Empire Imagined Communities and Conflictual Encounters

Catherine Horel

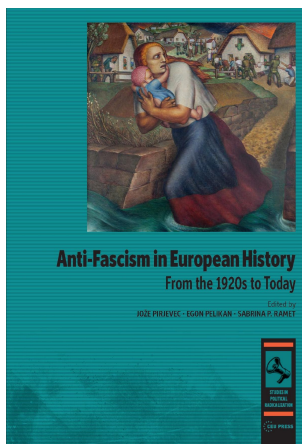
"Slovaks had founded private gymnasiums thanks to financing from the *Matica slovenská*, but the authorities closed them in 1875. From then on, Slovak was no longer taught at regular institutions but confined to private, mostly religious, initiatives, which were mostly active in villages and small towns."

"The main victims of Magyarization were Slovaks and Ruthenians, who had neither territorial nor religious unity."

"German was still the dominant language, thus Hungarians as well as Slovaks had to know it if they wished to participate in city life. Many women worked as servants in Hungarian or German households and were therefore obliged to master those languages: More than half of the German-speaking Slovaks in Pozsony were women."

"The *Preßburger Zeitung* devoted a 20-page special issue to the event that related the king's impressions. Francis Joseph was ecstatic about the atmosphere of the city: 'I always come with pleasure in this town that is so dear to my heart.'"

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Anti-Fascism in European History From the 1920s to Today

Edited by Jože Pirjevec, Egon Pelikan, and Sabrina P. Ramet

"The collaborationist Slovak state mixed 'traditionalism, nationalism, Christianity, and an emphasis on family life,' and happily deported Czechs and Jews, thinking that Slovaks would inherit their economic holdings. Instead, strategic enterprises such as ironworks, arms factories, the oil industry, and even wood processing plants came under German control."

"The German minority and its chief representatives played a role as 'controllers' or a kind of 'gear lever' for Berlin's interests vis-à-vis the Slovak government."

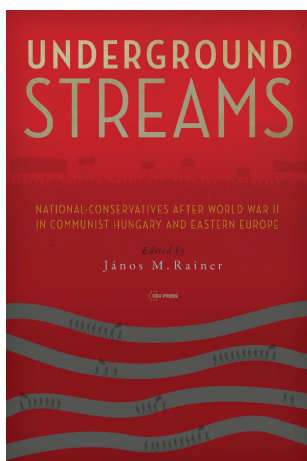
"There was the 'grey mass,' which, depending on their current personal and social situation, sometimes inclined toward the *Ľudák* regime and at other times toward the resistance and anti-fascism."

"There were two strands in Slovak anti-fascist resistance: a democratic strand seeking to reestablish Czechoslovakia under a pluralist constitution and a communist strand seeking to set up a one-party dictatorship in Czechoslovakia."

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Underground Streams

National-Conservatives after World War II in Communist Hungary and Eastern Europe

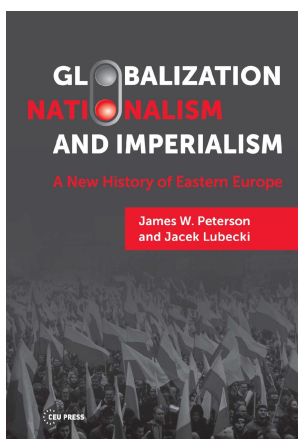
Edited by János M. Rainer

"Masaryk's democracy had some obvious shortcomings. The greatest appeared in the Czech-Slovak relationship and in the unresolved problem of the minorities, including marked centralizing tendencies, which subordinated Slovakia's political activity to Prague's intentions."

"Agrarian democracy meant to Hodža above all a kind of third way interpretation between 'Eastern sentimentality' and 'Western rationalism,' or of reaction and backwardness as opposed to socialist realism."

"Hlinka's policy turned sharply against the separation of church and state, protesting at 'atheist and Hussite Czechs' moving into Slovakia, and fighting against 'Jewish socialism.' Yet, Hlinka today is seen in Slovak society as embodying a pan-national, not a right-wing tradition."

"The boundaries between the authoritarian and the democratic camps have been so deepened and redrawn by the Russian aggression against Ukraine that the main allies of the left-wing Fico have become far-right nationalist parties."



Globalization, Nationalism, and Imperialism

A New History of Eastern Europe

James W. Peterson and Jacek Lubecki

"The Slovak national movement was similar to the Czech one by being plebeian: the masters of Slovak peasants had been Hungarian aristocrats since the Middle Ages."

"When the common state of Czechs and Slovaks emerged in 1918, no amount of mutual good will could paper over the fact that the more-educated and prosperous Czechs patronized the poorer and less-developed Slovaks."

"Mečiar and his party freely mixed left- and right-wing ideologies—welfarism, nationalism, and anti-Western anti-liberalism—in a potent mix that mesmerized the Slovak public. He had solid anti-communist credentials and was a competent politician, able to construct his party-state machine by a mix of corruption and patronage in ways that presaged the post-communist 'mafia-states' of post-2010 Viktor Orbán in Hungary and the post-2015 Law

and Justice Party in Poland."

"While the EU had been cautious about purchase of the Sputnik V vaccine, Slovakia went ahead and obtained it at that time."

