

nineteen years the number of Russians abroad was the largest (one million), and entire former provinces of the empire with a large Russian population (almost nine million) had become independent countries. Also at that time émigrés were more strictly delineated as a separate body. The author concentrates on this first period, covering the other two whenever pertinent.

Part 1 of the book briefly outlines the paths of dispersion and gives names of those who were instrumental in the settling, as well as statistics by country. Part 2 is devoted to cultural and educational work. The author describes the Russian schools and universities throughout the world, outlines the main contributions in the various academic disciplines and in industry, and lists the major publications. Several of the chapters pertaining to academic matters are updated and expanded revisions of Kovalevsky's previous books, *La dispersion Russe* (1951) and *Nashi dostizheniia* (1960). Émigré activities during the war years are also briefly discussed. In Part 3 a lengthy presentation of literature (including a chapter by Iurii Terapiano on poetry) and the arts is followed by a general description of the postwar period and the social and civic organizations. Throughout the book Kovalevsky uses the same approach: for each topic he gives a brief, comprehensive outline, lists many names and titles, and mentions appropriate articles, books, and bibliographies.

There are a few omissions. For example, Preobrazhensky's *Russkie v Latvii* and the works of the modernist painter and writer Sergei Charchoune are not mentioned. References to these books and authors, however, can be easily obtained from other bibliographies listed in the book.

The book offers a clear, comprehensive picture of the preservational, informational, and creative activities of the Russian emigration and its contribution to twentieth-century Russian culture.

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THE HABSBURGS AND EUROPE, 1516–1660. By *H. G. Koenigsberger*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1971. xv, 304 pp. \$8.50.

Professor Koenigsberger's volume consists of three essays. The first two, published previously in *The Cambridge Modern History*, deal with an evaluation of the reigns of Charles V and Philip II, and the third, taken from a collective work edited by Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper, pertains to the Thirty Years' War and the reign of Ferdinand II. Considering the character of the book, the lack of a scholarly apparatus is perhaps understandable, but the absence of a bibliography is truly regrettable. Thus all things considered, these three stimulating survey chapters written in broad strokes for comprehensive collective works do not fit very well into the framework of a monograph. In particular the connection between the second and third essays is thin. More important, the author sees the relationship between the Habsburgs and Europe during the period under discussion as primarily that of the Spanish Habsburgs to Western Europe and at the most—imperfectly—to Germany, but certainly not to East Central Europe. Such an interpretation is appropriate for the middle period, the reign of Philip II, but is only partly correct for that of Charles V. It is a highly questionable one for the administration of Ferdinand II, which in importance of domestic

issues as well as international relations overshadows that of his relative, Philip IV of Spain.

The comparison between Charles V's government, rooted in the service of a desired universal catholic monarchy, and the aims of Philip II, torn between religious zeal and homebred Spanish imperialism, is stimulating. Yet the evaluation of Ferdinand II, on which further deductions are largely based, as an "amiable, music-loving spendthrift and indolent mediocrity" is misconceived. Ferdinand may have been an intellectual mediocrity (that he was amiable is questionable), but certainly he was not indolent. This goes for his rule as a young man in Inner Austria as much as for his subsequent wider role as emperor. The Ferdinand of the first half of the seventeenth century may indeed be considered the purest type of champion of the Counter Reformation, with widespread ideological aims somewhat similar to those of Charles V. Added to these features were elements of the new pattern-forming type of princely absolutism. This has been well recognized, among others by Sturmberger, Wandruszka, and long before them by Moritz Ritter, but not by the author of these interesting and thoughtful essays. In short, the weakness of the book lies in its lack of balance in the evaluation of Western and Eastern Habsburgs in the later counterreformatory era.

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KRIEGSABENTEUER DES RITTMEISTERS HIERONYMUS CHRISTIAN VON HOLSTEN, 1655–1666. Edited by *Helmut Lahrkamp*. Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte des östlichen Europa, vol. 4. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1971. 93 pp. DM 18, paper.

The value of this book, as Professor Hellmann, the editor of the series, points out in his postscript, does not lie in any new historical information or reinterpretation of the events described, but in the fact that Captain von Holsten tells "what he saw." Probably he had "no concept of what it was all about" (p. 74), and thus the book is essentially a contribution to the *Sittengeschichte* of the age.

Von Holsten was a soldier of fortune who rose from low rank to become eventually a captain. He cared little whether he fought for or against Swedes, Poles, the Bishop of Münster, Danes, or Dutch, and he changed sides whenever it was advantageous. His interest lay in booty, but the reader gets the impression that despite all hardships he also fought for the joy he derived from war (see his description of the shock he once received when peace was negotiated). Although essentially he describes battles (historically much of this is unreliable, though interesting as a document of the time), he provides us also with a number of sidelights: some judgments of people and nations; some impressions of the peasantry, who in desperation occasionally made furious, and successful, attacks with their scythes on the marauding soldiers; some observations on the divisions among the Poles; and some additional insights into the state of mind of the people. How merrily he speaks of unspeakable betrayals and cruelties, of the Walachians who cut off the ears of captured women, or of several hundred Poles blown into the air like *Krammetsvögel* (fieldfare): "This was great fun to behold. . . . That same day, out of viciousness, the Poles killed 600 Jews in the town" (p. 16). Yet after all the raping, how sentimentally he describes his attachment to his Polish fiancée, who had suddenly died.