

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

DAIM, WILFRIED. *Der Mann, der Hitler die Ideen gab. Von den religiösen Verirrungen eines Sektierers zum Rassenwahn des Diktators.* Isar Verlag, München 1958. 286 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

The author of this book, who is a psychologist, came across some remarkable writings of a former monk, who founded a "New Temple Order", the Austrian Georg Lanz von Liebenfels (as he used to call himself). This man produced a series of queer "theories", laid down in books and in the paper "Ostara" and purporting to an extremely racist attitude. Christian values were been reinterpreted as forming part of the struggle of the superior "fair-blue" as against the inferior people. It seems that, apart from August Strindberg and probably Lord Kitchener, Hitler has been strongly influenced by Lanz. This is the theme of the book which, although its composition is not impressive, contains interesting details on the current of racial mysticism which to a considerable extent helped to shape Nazism.

EINSIEDEL, AUGUST VON. *Ideen.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 278 pp. Ill. DM. 14.00.

This important publication of Einsiedel's ideas (1776-1780, 1791-1797 and a short fragment), which sheds light on this remarkable, but till now rather neglected, radical "Aufklärer", is based on the copy Herder made of them. They testify to their author's materialist philosophy. His criticism of theology is particularly trenchant. Remarkable, too, are those "ideas" which argue against the institution of a full people's sovereignty which would lead to despotism. The bio-bibliographical introduction by W. Dobbek is excellent.

FORSTER, GEORG. *Philosophische Schriften. Mit Einführungen und Erläuterungen* hrsg. von Gerhard Steiner. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1958. lxx, 257 pp. DM. 14.50.

In this volume philosophical writings by the German radical democrat, who in Mayence played a considerable role in the Jacobin Club, have been collected. They date, with the exception of one essay from 1781, from the years 1788-1794, when he died in Paris. They comprise the article entitled "*Über Proselytenmacherei*" and essays on the conditions for human progress. Remarkable is a mild tolerance in his philosophical ideas. Introduction and annotation by Gerhard Steiner are excellent; he traces, for

instance, the influence exerted on Forster's philosophy by the theories of Godwin and Mably.

GROPP, R. O. *Zu Fragen der Geschichte der Philosophie und des dialektischen Materialismus*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1958. 137 pp. DM. 5.60.

Without denying the great importance of Hegel's philosophy (and, within the framework of this study, especially Hegel's general conceptions on the history of philosophy), professor Gropp criticizes a tendency which he also detects in writings of philosophers in Eastern Germany, to introduce metaphysical elements into what is presented as Marxism-Leninism. He even brings this tendency in connection with "revisionism." As a specialist in his field, the author is well qualified to give attention to seemingly minute details in the present officially accepted version of Marxist philosophy.

Libertas Christiana. Friedrich Delekat zum 65. Geburtstag. In Gemeinschaft mit E. Wolf besorgt von W. Matthias. [Beiträge zur evangelischen Theologie, Band 26.] Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1957. 248 pp. DM. 12.00.

The majority of the contributions collected in this volume are purely theological – but most of them theological in a "modern" form, i.e. that they do include the problems of man in this world in our time. Some essays, however, have a direct relation to socio-historical or socio-philosophical questions. The excellent study of Helmut Gollwitzer on "citizen and subject" is a case in point; another is that of H. H. Schrey on "Marxist atheism." The latter testifies to the deep knowledge of the author and constitutes in the framework of a few pages an outstanding discussion of the problem of human freedom in Marx's work and that in Christian theology. It is remarkable to observe the fact of a partial convergence of the criticism of man's actual position of both; the point where they must diverge is elaborated with great skill. A bibliography of the writings of Prof. Delekat, made by Armin Dietzel, has been appended to the studies which together give insight into the intellectual work done by German Protestants also in the field of social theory.

MOMDSHIAN, CH. N. *Helvetius. Ein streitbarer Atheist des 18. Jahrhunderts*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1959. 468 pp. DM. 14.20.

Originally published in Russian, the present study deals with Helvetius's writings in view of their significance for later socialist thought and in line with the much quoted relevant passages from the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin. Plekhanov's contribution to the subject is mentioned a few times, and in one or two questions which seem to be of little consequence the author distances himself from him. Especially on Helvetius's theory on religion and his sociopolitical ideas the book offers much information. A special characteristic is that it opens with a general discussion of the "social and ideological" conditions of French materialism in the 18th century; another, that it concludes with the impact of Helvetius's work on the French Revolution (even for Jacobin terrorism he is said to have procured arguments) and "Utopian" socialism (Saint-Simon and Fourier) and communism (Dézamy, Owen, etc.).

