

Wiktor Jaśkiewicz, *Studia nad sytuacją prawną pracowników państwowych. Socjalistyczna służba państwowa PRL—ZSRR*. [Studies on Legal Situation of State Employees. Socialist Civil Service in Polish People's Republic and U.S.S.R.], Poznań 1966, publ. by A. Mickiewicz University, 275 pages, summaries in Russian and French.

The book is a further product of the author's continued extensive research work on legal situation of state employees. He approaches the problem from the point of view of comparative law vertically (historical comparisons) as well as horizontally (comparisons of different legal systems in different countries). His first book *Studia nad sytuacją prawną pracowników państwowych* [Studies on Legal Situation State Employees], vol. 1 appeared in 1961. It deals with legal forms of civil service in German law, and with problems of relation between a civil servant and the state in Polish law in the period 1918 - 1939.

The recently published vol. 2 of the above book is devoted to socialist civil service in Polish People's Republic and U.S.S.R. The aim of the author is to explain social, political, and legal nature of the institution of socialist civil service. Besides theoretical considerations the attention is given to an evaluation of development thus far as well as present state of law in this

field in Polish People's Republic. This is very important from practical point of view having in mind the complexity of the situation (the statute of 1922 on civil service is binding to some extent in the light of new regulations issued by the socialist legislator).

The following problems are discussed in separate parts of the book: 1) social and political premises of the socialist civil service; 2) concepts of socialist civil service (object and subject of law of socialist civil service); 3) social function of law of socialist civil service (concept, method of determination, and a catalogue of principles in socialist civil service); 4) principles of democratic centralism in a procedure of appointing, subordinating, and discharging civil servants; 5) obligation to duties and guarantee of making it properly; 6) benefits granted by state in favour of employee's rights; 7) places of the institution of civil service in the system of social law.

Theoretical considerations of the authors on the essence of socialist civil service, analysis of binding law, and suggestions *de lege ferenda* are of great importance for preliminary works on codification that are now being carried on in Poland. For the purpose of future codification of law of labour it is indispensable to indicate mutual relations between law of labour and law of civil service.

In the Polish theory of labour law there is a firm opinion (to which contributed a good deal the scientific activity of the author) that socialist civil servants belong to the category of employees and they should be included in a future code of labour or at least in its fundamental regulations. Details, however, are not fully explained, to what extent fundamental problems are to be regulated uniformly for all employees, and in what limits it would be rather necessary to introduce separate detailed regulations that would reflect particular character and tasks of socialist civil service. The author gives a number of positive suggestions on the subject.

The book is of a great value not only because of the period of preliminary codification. It should be emphasized that in the U.S.S.R. as well as in Poland in theory and in practice, there are made recently postulates to focus attention on the problem of efficiency and effectiveness of the administration system and its functioning organs. In consideration of different methods of society's share in administration, there is also a tendency to make the administrating apparatus powerful, efficient, and with high professional qualifications. The reviewed book and the suggested conclusions as to legal situation of socialist civil servants should play a very important role in these endeavours.

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