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Books with a Slovak focus:

- Similarly to Margita Figuli's other writings, [Three Chestnut Horses](#) is a meditation on the meaning of love and compassion in the context of current social problems.
- The [environmental deprivation](#) of Roma communities is discussed on examples from Slovakia.
- The author of this comparative work on [constitutional adjudication](#) is influential in current Slovak politics.

Other titles on the backlist with relevance to Slovaks, historical topics on top, contemporary issues below.

[Click here](#) for more:

- The [Gesta Hungarorum](#) of Anonymus has been familiar to Slovak historians for long.
- Deeds and vicissitudes of [Jesuit communities](#) in Spis, Presov, Banska Bystrica, Klaster pod Znievom, Levoca, Kosice, Trnava and other parts of the Habsburg empire.
- The five-volume undertaking of comparing documents on [national identities](#) in east and central Europe includes [Hrdlicka](#) (1785), [Kollár](#) (1821), [Suhajda](#) (1834), [Stur](#) (1846), [Palarik](#) (1860), [Pavlu](#) (1910), [Lajciak](#) (1920), [Tiso](#) (1930), [Novomeský](#) (1936), [Chorvath](#) (1939), [Polakovic](#) (1940), [Hanus](#) (1941), and [Hodza](#) (1942).
- Processes of nation-building within the [Habsburg Monarchy](#) and other empires in Europe.
- The case of [Rusyns in Slovakia](#) occupies an important part of the encyclopedic work that follows the history of Carpatho-Rusyns over centuries.
- "The territory of Slovakia is intersected by two important 'bundles of isoglosses,'"—[Words in Space and Time](#).
- A book on [the pet project](#) of Moravian Slovakia's famous son, the first president of Czechoslovakia.
- "As factors of destabilization, ethnic Germans in Slovakia were unsuitable because they kept their prewar loyalty to Hungary or were sympathetic towards Prague."—[Wars and Betweenness](#)
- "Czechoslovakia had backward baby-producing regions in Moravia and Slovakia, where the population remained youthful and full of strength."— [The Perils of Race-Thinking](#).
- The [Shoah](#) occurred in the area under Hungarian rule between 1938 and 1945.
- "The Red Cross delegate explained that the fate of German civilians interned in Slovakia was 'critical.'" —[Ireland's Helping Hand to Europe](#).
- Efforts for the return of civilians whom the [Red Army abducted](#) for forced labor.
- "The general public consciousness deemed the memory of Tiso's Slovakia eliminable with the Slovak uprising."— [The Historical Construction of National Consciousness](#).
- The position of the [Catholic Church](#) in the new Slovakia between 1945–1948.
- How did the Czechoslovak [road to Stalinism](#) differ from the other stories in Eastern Europe?
- The main stages and features of the [collectivization of agriculture](#) in the former Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe; and how the dramatic transition from communism to capitalism affected [rural communities](#).
- "In 1949 in Čadca, workers from different factories joined forces to protest, and residents of the city took to the streets to support them."—[Labor in State-Socialist Europe](#) .
- "Karel Kosík argued that the practical test of the Czech question was after all the Slovak question."— from the volume on [intellectuals and the totalitarian temptation](#).
- "Some of the largest illicit social gatherings in late socialist Czechoslovakia took place in Slovakia." —[Making Sense of Dictatorship](#).
- The huge [book distribution program](#) of the CIA reached thousand people also in Slovakia.
- What impact did [Radio Free Europe](#) and the Voice of America have on Eastern Europe?
- An unparalleled resource of primary documentation on the [Prague Spring](#).
- Re-assessing the significance and consequences of the events associated with [the year 1968](#) – highlighting events in Czechoslovakia.
- Slovak [artists' engagements](#) in the natural environment at the turn of the 1960s and during the 1970s.
- A [comparative monograph](#) examines the grass-roots activism of the secret Catholic Church in Slovakia and the Lutheran Church in East Germany.
- Fresh interpretation of the [revolutions of 1989](#); and the [collapse of Soviet domination](#) in documents – see some extracts from the latter below.
- "After the fall of communism, the underground legend Egon Bondy moved to Bratislava." —[Underground Modernity](#).
- Slovak [historiography](#) in the 1990s between the national and trans-national agenda; and similar dilemmas around creating a Slovak [collective memory](#) in the post-communist world; as well as the analysis of the [political use of history](#) in Slovakia's neighbors (Poland, Ukraine, Hungary).
- The many ways of [looking back to the communist past](#); and [memory politics](#) exposed in a comparative volume.
- "In 1945, most important was the reconstruction of connections between Moravia and Slovakia."— [The Rise and Decline of Communist Czechoslovakia's Railway Sector](#).
- Together with 28 more post-communist transition countries, the political and economic performance of Slovakia is also examined as part of a search of varieties of [transition models](#).
- Issues of [educational segregation](#) examined in a comparative volume.
- An erudite essay on the [political economy of transition](#) from command to market economy; and a book that discusses the impact of [institutional trust](#) on economic growth.
- Privatization and economic reform examined from the perspective of the [nationalism-economy nexus](#).
- Comparing the [first 20 years](#) of Czechoslovakia's successors.
- Modern Slovak national identity-building is analyzed in the collective volume that explores the latest [intellectual panorama](#) of east-central Europe.
- "In Slovakia, the outrage over the assassination of a journalist drew massive crowds into the streets in March 2018."—[The Legacy of Division](#).

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