MUHLER, EMIL. *Die Soziallehre der Päpste*. Isar Verlag, München 1958. 338 pp. DM. 19.80.

The method in this book advances a systematical construction of the material, namely submitting a number of theses on a problem and founding these theses on papal edicts. The starting point is the objective absolute Order and its three foundations: God, Man, and World. The dynamics of the social order are based upon the principles of solidarity, authority and subsolidarity, besides other forces, as for instance social justice, Christian love and Force. As a book of reference this volume is eminently suitable, also for the social historian, who can find here the official papal edicts on phenomena as socialism, capitalism, liberalism, etc.

Oktoberrevolution und Philosophie. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1958. 263 pp. DM. 3.80.

Articles published in the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Philosophie* on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Russian October-revolution, and written by W. Schubardt, H. Ley, B. Bittighöfer, M. Klein, H. Reinhold, and R. Schulz have been collected in this volume. As might be expected, they all reflect the official standpoint of Communism as to the "partiality" of all theory (i.e. that theory or philosophy derive their truth from being the expression or elaboration of party principles), and deal with the impact of the class struggle and the communists' victory on philosophy. On the other hand, the role of theory in the struggle is underlined.

SMITH, WILFRED CANTWELL. *Islam in Modern History*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1957. xii, 317 pp. \$ 6.00.

The focus of this excellent and illuminating study is on the religious aspects of Islam as well as on its social implications. A historical perspective of Islam is given, and Islam in recent history is studied. Problems as, for instance, the relation of Islam to the secular state, Islam and Westernisation, are discussed in the course of a description of a number of Muslim states: the Arab states, Pakistan and Turkey. The analysis of the place occupied by Islam in Turkey is extremely interesting from the viewpoint of possible adaptation to modern circumstances, and as an example of successful Westernisation.

STANLIS, PETER J. *Edmund Burke and the Natural Law*. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1958. xiii, 311 pp. \$ 5.75.

Starting from the thesis that in Burke's philosophy Natural Law plays an outstanding part, the author scholarly analyses a number of aspects of Burke's thought, as for instance the Law of Nations, Revolutionary "Natural Rights," and the relation between Church and State. This is followed by an extensive comparison of Burke's ideas with his attitude towards some political issues of his time: the American and French revolutions and the dealings of the East India Company in Asia. On account of the extensive framework and the author's erudition this admirable study can be considered not only a dissertation on Burke's philosophy, but also a historical-philosophical study of Natural Law.

STORCK, HANS. *Kirche im Neuland der Industrie*. Käthe Vogt Verlag, Berlin 1959. 189 pp. DM. 12.80.

—. *Die Zeit drängt. Die Evangelische Kirche stellt sich den Fragen der Industriegesellschaft.* Käthe Vogt Verlag, Berlin 1957. 2. Aufl. 168 pp. DM. 9.80

Both these volumes are devoted to the problem of the adaption of the Church (and notably the German Evangelical Church) to the conditions of modern industrial society. The second volume mentioned offers more of an argument centered around the evolution of society; the author ably sets forth his thesis that an active inner life in the churches was always related in history to the preaching of the gospel in a way directly touching on personal needs and experiences of the people. The first book starts rather from the questions of the church's teachings and a confrontation with, for instance, Luther's direct application of the Bible to contemporary situations. In this connection practical problems are discussed, such as what impact the rhythm of modern industry, automation or the shortening of the working week has or may have on the character of the Sunday. It is a relatively new approach we are confronted with here, which testifies to a remarkable consciousness of various social problems.

Verantwortung für den Menschen. Beiträge zur gesellschaftlichen Problematik der Gegenwart, hrsg. von Friedrich Karrenberg und Joachim Beckmann. Kreuz-Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. 301 pp. DM. 14.80.

This volume was dedicated to one of the most representative personalities in the German Evangelical clergy, Heinrich Held, on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The central theme of the contributions included is the relation of church and "world." Perhaps Gollwitzer's definition indicates best the spirit in which they have been written: "The Church should advocate true political tasks." The book consists of three parts, dealing with Church and Society, Church and State, and Church and Economic life, respectively. J. Beckmann argues that the Church should overcome evangelical Christianity's downfall in pietistic, private piety and understand the Bible anew as the Evangelium of God for the world. H. D. Wendland treats of Marx' thesis that "the world should be transformed" (instead of only interpreting it) and analyzes the Marxian and the Christian conceptions of "alienation". In E. Thier's contribution the question of the cleavage between working class and Christianity as caused by the industrial revolution is dealt with in a most intelligent way, and theology is used here partly as a means in order to understand conceptions held or developed by Marx in his formative years. Taken as a whole, the book provides a cross section of contemporary German Protestant thinking on society and state.

