

AD-A269 615



Berkeley-Duke
Occasional Papers
on the Second Economy
in the USSR

1

The Second Economy
in the USSR and Eastern Europe:
A Bibliography

Gregory Grossman

Paper No. 1, September 1985
With an Introduction to the Series

DTIC
ELECTE
SEP 23 1993
S A D

This document has been approved
for public release and sale; its
distribution is unlimited.

Editors

Gregory Grossman
Department of Economics
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720

Vladimir G. Treml
Department of Economics
Duke University
Durham, NC 27706

Technical Editor

Nikolai Malyshev
Department of Economics
Duke University
Durham, NC 27706

93-22119



2588

93 9 22 080

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number:
85-71667

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No 0704-0188															
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for information operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188) Washington, DC 20503.																		
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE 1 Sep 85	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final: SEPTEMBER 1985																
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE THE SECOND ECONOMY IN THE USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE: A BIBLIOGRAPHY		5. FUNDING NUMBERS C: MDA 903-85-C-0233																
6. AUTHOR(S) G. Grossman																		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Duke Univ. Dept. of Economics Durham, NC 27706		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER NONE																
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Office of the Secretary of Defense Office of the Director of Net Assessment Rm 3A930, The Pentagon Washington, D.C. 20301		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER 85-3618																
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES																		
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT A. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE															
13. ABSTRACT Provides a bibliography on the second economy in the USSR and Eastern Europe																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Accession For</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NTIS</td> <td>PARI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>1985</td> </tr> <tr> <td>By</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Availability Codes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dist</td> <td>Special</td> </tr> </table>					Accession For		NTIS	PARI	Date	1985	By		Date		Availability Codes		Dist	Special
Accession For																		
NTIS	PARI																	
Date	1985																	
By																		
Date																		
Availability Codes																		
Dist	Special																	
14. SUBJECT TERMS Second Economy USSR Eastern Europe		15. NUMBER OF PAGES 25																
		16. PRICE CODE																
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR															

Introduction to the Series

"Berkeley-Duke Occasional Papers on the Second Economy in the USSR"

The present issue inaugurates a series of occasional papers on the second economy of the Soviet Union, to be put out jointly by the undersigned. Our intent is to bring to the attention of the academic community and other interested persons certain research findings and other materials generated by our work on this general theme, and to do so in good time, often considerably before their publication (if any). Like other "working papers" that circulate in scholarly communities, the papers in this series may often be only tentative versions prior to further work and revision, and should be so treated. Comments are always invited and welcome.

It is perhaps fitting that the first paper in the series be a bibliography of publications on the Soviet and East European second economies, thus introducing the reader to a good part of the existing literature (in major Western languages) and, as it were, setting the stage for what is to come in the Berkeley-Duke Occasional Papers (BDOP).

For a good number of years the undersigned have been interested in that set of diverse Soviet phenomena which now goes by the catch-all term "second economy". Several years ago we pooled our interests, resources, and efforts to pursue the theme more systematically, and gave our joint undertaking the title of "Project on the Second Economy of the Soviet Union". We have been fortunate in obtaining financial support as well as encouragement from various sources, and to involve some of our students and a few interested outside scholars in particular aspects of the over-all

topic. Our Project has greatly benefited from (and, we hope, contributed to) the rapidly growing awareness among sovietologists of various disciplines and specialties in the importance of the second economy and concomitant socio-political phenomena in the Soviet Union and other communist countries. Indeed, it has coincided in time with a virtual explosion of interest and scholarly work on underground (parallel, hidden, submerged, black, informal, etc.) economies the world over. This, too, has stimulated and helped our own efforts. If there has lately been a significant "convergence" of diverse socio-economic systems, it seems to have occurred more below than above ground, while the convergence of the various branches of "underground economics", and of its practitioners, has been quite real!

Our Project tends to take a broad view of the Soviet second economy, concerning itself with macroeconomic as well as selected microeconomic phenomena, with monetary as well as real aspects, with incomes as well as production and exchange, and to some extent with extra-economic problems, too. We expect that the contents of BDOP will tend to reflect this breadth of interest.

Like all students of mostly hidden phenomena, we have had to take our data where and as they are, and to generate them afresh where we can. We have been fortunate in this last respect in having been able to conduct a questionnaire survey of households (in the USSR) among recent Soviet emigrants in this country. The data of the survey are now in and are currently being processed and analyzed, and will with time, we expect, provide some key information on the size, extent, and effects of the Soviet second economy. We hope it will also make a major contribution to BDOP. We therefore turn to a brief description of the survey.

