

The text of the memoirs, which fills about seventy pages, is annotated. Lahrkamp gives adequate references (to English works, such as C. B. O'Brien's *Muscovy and the Ukraine, 1654–1667*, and to numerous Polish works, including the contemporary memoirs of J. C. Pasek). He also gives identifications and information, but the apparatus could have been more comprehensive. The introduction, which gives biographical data on von Holsten and a few remarks about the manuscript, might also have been usefully expanded—possibly to include comparisons with other materials and discussions of broader social or economic issues raised by the vividly written and informative manuscript.

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DIE PROTOKOLLE DES ÖSTERREICHISCHEN MINISTERRATES, 1848–1867. EINLEITUNGSBAND: MINISTERRAT UND MINISTERRATS-PROTOKOLLE, 1848–1867. By *Helmut Rumpler*. Vienna: Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst, 1970. 144 pp. DM 82.

In 1966 the Hungarian State Archives edited and published the records of the Austro-Hungarian Ministerrat for the war years, 1914–18. By 1968 Austrian and Hungarian scholars had agreed, with the support of their governments, to publish in full all the existing protocols from 1848 to the time of the monarchy's demise. The Austrians have responsibility for covering the Ministerrat to the year 1867, and the Hungarians will prepare the volumes for the period of Dualism, including a new edition of the deliberations during World War I.

Rumpler's introductory volume describes the problems facing the editors. Scholars should note that the committee will include only those protocols actually submitted to Franz Joseph. Supplementary documents, which often form an integral part of the protocol, will appear as a result of admittedly difficult editorial decisions. Quite correctly, Rumpler raises the issue of interpreting statements attributed in the protocols to individual ministers. Summarizations of discussions by the Protokollführer undoubtedly softened the impact of disagreement. No one can be sure of procedures relating to the invitation of specific ministers, the order of business, or the mode of voting. Fuller accounts of maneuvering before and after the sessions will depend on memoirs and letters. Despite such limitations, scholars will welcome the series. The protocols of the "common" Ministerrat after 1867 should be more rewarding, if this reviewer remembers correctly what he surveyed for the years 1879–93.

Rumpler, thanks to his close study of the meetings between 1848 and 1867, offers an excellent analysis of Franz Joseph's stubborn fight to reduce his ministers to complete subservience. By 1851 he had taken over the chairmanship of the Ministerrat and had warned Schwarzenberg that this council was responsible to the throne, not to any other political authority. He rejected his strong minister's proposed definition of the Ministerrat's sphere of authority with a denial that it was a *Behörde*. Complaints and petitions were to come directly to him. After 1852 lesser men challenged the ruler occasionally by making disclosures to the press. By 1865 the necessity of compromise with Hungary ended the struggle for a division of power between dynast and advisers.

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