WEBER, WILHELM. *Wirtschaftsethik am Vorabend des Liberalismus. Höhepunkt und Abschluss der scholastischen Wirtschaftsbetrachtung durch Ludwig Molina S. J. (1535-1600).* Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster 1959. 218 pp. DM. 16.80.

The *Wirtschaftsethik* as it finds expression in late Spanish scholasticism (particularly in the scholastic economic thought of Molina S.J.) is the subject of this interesting and well-documented study. Moreover, the increasing interest in natural law enhances its actuality. The economical theory of Molina, which in some respects bears surprising resemblances to liberalistic economic thought (especially as regards the "free market" element and competition), refutes the contention that the scholastic theory of economic ethics is inimical to capitalism. This book is *Band 7* of the *Schriften des Instituts für Christliche Sozialwissenschaften der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster* under the general editorship of Joseph Höffner.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ALEXANDER, LEWIS M. *World Political Patterns*. John Murray, London 1957. xii, 516 pp. Maps. 55/—.

In this text-book of political geography the most recent territorial changes are taken into account. Of each country the important data are provided, while, on the basis of a short historical survey, the specific problems of each country are discussed. In an introduction the best-known "geopolitical" theories (Ritter, Ratzel, Kjellén and Mackinder) are outlined. Bibliographical lists are added to each chapter, while a great number of maps and tables complete this well-edited volume.

ARON, RAYMOND. *Sociologie des Sociétés industrielles. Esquisse d'une théorie des régimes politiques*. [Les Cours de Sorbonne.] Centre de Documentation Universitaire, Paris 1958. i, 243 pp. F.fr. 1.200.

In these lectures, which are remarkable for their lucidity and for the excellent logic of the argument, Prof. Aron deals with the political doctrines of Rousseau, Marx, Lenin, etc., but also with modern thinkers such as Karl R. Popper, but linking them with questions of practical policy, for instance the various constitutions. To give one example, the present regime in Poland is discussed as a non-pluralistic, but "constitutionalizing" one; in general, very much attention has been given to the Communist regimes which are also compared with Fascist or National Socialist states. Moreover, other actual issues such as the Algerian problem are brought into the picture in an often original and always stimulating manner.

BARENTS, J. *Democracy: An Unagonized Reappraisal*. Van Keulen, Publishers, The Hague 1958. 71 pp. Hfl. 4.90.

In this sound analysis of the concept and meaning of democracy, which appeared as Nr. 10 of the Institute of Social Studies' Publications on Social Change, Prof. Barents compares the idea of democracy as it developed in the 18th century in France — essentially the idea of a very small intellectual elite — with the situation as it is in the democracies of our time. Illustrating his argument by many references to practical facts and questions, he offers a theory of the conditions of democracy, i.e. its principles and "rules of the game," its social conditions, and the psychological climate favourable to its functioning. Moreover, he discusses the problem of how nations can attain to democracy, notably, the underdeveloped countries which are lacking in welfare and often in a sufficiently numerous and trained civil service, and he also treats with much acumen of the possibilities of strengthening democracy by applying it to activities at a local level.

BÖHRS, HERMANN. *Arbeitsleistung und Arbeitsentlohnung*. Betriebswirtschaftlicher Verlag Dr. Th. Gabler, Wiesbaden 1958. 119 pp. DM. 8.70.

This volume, *Beitrag Nr. 9, Reihe A (Betriebswirtschaftslehre)*, though primarily engaged with economics, is also of some interest to the social historian because, particularly in the first and second chapter, the more general aspects of labour achievement and the social-political problems (tariff agreements, co-determination, the place of wages in the national income, etc.) are also dealt with.

BRECHT, ARNOLD. *Political Theory. The Foundations of Twentieth-Century Political Thought.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1959. xviii, 603 pp. \$ 12.00.

The rare erudition and analytical power of the author enable him to give a valuable systematical and genetical exposition of the methodology of political science, in which a maximum of arguments from the philosophical, juridical and sociological fields are taken into account. The discussion on the existing philosophical controversies and political values centres round the Scientific Method, for which a number of principles are drawn up (one of the most important being the assertion, that scientific method is concerned exclusively with intersubjectively transmissible knowledge) and which is considered to be able to undertake critical inquiries, not only into political means, but also into political ends and values. In the genetic development of Scientific Method the value relativism, as it arose in the beginning of this century in Europe (Simmel, Rickert, Max Weber) is considered to be of the greatest importance.

CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN. *The Roots of Capitalism.* D. van Nostrand Co. Inc., Princeton; Toronto; London; New York 1959. xiv, 222 pp. \$ 5.50.

This book has appeared as the first volume in the series "The Library of American Capitalism"; the author investigates the "sources" of Capitalism from a neo-liberal point of view. Special importance is attached to the part played by discoveries (particularly in breaking through the "Iron Laws" of Ricardo and Malthus) in the economical process. The author sharply rejects Marxist economical theory, whose premises he considers to be incorrect, as well as "state-interventionism" and "welfare-statism." In some places, however, not enough differentiation is made between social-democratic policy in its present form and Marxism.

COLOMBAT, ARMAND. *Misère de l'économie politique. Ouvrage complété à l'aide des notes de l'auteur par Simon Rubak. Avant-propos de Jean Ullmo. Préface de Charles Bettelheim.* Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1958. 222 pp. F.fr. 900.

In this book the theories on profit, that were formed by the economic schools which arose after Marx: mathematical (Walras, Pareto), psychological (Menger and others) and sociological (Simiand), are investigated. The conclusion is that, in contrast with Marx, these theories have not succeeded in explaining the commonly misjudged continuity of the profit phenomenon. With regard to various parts of Marx's economic theory the author's attitude is critical. Simon Rubak has prepared the book for the press by making use of the notes of the author, who died a prisoner in 1942. In a preface M. Charles Bettelheim points out the actuality of the work, particularly as a contribution to the problem of economic development.

DAHRENDORF, RALF. *Homo Sociologicus. Ein Versuch zur Geschichte, Bedeutung und Kritik der Kategorie der sozialen Rolle.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1959. 71 pp. DM. 4.00.

Mr. Dahrendorf gives a conveniently arranged introduction to the category of social role, the concept which has been common property in American sociology for a long time, but which has not yet gained currency in European sociology. In this

study the notions connected with social role, as for instance "norms" (expected behaviour), "position" and "status" are elucidated.

GASSER, CHRISTIAN. *Der Mensch im modernen Industriebetrieb*. 3. neubearb. und erw. Aufl. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1958. 76 pp. DM. 5.80.

The editors of the series *Der Mensch im Betrieb*, Prof. Dr. Christian Gasser and Prof. Dr. Karl Hax, have set out to publish a number of books on "Human Relations" (among which some American standard works, as for instance the books of Roethlisberger, Whitehead and Gardner) in a German translation. The present volume, in which the existing theories and experiences have been adapted as much as possible to European conditions, is the first volume (3rd edition) in this series.

GORDON, MILTON M. *Social Class in American Sociology*. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1958. ix, 281 pp. \$ 6.00.

Starting with Max Weber's multidimensional approach to class stratification the author passes on to a critical consideration of the approaches of the Chicago Ecological School, the Warner studies, the Lynd studies and others, as for instance those of Hollingshead, West, Mills and Dollard. After discussing a number of scaling techniques the author provides a framework for studies on stratification. This in every way commendable study is a valuable addition to the already extensive literature on the subject of stratification, especially on account of its systematic treatment of the existing theories.

GURVITCH, GEORGES. *Les Fondateurs de la Sociologie Contemporaine. Pour le Centenaire de la Mort d'Auguste Comte (1857-1957). Trois Chapitres d'Histoire de la Sociologie: Auguste Comte, Karl Marx et Herbert Spencer*. [Les Cours de Sorbonne.] Centre de Documentation Universitaire, Paris 1957. iii, 103 pp. F.fr. 450.

Four lectures each on Marx and Comte and one on Spencer, delivered at the Sorbonne, are here offered to the reader. Their respective social theories are presented in a chronological order (i.e. according to their writings) rather than systematically. On the other hand, the author posits some very definite problems, which he discusses in some passages by confronting the "antipodes" Marx and Comte.

HAMELIN, A. *Les Doctrines économiques*. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1959. 188 pp. F.fr. 510.

Very concisely and mainly intended for the general reader the principles of the most important economical theories and schools are elucidated in this book, which forms part of the collection "*Vous Connaitrez*" under the general editorship of Jean Maitron. Relatively great attention is paid to socialism (St.-Simon, Fourier, Proudhon and Marxist economy).

HOBBSAWN, E. J. *Primitive Rebels. Studies in Archaic Forms of Social Movement in the 19th and 20th Centuries*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1959. vii, 208 pp. 25/—.