The Grossman-Treml Questionnaire Survey

The questionnaire survey is, so to say, the central empirical pillar of our project on the Second Economy of the USSR. Before launching it, we conducted several dozen non-questionnaire ("open ended") interviews with well-informed Soviet emigrants (former defense lawyers, prosecutors, judges, underground businessmen, police officials, journalists, etc.), which was valuable for designing the questionnaire and the sample. We were also encouraged and inspired by the early signs of success of the questionnaire survey among Soviet emigrants in Israel (OV survey) then being conducted by Professors Gur Ofer (Jerusalem) and Aron Vinokur (Haifa). It is a pleasure to record our gratitude to them for valuable counsel in matters both general and specific, and for generously sharing their questionnaire with us.

The unit of observation of our questionnaire survey is threefold: the household (usually, family) for most variables, every individual income-earner within the household for personal income, and every adult in the household, regardless of past income earning, for "perceptions" of side-incomes by the public at large. Following the OV survey, our sample is limited to the urban population; but unlike the OV survey, ours covers southern as well northern republics of the USSR. Almost all questionnaire interviews took place in the United States. The interviewers were also Soviet emigrants.

Recent Soviet emigrants in the United States are, of course, not representative of the "parent" Soviet urban population in a number of important socio-economic respects. By nationality, they are predominantly, though far from exclusively, Jewish or Armenian. Accordingly, in our sample we made a determined effort to give additional representation to

other nationalities (including mixed Jewish families), and also to blue-collar as against white-collar income-earners, to less as against more highly educated families, and to emigrants from other than the largest cities (except Leningrad, as explained below), and from southern republics.

Our sample includes 1,007 households (families) with the following geographic breakdown: R.S.F.S.R. - 446, Ukraine - 119, Baltic republics - 45, Belorussia - 37, Moldavia - 28, total for northern republics - 675; Armenia - 210, Georgia 46, Azerbaidzhan - 38, Uzbekistan - 38 (including 5 from southern Kazakhstan), total for southern republics - 332. By city size (1977): over 1 million population - 52.7 percent of families (of these, 57 percent from Leningrad, as explained below), 500,000 to 1 million - 27.8 percent, below 500,000 - 19.1 percent.

The number of individuals within the 1,007 households is 2,824, of whom 2,097 were adults (16+) before emigration. Of the adults, 52.2 percent are Jewish, 23.9 percent are Armenian, and 19.7 percent are Russian, Ukrainian, or Belorussian. (Nationality is here defined as it stood in the internal Soviet passport.) Number of income-earners interviewed - 1,819; number of persons filling out the questionnaire on "perceptions" of side incomes of various occupations and jobs - 1,970. Last normal year of household's material conditions in the USSR: mean and median - 1977, mode - 1978, with the years 1974 through 1979 accounting for 95 percent of the sample.

Two geographic locations, Armenia and Leningrad, constitute special case studies within our survey, the two together accounting for half the households in the total sample. The Armenian sub-sample accounts for 20.9 percent of the sample households, 90.5 percent of it consisting of ethnic Armenian families, which is very close to the actual proportion in the

republic as of 1979. Since the ethnic Armenians are the only contingent of titular nationality from a southern republic, it stands in our sample as proxy for the whole South, a region that of course plays an important and distinctive role in the Soviet second economy.

All the Armenian families came to the United States in the 1970s from Soviet Armenia proper (though there is also a comparatively large Armenian population in the rest of the USSR). Because of Soviet emigration policy, almost every Armenian family contains at least one "repatriant", i.e., one of the over 102,000 who immigrated in the late 1940s into Soviet Armenia, mostly from the Near East and S.E. Europe. Many of the repatriants in our sample were very young when they arrived in Armenia just after the War and grew to adulthood in the USSR. The non-repatriants among the Armenians in our sample are typically members of the repatriants' later-formed families. For some purposes the fact of being a repatriant (or a member of his/her family) may set such a person apart from the bulk of Soviet Armenia's population, but we do not believe this to be a serious problem for our investigation.

The other special case, Leningrad, accounts for 30.0 percent of the sample households. Here, in addition to the full, working families that are our exclusive object for all other localities, we collected sub-samples of other types of household, namely, single working males, single working females with children, single working females without children, and pensioner families. We hope that the relationships for the relevant variables between these various kinds of households from Leningrad will provide insights into the corresponding relationships in the USSR as a whole.

On the advice of our survey-research consultants we used the "snow-

ball" techniques of collecting interviews, constrained in the just-mentioned ways, rather than random sampling. To hold down the risk of "sample inbreeding" (our term) in the course of questionnaire collection, we interviewed in a number of American cities using many interviewers. (The exception relates to Armenians, who were all interviewed in the Los Angeles area, where they are highly concentrated.)

