

What shall we write on a blank sheet of paper?

Ferenc Jánossy (1914–1997)

The compilation published in this issue of *Közgazdasági Szemle* erects a memorial to Ferenc Jánossy, one of the most distinguished Hungarian economists after World War II. The categories worked out by Jánossy: the trend line, the reconstruction periods, extensive and intensive development have become basic notions of economics. The thematic excerpts selected by Zsuzsa Bekker from his most important books (The end of the economic miracle, and The measurability and new measuring methods of economic development level) and from his most important articles (e.g. The origins of contradictions in our economy and the path to their solution) have been selected with the intention to arouse the interest of younger generations, little knowing about Jánossy, towards this scientist of particular spirit. The compilation is followed by commemorations of contemporaries, colleagues and disciples (András Bródy, Tibor Vámos, Pál Juhász, Péter Mihályi, Éva Ehrlich). The compilation ends with a bibliography of Jánossy's works.

Skeletons in the cupboard (Privatization in 1996)

Éva Voszka

From the point of view of demolishing state property, 1996 might as well have been an average grey year which, of course, could not repeat the outstanding revenues of 1996, yet it fitted into the trend of the preceding period. It might have been an average year had the scandal related to the State Privatization and Property Management Agency not broken out, which shook the trust of a great part of public opinion in the purity of privatization, and in the honesty of the ruling parties. Under the impact of this state of affairs the way how the processes are looked at has become modified and the year 1996 has queerly become embedded into the web of past and future. Beside the full and the ambiguous sales successes it was at least as much characteristic that had not happened or, coming to the surface from the dim past, significantly influenced the size of the property that could still be privatized as well as the mode of utilization of expected revenues. Beside selling, distribution became more important than in the preceding year. In early 1997 the decision makers are engaged rather in putting an end to privatization than in its continuation.

**Competition policy and transformation of the markets
in the Hungarian economic transition***Ádám Török*

From among the transition countries it was Hungary where the so-called “second generation” market regulation was developed, the foundations of which were laid by the new competition law effective from the beginning of 1997. For an analysis of the changes having taken place in the regulation of competition it is necessary to review the first competition act passed in 1990 and the guidelines on competition policy issued for the associated countries in the 1995 White Book of the European Union. After reviewing the changes having taken place in the regulation of competition the study evaluates the structural changes in the Hungarian practice of competition policy which can be traced by a comprehensive analysis of the resolutions of the Competition Council passed between 1991 and 1995.

**Basic features and reforms of the health care system
in Australia and New Zealand***Péter Pete*

The reform of the health care system is unavoidable in Hungary. When working out a structural reform of such portent, the knowledge of systems operating in other countries and of attempts at their reorganization may offer a great many lessons. In this article the reform experiences in this field of Australia and New Zealand will be analysed, the first “progressing ponderingly” and the second introducing radical reforms. A comparison of the public health care institutions of the two countries also shows that significantly differing attempts at fighting mostly identical problems may be born even in the case of countries on similar historical, social and economic development levels. At the same time, the recognition is common that the requirement of efficiently managing the resources is of basic importance even in the case of state institutions operating in this field.