

ally replaced warfare entirely as a means of carrying on tribal competition.

A final case study, that of Haiti, provided an illustration of an economy in which a pervasive price system, positively sloped supply curves of effort, and a predominantly competitive market structure failed to produce an improvement in agricultural technology or even widespread crop specialization, let alone industrialization.

The problems raised by these wide-ranging illustrations were perhaps best summarized by the discussant who ended his paper with two questions: What accounts for the vulnerability of a society to the price system and for the particular form of its response? Can the answer to our question be found by using the set of variables customarily employed by economists?

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EDITOR'S NOTES

This is the last number of the *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC HISTORY* to be published under the direction of the present editorial staff. The newly appointed editors are Professor Douglass C. North of the University of Washington and Professor William Parker of the University of North Carolina. All manuscripts should be addressed to Douglass C. North, Editor, *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC HISTORY*, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington.

The annual meeting of the Business History Conference will be held on February 18, 1961, in the Memorial Union, Purdue University. The theme will be Management Decision under Government Regulation. Correspondence relative to this meeting should be directed to Robert B. Eckles, Department of History, Government and Philosophy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.