

Parts of his analysis are, of course, familiar: the strong Yugoslav commitment to the Stalinist model before 1948, and the resulting shock and surprise at the ferocity of Soviet accusations; the wait-and-see attitude of the Yugoslav leadership hopeful for a quick reconciliation; the eventual realization that the break was irrevocable, and the ensuing need to counterattack; and finally the decision to push through a series of major systemic reforms not only to re-emphasize the distinct character of Yugoslav communism but also to rally the Yugoslav people, still largely anti- or non-Communist, around the Titoist flag.

Although this sequence of events is generally known, the author does a yeoman job of tracing in considerable detail the movement from one stage to another with the help of a painstakingly comprehensive review of the official Yugoslav pronouncements reflecting the logical unfolding of Titoist ideology.

The most valuable aspect of the study, however, is the in-depth analysis of what the author calls "the six most important tenets of the post-1948 doctrine: the critique of the Soviet system, the re-examination of the nature of the epoch, the withering away of the state, worker self-management, the renunciation of collectivization of agriculture, and the new conception of the leading role of the Party." The discussion makes fascinating reading if only because it shows the great difficulty faced by the Titoist leadership in trying to develop a separate creed within the general framework of Marxism-Leninism. This was a complex task which required among other things considerable ideological sophistication, and it is clear that Tito was fortunate to have at his beck and call such articulate and erudite ideologues as Djilas, Kardelj, Kidrič, and Pijade, who among themselves succeeded in constructing the Titoist ideological edifice.

Two of the most interesting matters treated in Dr. Johnson's analysis are the frequent lack of consensus among the Yugoslav leaders on how to deal with some of the crucial issues and a concomitant failure to break away completely from the traditional Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist mold. This meant that in the final analysis the Yugoslav posture with regard to such questions as collectivization of agriculture and rapprochement with the West was ideologically less consistent and sound than the attitudes toward the bureaucracy, the participation of the masses, and the "withering away of the state." One victim of this unwillingness to shed the orthodox ballast was of course Milovan Djilas, and a case can also be made that the present political difficulties in Yugoslavia may be traced to the same source.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE YUGOSLAV ECONOMY. By *Joel Dirlam* and *James Plummer*. Merrill's Economics Systems Series. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill, 1973. ix, 259 pp. Paper.

WORKERS' MANAGEMENT AND WORKERS' WAGES IN YUGOSLAVIA: THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PARTICIPATORY SOCIALISM. By *Howard M. Wachtel*. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, 1973. xvi, 220 pp.

Here are two works by American scholars whose training as professional economists commends their findings to readers in Yugoslavia and the United States. Both groups may well learn more from Dirlam and Plummer's survey of recent Yugo-

slav experience with the free-market mechanism than from Wachtel's attempt to judge the Yugoslav economy by the ill-defined canons of "participatory socialism."

Joel Dirlam and James Plummer conduct their brisk, well-organized inquiry like a case study for an American business school, relying on personal interviews and the Yugoslav press more than traditional academic sources. The authors' emphasis on the crucial "postreform" period since 1965 is welcome. The last comparable surveys of postwar Yugoslav economic development, those by George Macesich and Svetozar Pejovich, were written before the 1965 reform took hold.

Nowhere do Dirlam and Plummer challenge the social ownership of the means of production, which is the cornerstone of Yugoslavia's socialist economy. Indeed, they laud the "workers' identification with the enterprise" (p. 244) which it has engendered. But they do apply the standards of free-market efficiency to an economy that has openly tried since 1965 to use that efficiency to control recurring inflation and balance-of-payment deficits without halting industrial growth or forsaking foreign trade. They ask hard questions about decision-making in the Yugoslav firm, the concentration of industry, the training of professional management, the potential for favoritism in a credit mechanism based on the reorganized business banks, and the academic neglect of market, price, and interest theory. The authors' analysis of cost-push inflation and the problems of price and exchange controls should prove stimulating for Yugoslav economists, although they may well hesitate to accept policy prescriptions such as a freely floating, convertible dinar. Frequent parallels and contrasts between the U.S. and Yugoslav economies recommend this paperback volume to American university courses in comparative economic systems.