The questionnaire consists of two main parts. The first (in order of answering) deals with individual perceptions of the size of unofficial ("left") incomes as supplements to the official earnings of 36 occupations, professions, and jobs listed by us in the questionnaire. Respondents were asked to place a mark against each occupation, etc., in one of eight columns representing left-income class intervals, ranging from zero to "over 300" rubles per month. We deliberately included occupations, etc., where we expected very low side incomes (e.g., librarian) as well as those where we expected high ones. In this we have not been disappointed, though there are a few surprises, such as the very high assessment of side incomes of directors of funeral parlors. Altogether, 1,970 persons answered the "perceptions" part.

The "perceptions" questions were asked somewhat differently of respondents from northern and southern republics. The former were asked to provide estimates for the USSR as a whole; the latter, only for their own (southern) republic, in view of the reportedly higher development of the second economy in the South.

The remaining and larger part of the questionnaire pertains mainly to the composition and demographics of the household and to its expenditures, income, and wealth in the "last normal year" (LNY) in the USSR. LNY is defined as the last calendar year in which the household's material circum-

stances were not yet significantly affected by the prospect of emigration; it is not necessarily a typical year in the family's experience.

In regard to expenditures, the questionnaire asks for considerable detail about payments to private individuals for goods and services purchased, for repairs performed, tips and bribes given, rentals paid, and so forth. These data, we expect, will allow us to estimate -- albeit approximately -- the dependence of the urban population on private sources of supply. At a further remove, the expenditure data should help throw light on the aggregate hidden incomes of private producers and traders who sell to the urban sector, including those outside the direct purview of our survey, such as agricultural producers.

In this connection, a serious problem of estimation is created by incomes from "crypto-private" production, that is, private activity that hides behind the façade of a socialist enterprise. Such incomes are many and can be quite large individually, but are not likely to be reported by our respondents as payments to private persons. The reason is that the products of crypto-private production are often indistinguishable, physically or by price, from identical products sold on the state's account, and in fact are sold side by side with them. While this helps protect the private operation against discovery by authorities, it also fools the customer to think that he is buying "socialist" and not private goods. Unless we find a convincing way to estimate crypto-private sales, the corresponding hidden income, the extent of the second economy, and the "true" size of Soviet GNP, may all be significantly understated.

Still in regard to household expenditures, the questionnaire dwells on a number of special problems, such as privately owned housing and related matters; private automobile ownership and outlay on repair, gasoline

supply, etc; alcohol purchase, consumption, and use, including illegal home distillation and the use of vodka as a means of payment and of incentive. It also inquired into methods of circumventing goods shortages that were practiced by our respondents (such as exploiting personal connections, paying under the counter, travelling some distance to obtain goods, using "closed distributors").

The questionnaire seeks data on current saving during LNY, and stocks of liquid savings and other property at the end of LNY broken down by major items.

In the income and work sections of the questionnaire, emphasis is placed on second-economy components of income and on time utilization. As noted, this information is sought both of the household as a unit and of each individual member of the household who had significant income during LNY from whatever source. 1,816 persons in our sample had individual income, whether formal/legal or informal/illegal.

While the emigrants constitute a far-from-representative sample of the total Soviet population, yet, with the help of purposive sampling and proper re-weighting, one may be able to approximate the general Soviet population in some relevant respects. Nevertheless, serious problems remain. Re-weighting is hampered by the increasing paucity and unreliability of Soviet official statistics, while on the subjective side one must guard against respondent bias, imperfect recall, and the like.

Insofar as problems can be kept within reasonable limits, the survey technique harbors considerable promise of obtaining, for a given time period, estimates of hidden personal incomes, total and by social groups and regions, and a large amount of detail. Most importantly, survey findings may be combined with incomplete data from official statistics to

estimate hidden income and underground activity in specific sectors and markets.

* * * * *

Our Project on the Second Economy of the USSR has benefited from the assistance, advice, support, and encouragement of many more individuals and organizations than can be listed here. We do, however, wish to acknowledge, with pleasure, the invaluable assistance of our (now) junior partner in the venture, Professor Michael Alexeev and of Mr. Leonid Khotin, and last but not least, of the many hundreds of recent emigrants from the Soviet Union, both interviewees and interviewers, the former anonymous, without whom our research would have been impossible. Finally, we note with satisfaction and gratitude the financial and material support of the Ford Foundation, the National Council for Soviet and East European Research, the U.S. Department of Defense, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (Planned Economies Unit), and our two universities with their various subdivisions, Duke University and the University of California, Berkeley.