The author set foot on almost untrodden roads in making the still inarticulate protests of people in modernized society, before finding more adequate forms, the subject

of his study. He deals with the "social bandit," the Sicilian Mafia, and some instances of what he calls Millenarianism, viewed as essentially social movements in the framework of peculiar religious sentiments, the *Lazzaretti*, anarchists in Andalusia, the "Sicily of Spain", and peasant communism in Sicily. He also devotes a chapter to the "City Mob," and one to the British labour sects, of which the Labour Church was only a particular case. The last chapter deals with the ritual in social movements and offers an explanation for the decline of the well-known secret sects, especially in France in the 1840's. The book is written in a brilliant style and although the subject has not been treated in anything like an exhaustive manner, it deserves full attention for its originality.

HOUSSIAUX, JACQUES. *Le pouvoir de monopole. Essai sur les structures industrielles du capitalisme contemporain.* Préface de Robert Goetz-Girey. Sirey, Paris 1958. iv, 416 pp. F.fr. 3.800.

Mr. Houssiaux has conceived his study in three parts: in the first he develops a theory on the "power of monopoly" in which, for instance, the connection between monopoly and competition is investigated. In the second part some methods enabling the investigator to determine the measure of concentration, are examined. Finally, and this part is by far the most interesting to the social historian, the "power of monopoly" in contemporary France is subjected to an investigation, which includes the historical perspective (the evolution of monopoly in France since the beginning of the twentieth century) and a comparative examination with the situation in the U.S.A. The author also enters into the factors and ends as well as into the economic effects of the fusion of enterprises.

The Image of Man. Ed. by M. A. Fitzsimons, Thom. T. McAvoy and Frank O'Malley. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1959. vi, 451 pp. \$ 6.00.

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Review of Politics this volume has appeared, containing a selection of important and representative articles published during the last twenty years. The quality of these contributions is impressive throughout, as is, indeed, the choice, which has led to a well-balanced variety. Mention should be made of the contributions of J. Danielou, S. J., on the subjects of Marxist History and Sacred History, the contribution of H. J. Morgenthau, the latter a thought-provoking study, in which a distinction is made between 19th century nationalism (within the nation itself, and not necessarily conflicting with other nationalisms) and nationalistic universalism (imposing its own valuations and standards upon other nations), the contributions of H. Kohn on Colonialism (in which the author argues soundly and realistically against the "guilt complex" of Western nations, and discusses neutralist policy), and of Hannah Arendt on Ideology and Terror. Alfred Cobban investigates the historical parallel between the French revolution of 1792 and the Russian revolution of 1917.

KÖTTER, HERBERT. *Landbevölkerung im sozialen Wandel. Ein Beitrag zur ländlichen Soziologie.* Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf; Köln 1958. 183 pp. DM. 13.80.

In this interesting study the development of agricultural society and its place in modern industrial society are investigated, and also the interaction between mode of production and social structure in pre-industrial society. The method distinguishes itself by origi-

nally – the polarity, for instance, between rural and urban society is rejected and a continuum is suggested, into which town and country penetrate in different degrees. Stress is also laid on the fact, that urban civilisation, genetically at any rate, originates from the agricultural population. In his observations about the present rural-urban relations the author is well capable of parting with the older and romantic notions about country life.

LANDSBERGER, HENRY A. *Hawthorne Revisited. Management and the Worker, its Critics, and Developments in Human Relations in Industry.* Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1958. xii, 119 pp. \$ 3.50.

The controversy among industrial sociologists on account of the appearance in the late thirties of: *Management and the Worker*, and the Mayo group in particular, is subjected to an objective inquiry by the author. He deals with the salient points of *Management and the Worker* as well as with the most important criticisms that have appeared since, and ends with a re-evaluation of the Mayo group by stressing its value for empirical research and for industrial psychology. A number of arguments advanced by its critics, such as the Mayo group being biased in favour of the management, and the treatment of the workers as being led by irrational motives, are skilfully investigated and contradicted.

LANGE, OSKAR. *The Political Economy of Socialism. Two Lectures. With a Foreword by J. Tinbergen.* Van Keulen, Publishers, The Hague 1958. 28 pp. Hfl. 2.05.

Prof. Lange, Deputy Chairman of the State Council of Poland, here sets forth very concisely, but with lucidity, his views on Marxist political economy. He strongly defends the existence of "contradictions" under socialism, which are the consequence of the existence – not of "classes," but of "social strata" with vested interests, e.g. in management. The superiority of socialist economy is none the less maintained, as it is exemplified in the second of the two lectures printed here, which deals with the role of planning.

LEITER, ROBERT D. *Labor Economics and Industrial Relations.* Barnes & Noble, Inc., New York 1958. xvi, 320 pp. \$ 1.95.

