

than to subscribe to it. This is not a complaint, rather a cry from the heart, and I hope it is understood as such.

EVERETT JACOBS
University of Sheffield

TO THE EDITOR:

I can only say "Amen" to the letter of Mr. Nicholas Lupinin in the recent number of the *Review* with regard to the direction taken by Slavic studies in the United States in recent years. It was natural that there should be an outpouring of studies on the Russian revolution, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of that event, but actually the trend had been evident long before that.

It must be admitted that the Russian revolution is perhaps the most important event of the twentieth century so far. But to treat it as a turning point to be accepted on its own valuation without reference to the past which is to be ignored as utterly irrelevant is the height of absurdity. Nor will its study prove fruitful in the long run if pursued along these lines.

STUART R. TOMPKINS
Victoria, British Columbia

NEW FROM YALE

Plan and Market in Yugoslav Economic Thought

by Deborah D. Milenkovitch

Can a socialist state decentralize and still remain socialist? This is a real question in Yugoslavia, which started to reform its centrally planned model fifteen years earlier than other East European countries and has gone further in expanding the scope of market relations than other socialist countries have even contemplated. In Yugoslavia the progression has been from soviet-type planning to decentralization of current production decisions to decentralization of investment decisions to privatization of social property. The decision to establish workers' councils as the vehicle of decentralization has been of central importance.

Mrs. Milenkovitch analyzes the Yugoslav experience carefully and raises the intriguing question whether the changes are specific to Yugoslavia or whether there are common forces that will compel other socialist countries to abandon central planning of production and investment and ultimately induce them to reestablish ownership over productive factors. Though the book focuses on Yugoslavia, many of the economic problems discussed are common to other socialist nations and of keen interest to Western economists watching the socialist states experiment with new ways of meeting national economic needs.

"A very interesting combination of three different approaches . . . history of economic doctrines, economic history (nonquantitative), and comparative economic systems. There does not exist any treatment of Yugoslavia that attempts to do what she has done successfully."—Egon Neuberger

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