

transformation in class structure of the Polish population, using 1921, 1931, and 1960 national census data (table on p. 122).

The two essays "Function of International Organizations" and "Remarks on the Subject, Methodology, and Theory of International Relations" add little to the knowledge of an American student, except for the quotations from Lenin and Gomułka in the second essay. Gomułka will probably not be cited again, because he was replaced as First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party on December 20, 1970.

RICHARD F. STAAR
Hoover Institution

PRZEMYSŁ I SPOŁECZEŃSTWO W POLSCE LUDOWEJ. Edited by *Jan Szczepański*. Wrocław, Warsaw, Kraków: Ossolineum, 1969. 496 pp. 75 zł.

The prominent Polish sociologist Jan Szczepański edited this book and was also a contributing author. The volume represents the teamwork of some twenty authors and was sponsored by the Polish Academy of Sciences. It is divided into four parts: (1) the general character of industry, (2) the structure of the social system of industry and the processes in the system, (3) the influence of industry on the family and local community, and (4) the influence of industry on the structure of society. The main emphasis is on part 2. Industry is treated as an "independent variable," and its impact on other "dependent variables" of society is the major concern. The authors investigate industry as one of the most important factors shaping the socialist system both economically and socially.

An American reader would probably be most interested in the two chapters entitled "Personality Model and Desired Attitudes of Workmen" and "Functions of Workers Self-Management." Unlike the capitalist system, the socialist ideology explicitly formulates policy on the basis of a personality model of the worker. This model is professional *and* social, reflecting the double role of the worker: he is part of an economically and technologically conditioned industrial organization in which he is subject to discipline and orders; but he is also considered co-owner of the socialized industry. He has not only the right but the *duty* to be responsible for improving his society through active involvement in production. A worker in socialist industry is considered an "activist." Unlike a union activist in the capitalistic system who is supposed to defend the workers' interests *against* management, he would work *with* management for the improvement of his firm. In Polish industry, mobility is considered a negative aspect—and its reduction from 40–45 percent in 1955 to 24–28 percent in 1965 is considered a "success."

Part 3 is devoted to the impact of industry on microscale social units such as family, village, and city. The authors' assumption that socialist industry is basically different from the capitalist system in this regard is weakened somewhat where similarity is admitted. Certain conditions, though, are peculiar to Poland. For example, close to one-third of those who live in rural areas earn a major part of their income in nonrural occupations (without a migratory tendency). Also, Polish cities were greatly changed by the war and by postwar developments. The extermination of the Jews and the intelligentsia and the shifting of frontiers from east to west dramatically altered the social composition of cities. Thus industry had a clear path to establish new patterns.

The final section discusses the impact of industry on the macroscale. Besides

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.

JACK C. FISHER

Wayne State University

INTEGRACJA EKONOMICZNA KRAJÓW SOCJALISTYCZNYCH: PRACA ZBIOROWA. Edited by *Paweł 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—