

The dissertation thesis deals with the relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the period between the two world wars, with special attention being given to the first decade after the year 1918. Czechoslovakia, which was formed in a part of the historical Hungarian territory, was perceived by Hungary as an enemy state and the Hungarian policy and activities were concentrated during the whole existence of the Czechoslovak Republic upon the return of the lost territories, particularly Slovakia.

Thus, Hungary became a permanent threat to the existence of Czechoslovakia. It was necessary to defend oneself against this threat and to prevent it. The Czechoslovak security organs, the intelligence service, the police and the army regarded the matter of this danger from Hungary as very real and serious. The thesis deals primarily with the establishment and organization of Czechoslovak security organs and their activities against Hungary, and it describes the information they had available at that time.

A substantial part of the thesis is devoted to the efforts of Hungarian secret service to infiltrate into the Slovak autonomist movement and to disturb the Czech-Slovak relations in an effort to destroy the co-existence of Czechs and Slovaks and thus to threaten the integrity of the republic.