

the study deals in a professional way with the phenomena of onomastic formation, derivation, and suffixation, it may also be read and understood by the nonspecialist interested in this field. Theories are presented and discussed in a competent manner, and newly published materials on the subject have been mentioned in the footnotes.

In order not to overload the text with an excessive number of place names, the author supplies a map of the region with seventy geographical points indicated by appropriate numbers. This reviewer has visited the Hutsulian region and is familiar with most of the localities mentioned in the study, but the system of substituting numbers for place names was found distracting—making it necessary to refer constantly to the “name-number” list. This minor inconvenience, however, does not minimize the value of the book. It constitutes a unique treasure of folk etymology, possible only in a region sheltered from external influences and ever-encroaching modernization.

VICTOR O. BUYNIAK
University of Saskatchewan

PLANNING IN EAST EUROPE: INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT BY THE STATE. A Background Book. By *Michael Kaser* and *Janusz G. Zieliński*. London, Sydney, Toronto: The Bodley Head, 1970. 184 pp. \$4.95. Distributed by Transatlantic Arts, Levittown, New York.

This is a Background Book, according to its own sub-subtitle, an accurate description and an apt warning to the reader (and reviewer). It offers, in small type and unencumbered with footnotes, a succinct and precise description of the East European systems before and after the reforms of the mid-1960s, from central planning to worker consultation, via tiers of authority, finances, price-setting, and success criteria for management. It is the first book of its kind that lives up to its title. With the exception of Yugoslavia, which is not treated in detail but is frequently referred to as a standard of comparison, every socialist East European system is dealt with in greater or smaller detail, not excepting Albania. It also happens to be accurate, an important point in its favor.

In spite of these outstanding qualities, I hesitate to recommend this book as a “must” assignment in courses dealing with the area or with comparative systems, for it is somewhat bland and unexciting. Lack of drama, I suppose, is the price we have to pay for detachment and objectivity. But will undergraduates have the *Sitzfleisch* to read it through with the care it deserves? And if they do, how much will they retain of its densely packed contents? In any case, any student working in this general area should be acquainted with this valuable study, where he will find the most important facts he will need for further analysis.

If the analytical point of view that Zieliński developed in his earlier writings had permeated the book more thoroughly, it might have given it more structure and tension (the tension that one frequently misses when facts are marshaled without a theory to give them significance and endow them with life). As it is, the authors’ suggestive ideas on “state-parametric,” “market-parametric,” and “non-parametric” mechanisms are only sketched out and are hardly used to organize the material. Such a synthesis may have to wait until the major study of East European reforms now being prepared under Zieliński’s direction is completed.

J. M. MONTIAS
Yale University