

PROBLEMI ATTUALI DELLA PIANIFICAZIONE NELL'EST EUROPEO (SEMINARIO CESES DI SORRENTO). Quaderni della rivista "Il Politico," no. 8. Quaderno a cura di Pasquale Scaramozzino. Milan: Istituto de Scienze Politiche dell'Università di Pavia, Casa Editrice Dott. A. Giuffrè, 1971. 303 pp. L. 3.500, paper.

This volume reports lectures given at a conference held in Sorrento in July 1968, sponsored by CESES (Centro studi e ricerche su problemi economico-sociali di Milano) in conjunction with the University of Naples. Five East European economies are discussed by five professors: Czechoslovakia by Rita Budinova of the University of Prague, Yugoslavia by Branislav Šoškić of the University of Belgrade, Poland by Janusz Zielinski of the University of Warsaw, Hungary by Miklós Mandel of the Academy of Sciences in Budapest, and the Soviet Union by Eugène Zaleski of the National Center of Scientific Research in Paris.

Each series of lectures on a single economy describes, with adaptations, a collection of similar topics: recent economic history, the planning system and its rationale, recent economic reforms, and reform problems. Particular attention is given to market relations; thus Professor Mandel states, "Social ownership does not exclude the possibility of the existence of market relations" (p. 199). These relations are explored in both theory and practice. In addition, each author contributes a topic unique to his subject economy: Budinova on problems of Slovakia, Soskić on the worker-management system, Zielinski on the theory of economic reform, Mandel with a microeconomic model (an organizational model, in Western neoclassical economic terminology), and Zaleski on effective organization of planning.

The assessment of recent reforms and current planning is somewhat somber, the more so as one reads of Czechoslovakian reforms with knowledge of the post-August 1968 period. Professor Zielinski performs an unexpected adjunct service; he documents the procedures followed by a planning theoretician coping ably with pragmatic questions—that is, the order in which reforms should be introduced. His selection, in translation, would enhance a course in comparative economic systems.

ELIZABETH CLAYTON

University of Missouri, St. Louis

THE END OF THE ECONOMIC MIRACLE: APPEARANCE AND REALITY IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. By *Ferenc Jánossy*. Translated from the German by *Hedy D. Jellinek*. White Plains: International Arts and Sciences Press, 1971. x, 269 pp. \$15.00.

Rather bizarre, somewhat misleading, and yet often insightful, this English translation of *Das Ende der Wirtschaftswunder: Erscheinung und Wesen der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung* (1966) will undoubtedly be received with ambivalence by many Western-trained economists. It is written in the Marxist tradition (e.g., capital is embodied labor); and despite its title, the book is not about short-run recovery but long-run economic growth.

Jánossy warns that although postwar recoveries of war-torn economies are untypically rapid, such growth does not continue indefinitely, and eventually the slower long-run trend rate of growth is resumed. Oddly, he fails to acknowledge any previous recognition of this phenomenon, and there were many earlier discoverers. J. S. Mill, V. Bazarov, Colin Clark, and Milton Friedman are just a few