

ning in the second half of the first century B.C. and for about a hundred years thereafter, the Goths—in smaller groups, rather than a mass exodus—moved from their native land, not directly south across the Baltic Sea, but via the west coast of Sweden and the Danish Archipelago, to establish new homelands in the Middle Oder and Lower Vistula regions. The notion of a great coastal Gothic kingdom (Pomerania) in the first century A.D. is also soundly rejected. Czarnecki concludes this volume with a general statement about the evacuation of the Oder-Vistula domains in yet another migration, this time southeastward toward the Black Sea, in the second century A.D.

In substantiating his interpretation Czarnecki has compiled an extensive and impressive bibliography, consisting not only of the stock classical sources, but of numerous English, German, Polish, and Russian works as well. He is especially critical of his primary sources, discounting some—like Jordanes and Cassiodorus—for this early period, and clarifying and relying heavily on others, most notably Strabo, Ptolemy, and Tacitus. Many helpful maps and schematics are interspersed throughout the text. Linguistic and archaeological evidence is also included: the chapter on ancient Germanic boats and ships in which Czarnecki establishes the technological impossibility of a direct southern route over the Baltic Sea is excellent. This chapter and the final summaries are beneficial to the reader in sorting through the necessary but often tedious technical discussions.

Although very little is actually offered about the life style, culture, and historical evolution of the Gothic peoples during these two hundred years, Czarnecki has generally succeeded in his substantiation. The book should become a modern standard in the field.

DENNIS REINHARTZ  
*University of Texas, Arlington*

DIE POLNISCHE REVOLUTION 1846: ZWISCHEN NATIONALEM BEFREIUNGSKAMPF DES LANDADELS UND ANTIFEUDALER BAUERNERHEBUNG. By *Arnon Gill*. Munich and Vienna: R. Oldenbourg Verlag, 1974. 352 pp. Maps. DM 33, paper.

In February 1846, Polish-speaking peasants in the western districts of Galicia (the Austrian part of partitioned Poland) struck down a national uprising, composed largely of Polish nobles. The peasants joined Austrian troops who were marching to crush the Polish National Government, which had been established in the neighboring Republic of Cracow. The uprising was one of a series, extending from the Partitions of the 1790s to the last, great surge of 1863–64, and, although it was by no means the most important, the resultant peasant revolt was absolutely the most serious in the modern history of the Polish lands. The crossing of these two live wires sent a shock across Central Europe at the time, and has continued to make 1846 a traumatic episode for Polish historians. The outcome has been an intensive and impressive research effort, especially in the postwar period, when national and social problems have received of necessity equal time.

The book under review is a full display, in a major Western language, of the results of this effort. Gill does not aspire to interpretative finality and remains basically content with an identification of the issues and establishment of the facts. After a survey of the historiography, the three sections of the book examine Galician political and social circumstances, the revolutionary background in the emigration

and in Poland, and the preparations and course of the revolution itself, both in Galicia and in Cracow. Readers unfamiliar with Polish history will find in this book all the facts necessary for studying the events of 1846.

At the same time, the author is clearly drawn to the main thesis of postwar Polish historiography, namely, that a successful uprising was impossible because of the deep gulf between lord and peasant, that the conspirators were somehow responsible for this failure because they were not sufficiently social-revolutionary, and that the Austrians were responsible for the peasant revolt because they did not protect the lords—including those who rose against the Austrian State—from the peasants. This thesis is very demanding of all participants in the revolt, including the peasants, a circumstance that may suggest to some readers the need for less finger-pointing, and more work on not only the reasons why Poles did not consider themselves Poles in 1846, but on what caused this attitude to change.

THOMAS W. SIMONS, JR.  
*American Embassy, Moscow*

WAGE, PRICE AND TAXATION POLICY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1948–1970. By *Jan Adam*. Veröffentlichungen des Osteuropa-Institutes München. Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft series, vol. 15. Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1974. 231 pp. DM 66.60, paper.

After a wave of articles and books dealing with Czechoslovak socialist economic development and reforms in a general manner, Professor Adam has given students of East European economics a specific, detailed monograph devoted exclusively to wage, price, and taxation policies in Czechoslovakia during the period 1948–70. This is primarily a case study: the author's intention was to investigate and analyze several stages of wage-price policy adopted by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia after its seizure of power in February 1948. But in a sense, it is also a historical study. Although the first two decades of Czechoslovak socialist development were marked by an extreme degree of egalitarianism, contemporary Czechoslovak economic policy has been aiming at differentiation of wages and salaries. While the period 1948–68 could be described as investment oriented, the years immediately following the 1968 invasion have already shown that Czechoslovakia has definitely entered the stage of consumerism. Finally, although Czechoslovak income policy in 1948–58 more or less reflected well-known Soviet patterns of distribution (for example, the currency reform of 1953), specific Czechoslovak economic problems of the 1960s and 1970s have required a more adequate and sophisticated approach to price and wage regulations.

Professor Adam's monograph is well organized and logically structured. The author begins with a short description of the circumstances that caused both the reconstruction of the Czechoslovak economy after 1948, and the introduction of Soviet-type command management and planning. He then deals exclusively with wage and price policy and its impact on the level of consumption both in the pre-reform (up to 1965) and in the new managerial system (1965–69). Professor Adam's critical examination of the policy of low wages coupled with price reductions between 1953 and 1960 and his discussion of the role of the turnover tax are excellent, but his discussion of intersectoral wage differentials is less satisfying. The problem of *exploitation* of employees in nonproductive sectors and light industry by those engaged in heavy industry should have, at least, been mentioned. Chapters