The present volume which is the second edition (the first being of 1952), has retained the general organisation of the first, though integrating new material and statistics. In it the background of Union movements is depicted against various economic creeds and, particularly, changes in the population. Other subjects of considerable interest treated in this book are labour organisation (in which a concise history is given of unionism in America), collective bargaining, labour disputes and their legal aspects as well as ways of settlement, and, lastly, governmental programmes for social security.

LITT, THEODOR. *Wissenschaft und Menschenbildung im Lichte des West-Ost-Gegensatzes.* Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1958. 191 pp. DM. 13.50.

The five chapters of this book – of which each forms a whole in itself – are based on papers read before different audiences, but all are destined to offer a contribution to the strengthening of an intellectual and moral consciousness which should be

fundamental to the political and military defense of the West against Communism. The latter's attraction as a philosophy explaining everything and presenting itself as undestructible science is ably demonstrated. The major parts of the book, however, deal more with the essential divergences in Western philosophical and scientific creeds, and with the common values, to be summarized as "inner freedom". The author offers dissertations which are no easy reading matter, sometimes seeming to explain tendencies by rather digressive (and needlessly complicated) reasonings, but, on the other hand, this book contains not a few essential and provoking ideas.

McGOVERN, WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, and DAVID S. COLLIER. *Radicals and Conservatives*. Henry Regnery Company 1957. viii, 174 pp. \$ 4.00.

Liberalism, the subject of this study, is here defined as that political movement that is based upon an adherence to democracy and individualism. The authors make a distinction between radical and conservative liberalism and try, by studying the roots and the essence of liberalism, to arrive at a renewed liberal political philosophy, thereby espousing a philosophy of conservative liberalism. The difficulty of sharply demarcating liberalism as a political movement from, for instance, democratic socialism is here also present.

MARCHAL, JEAN et JACQUES LECAILLON. *La Répartition du Revenu National. Les Modèles. Tome III. Le modèle classique. Le modèle marxiste*. Éditions M.-Th. Génin, Paris 1958. 393 pp. F.fr. 2.400.

The third edition of this comprehensive work continues the investigation into the distribution of the national income and deals especially with the processes in which the various economical groups (elaborately discussed in volume I) get their share of the national income. Two theories are studied: the classical model, Ricardo's in particular, and the Marxian model as developed by Marx himself and continued by the Leninist stream. In the treatment of the latter the authors display a laudable objectivity and matter-of-factness which has led to a differentiated and many-sided picture of Marxist economic thought. Other models, neo-classical and contemporary, will be treated in the fourth volume.

MILLS, C. WRIGHT. *La élite del potere*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1959. 433 pp. Lire 3.000.

Prof. Wright Mills' sensational study, which appeared in 1956 under the title: *The Power Elite* (reviewed in Part I, Vol. II, 1957, of this journal) is here presented in a translation by Paolo Facchi. Because of the great interest of this book, and the controversy that has arisen about it, this translation and the introduction to a greater number of people was long overdue.

MOORE, JR., BARRINGTON. *Political Power and Social Theory. Six Studies*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1958. xiv, 215 pp. \$ 4.50.

Each of the studies here collected constitutes a stimulating and, in general, well-founded contribution to social and political theory. In an essay devoted to the process of acquiring power, the author coins the term "Charter Myth" in order to design the role of a doctrine used as a vehicle by a power seeking organization, and applies

it successfully to the history of Christianity, Marxism and National Socialism. The second essay devoted to totalitarian elements in pre-industrial societies, treats also of the Geneva of Calvin, a "fore-runner of modern industrial society." Other essays deal intelligently with the development of sociology and social science in general, the future of the family and other problems of modern industrial society. Many passages are devoted to criticism of a wide range of theories existing in the field of social science in the broadest sense.

SHACKLE, G. L. S. *Economics for Pleasure*. Cambridge University Press, London 1959. x, 269 pp. 21/—.

Without making use of technical terms, mathematics and statistics incomprehensible to the general reader, the author succeeds in presenting the most important economical concepts and mechanisms without unnecessary concessions to the cost of scientific truth. In this way, problems connected with value, production, income, distribution, employment, finance, government and trade are made intelligible to the layman. Each chapter is divided into two sections; in the first section a situation familiar to everyone is explained, the second contains its interpretation.

SPITZ, DAVID. *Democracy and the Challenge of Power*. Columbia U.P., New York 1958. ix, 228 pp. \$ 5.00.

