

We also learn that in all cases the pressure was applied gradually instead of suddenly and strongly, even though in retrospect the latter method might have been more effective, because it would have made it more difficult for the target nations to find alternative sources of supply.

A vivid picture of Soviet tactics and countertactics is presented by Freedman, largely from the public statements. This is done skillfully, for the author knows how to "read" and interpret these polemical documents. Less successful is the attempted evaluation of the economic vulnerability of the target countries and the assessment of the economic consequences of Soviet pressure and the switching to new "patrons" by Yugoslavia and Albania. Unhelpful generalizations make the study less analytical than it might have been.

In attempting to give the reader more than just an accurate chronology of fascinating events, the author offers the conclusion that the Soviet leadership has become more sophisticated in its use of pressure since 1948. He cites as prime supporting evidence that although Stalin enforced a bloc-wide embargo against Yugoslavia, trade was never completely severed with China. This reviewer finds the conclusion less than fully convincing. An alternative explanation might note that between 1960 and 1965 China amortized close to a billion dollars worth of credit to the Soviet Union in the form of a regular trade surplus (and had a trade surplus with Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Rumania as well), so it would have been quite costly for the USSR to impose an embargo on China.

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**SOCIALIST MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING: TOPICS IN COMPARATIVE SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.** By *Nicolas Spulber*. International Development Research Center, Studies in Development, no. 2. Bloomington and London: Indiana University Press, 1971. xviii, 235 pp. \$10.00.

This book is vintage Spulber. But a familiar cliché tells us that aging and rebottling does less for ideas than it does for wine. This is a collection of thoughtful and informative essays by a knowledgeable economist. But regular readers of the literature on Eastern Europe will regret, as I do, that this latest collection contains so little that is new and so much that is merely rebottled.

Only three of the essays contain a large proportion of new material. Two of the essays were published earlier as articles, and the rest of them present material that appeared in only slightly different form in Spulber's other books.

One very good essay, which appeared earlier in *Soviet Studies*, compares the Soviet and Chinese development strategies. Spulber measures both Stalinist and Maoist strategies for industrialization against the policy alternatives put forward in the Soviet industrialization debates of the twenties and finds that "the Chinese approach comes closest to Bukharin's preoccupation with both agricultural supply and peasant demand, his insistence that the countryside needs the products of both heavy and light industry—both agricultural machinery and manufactured goods for mass consumption—and his understanding that industry's growth is limited directly by the growth in output of grain, cotton, hides, wool, and flax" (pp. 51–52). At the same time, both Chinese collectivization of agriculture and the mobilization of rural labor and savings for forced industrialization will remind the reader more of Stalin than of Bukharin.

One new essay, on the scope and logic of economic reform, deals with changes in the coordinating mechanisms in use. I consider this the weakest essay in the book. First, Spulber describes a servomechanism, or feedback control system, and then he applies the control system concept to the institutions of East European economic reform. But the control model is too simple to shed any light on problems of coordination; and commonly used planning models that would apply (for example, models of the adjustment process, of two-level planning, decomposition, or consistent projection in multisectoral systems) are never brought to bear.

The balance of the book contains essays on industrial management and on agricultural patterns, foreign trade, aid, and growth. Of these, the essays on management of trade and on the history of CEMA deserve to be singled out as comprehensive, informative surveys.

I think a number of these essays could be used in an advanced undergraduate course. There is much here that is useful, but unfortunately little that is new.

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POLSKA PIASTOWSKA. By Roman Grodecki. Edited by Jerzy Wyrozumski.  
Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1969. 784 pp. 80 zł.

When he died in 1964, Roman Grodecki of Cracow was justly recognized as one of Poland's leading medievalists. He was widely known for his major contributions to a two-volume history of medieval Poland and to a three-volume history of Silesia to 1400, for his brilliant analysis of the 1364 Congress of Cracow, for his editing of several major medieval sources, and for the more than one hundred articles and short studies he wrote dealing with all aspects of early Polish history. In addition, he had served terms as editor of several journals and serial publications. The presentation to him in 1960 of a model Festschrift, *Prace z dziejów Polski feudalnej*, was a richly deserved tribute. Now a former student and colleague has carefully gathered and edited Grodecki's unpublished writings (most of them meticulously executed lecture notes). Taken together, these articles confirm their author's reputation for considered judgment well grounded in the sources, and provide needed illumination in some important areas of medieval Polish history.

The two short studies, "The Historical Role of Bolesław the Brave" and "The Role of St. Wojciech [Adalbert] in Polish and Czech History," were intended as semipopular lectures. As such they presented no new data, but did anticipate some of the directions of subsequent Polish scholarship. There is more substance to the next two articles, "The Question of St. Stanisław" and "The Assembly of Łęczycza in 1180," both of which formed parts of courses which Grodecki taught in 1946-47 and 1952-53. Prewar literature on the subject of Poland's patron saint was narrowly based upon the chronicle of the so-called Gallus Anonymus. To rectify this, Grodecki used the letters of Pope Paschal II from 1104-15 and studied the relationship of extraecclesiastical institutions to church affairs in this period. His picture here of centrifugal forces within the *regnum* is still valuable. Equally, his study of the process by which ecclesiastical rights were recognized in Poland in the late twelfth century sheds light upon a question that is still imperfectly understood. His achievement is all the more remarkable in that many of his details were substantiated in 1958 by Aleksander Gieysztor's discovery in Leningrad