

RUSSLAND, DEUTSCHLAND, AMERIKA: FESTSCHRIFT FÜR FRITZ T. EPSTEIN ZUM 80. GEBURTSTAG. Edited by *Alexander Fischer, Günter Moltmann*, and *Klaus Schwabe*. Frankfurter Historische Abhandlungen, vol. 17. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1978. xviii, 441 pp. DM 58, paper.

The political events of the twentieth century forced Fritz T. Epstein into numerous peregrinations—chronicled in the foreword to the Festschrift—which had the unforeseen and happy consequence of involving him in several areas of historical scholarship, and he made a significant mark in each of them. On the occasion of his eightieth birthday, twenty-seven scholars—by no means all—who profited from his work, guidance, and selfless help have offered him a Festschrift as a token of their gratitude. The high quality and variety of the contributions are a witness to Professor Epstein's own standards of excellence and range of interests.

Professor Epstein's career as teacher, researcher, and organizer has focused on three areas of modern historical scholarship: Russia's domestic history from the sixteenth to the twentieth century; Germany's foreign policy after 1870, especially with respect to Eastern Europe; and German-American contacts and confrontations. The participants in the Festschrift make interesting monographic and historiographic contributions to every one of these areas. In the space allotted it is impossible to do justice to all, and it would be tedious merely to reproduce the table of contents. Therefore, I will restrict my comments to those articles to which my own interests and curiosity responded (I will give the titles in free translation).

As a contribution to Russian history, Klaus Zernack ("Imperial Policy and Mercantile Background") presents a Swedish analysis of Russia in the seventeenth century and points to the economic factors in the conflict between the two northern powers. Klaus-Detlev Grothusen ("Schlözer's Significance for Slavic-West European Relations") shows the importance of Schlözer's historical work in the formation of the *Russlandbild* of enlightened Europe. Gottfried Schramm's ("A Poet and an Emperor") subtle analysis of the relationship between Pushkin and Nicholas I raises some provocative questions concerning the nature of Russian political thought. Peter Scheibert ("The Town and Province of Saratov in Revolution and Civil War") demonstrates that much information and stimulating interpretation regarding the course of the Russian Revolution and civil war can be drawn from contemporary provincial newspapers, a task that very few have undertaken systematically. Finally, to my mind the most provocative essay in the volume is by Claus D. Kernig, in which he analyzes the inadequacies of Soviet economic performance in terms of the technological underdevelopment of Soviet society, an underdevelopment that prevents the achievement of mass production and consumption of sophisticated, culturally significant, and modern equipment.

The basic conceptual framework for Germany's diplomacy—especially with respect to Russia—is set forth in Inge Buisson's account ("Bismarck's Foreign Policy Conceptions after his Retirement") of the ideas Bismarck propounded in the press after his dismissal from office. Their practical applications are illustrated by Egmont Zechlin ("Austro-Hungarian Efforts at Separate Peace in 1915") and Georg von Rauch ("On the Separate Peace Question between the February and October Revolutions") in their accounts of the futile steps taken to achieve separate peace during the First World War. The avatars of German-Soviet relations are given interesting illumination by Winfried Baumgart ("German Ostpolitik, 1918–26"), Klaus Meyer ("Rudolf Nadolny's Russian Policy"), and especially Andreas Hillgruber ("The Image of Russia Held by the German Military before 1941").

Contacts between Germany and the United States prior to 1914 were more varied and more revelatory of American life than is frequently believed. A fascinating illustration with respect to American religious and political life is provided by Reinhard R. Dörries ("Catholic Immigrants from Germany in the U.S.A.") and by Alexander

Fischer ("Karl Liebknecht's Trip to America in 1910") with respect to the socialist labor movement. For the more recent period, Wilhelm Deist ("Reports of American Military Attachés on German Rearmament") offers interesting and suggestive observations on the political perceptions of the American military establishment, and Klaus Schwabe ("Occupation Policies and the Origins of the Cold War") points to the connection between the problems faced by American occupation authorities vis-à-vis the Soviet Union and the German population and the onset of the so-called Cold War.

These selected articles by no means exhaust the interest and richness of the *Festschrift*. A comprehensive bibliography of Fritz T. Epstein's own works provides a valuable tool for the history of modern historiography as well as for research in those areas of historical scholarship in which Professor Epstein himself has made lasting contributions.

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THE KIEVAN ACADEMY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By *Alexander Sydorenko*. University of Ottawa Ukrainian Studies, no. 1. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 1977. xvi, 194 pp. + 34 pp. plates. Paper.

The Kiev Academy's importance in the modern cultural history of the East Slavs has become something of a truism (though it still bears repeating in Soviet scholarly circles). For several crucial decades, while the educational and intellectual energies of the authorities at Moscow and then at St. Petersburg were otherwise engaged, hundreds, if not thousands, of students from the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Poland, and Russia were exposed at Kiev to the standard classical Latin curriculum, without being obliged to forsake their Orthodox faith, as was usually the case—at least *pro forma*—at the contemporary Jesuit colleges after which the Academy was essentially modeled. Between the 1680s and about 1730, numerous alumni, often after further study abroad, went on to become teachers and preachers, officials of both church and state. Some wrote poems and plays, thus facilitating the development of a literary consciousness among their patrons and followers. Others, as it happened, established careers as artists or architects, and thus also furthered the decisive, Westward orientation of culture which was perhaps the outstanding historical achievement of the Petrine regime in Russia. It is a remarkable story, told here with understandable enthusiasm. Later, in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a reorganized Academy served as one of the four or five centers of advanced religious studies in the Russian Empire, and was responsible, in one way or another, for valuable contributions to Orthodox thought and church history.

This book, the first of the University of Ottawa Ukrainian Studies series, provides the first factual and bibliographical introduction (in English) to the complex and often obscure earlier history of the Kiev Academy. Its usefulness probably will not be greatly diminished, even for beginning students, by the recurrent conceptual confusion and frequent expression of religious and nationalistic sentiments demeaning to the cause which the author evidently wishes to serve.

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