Gregory Grossman

Vladimir G. Trembl

Preface

This bibliography, a by-product of our ongoing research on the second economy of the Soviet Union, is being made available in this format to interested scholars and students. The phrase "second economy" here embraces legal private economic activity as well as "underground" and otherwise unobserved economic activity, whether on private or socialist account. Also included are items pertaining primarily to the broad issue of corruption, a common concomitant of the second economy.

The bibliography is limited to works in English and other major West European languages. The virtually limitless literature bearing on the second economy and corruption in Russian and other languages of the USSR and of Eastern Europe, originating in that part of the world or with the respective emigrations, is not represented. Also not represented (with a few exceptions) are journalistic accounts, unpublished papers (except if forthcoming in published form), and student papers other than Ph.D. dissertations.

It is our intention to update this bibliography from time to time. Readers are invited to draw our attention to significant works omitted here.

Gregory Grossman

Alexeev, Michael V. "Illegal Gasoline Consumption in the USSR."

Radio Liberty Research Bulletin, 240/81, June 15, 1981.

Alexeev, Michael V. Queue-Rationing and the Second Economy in the USSR: Theoretical and Empirical Investigation (Ph.D. Dissertation, Dept. of Economics, Duke University, 1984, 105 pp).

Alexeev, Kirill. "Russia's Underground Capitalism." Plain Talk 3, 12:19-24, Dec. 1949.

Altman, Yochanan. A Reconstruction, Using Anthropological Methods, of the Second Economy of Soviet Georgia. Ph.D. Dissertation, Middlesex Polytechnic, Enfield, England, 1983.

Aslund, Anders. "Private Enterprise in Soviet-Type Economies: A Comparison Between Poland and the GDR." Osteuropa-Wirtschaft 28:3, 175-193, Sept. 1983.

Aslund, Anders. "The Functioning of Private Enterprise in Poland." Soviet Studies 36:3, 427-444, July 1984.

Aslund, Anders. "Yellow Light for Private Enterprise in Poland?" Osteuropa-Wirtschaft 30:1, 21-29, March 1985.

Babich, Andrei V. "Measures to Deal with Ubiquitous Corruption in Leading Soviet Circles." (Munich) Institute for the Study of the USSR, Analysis of Current Developments in the Soviet Union, No. 16, 1962-63.

Bakhmatov, Rafael. "Bribery in the USSR." Freedom at Issue 65:12-15, March-April 1982.

Barton, Paul. "The Myth of Planning in the U.S.S.R." Saturn 3, 1:38-50, Jan.-Feb. 1957.

- Bauer, Raymond A., A. Inkeles, and C. Kluckhohn, How the Soviet System Works: Cultural, Psychological, and Social Themes. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Univ. Press, 1956; esp. Ch. 8, "Informal Adjustive Mechanisms".
- Bauman, Zygmunt. "Hidden Economy - East and West." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.
- Beksiak, Janusz, and Barbara Czarniawska. "Enterprise Response Patterns under the Socialist Management System." Oeconomica Polona, 1977, 2:211-228.
- Belov, Fedor. The History of a Soviet Collective Farm. New York: Praeger, 1955.
- Berliner, Joseph S. "The Informal Organization of the Soviet Firm." Quarterly Journal of Economics 66, 3:342-365, August 1952.
- Berliner, Joseph S. Factory and Manager in the USSR. Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1957.
- Berman, Harold J. Justice in Russia. Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1963; esp. pp. 141-151.
- "The 'Black' Millions." Radio Liberty Research, 179, July 27, 1977.
- Brezinski, Horst. "The Second Economy of the Soviet Union and its Implications for Economic Policy." In Gaertner and Wenig, Economics of the Shadow Economy, 362-376 (this bibliography).
- Brokhin, Yuri. Hustling on Gorky Street. New York: Dial Press, 1975.
- Brus, Wlodzimierz, and Kazimierz Laski. "Repressed Inflation and Second Economy under Central Planning" with an appendix "Maximum Principle for Speculative Money Balances" by Andrzej Zieba. In Gaertner and Wenig, Economics of the Shadow Economy, 377-391 (this bibliography).
- Bush, Keith. "Books in the Soviet Second Economy." Radio Liberty Research, RL 468/81, 23 November 1981, 10 pp.

