

to do equal justice to all aspects of his highly complex subject. Tapié's exemplary impartiality notwithstanding, some themes of his study are, in Orwellian terms, more equal than others. In a regional sense this pertains above all to the lands of the Bohemian crown. As to topical range, one of the strongest features of the work is the analysis of socioeconomic problems. The history of domestic political developments is within the available space best covered in regard to earlier modern history up to the death of Joseph II. The subsequent chapters emphasize trends more than specific facts. As to intellectual history, there are occasional and pertinent references offered but no continuous narrative, however brief. Particularly attractive throughout the whole work are Tapié's comments on formative art in the empire. Foreign policy, on the other hand, though always intelligently sketched, is the stepchild among the themes of the book. This pertains equally to the first half of the eighteenth century, the era of the rise of the Habsburg monarchy to Great Power rank, and to the diplomatic and military history from 1789 to 1814, which had to be covered in five pages. Here even more than in other places one feels that the limits of space set to the author were indeed too rigid to do full justice to his objective. As to the outbreak of the First World War, its course and its consequences, Tapié's account is measured and judicial. Concerning the ultimate responsibility for the dissolution of the empire, he lets the facts more or less speak for themselves. This means, however, no evasion of the historian's responsibility but confidence in the judgment of the mature and educated reader to whom this book is meant to appeal. The discussion of the treaty system of Versailles and its consequences to East Central Europe are treated in the same manner. They are neither attacked nor defended but presented as they really were, in the best tradition of the historicism of a highly sophisticated historian.

It would be easy to criticize this important and attractive work for a number of factual commissions and omissions. Not only lack of space prevents this. Such issues can in no way obscure Tapié's distinct achievement. Regrettable, however, are the numerous typographical errors, particularly in non-English words, for which the responsibility in the case of a translation rests with the publisher. The translation itself is no better than adequate (e.g., *pays tchèques* translated as "Czech countries" or foreign quotations retranslated from the French edition instead of quoted from the work in the original language). Furthermore, the very brief index of the French edition has been further "simplified," not to the advantage of the work. Again, this is not the author's doing. His personal obligation, and at the same time distinct accomplishment, is the presentation of a work highly perceptive and individualistic in interpretation. It reveals in every passage the connoisseur of the Danube area and his genuine rapport with the subject.

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JESUITS AND JACOBINS: ENLIGHTENMENT AND ENLIGHTENED
DESPOTISM IN AUSTRIA. By *Paul P. Bernard*. Urbana, Chicago, London: University of Illinois Press, 1971. x, 198 pp. \$7.50.

Professor Bernard, having published two other books on Joseph II, has devoted this one to the intellectual history of his reign. He is concerned to argue that after about 1760 there was such a thing as an Austrian Enlightenment, largely indepen-

dent of Western Europe but owing something to renewed contacts with north Germany. It came with the liberalization of the censorship, which allowed more freedom at least in discussion of religious topics, and with the growth of a book-selling trade in Vienna, the spread of Masonic lodges, and the phenomenon of poet-bureaucrats, or men who published tracts, pamphlets, or literary efforts while holding government employments. Except for a chapter each on Joseph von Sonnenfels and Joseph Richter, the book deals with writers little known outside Austria; but the very number of these lesser figures, with well-selected quotation of their ideas, persuades us that there was indeed a new and "enlightened" intelligentsia in the Habsburg dominions. Since only a few were former Jesuits who remained after the dissolution of the order, and since the author finds that the Vienna "Jacobins" of 1794 were neither important nor typical of the preceding enlightenment, the theme of the book is better indicated by its subtitle than by its a bit too catchy title.

The short final chapter gives a useful review of the historiography of Joseph II and Josephinism. The author denies that Joseph was a "revolutionary emperor" or that he sought to implement a body of ideas proposed by writers, but he thinks that these writers, some of whom were temporarily fairly radical, produced a kind of public opinion in which Joseph's measures, aimed at shifting public authority from the church to the state, could gain acceptance.

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BOHEMICA: PROBLEME UND LITERATUR SEIT 1945. By *Ferdinand Seibt*. *Historische Zeitschrift*, Sonderheft 4. Munich: R. Oldenbourg, 1970. iv, 355 pp. DM 36, paper.

The series of supplements to *Historische Zeitschrift* was inaugurated in 1962 and appears, under the editorship of Professor Walther Kienast, at irregular intervals. Whereas each of the earlier volumes contained essays surveying several countries, the fourth Sonderheft is entirely devoted to Czech history. The author, professor at the Ruhr University (Bochum), is a specialist in this field and has to his credit a book on the Hussite revolution and a number of minor studies and articles in learned periodicals. He is interested in both medieval and modern times and has joined several heated debates on current affairs. He has achieved distinction among those German scholars who obtained specialized training in the uneasy postwar years and moved rapidly to high positions in German academic institutions and in international scholarship.

Professor Seibt included in his survey the studies pertaining to Bohemia and Moravia, prior to the establishment of Czechoslovakia, as well as literature on the twenty years of independence. A chapter on Slovakia by Horst Glassl appeared in the third supplement, in 1969. In this reviewer's opinion it would have been more useful to extend the chronological limits to include the dismemberment of the republic in 1938-39 and the six years of terror in the Protectorate. They are a sad epilogue to the era of independence, not a prelude to the postwar developments.

According to the original assignment Seibt was expected to evaluate critically the production from 1945 to 1965. But publication of his study was delayed, and he had time to include some more recent works as they came to his notice. This extension of the period has its merits, but since the selection of additional titles