

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 Now a former student and colleague has carefully gathered and edited Grodecki's unpublished writings (most of them meticulously executed lecture notes).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

of the original bull with which Pope Alexander III confirmed the decisions reached at Łęczyca.

In his teaching, Grodecki devoted two academic years, 1928–29 and 1947–48, to the internal history of thirteenth-century Poland. The 350-page section of *Polska Piastowska* derived from these efforts deals with the structure of the state, evolution of society, and economic change. His point of departure was the predominantly constitutional work of earlier scholars, but the result in these pages is a picture of Poland's institutions that is less legally oriented and more sociological in nature, more integrated and less compartmentalized, than that given by his predecessors. Only in two areas may he be particularly faulted. He pays less attention to spiritual and psychic factors than now seems warranted by the work of recent scholars; and he underrates the significance of economic development, particularly urban growth, in this period. This latter criticism is particularly ironic, because one of the best sections of this book is the 120-page analysis, having its genesis in the academic year 1926–27, of the economic activity of Casimir the Great.

This topic has long been on the periphery of the contributions of previous Casimiran specialists, but Grodecki is the first to provide anything like a complete treatment. He goes beyond the question of the royal treasury and its income to investigate the larger question of both the direct and the indirect economic impact of King Casimir's activity. He concludes that the monarchy had a highly sophisticated understanding of the relation between politics and the economy. This article has already been suggestive to contemporary scholars in Poland. The final long article on the Jews in Poland, to about 1400, is not primarily concerned with the inner life of the Jewish community. It concentrates instead on the role of the Jews in the society and economy of the medieval Polish state. Based entirely on primary sources and the most reliable secondary material, this study maintains the high level of excellence which is the ideal of all who teach and write.

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EUROPA A ROZBIORY POLSKI: STUDIUM HISTORIOGRAFICZNE. By
Marian Henryk Serejski. Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1970.
518 pp. 60 zł.

Was Poland murdered or did she commit suicide? This question has concerned historians ever since the partitions. Although it is a problem that has especially obsessed Polish historians, foreigners have also entered into polemics. The author and editor of several valuable studies of Polish historiography, Marian Serejski undertakes here to document at great length the attitudes of non-Poles. He analyzes the period from the eighteenth century to 1914, dividing it into five subperiods: the Enlightenment, the Napoleonic Period to 1831, the romantic-democratic era (1831–48), retreat from romantic liberalism (1848–70), and finally the period of armed peace (1871–1914). In handling each period, Serejski examines the views of professional historians, interested journalists, and other makers of opinion to see how they apportion responsibility for the partitions. Was Polish backwardness (especially constitutional) to blame, or were the three partitioning powers guilty? If the latter, was any power more guilty than the others?

Readers will not be surprised to learn that writers tended to define their posi-