management was adopted in Yugoslavia. Accepted under the banner of 'Factories to the Workers' the law ensured the rights of workers in the administration of most industries and business enterprises. By 1956 the self-management system had passed its organisational stage and was firmly established in the economic structure of the country. By 1971 when the Second Congress of Self-Managers was held, self-management had grown to include schools, hospitals, and housing developments. Nearly two-thirds of the total labor-force have been, in the past twenty years, elected to different kinds of self-management organs. This indicates that self-management began to serve as a mechanism for worker involvement in industrial management as well as a system of citizen participation and the foundation of the Yugoslav socio-political system."

Professor Adize's analysis of the pure market economy, pure, centrally-planned economic systems, the regulated market system, the socialist market system and the ideal self-management market systems is an important contribution to the conference. His analysis of the differences between enterprise (he uses the description "enterprise" rather as we would "corporation") and community organisational types of structures results in a valid and useful table of comparisons. Elizabeth Mann Borgese's introduction on "The Promise of Self-Management" draws on her experiences in property relationships reaching their national limits at the shores and shelves of oceans and in the upper atmosphere and outer space. She poses the issues - With the growth of new nations and the identification of coast lines and air space: who does and who should own the resources under oceans and in the air and, moreover, within nations, who should own the oil and coal-beds reaching under cities and states?

Yugoslav theoretical material available in English is voluminous and, of course, the real treasure-house of post World War II socialist writing by Europeans, but the American contributions do add something to what comes forward regularly in English translations from Yugoslavia's Socialist Alliance of Working People, its League of Communists, Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions and the newsagency Tanjug. It adds up to a real rebuke to the English school of Yugoslav experts, who still rely on the very thin pamphlets of Tony Topham, Fred Singleton, Ken Coates and the Fabian Society; pamphlets which were mainly out of date and inadequate, or just plainly wrong, when produced mainly before 1963.

If you can buy the book it will leave you uncomfortably challenged; if you borrow it, you'll probably try, also, not to return it. It's one of those books, which any serious student of socialism should read. It's a book which is likely to turn the sceptic into a serious investigator of what's new and developing.

- J.S. Baker.


Cities for Sale is a well-researched and documented account of the failure of town planning in Australia.

Dr. Sandercock's thoughtful thesis poses questions which take town planning beyond the mere technique of guiding land use, and examines its historical growth under the influence of prevailing social, political and economic forces. She readily identifies the private sector's initiatives for development as the only ones to be considered valid and hence to receive the backing of state services in opposition to the principle of public participation; and the growth ideology versus conservation. Town planning thus becomes an essentially negative part of legitimising the development process.

Pronounced support for reform lacking, the conservative forces, using the usual tricks of land shortage, spurious advertising and speculation, have been able to have plans accepted as a fait accompli. Some juicy examples - Westernport, the Victorian Housing Commission and the Melbourne Underground railway - are classics of their blatant kind. Meantime, it was a device to allow the continuing transfer of the benefits of the wealthy at the expense of the poor.

The more fundamental questions she finds less clear; whether a marxist model provides a comprehensive explanation of the structure of Australian society; whether public involvement (and hence public support) versus more expert guidance would ensure a fairer redistribution of the benefits for human welfare from town planning, or would they still tend to serve middle class or elitist ends; and whether capitalism can be civilised.

The history of town planning is split into two clear parts, 1900-1945, and since World War II. The change which heralds the second is also fundamental. It is the period in which planning has been lifted to a national priority along with economics and resource regions, and considerations of population growth. Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney are the cities whose developments in town planning are detailed.

In the early part, tribute is paid to the pioneers who saw the need and pressed for town planning reform which sprang from the appalling slums much as did the English town planning movements. Few saw it necessary to examine the social and political reasons for poverty. The early proposals were a pale imported version which used the additional recreational and health facilities of a garden city for background. They had no desire to change the
Late Capitalism. Ernest Mandel, New Left Books, 1975, pp. 599. $27.80.

“One of the central purposes of this book”, Mandel writes, “is to provide a Marxist explanation of the causes of the long post-war wave of rapid growth in the international capitalist economy, which took both non-Marxist and Marxist economists by surprise; and at the same time to establish the inherent limits of this period, which ensured that it would be followed by another wave of increasing social and economic crisis for world capitalism, characterised by a far lower rate of overall growth.” To achieve this formidable aim the author criticises, refines and accounts for the notion of the Kondratieff wave, convincingly providing it for the first time with Marxist legitimacy. It will be here...