After a penetrating analysis of the abuses peculiar to oligarchical forms of government, but to a certain extent present in democracies, as for instance Tocqueville's "Tyranny of Public Sentiment" (the author shows that this thesis does not apply to public opinion, but it does apply, when it is a matter of legal and social measures to prevent the exercise of democratic rights), and of general abuses of power on the part of private and government agencies, the author discusses the possible solutions. Discerningly and realistically it is postulated, that there exists a hierarchy of freedoms and rights, rooted in the values of society, which should give guidance in compromises of conflicting principles occurring in the democracies of to-day. "Piecemeal solutions", applied to a series of problems, are by far preferable to general solutions, according to Prof. Spitz, who has made an important contribution to political theory with this book.

Staatslexikon. Recht Wirtschaft Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von der Görres-Gesellschaft. Dritter Band. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1959. 1231 pp. DM. 76.00.

This third volume of the new edition (completely revised as compared with the previous edition of 1932) covers the ground from *Erbschaftssteuer* up to and including *Harzburger Front*. As did the two preceding volumes (reviewed in, resp., Vol. II, 1958, part 1, and Vol. III, 1958, part 3 of this journal) this part completely meets the requirements of a book of reference on Law, Society and Economy in the widest sense. A number of important subjects from a social-historical point of view are: Fascism, Feuerbach, Labour Unions (*Gewerkschaften*), Society (*Gesellschaft*) and Liberty (*Freiheit*). A bibliography is added to each article.

The Study of Population. An Inventory and Appraisal. Edited by Philip M. Hauser and Otis Dudley Duncan. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1959. xvi, 864 pp. \$ 15.00.

The increasing interest in the study of population both on the part of the students

of other sciences and on that of the policy makers, make the appearance of this volume very timely. The two editors wrote the introductions, in which data, methods and other fundamentals of the science of demography are elucidated. Subsequently a survey is given of the development and current status of demography in a number of countries: France (A. Sauvy), Britain (E. Grebenik), Germany (H. Schubnell), Brazil (G. Mortara), India (C. Chandraseharan), The Pacific Area (Irene B. Tauber), Italy (A. Constanzo) and the United States (Rupert F. Vance). A part of this volume is devoted to elements of demography: population, composition, fertility, migration, working force, etc. Special mention should be made of the paper by Edward A. Ackerman on the relation of population and natural resources on account of its analysis of world population, resources and potentialities. In the last part of this volume an outline of the relation between demography and other disciplines is given.

TAVITAN, ROLAND. *La part des salaires dans le revenu national*. Éditions M.-Th. Génin, Paris 1959. 407 pp. F.fr. 2.400.

The author's aim is to investigate the way in which the total amount of wages and salaries varies in proportion to the national income, and the factors causing this motion. Differentiation is made between a short-time development in which the part of the national income consisting of wages and salaries increases during a depression, and decreases at a time of greater prosperity, and a long-time development in which a regular increase (of about 1% per 10 years) of the salaries and wages portion takes place. The connection of these, at first sight contradictory, movements is skilfully investigated and the increasing "salarisation" of the economy is pointed out. These and other phenomena are studied with reference to the American and French economical developments.

TOUCHARD, JEAN. Avec la collaboration de Louis Bodin, Georges Lavau, Pierre Jeannin et Jean Sirinelli. *Histoire des idées politiques*. Tome premier: Des origines au XVIIIe siècle; tome second: Du XVIIIe siècle à nos jours. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1959. xi, 381, v; 484, iv pp. F.fr. 1.200.; 1.500.

History of political ideas is taken here in a broader sense than that of political doctrines. The authors have successfully tried to give the latter the necessary framework of the social and political conditions of the time in which they were formulated. Moreover, they deal with those ideas in the sense of doctrines which have been popularised into political ideologies. In their selection the authors have given most attention, apart from Greece and Rome, and some particular political theories such as Marxism, Leninism and national socialism, to the evolution of political ideas in France, and, to a lesser extent, the Anglo-Saxon countries. A very useful asset are the carefully prepared and detailed bibliographies which together fill almost 120 pages. Although the aim, as it is explicitly stated, is to give these bibliographies a truly "international" character, most works cited are in French, a considerable number in English and German and a few in Italian and Spanish.

VUARIDEL, ROGER. *La Demande des Consommateurs*. Épistémologie et règles du choix économique. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1958. 212 pp.