Balkan historians will appreciate Dirlam and Plummer's perception of the increasingly important role that regional conflicts have played in the Yugoslav economy. Also worth mentioning are the lack of economists' jargon and the abundance of clearly constructed tables, well-chosen anecdotes, and free-swinging cartoons from the Yugoslav press. There are minor blemishes: the absent bibliography, the skimpy index, and the several misspellings of names in Serbo-Croatian (all in sharp contrast to the Wachtel volume). Finally, the otherwise judicious historical introduction fails to acknowledge that before 1914 it was independent Serbia that had the "longer experience in parliamentary and governmental machinery" which the authors attribute to Habsburg-controlled Croatia and Slovenia on page 4. The Serbs' more-developed political tradition and less-developed economy go a long way toward explaining the resistance of the country's regional conflicts to easy solution.

Howard Wachtel has ignored the historical context of Yugoslav economic development and regional conflict almost completely in his curiously assembled book. Confounding Euler's theorem, one part seems worth as much as the whole. Readers versed in basic micro-economics will value chapters 6 and 7. Wachtel uses regression techniques soundly to test the behavior of industrial wage differentials between skills, between regions, and between industries from 1956 to 1969. Further tests clearly establish that over time wage differentials have widened between industries as a result of increasing labor productivity far more frequently than for any reasons attributable to industrial concentration or regional differences. Workers' councils in high-wage industries apparently reinvest more of their profits in growth-inducing capital formation than is the case in low-wage industries, where wage bonuses absorb proportionally more of the profits.

Wachtel concludes by using these interesting results to support a shaky in-

ference about the operation of workers' self-management. The tendency for white-collar workers to be too heavily represented on workers' councils and management boards for their proportion of the labor force, drawn from chapters 4 and 5 on the prereform mechanics of wage determination, is assumed but not shown to lie behind the "efficiency fetish," to use the author's pejorative phrase, that has prompted the widening of interindustry wage differentials. The origins of the author's concern with narrowing this gap even at the expense of efficiency, and of his indifference to the recent Yugoslav goals of raising industrial production and export capacity without inflation, may be found in chapter 2. There he juxtaposes but does not connect the Yugoslav experience with the diverse and largely non-Marxist tradition of "participatory"—that is, decentralized—socialism. Wachtel himself argues that this tradition is best represented by the syndicalist, Guild Socialist, and New Left writings. But these schools seek to redistribute power equally in an already developed economy and suggest a retreat from the wider marketplace regardless of the consequences for growth. The twentieth-century Marxist commitment to rapid industrialization has surely been much more important in shaping the theory and practice of Yugoslav socialism.

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A HISTORY OF MACEDONIA. Vol. 1: HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY AND PREHISTORY. By *N. G. L. Hammond*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972. xix, 493 pp. 20 figures. 23 maps. \$38.50. £13.00 net in UK.

A History of Macedonia is a massive tome. A study of this scale is indeed, as the author modestly puts it in the introduction, "at least a novelty." Neither the geography nor the prehistory of Macedonia has ever been presented in such detail.

In part 1 the author describes the physical features of the province of Macedonia and her neighbors—the territory drained by the two great rivers, the Haliacmon and the Vardar (Axios)—and the surrounding area, Albania, Thessaly, and Thrace. He rightly regards Macedonia as a geographic entity, different from Greece and related to the continental land mass of the Balkans. In the beginning of the book there is a concise outline of physical features. The two hundred pages which follow give a detailed historical reconstruction of each province of Macedonia (divided into northwestern, western, and southern areas; the central plain; and hinterlands west and east of the Axios), including seventeen maps and meticulous documentation. The author presents the landscape of each section as it was during each phase of classical antiquity, describing roads, trade routes, and mountain passes and how they affected the systems of social organization at various times.

Part 2 is dedicated to the prehistory of Macedonia, from Paleolithic times to 550 B.C.—an accomplishment possible only after long and demanding labor. Heurtley's *Prehistoric Macedonia* (1939) was hitherto the only available source of information on the region—it covers, however, only Greek Macedonia, exclusive of Yugoslav Macedonia. The present volume deals comprehensively with the country as a whole. Mr. Hammond has pieced together an incredible amount of information from Yugoslav, Greek, and Albanian publications to present a complete panorama of the prehistory of the entire province. His consideration of geographical problems in relation to the interpretation of archeological materials is