

likely to do a lot of panning before striking pay dirt, but the nuggets are there if only he is persistent and patient enough.

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LANGSAM, WALTER CONSUELO. *Francis the Good: The Education of an Emperor, 1768-1792*. Pp. ix, 205. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1949. \$3.50.

In this volume the first twenty-four years in the life of Francis II, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and after 1806 Emperor Francis I of Austria, are portrayed with sympathy and accuracy. The accomplished author spent several years in European archives and libraries, where he gathered valuable original sources hitherto but seldom touched by qualified historians. He has succeeded in presenting a fascinating account of an illustrious prince belonging to the House of Habsburg. Well may the reader wonder why so little has been written about a man who for forty-three years ruled Austria and at the end of the Napoleonic Wars saw the leading statesmen of Europe assembled in his capital to form the Congress of Vienna. The present volume fills a great need, even in Europe itself, where Emperor Francis II played a role of considerable importance.

The story opens with the birth of a prince, described in the records as "a healthy, well-formed archduke." But this prince grew up to be an awkward youth, and his uncle, Emperor Joseph II, frequently complained about his neglected physique. He was brought up in Florence, the capital of Tuscany, where his tutors subjected him to a strenuous course of studies. It was the age of the Enlightened Despots. His father, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and from 1790 to 1792 Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, was noted for his liberal views. He taught the young man that the ruler is the servant of the people and that he must abide by the terms of the contract which he signed for the benefit of his subjects.

In the year 1784 Joseph II invited Francis to live in the palace of the Habsburgs, in order to fit himself for his future task as emperor. For fourteen years Francis was in fact an imperial apprentice.

His uncle often ridiculed him for his awkward manners, and chose his bride for him: Duchess Elizabeth Wilhelmina Louise of Württemberg. Little did these men know then that uncle and bride would pass away at the same time, leaving a bewildered young archduke standing between two simple coffins. His second bride was selected by the new emperor, who replaced his brother Joseph in March 1790. She was a double cousin of Francis: Marie Therese, the daughter of Queen Caroline of Naples and Sicily, who was the sister of Francis' father. On December 12, 1791, she gave birth to the first of her twelve children, a girl who was destined some day to "sit on the throne of France as Empress to Napoleon I" (p. 90).

All of these far-famed personages are depicted with the skill of an artist. Romance and adventure are dressed in a proper historical garb, freed from the sensational trappings so often added by writers who indulge in "realistic" but un-historical tale-telling. The writer carefully uses striking quotations, and his documentation is both profuse and reliable.

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WISCHNITZER, MARK. *To Dwell in Safety*. Pp. xxv, 368. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1948. \$4.00.

This is the story of Jewish migration from 1800 to 1948. The book closes with the proclamation of the State of Israel—an event which has in only one year's time changed the entire problem of Jewish migration and homelessness.

The book is a scholarly account, by one of the few experts on migration. It does not attempt to cover all aspects of the Jewish migratory movement—the legal provisions of the many possible countries of reception, the problem of the readjustment and integration of the newcomers, etc.—but presents simply the story of the organization of the movement, the failures and successes of various plans, and available means for Jewish migration.

Wischnitzer points out eight phases of migration during the period under consideration:

1. Overseas migration from central and