- Chalidze, Valerii N. Criminal Russia: Essays on Crime in the Soviet Union. New York: Random House, 1977.
- Chan, Anita, and Jonathan Unger. "The Second Economy in Rural China." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.
- Chandler, Clark. "The Effects of the Private Sector on the Labor Behavior of Soviet Collective Farmers." In Robert C. Stuart, ed., The Soviet Rural Community. Totowa (NJ): Rowland & Allanhead, 1984, pp. 223-237.
- Current Digest of the Soviet Press (Columbus, Ohio). A weekly periodical of English translations from the Soviet press; frequently carries information relevant to the Soviet second economy.
- Dallin, David J. "The Black Market in Russia." The American Mercury 69, 312:676-684, Dec. 1949.
- Dezsényi-Gueullette, Agota. "L'économie parallèle à l'Est: le case hongrois." Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest 12, 2:25-40, June 1981.
- Duchêne, Gérard. "L'officiel et le parallèle dans l'économie soviétique." Libre. 371, 80-87:151-188, 1980(a).
- Duchêne, Gérard. "Une nouvelle approche des économies de type soviétique: la 'seconde économie'." Le Courrier des Pays de l'Est. 244:41-54, Oct. 1980(b).
- Duchêne, Gérard. "Economie parallèle et inégalités." Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest. XIII, 3:49-72, Sept. 1982.
- Dyker, David A. "Decentralization and the Command Principle -- Some Lessons from Soviet Experience." Jour. Comparative Econ. 5:2, 121-48, June 1981.
- "Economic Crimes in the Soviet Union." Journal of the International Commission of Jurists 5, 1:3-47, Summer 1964.

- "L'Economie Souterraine." Problèmes Politiques et Sociaux, (La Documentation Française) 400:25-26, 24 Oct. 1980, esp. pp. 20-26.
- Ericson, Richard E., "On an Allocative Role of the Soviet Second Economy." In Padma Desai, ed., Marxism, Central Planning, and the Soviet Economy: Economic Essays in Honor of Alexander Erlich. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1983, pp. 110-132.
- Ericson, Richard E. "The Second Economy and Resource Allocation under Central Planning." Jour. Comparative Econ. 8, 1:1-24, March 1984.
- Ericson, Richard E. "A Model of Second-Economy Allocation of Intermediate Products in the State Sector." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.
- Fainsod, Merle, Smolensk Under Soviet Rule. New York: Random House, 1958; esp. pp. 200-206.
- Feifer, George. Russia Close-Up. London: Jonathan Cape, 1973.
- Feifer, George. "Russian Disorders." Harper's, Feb. 1981, pp. 41-55.
- Feldbrugge, F.J. M., "Government and Shadow Economy in the Soviet Union", Soviet Studies 36, 4:528-543, Oct. 1984.
- Fincke, Martin (ed.). Handbuch der Sowjetverfassung. Berlin (W.): Duncker u. Humblot, 1983. Article 17 of the 1977 Constitution, "Individual Work," is intensively commented upon, I:307ff.
- Franklin, Daniel, "Bribery and Corruption in East-West Trade." The ACES Bulletin, 23:3-4 (Fall-Winter 1981), pp. 1-72.
- Frey, Bruno S., and Hannelore Weck-Hanneman. "The Hidden Economy as an 'Unobserved' Variable." European Economic Review, 1984, 26:33-53.
- Gábor, I.R. "The Second (Secondary) Economy." Acta Oeconomica. 22,3-4: 291-311, 1979.
- Gábor, I.R. "The Labor Market in Hungary Since 1968." In P.G. Hare et. al., eds., Hungary: A Decade of Economic Reform. London/Boston: George Allen & Unwin, 1981.

Gaertner, Wulf, and Alois Wenig, eds. The Economics of the Shadow Economy (Proceedings of the International Conference on the Economics of the Shadow Economy held at the University of Biellefeld, West Germany, October 10-14, 1983). Berlin/New York: Springer-Verlag, 1985. [Most of the volume is devoted to Western countries and situations. The three papers devoted to Eastern countries are by Galasi, Brezinski, and Brus/Laski; they are listed in this bibliography.]

Galasi, Peter. "Peculiarities and Limits of the Second Economy in Socialism (The Hungarian Case)." In Gaertner and Wenig, Economics of the Shadow Economy, 353-361 (this bibliography).

Gerschenkron, Alexander. "Recent Soviet Novels: Some Impressions." Soviet Studies 30, 4:443-65, October 1978.

Greenslade -- see Schroeder.

Grossman, Gregory. "The 'Second Economy' of the USSR." Problems of Communism 26, 5:25-40, Sept.-Oct. 1977. Reprinted in Morris Bornstein, ed., The Soviet Economy: Continuity and Change. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1981; and in Vito Tanzi, ed., The Underground Economy in the United States and Abroad. Lexington, MA: Heath, 1982.

Grossman, Gregory. "Notes on the Illegal Private Economy and Corruption." In US Congress, Joint Economic Committee, The Soviet Economy in a Time of Change. Washington: US GPO, 1979, 834-55.

