

important international crisis or conference from 1919 to 1933, with the possible exception of the cursorily noted Genoa economic conference of 1922. His assessment of the long-range as well as the short-term consequences of the Ruhr crisis and Locarno, the latter foreshadowing in many respects the Munich Pact of 1938, is particularly well done.

Campbell clearly indicates the place of the Czechoslovak-Weimar German relationship in the history of Czech-German relations from 1848 to 1945. In doing so, he convincingly makes three important and related points. First, contrary to what many historians have assumed, that relationship was characterized much more by confrontation than by cordiality or compromise. Second, this confrontation may best be defined as "the conflict between the German potential for resurgence in Central Europe and the Czech effort to establish the absolute independence and sovereignty of Czechoslovakia." Third, such conflict was "an integral part" of that process of nation building initiated by the Czechs during their national revival and continued through the struggle against nazism and beyond.

Campbell also helps clarify our understanding of Czechoslovakia's relationships with its other immediate neighbors—Austria, Poland, and Hungary—and with its Western patrons—France and Great Britain. In doing so, he perspicaciously examines three triangular relationships: Germany-Poland-Czechoslovakia, Germany-Austria-Czechoslovakia, and France-Britain-Czechoslovakia. Especially noteworthy is his discussion of how Czechoslovakia and Poland each sought to divert German efforts at expansion against the other.

Campbell bases his work primarily on diplomatic archival sources in Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, West Germany, and the United States, as well as on a critical reading of pertinent secondary literature. He is able to delineate the foreign policy of Weimar Germany more clearly and fully than that of Czechoslovakia, given his unrestricted use of German archival records and the Czechoslovak government's policy of severely limiting access to its diplomatic archives. His bibliographical essay on archival and printed sources is very well done.

BRUCE GARVER

*University of Nebraska at Omaha*

URBANIZATION UNDER SOCIALISM: THE CASE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. By *Karel Joseph Kansky*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976. xviii, 313 pp. Tables. Maps. Figures. \$22.50.

*Urbanization Under Socialism: The Case of Czechoslovakia* proposes a general synthesis and a precise terminology for socialist urbanization. The emphasis is on the spatial aspects of city development, and the approach is therefore geographical and demographic. Indeed, Professor Kansky disclaims any intention of dealing with such problems as crime, public services, environmental pollution, or deconcentration. The great asset of the volume is a mass of housing and population data relating to East Central Europe that will be of use to scholars in a half-dozen disciplines. The fifty-seven tables, seventeen maps, and assorted diagrams and graphs provide detailed information on everything from the inhabitable floor space per dwelling unit to the proportion of in-commuters by city size.

Kansky's thesis is that a "distinctive form of urbanization occurs in the socialist countries of East Central Europe." This form is characterized by the total and unresponsive control of the Communist Party over all aspects of life, and it has resulted in "a continuously deteriorating state of housing and a maldistribution of investments to geographic areas." An American urban historian might note that the South Bronx or even the capital of the United States have not fared much better, but no one is likely

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.

KENNETH T. JACKSON  
*Columbia University*

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-