

Not all of these discussions are totally objective. In some (Brazdžionis, Katiliškis), the value judgments are clear; in others, it would have created a truer image to pinpoint some defects of the author, such as Baronas's often careless structure and rather pedestrian use of language.

The essays that stand out are those on Škėma, Mackus, and Landsbergis, who show certain affinities. In these essays both ideology and structure are examined with acute perception and great dedication. The short essay on Mekas is also a full-fledged contribution. Paradoxically, full justice is not done to the work of Nyka-Niliūnas (the outstanding literary critic of his generation)—it needs to be presented within a broader context of literature and thought. The essays on Nagys and Nyka-Niliūnas remain incomplete without some indication of the possible influences of the German poets on the one, and the French on the other. The failure to investigate each author beyond the limits of his own work is a characteristic trait of New Criticism, not always satisfactory.

There are a few minor details that might be changed in a second edition. The essays are generously illustrated with quotations from the authors' works, but the reader is at a loss to know who should receive the praise for the translations. Several titles of Mekas's books show commas where none exist in the original. Among Vaičiulaitis's works no mention is made of his *Italijos vaizdai* (Stuttgart, 1949). The glaring cover, in the colors of the Lithuanian flag, is not an aesthetic achievement.

The imperfections are greatly outweighed by the positive qualities of this book—the first to present a serious, thorough study of the greater part of Lithuanian authors in exile. Its intellectual level does not allow for patriotic sentimentality or false values. *Perfection of Exile* opens the door to a rich world of a previously little-known literature, with its “small people and their great questions.”

BIRUTĖ CIPLIJAUSKAITĖ
University of Wisconsin

THE CZECH REVOLUTION OF 1848. By *Stanley Z. Pech*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1969. ix, 386 pp. \$10.00.

Pech's book is an important work. Not only is it the sole account in English, but it is also the only scholarly monograph with critical apparatus that covers the entire revolution in any language. It is based on documents the author collected in several archives in Prague, a large number of contemporary newspapers and other published contemporary sources, and studies of various aspects of the revolution by Czech and other historians. Chapters 1–9 deal with the background of the revolution and the revolutionary era from March 1848 to May 1849; chapter 10 treats the relations between the Czechs and the Slovaks; and chapters 11–14 deal respectively with the role of the peasants, workers, students, and women. In a final chapter the author brings together his main conclusions.

Pech makes it clear that the revolution in Bohemia bore little resemblance to those in Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia. He discusses at length the basic differences between the revolutionary programs and courses of action of the middle-class liberals and the radical students and workers, and the growing tensions that developed between them as the revolution progressed. He also stresses the increasing hostility between the Czechs and the Germans, which reached such intensity that in June

1848 Windischgrätz "was praised by the Germans and cursed by the Czechs" for suppressing the Prague revolt, but in October when he threatened to subdue Vienna he "was being praised by the Czechs and cursed by the Germans" (p. 201). By October, the author states, no "self-respecting Czech" could have sympathized with the Viennese radicals "in face of the Viennese radicals' repeated abuse of the Czech nation and of the Slavs" (p. 204). Moreover, Pech points out, the Czechs were well aware that a "victory of the German-radical-Magyar coalition would have been . . . a disaster to the Czechs, Slovaks, and other Slavs" (p. 204). Their fear of the Germans and Magyars more than anything else explains why the Czech deputies in the imperial parliament constantly fought the German "left," why the Czech liberals and nationalists championed Austro-Slavism as the "only realistic policy" to follow, and why they supported the Schwarzenberg government (in the author's opinion "their most conspicuous blunder of the revolutionary era") (p. 339).

Especially commendable are the sections in which the author discusses the national, liberal, and social aspects of the revolution. Praiseworthy also are his conscientious efforts to evaluate the strong points and shortcomings of both the liberals and the radicals, as well as those of conservatives like Governor Leo Thun and ultrareactionaries like General Alfred Windischgrätz. Yet on balance Pech's sympathies are more with the radicals than with any other group—too much so in the reviewer's opinion. And at times he is quite critical of venerated liberal leaders such as František Palacký and František Brauner, and of the liberals in general.

Although the addition of separate chapters on the peasants, workers, students, and women makes it easy for the reader to acquaint himself with the roles played by these groups, this arrangement has resulted in needless repetition and presents the reader with information out of context. But that is relatively unimportant. Taken as a whole, Pech's study is a solid, well-balanced, objective account which adds significant new insights to our knowledge of this important topic. His book is "must reading" for all serious students of the revolutions of 1848–49 in general and for those of Central Europe in particular.

R. JOHN RATH
Rice University

TAJNÝ VÝBOR (MAFFIE) A SPOLUPRÁCE S JIHOSLOVANY V LETECH 1916–1918. By *Milada Paulová*. Prague: Academia, 1968. 626 pp. Kčs. 50.

While most works that deal with the birth of Czechoslovakia concentrate on the struggle for independence abroad, Paulová's thoroughly examines the resistance movement at home. A secret committee—the Maffie—was established to coordinate conspiratorial activities on the home front during the war, cooperating with individuals sent abroad. The most prominent émigrés who kept in touch with the Maffie were Tomáš G. Masaryk, Josef Dürich, and Edvard Beneš. Paulová, a leading Czech historian, published a two-volume history of the Maffie before World War II. The present study benefits greatly from the wealth of her knowledge of this subject. She has searched out the most pertinent facts on the independence movement at home and its collaboration with the Yugoslavs during the