Grossman, Gregory. "La seconde économie et la planification économique soviétique." Revue d'Etudes Comparative Est-Ouest 12:2, 5-24 (June 1981).

Grossman, Gregory. "Comment on 'The Second Economy in CMEA: A Terminological Note' by Franklyn Holzman." The ACES Bulletin XXIV, 1:111-114, Spring 1982(a).

- Grossman, Gregory. "The Party as Manager and Entrepreneur." In Gregory Guroff and Fred Carstensen, eds., Entrepreneurial Response and Economic Innovation in Russia and the Soviet Union. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 1982(b).
- Grossman, Gregory. "The 'Shadow Economy' in the Socialist Sector of the USSR." In (NATO 1982, 99-115).
- Grossman, Gregory, ed. Studies in the Second Economy of Communist Countries. Berkeley, Univ. of Calif. Press, forthcoming.
- Haffner, Friedrich. Systemkonträre Beziehungen in der sowjetischen Planwirtschaft: Ein Beitrag zur Theorie der mixed economy. Berlin: Duncker u. Humblot, 1978.
- Hegedüs, A., and Markus, M. "The Small Entrepreneur and Socialism." Acta Oeconomica 22, 3-4:267-289, 1979.
- Hirszowicz, Maria. The Bureaucratic Leviathan: A Study in the Sociology of Communism. New York: N.Y. Univ. Press, 1980.
- Holzman, Franklyn D. "The Second Economy in CMEA: a Terminological Note." The ACES Bulletin 23, 1:111-114, Spring 1981.
- "Inside Russia: A Nation of Parallel Lives." Time, March 8, 1976, pp. 6-9.
- Jowitt, Kenneth. "Soviet Neotraditionalism: The Political Corruption of a Leninist Regime." Soviet Studies. 35, 3:275-297, July 1983.
- Juviler, Peter H. Revolutionary Law and Order: Politics and Social Change in the USSR. New York: Free Press, 1976; esp. pp. 148-155.
- Kaiser, Robert G. Russia. New York: Pocket Books, 1976, esp. pp. 370-373.
- Karol, K.S. "Conversations in Russia." New Statesman, Jan. 1, 1971, pp. 8-10.
- Katsenelinboigen, Aron. "Coloured Markets in the Soviet Union." Soviet Studies 29, 1:62-85, Jan. 1977(a).

- Katsenelinboigen, Aron. Studies in Soviet Economic Planning. White Plains: M.E. Sharpe, 1977(b); esp. Ch. 7, "Market Colors and the Soviet Economy."
- Katsenelinboigen, Aron. "Quelques Commentaires sur les Mécanismes Verticaux et Horizontaux dans l'Economie Soviétique." Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest 9, 4:7-20, December 1978.
- Katsenelinboigen, Aron, and Herbert S. Levine. "Market and Plan; Plan and Market: The Soviet Case." American Economic Review 67, 1:61-66, Feb. 1977.
- Katz, Zev. "Insights From Emigres and Sociological Studies on the Soviet Economy." In U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Soviet Economic Prospects for the Seventies. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973. Relevant pages are 87-94.
- Kemeny, Istvan, "The Unregistered Economy in Hungary", Soviet Studies, 34, 3:349-366, July 1982.
- Kenedi, János. Do it Yourself: Hungary's Hidden Economy. London: Pluto Press, 1982.
- Kerblay, Basile H. Les Marchés Paysans en U.R.S.S. Paris/La Haye: Mouton and Co., 1968.
- King, Peter. "Class Struggle USSR: Politics of the Soviet Social Order." Current Affairs Bulletin (Univ. of Sydney) 55, 4:17-30.
- Kline, George. "Economic Crime and Punishment." Survey, Oct. 1965, pp. 67-72.
- Korbonski, Andrzej. "The 'Second Economy' in Poland." Journal of International Affairs. 35,1:1-1-15, Spring/Summer 1981.
- Kornai, János. "Comments on the Present State and Prospects of the Hungarian Economic Reform." Jour. Comparative Economics 7, 3:225-252, Sept. 1983; esp. pp. 236-242.

