

to argue with Kansky's insistence that Soviet influence has had a decidedly negative impact on the average Czechoslovakian citizen, especially since 1968, when "socialism with a human face" was replaced by "totalitarian socialism."

The early chapters, "External Influences," "Population and Employment," "Housing," and "Party-State Government," are serviceably written and will have broad appeal. The more quantitative and theoretical chapters on "Numerical Analysis" and "Synthesis," however, are for the specialist. The nonspecialist is not likely to be interested in or familiar with the Equal-Share Point Index, the Minimal Majority Index, or the Gini Index. Nor is he likely to grasp the significance of the news that "while 79.3 percent of the Czech urban areas are smaller than their overall average size, in Slovakia 74.4 percent of Slovak urban areas are smaller than their average area."

Within the limits that he has set for himself, Karel Joseph Kansky has written an important monograph that will serve as a useful model and standard of comparison for those interested in urbanization elsewhere in the world. With its thorough documentation and comprehensive index, it should also serve as a valuable reference for Slavic specialists.

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INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE HABSBURG EMPIRE FROM MARIA THERESA TO WORLD WAR I: ESSAYS DEDICATED TO ROBERT A. KANN. Edited by *Stanley B. Winters* and *Joseph Held*, in collaboration with *István Deák* and *Adam Wandruszka*. East European Monographs, 11. Boulder, Colo.: *East European Quarterly*, 1975. x, 304 pp. \$14.00. Distributed by Columbia University Press, New York.

These ten chapters, by ten American and Austrian scholars, were a tribute to the distinguished American and Austrian historian, Professor Robert A. Kann, for his seventieth birthday in 1976. Their wide range, from social to diplomatic history, over the last two hundred years, reflects the range of interests of this fruitful and versatile historian. Some of the authors benefited from Professor Kann's seminars in the United States, and all of them owe a debt to his published works, of which there is a most useful five-page bibliography at the end of the book.

Four of these contributions can be recommended not only to specialists but to all persons who seek a general understanding of modern Europe. Béla Király throws light on one of the most interesting nonevents of the nineteenth century: why was the strong anti-Habsburg and anti-German feeling in the Hungarian political class not tapped by Napoleon at the height of his power? Wayne Vucinich's survey of Croatian Illyrianism and Keith Hitchins's survey of secular and ecclesiastical leadership of Rumanian nationalism in Hungary in the middle of the nineteenth century will be valuable to those who are unable to read Serbo-Croatian or Rumanian. Stanley Winters discusses the main trends in Czech political thought concerning the Habsburg Monarchy and Russia at the end of the nineteenth century.

Solomon Wank analyzes the correspondence between Aehrenthal and Goluchowski between 1898 and 1906, giving his chapter the title "Varieties of Political Despair" (adapted from Fritz Stern's well-known book on a not unrelated theme). In the discussion of Aehrenthal's proposal (in the summer of 1906) to Goluchowski of a revival of the Three Emperors' League, however, it is curious that no reference is made to the abortive Björkö treaty, the consequent Russian soundings of French views, or the Algeciras Conference. The first two must have been unknown at the time to the two Austrians, though presumably not in 1976 to Solomon Wank, who does not draw from them the inescapable conclusion of the unreality of Aehrenthal's hopes. Both Aehren-

thal and Goluchowski, however, must have been aware of the support given by Russia to France at Algeciras, and it is extraordinary that they should think that Russia could still be weaned away from France.

The other chapters are most likely to attract specialists. Hans Wagner examines the differing views of Maria Theresa and Joseph II about payments by the crown of pensions and charities. Hermann Freudenberger summarizes the cultural and economic services of one Moravian and four Bohemian aristocrats in the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries. Adam Wandruszka's account of the relations between an Austrian officer and an American lady in the early 1840s is a charming though melancholy diversion. Professor Erika Weinzierl's essay on Aehrenthal's treatment of the claim for a new university for the Italian-speaking subjects of the Monarchy throws fresh light on that complex personality, as well as on Austro-Italian diplomatic relations. The last chapter, a survey by Joseph Held of the role of *Nyugat*, the distinguished Hungarian radical periodical, has nothing startlingly new to say, but is a clear and useful account.

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THE HABSBURG EMPIRE IN WORLD WAR I: ESSAYS ON THE INTELLECTUAL, MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE HABSBURG WAR EFFORT. Edited by *Robert A. Kann, Béla K. Király, and Paula S. Fichtner*. East European Monographs, 23. Boulder, Colo.: *East European Quarterly*, 1977. xiv, 247 pp. \$14.00. Distributed by Columbia University Press, New York.

The dozen essays in this volume vary considerably in theme and scope, ranging from an analysis of the economic effects of the transport crisis to a survey of literary war patriots and from a synthesis on warfare to a critique of American historical writing on the Habsburgs. Such variety precludes commentary on each contribution in the space available. The collection is unusual in that it treats the impact of war on the Habsburg Monarchy without presenting the topic as a prelude to the Monarchy's inevitable disintegration. Rather than dwell on the fatal weaknesses of a multinational empire in the twentieth century, the implicit emphasis in a number of essays is on the resilience of some of its structures.

One of the institutions most severely tried by the war, the imperial army, is compared favorably to its counterparts elsewhere. Gunther Rothenberg suggests that the army was weakened by a stalemated war and Emperor Franz Joseph's death rather than by the claims of rival nationalisms. The "Schweikian" image of the Habsburg army is ably undermined by Jay Luvaas, whose comparative approach stresses similarities with other armies in composition, leadership, preparation for combat, and relative cohesion. It would have been particularly instructive to have had similar comparative essays on the wartime functioning of other imperial institutions. The issue of the dynasty is addressed obliquely by several authors insofar as they cite the emperor's death as a turning point for the army. The section on military affairs concludes with Béla Király's wide-ranging essay, which focuses on attempts to limit and regulate warfare in the industrial era, but loses sight of the Habsburgs in its broad sweep.

Wartime political life in the Habsburg lands, as presented by Victor Mamatey and Gabor Vermes, reveals a preoccupation with prewar issues—Czech parliamentarians keenly pursuing some form of statehood within the Habsburg or Romanov empires (depending on the fortunes of war), while their Magyar counterparts grapple with the intractable question of suffrage reform in Hungary. Though the authors mention the "radicalization" of public opinion in the course of the war, they fail to