

Brock discerns three main stages in this process. The first was inaugurated in the 1780s by Anton Bernolák and his followers who devised and promoted the use of a Slovak written language (*berňoláčina*) that was distinct from Czech. In Brock's view, their chief contribution to the emergence of Slovak nationalism lay not in the enunciation of the idea of the Slovak nation as a separate cultural entity, but in preparing the way for a Slovak rather than a Czechoslovak interpretation of that idea when it did appear. In the 1820s and 1830s came the contributions of Protestant intellectuals. Brock stresses the importance of the gradual loosening of the linguistic and cultural ties to the Czechs, which Slovak Protestants had preserved since the Reformation, and examines the thought of such scholars as Jan Kollár, who, under the influence of the German Romantics, conceived of the nation as an entity distinct from the state and defined by language. In the next decade L'udovít Štúr and his supporters took the process a step further when they renounced the Czech linguistic connection in favor of their own Slovak literary language (*štúrovčina*) and asserted the existence of a Slovak political nation outside the traditional context of the *natio Hungarica*. Brock is also aware of the effects on the Slovaks of the burgeoning Magyar national movement. Of particular interest here is his description of the language struggle between Magyar and Slovak Lutherans.

While it is certainly legitimate to trace the history of an idea, as Brock has done, a question may be raised whether the study of a complex phenomenon like national consciousness can be complete without reference to economic development and its effects upon social structure and thought. It might also have been useful to extend the present investigation through the revolution of 1848–49, which in many respects is the culmination of the movement of the preceding half-century. Based upon an exhaustive bibliography of secondary works and published documents and providing copious footnotes, which together comprise nearly half of the volume, this work is the most complete account of the subject available in English.

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THE MASARYKS: THE MAKING OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA. By *Zbyněk Zeman*. New York: Barnes & Noble, Harper & Row, 1976. viii, 230 pp. + 8 pp. photographs. \$16.50.

This "dual biography" of Czechoslovakia's first family was written, the author tells us, so as to rescue the real Thomas G. Masaryk from obscurity and explain why his name is still controversial in Eastern Europe. The ingredients of a Horatio Alger story are here: village boy works hard, develops strong moral character, resists temptations, makes good in big city; raises family which prays and plays together, beats son to enforce paternal authority; chooses self-exile during great war, leaves family, returns a hero, becomes Father of his Country. If this omits any clichés, see *The Masaryks* for the others.

Because the book is aimed at a popular market one should not be too demanding. It is clear that Jan Masaryk's career, which takes up a quarter of the book, is irrelevant to "the making of Czechoslovakia," which was largely a product of a thirty-year long elective dynasty headed by the elder Masaryk and his designated heir Eduard Beneš. Despite Zeman's plentiful anecdotes about the Masaryk family, he provides no coherent psychological understanding of the wellsprings of their outlook and behavior. True, he avoids the worshipful tone of much previous Masarykiana; in fact he is refreshingly matter-of-fact if not downright skeptical, but he carries disengagement too far. The book ends abruptly, with Jan Masaryk's death, but the reader wants the

author's opinion of T. G. Masaryk's contribution to public ethics and of the importance of the Czech experience (the Slovaks barely figure) for twentieth-century democracy.

The book has certain merits, not the least of which is Zeman's deft handling of T. G. Masaryk's World War I adventures, especially those involving Russia. He shows Masaryk's success at endowing the Czechoslovak presidency with quasi-monarchic authority and prestige. This achievement had the ironic consequence of enabling Beneš (whom Zeman derides as "just noticeably taller than a dwarf") to steer the country into disasters without any domestic voice—least of all Jan Masaryk's—being raised in effective dissent. This brief work, which encompasses a tumultuous century, contains some oversimplifications. One is the implication that former Prime Minister Kramář was a fascist in 1934 when he joined the National Union political coalition; another is that Finance Minister Rašín was assassinated by a Communist rather than a mentally unstable youth whose lone act was disclaimed by the party.

If Zeman's book is not what one might have hoped, it still offers the layman interesting reading on historic personages and events.

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THE ARMY OF FRANCIS JOSEPH. By *Gunther E. Rothenberg*. West Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University Press, 1976. xiv, 298 pp. \$12.00.

Among Western scholars, the history of the Austrian army has never won the attention it deserves, a circumstance that is probably due to the fact that in 1866 the army was defeated by the Prussians in a war that settled the question of hegemony in German affairs to Austria's disadvantage. Historians, like other people, are more interested in success than in failure, and as a result we have innumerable books about the victors of Königgrätz, the formidable German General Staff, and the effects of militarism upon German life and politics. Aside from the occasional article in a scholarly journal and some meager biographical studies, nothing of the sort exists in English for the Austrian army. Thus, students of European history who are well informed about Scharnhorst and Schlieffen and Ludendorff are apt to have only the vaguest notions about Wallenstein and Conrad and to draw a complete blank at the mention of Eugene of Savoy.

Gunther Rothenberg's book would therefore be welcome for its comprehensiveness alone. It is doubly welcome, however, because it not only tells the story of the Austrian army from the Napoleonic period to the last days of the First World War—with an informative introductory chapter on its evolution in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—but because it also gives us a great deal more: a careful analysis of the relationship between the institutional and social history of the army and that of the empire it served, a balanced assessment of the army's influence on governmental decision making, and an interesting description of its role as a unitary factor in a realm that was continually threatened with divisive forces. The scholarly authority and shrewdness of judgment that Professor Rothenberg brings to bear upon these problems makes this the best one-volume treatment of its subject in any language.

The author has a sympathy for the army and those who served in it that he does not try to conceal. As he points out, the Austrian army never represented the threat to civilian supremacy that the Prussian army did, nor did it encourage the kind of militarism that eroded the political will of the German middle class. It existed to defend the realm, and the guiding principle of its officer corps was loyalty to the dynasty. If the army's social composition reflected the heterogenous nature of the empire, with