- Kramer, John M. "Political Corruption in the U.S.S.R." The Western Political Quarterly 30, 2:213-224, June 1977.
- Kroncher, Allan. "CMEA Productive and Service Sector in the 1980's: Plan and Non-Plan." In (NATO 1982, 195-207).
- Lampert, Nick. "Law and Order in the USSR: The Case of Economic and Official Crime." Soviet Studies 36, 3:366-385, July 1984.
- Lifshitz-Losev, Lev. "Books as Vodka." The New York Review of Books, 31 May 1979, pp. 29-33.
- Lipson, Leon. "Coercion to Virtue: First Principles and Second Economy." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.
- "Living Conveniently on the Left: A Thriving Network of Hidden Entrepreneurs." Time, June 23, 1980, p. 50.
- Lubin, Nancy. Labour and Nationality in Soviet Central Asia. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1984.
- Mars, Gerald, and Y. Altman. "The Cultural Bases of Soviet Georgia's Second Economy," Soviet Studies 35, 4:546-60, October 1983.
- Matthews, Mervyn. Privilege in the Soviet Union: A Study of Elite Life-Styles under Communism. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1978.
- Miller, Elisa B. "Barter Trade in East-West Commerce: Extending the 'Parallel Market' Concept." The ACES Bulletin XXIII, 3-4:81-95, Fall/Winter 1981.
- Miller, Margaret. "Private Enterprise in the U.S.S.R." The Listener 65, 1680:991-993, June 8, 1961.
- Montias, John Michael, and Susan Rose-Ackerman. "Corruption in a Soviet-type Economy: Theoretical Considerations." In Steven Rosefielde, ed., Economic Welfare and the Economics of Soviet Socialism: Essays in Honor of Abram Bergson. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1981, pp. 53-84.

NATO: Economics and Information Directorates. The CMEA Five-Year Plans (1981-1985) in a New Perspective: Planned and Non-Planned Economies. Brussels: NATO, 1982.

"Now It's Russia That Fights a Crime Wave." U.S. News & World Report, May 2, 1977, pp. 33-34.

Ofer, Gur, and Joyce Pickersgill. "Soviet Household Saving: Study of Soviet Emigrant Families." Quarterly Journal of Economics 94, 3:121-143, August 1980.

Ofer, Gur, and Aron Vinokur. "Earning Differentials by Sex in the Soviet Union: A First Look." In Steven Rosefielde, ed., Economic Welfare and the Economics of Soviet Socialism: Essays in Honor of Abram Bergson. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1981, pp. 127-162.

Ofer, Gur, and Aron Vinokur. "The Labor-Force Participation of Married Women in the Soviet Union: A Household Cross-Section Analysis." Jour. Comparative Econ. 7, 2:158-176, June 1983.

Ofer, Gur, and Aron Vinokur. "The Private Sector in Urban USSR." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming. Also, The Rand Corporation, R-2359-NA, Santa Monica, 1980 (processed).

O'Hearn, Dennis. "The Consumer Second Economy: Size and Effects." Soviet Studies 32, 2:218-234, April 1980.

Osten, P., and F. Kantowski. "'Chaltura' -- ein sozial-oekonomisches Phaenomen." Osteuropa, 1974, 2:99-114.

Pickersgill, Joyce. "Repressed Inflation and Price Controls in the Soviet Household Sector." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.

Pitts, Florence. "Hotel Cosmos: How the Biggest Soviet Hotel was Built." Freedom at Issue, 58:18-25, Nov.-Dec. 1980.

- Pomorski, Stanislaw. "Criminal Law Protection of Socialist Property in the U.S.S.R." In Donald D. Barry, George Ginsburgs, and Peter B. Maggs, eds., Soviet Law after Stalin, Part I. Leyden: Sijthoff, 1977, 223-58.
- Pomorski, Stanislaw. "Crimes Against the Central Planner: 'Ochkovtiratel'stvo'." In ibid., Part II, 1978.
- Pomorski, Stanislaw. "Communists and Their Criminal Law: Reflections on Igor Andrejew's 'Outline of the Criminal Law of Socialist States'." Review of Socialist Law 7, 1:7-34, 1981.
- Pomorski, Stanislaw, "La corruption de fonctionnaires devant les tribunaux soviétiques." Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest 14, 1:5-21, March 1983.
- Pomorski, Stanislaw, and George Ginsburgs. "Enforcement of Law and the Second Economy." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.
- Powell, Raymond P. "Plan Execution and the Workability of Soviet Planning." Jour. Comparative Econ. 1:1,51-76 (March 1977).
- Roberts, Paul C. "The Polycentric Soviet Economy." Journal of Law & Economics 12, 2:163-181, April 1969.
- Robinson, Logan. An American in Leningrad. New York/London: W.W. Norton, 1982; esp. pp. 295-301.
- Rupp, Kalman. Entrepreneurs in Red: Structure and Organizational Innovation in the Centrally Planned Economy. State Univ. of New York Press, 1982.
- Rupp, Kalman. "Private Entrepreneurs and the Communist Political Machine: A Hungarian Case Study." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.
- Schroeder, Friedrich-Christian. "Wandel der strafrechtlichen Tätigkeit in der Sowjetunion." Recht in Ost und West (West Berlin) 21,1:1-5, January 1977(a).

