

political realism—"A political realist wants to make history." He condemns any excesses of nationalism, and supports Dobrovský against Jungmann and others, who tried to label Dobrovský as a traitor to the Czech nation, just as Masaryk himself was later considered a traitor during the Manuscripts controversy. Masaryk's struggle, however, is not only political: "Our real task is to overcome Rome within ourselves, to bring about our moral rebirth."

This book will be most helpful to all historians of Central Europe who are interested in both the "meaning" and the "spirit" of Czech history.

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REFORM AND CHANGE IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK POLITICAL SYSTEM: JANUARY–AUGUST 1968. By *Alex Pravda*. Beverly Hills and London: Sage Publications, 1975. 96 pp. £1.30. \$3.00, paper.

Alex Pravda's monograph on the interaction of reform and change in Czechoslovakia in 1968 is concise and useful. For the most part, the author succeeds in his attempt both to synthesize the reform proposals and to examine how extensively they translated into political change. He does pinpoint the gap between theory and reality, but it is somewhat ambitious, almost smug, to then judge in what measure discrepancies can be divided between problems of implementation and weaknesses of reform concepts. Eight months is an agonizingly short time for policy-makers to get their heads straight about the direction of change, come to even a tentative consensus with other political elites, and begin to restructure political relations. There is also a lack of sensitivity to problems inherent to the different ordering of reform priorities among Czechs, who put democratization first, and Slovaks, who consider equality within a genuinely federal system a prerequisite for even talking about meaningful democracy.

Nonetheless, the author has filled an important gap in the already substantial literature devoted to the Czechoslovak experiment with reform communism during those exciting, euphoric months known as the Prague Spring. He has summarized the core of that experiment, placed it within a theoretical framework, and dealt with some of the toughest problems involved in moving from a closed authoritarian system toward democratic socialism. He does all of this in just under 100 pages, in a clear understandable writing style—a considerable service to both students and professors struggling with a dilemma of outrageously expensive hardbacks, out-of-print paperbacks, and an enormous amount of reading.

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ÖSTERREICH-UNGARN UND DER FRANZÖSISCH-PREUSSISCHE KRIEG, 1870–1871. By *István Diószegi*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1974. viii, 311 pp. \$15.00.

Students of nineteenth-century foreign policy have every reason to welcome this translation of István Diószegi's book, published in Hungarian in 1965. Based upon extensive research in the Haus-, Hof-, and Staatsarchiv in Vienna, the Saxon Landeshauptarchiv in Dresden, and the Deutsche Zentralarchiv in Potsdam