

the Chetniks (evoking an official protest from the Yugoslavs). Tempo also confirms that Khrushchev made a secret trip to Brioni in the midst of the 1956 Hungarian revolution, at which time Tito "gave approval for the intervention of Soviet troops in order to prevent counterrevolution" in Hungary (vol. 2, p. 276).

Volume 2 is full of observations about Soviet leaders. Where Djilas provides us with an insider's view of Stalin, Tempo gives us a frank and unflattering appraisal of Khrushchev. (There is an important difference, however; Djilas was sentenced to jail for "revealing state secrets," while Tempo lives in semiretirement and honor.) According to Tempo, Khrushchev proposed in 1955 to pave the way for a reconciliation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union by blaming Beria and Djilas for the Soviet-Yugoslav dispute of 1948, but the proposal was rejected by Tito (p. 210). His discussion of the wheat deal with the United States in 1954 shows the extent to which the Americans were "taken for a ride" (pp. 211–21). Even more telling are the accounts of his personal encounters with communist luminaries, such as his shocked reaction to Bulganin's duplicity in attacking Stalin in 1955 (p. 238), his bewilderment when Rakosi told him authoritatively that it was Lenin and not Stalin who introduced "centralism . . . and did not tolerate any democratic discussion within the Party" (p. 252), and his realization during conversations with Mikoyan that the tragedy of the communist is that he cannot say what he feels and knows to be true, but only what is proper at the moment.

In short, the volumes are both disturbing and comforting. Disturbing, because they outline the efforts of a dedicated, ambitious communist to win power at any cost. Comforting, because they assure us that even the most dogmatic and efficient communist leader, if he possesses any sense of truth and justice, cannot fail to see the warping of revolutionary aims.

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VODIČ KROZ ARHIVSKE FONDOVE. Vols. 1, 2 and 3. Naučno-obaveštajna sredstva o arhivskoj građi u arhivima Vojvodine, 4/1—. Sremski Karlovci: Izdanje zajednice arhiva Vojvodine. Vol. 1: ISTORIJSKI ARHIV SUBOTICA. Compiled by *Emil Vojnović* et al. 1970. xix, 176 pp. Paper. Vol. 2: ISTORIJSKI ARHIV SENTA. Compiled by *Nestor Vukov* et al. 1972. xxv, 273 pp. Paper. Vol. 3: ISTORIJSKI ARHIV SREMSKA MITROVICA. Compiled by *Vilma Djončić* et al. 1972. xxiii, 286 pp. Paper.

The three volumes reviewed here, describing the archives of Subotica, Senta, and Sremska Mitrovica, are part of a projected series of guides to nine archives of the Vojvodina. At this writing, the volumes for Pančevo and Kikinda (vols. 4 and 5) have also appeared, with guides to the archives of Bela Crkva, Novi Sad, and Zrenjanin, as well as the Arhiv Vojvodine in Sremski Karlovci, to follow. This series, the first detailed delineation of the archives of the Vojvodina, follows a consistent organizational plan and format, facilitating rapid orientation to the holdings of the individual archives and comparison among them. The material is organized chronologically and the *fonds* are numbered accordingly, with subsectional numbering for mixed *fonds*. Each volume contains an alphabetical and a subject index of the *fonds* and an alphabetical index of content (proper name and subject). All three archives were founded in 1952. An account of the history of each archive—its facilities, jurisdiction, staff, basic statistics, and prospects for development—precedes the detailed description of its holdings.

The description of each *fond* includes the name of the *fond* and its year span; a detailed breakdown of the content of mixed *fonds*; the number of documents and books involved, with indication of date and type; organization, basic characteristics, and language(s) of the material; a history of the *fond* and its founder(s); and indication of the state of preservation of the material. The compilers of this series have rendered commendable service to the researcher and historian interested in this part of Yugoslavia. The description and historical background of the *fonds* are quite sufficient for determining their research potential.

The collections described in the three volumes span the years 1225 to 1971 and reflect in content and the language of the documents, the political history and cultural heritage of the Vojvodina—the old Slavic and Hungarian traditions, the eighteenth-century Austrian and Hungarian influences, the nineteenth-century Hungarian dominance with resurgence of the Slavic heritage, and finally the political incorporation of the Vojvodina into Yugoslavia and the reoccupation of Senta and Subotica by Hungary during World War II. The Turkish period is represented only obliquely in terminology. The type of material contained in each of the three archives is basically similar. Family records, papers of prominent persons, church records, and the records of local offices and institutions, often with long runs, dominate the pre-World War I period. Holdings for the interwar period are rather thin, and the post-World War II period is characterized by a large number of relatively small collections of records of public offices, committees, enterprises, schools, and associations. Perhaps the most interesting *fond* described is that of the Vojnić family of Baša (1235–1943), listed in the Subotica volume, whose documents in Serbo-Croatian, Hungarian, German, Latin, and Italian provide a kind of capsule history of the Vojvodina.

Although there are few unusual holdings among the *fonds* included in these three volumes, the series, taken as a whole, offers the scholar and researcher a unique and valuable tool for reference and the planning of research.

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PLAN AND MARKET IN YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC THOUGHT. By *Deborah D. Milenkovitch*. Yale Russian and East European Studies, 9. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1971. x, 323 pp. \$10.00.

Dr. Milenkovitch's study ably traces the intellectual debate conducted mainly, but not exclusively, inside Yugoslavia on the respective roles of plan and market in the postwar Yugoslav economy. Although her analysis tells us much about Yugoslav economic organization, the author places her study in a wider setting describing it as "only one part of an inquiry into a larger topic, the economic organization of socialism." She eschews, therefore, detailed consideration of other forces, such as political, economic, and social interests and pressures, except where it is necessary to demonstrate their relative weight in bringing about organizational change. For example, it is impossible to measure the contribution of the theoretical debate over economic reform in the early 1960s without paying some attention to interregional and interparty conflicts. Thus, those seeking a comprehensive economic history of postwar Yugoslavia will look here in vain. The volume is, however, a history and a critique of ideas and attitudes. Indeed, an elaborate factual