- Schroeder, Friedrich-Christian. "Strafbares Privatunternehmertum in der Sowjetunion -- Praktische Fälle." Recht in Ost und West (West Berlin) 21,5:206-207, Sept. 1977(b).
- Schroeder, Gertrude E. and Rush V. Greenslade. "On the Measurement of the Second Economy in the U.S.S.R." The ACES Bulletin 21,1:3-21, Spring 1979.
- Schroeder, Gertrude E. "Regional Dimensions of the Legal Private Economy in the USSR." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.
- Schwartz, Charles A. "Corruption and Political Development in the U.S.S.R." Comparative Politics 11,4:425-443, July 1979.
- Severin, Barbara, and David Carey. "Trends in Official Policy Towards Private Activity in the USSR." U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Economic Research, March 1970, processed.
- Shelley, Louise I. "Law and the Soviet Second Economy." Research in Law, Deviance and Social Control 5, pp. 3-24, 1983.
- Shelley, Louise I. Lawyers in Soviet Work Life. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers U.P., 1984; esp. Ch. 6, "Law and the Second Economy."
- Simes, Dimitri K. "The Soviet Parallel Market." Survey 21, 3(96):42-52, Summer 1975.
- Simis, Konstantin M. "The Machinery of Corruption in the Soviet Union." Survey 23, 4(105):35-55, Autumn 1977-78.
- Simis, Konstantin M. "Russia's Underground Millionaires: How to Succeed in Business Where Business is a Crime." Fortune, June 29, 1981, 36-50.
- Simis, Konstantin M., USSR: The Corrupt Society: The Secret World of Soviet Capitalism. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1982.
- Simis, Konstantin M. "The Second Economy and Corruption at the District Level." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.

- Smith, Hedrick. "Russia -- How the Soviet Elite Lives." The Atlantic, Dec. 1975, pp. 54-66.
- Smith, Hedrick. The Russians. New York: Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., 1976 (or rev. ed., 1983), Chapter III: "Corruption: Living Na Levo."
- Staats, Steven J. "Corruption in the Soviet System." Problems of Communism 21,1:40-47, Jan.-Feb. 1972.
- Stahl, Dale O. and Michael V. Alexeev. "The Influence of Black Markets on a Queue-Rationed Centrally Planned Economy." Journal of Economic Theory, vol. 35, forthcoming 1985.
- Starr, S. Frederick. Red and Hot: The Fate of Jazz in the Soviet Union. New York: Oxford University Press, 1983.
- Suny, Ronald G. "'Negative Phenomena': The Ethnic Social Historical Aspects of the Second Economy in Georgia." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.
- Teckenberg, Wolfgang. "Arbeitsbeziehungen, informelle Kontakte und Produktivität in sowjetischen Betrieben: Neuere Umfrageergebnisse." Berichte des Bundesinstituts für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien, No. 19, 1980.
- Treml, Vladimir G. "Automobile Sales in the USSR." Radio Liberty Research Bulletin, 177/77, July 26, 1977.
- Treml, Vladimir G. Alcohol in the USSR: A Statistical Study. Durham, N.C.: Duke Press Policy Studies, 1982.
- Treml, Vladimir G. "Alcohol Underground in the USSR." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.
- U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Economic Research -- see Severin, Barbara, and David Carey.
- Vanous, Jan. "Private Foreign Exchange Markets in Eastern Europe and the USSR." Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.

- Wadekin, Karl-Eugen. The Private Sector in Soviet Agriculture.
Berkeley, Calif.: Univ. of California Press, 1973.
- Wiles, Peter. "Die Parallelwirtschaft: Eine Einschätzung des
systemwidrigen Verhaltens (SWV) im Bereich der Wirtschaft unter
besonderer Berücksichtigung der UdSSR." Sonderveröffentlichungen des
Bundesinstituts für ostwissenschaftliche u. internationale Studien.
Cologne, June 1981.
- Wiles, Peter. "What We Still Do Not Know About the Soviet Economy," in
(NATO 1982, 117-138).
- Wiles, Peter. "Anti-Systemic Economic Behavior (ASB) in the USSR."
Gregory Grossman, ed., forthcoming.
- Willis, David K. Klass: How Russians Really Live. New York: St.
Martin's. 1985.
- Zemtsov, Ilja. La corruption en Union soviétique. Paris: Hachette,
1976. Translation of Partiia ili mafia (Paris, 1976).
- Zieba, Andrzej. -- see Brus/Laski.