

obvious changes in the class structure, there have been more subtle effects, especially in the fields of education and science. Accelerated "production" of technicians and engineers demanded a good and diversified school system. Industry was also the prime motivation for research.

Most of the articles divide their analyses into four periods. In the postwar years (1944–48) the emphasis was on initiative and responsibility, directed toward "quick reconstruction" and the building of a new society. The following years (1948–55) were a period of change. Party affiliation and a proper class pedigree were the major criteria. The third stage (1955–65) brought forth a new policy in which the decentralization of decisions gave more power to management. The fourth stage (since 1965) has indicated an increased appreciation of the "economic front" as opposed to ideology, and is sometimes critically referred to as having produced a "cult of competence."

The reader may be surprised by the frankness of the book. The authors do not try to hide the fact that statistics were sometimes distorted deliberately to create a rosy image of the socialist system. Although the implicit assumption is that the socialist system is different from—and better than—the capitalist one, the proposition is seriously questioned for some areas in which functional, technological, and economic changes seem to be common to all industrial societies, whatever their social system.

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INTEGRACJA EKONOMICZNA KRAJÓW SOCJALISTYCZNYCH: PRACA ZBIOROWA. Edited by *Pawel Bożyk*. Warsaw: "Książka i Wiedza," 1970. 402 pp. 25 zł., paper.

The publication (in *Pravda*, August 7, 1971) of the long-term economic integration program of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) does not diminish the topicality of this interesting collection of essays by more than a dozen prominent Polish economists. Indeed, many scholars may find it highly profitable to compare the essential prerequisites for a genuine economic integration of the Soviet bloc countries, as outlined by bona fide economic analysts, with the obvious product of political give and take, as represented by the contents of the "comprehensive program."

Given the basic dilemma of "socialist integration," it is, of course, not surprising that the comprehensive program, adopted by the Twenty-fifth Session of the CMEA Council, attempts to strike a careful balance between retaining the basic principles of an arbitrary command economy and incorporating the well-argued postulates of the money-commodity relations pressure group. The Communist leaders gathered in Bucharest were also confronted with harsh political realities such as Rumania's unyielding intransigence on the issue of economic sovereignty, the basic differences between economic reform programs that are being implemented by the CMEA member countries, and the conflicts of national interests.

By concentrating on purely analytical long-term aspects of Soviet bloc integration, the Polish economists could simply ignore such political imponderabilia. They are not concerned with what is politically feasible, but with concrete economic problems that must be overcome along the road toward genuine economic integration. These issues are discussed by the authors relatively frankly and—on the whole—

without the ideological and political inhibitions that so often tend to detract from the analytical value of Soviet bloc publications on this subject.

Many of the problems dealt with—such as the need to evolve a pricing system that will reflect the internal costs of the CMEA area and not those of the outside (capitalist) world—are well known to Western scholars and have been amply discussed in competent Western publications. Others—mainly connected with the issues of convertibility, establishment of common currency, and mutual settlements of trading balances—give the reader a new insight into the complexities of inter-CMEA relations. Western scholars (providing that they can read Polish) would find in chapter 4, “Market Tools of the Development of Integration,” some highly interesting and thought-provoking analytical ideas.

It is also interesting to note that the whole volume—despite its many contributors—is permeated with a market-oriented spirit of economic integration. The arbitrary command-economy model of CMEA integration is—at least tacitly—rejected by most authors, while the gradual predominance of money-commodity relations within the Community is taken for granted. This is especially worth noting, because several of the authors concerned (for example, Kuzinski, Pajestka, Kisiel, Soldaczuk) are not only reputable scholars but also high-level party and state officials. And with the ouster of Gomułka, these experts are likely to have a much greater say in formulating Poland’s stand on certain controversial issues of CMEA’s integration.

But this insight into the semiofficial Polish thinking on the future development of the CMEA is just a fringe benefit one gets from the study of this interesting volume. Its main value lies in presenting a comprehensive and well-argued case for adopting a model of economic integration that would be based on genuine money-commodity relations and freely convertible currencies, and would involve far-reaching institutional changes within the Community.

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JAN PARANDOWSKI. By *George Harjan*. Twayne’s World Authors Series, no. 112. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1971. 160 pp. \$5.50.

As the president of the Polish P.E.N. Club since 1933 and vice-president of the International P.E.N. since 1962, Jan Parandowski, now seventy-six, has long been a very active member of the international literary community. However, I think it fair to recognize that his foreign reputation as a creative writer rests primarily on his *Dysk olimpijski* (*The Olympic Discus*, 1933), a book about the ancient Greek Olympic games for which Parandowski was awarded a bronze medal at the Berlin Olympics of 1936.

George Harjan, a professor at York University in Toronto, knows Parandowski personally, has written a few smaller pieces on him, and has a deep admiration for the man and his writings. His monograph strives to generate enthusiasm for Parandowski as a “classic Polish writer [who] has appeared in our lifetime.” Parandowski’s writings are many, varied, and occasionally attractive (among the best are those on classical antiquity and his prose translation of the *Odyssey*); but for all the humanism that Professor Harjan stresses as Parandowski’s outstanding attribute, and a style praised throughout as “brilliant,” “magnificent,” and of “unbelievable plasticity,” I doubt that any surge of interest in