In the first part of this excellent book (one of the series *Études et Mémoires*) the author discusses the economical selection and the demand of the consumers; in the second

part the Marginalist and the Marxist theories on economical selection are compared. In this connection the paradoxical fact is pointed out, that the alienation of man from the objective economic forces is a logical consequence of the Marxist economic conception; the criticism of Boehm-Bawerk on Marxist economy (the inadmissibility of replacing the factor "utility" by "labour" in the value) is dealt with, and an exposition is given of the Marxist theory of value, against which the author puts forward, that no account is taken of the links between man and the material product.

WARD, BARBARA. *Five Ideas That Change the World. The Aggrey-Fraser-Guggisberg Lectures.* Published for the University College of Ghana by Hamish Hamilton, London 1959. 143 pp. 12/6.

These essays, preceded by a preface by Mr. Nkrumah, and originally used as lectures at the University College of Ghana, deal with the five ideas, that determine politics in this century: Nationalism, Industrialism, Colonialism, Communism, and Internationalism, ideas that are closely connected, occur in various combinations, and of which the historical roots are here investigated. With regard to Nationalism and Communism the author arrives at the conclusion, that as political creeds they do not fit into the modern world any more (Communism being, according to her, based on and derived from 19th century circumstances).

ZADROZNY, JOHN T. *Dictionary of Social Science.* Introd. by William F. Ogburn. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. viii, 367 pp. \$ 6.00.

The increasing application of terms adopted from the social sciences in daily usage, and the necessity, also for academic publications, to bring uniformity into the meaning of these terms, has long been calling for a handy and conveniently arranged dictionary. This book, in which nearly 5000 words and terms are explained, completely meets the want. The descriptions and definitions have been kept as brief as possible and are put so clearly and unambiguously, that the general reader, too, can turn it to account. The introduction is written by William F. Ogburn.

HISTORY

ADAMS, RANDOLPH G. *Political Ideas of the American Revolution. Britannic-American Contributions to the Problem of Imperial Organization 1765 to 1775.* 3rd Ed. Barnes & Noble, Inc., New York 1958. vii, 216 pp. Ill. \$ 1.50.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1922. In it the author's interest in international organisation (stimulated by the experiment of the League of Nations) repeatedly finds expression; as well as a study of the American revolution it is a contribution to the study of the British Empire and the Commonwealth of Nations, and to the study of international law. Prof. Merrill Jensen has provided the book with a commentary, and the revisions necessary for this third edition were done by Mr. Thomas R. Adams.

BONNET, GABRIEL. *Les guerres insurrectionnelles et révolutionnaires de l'Antiquité à nos jours.* Payot, Paris 1958. 287 pp. F.fr. 1.600.

On account of the growing actuality of revolutionary guerilla warfare Colonel Bennet's study, in which the phenomenon is exhaustively studied and conclusions

are drawn from the historic examples, is a very timely one. Especially the chapter on the contribution of Marxism-Leninism to military strategy in general and partisan warfare in particular deserves interest. With the help of the most recent examples, China, Indo-China and Algeria conclusions are drawn regarding tactics, organisation, etc. of revolutionary partisan warfare and ways of combating it. The author attaches great value to psychological and social measures which should accompany the fight against this sort of warfare.

BUBER-NEUMANN, MARGARETE. *Als Gefangene bei Stalin und Hitler. Eine Welt im Dunkel.* Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1958. 472 pp. DM. 16.80.

This is the first complete edition in German of Margarete Buber-Neumann's recollections of her experiences in Russian prisons and concentration camps, and in the Nazi camp Ravensbrück, into which she landed after having been extradited by the Russians to their then German allies (1940). What causes the book to be an outstanding document is the penetrating treatment of the mentality of the prisoners and that of their tyrants alike. Those passages dealing with the adaption of innocent and often communist Soviet citizens and foreigners to the fact of their detention, are extremely clarifying, as is the comparison between the Soviet and the Nazi camp systems. The book can be read as a companion volume to the author's "*Von Potsdam nach Moskau*".

FRAENKEL, ERNST. *Stadien der sozialen Entwicklung seit Beginn des Industriezeitalters. (Stadien auf dem Wege der modernen Gesellschaft.)* 2 Bände. Verlag Julius Beltz, Weinheim; Berlin 1958. 108; 116 pp. DM. 5.00; DM. 5.00.

This collection of sources, supplied with short, lucid introductions by Ernst Fraenkel, is one of the series *Die Quellenbefunde für die soziale Ausbildung*, published with the collaboration of the *Victor Gollancz-Stiftung*. The sources cover the period from the end of the 18th century to about 1940, and consist of fragments from books, plays and memoirs.

HAY, DENYS. *Europe. The Emergence of an Idea.* The Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh 1957. xi, 132 pp. Ill. 12/6.

This erudite study is concerned exclusively with the rise of the concept of Europe before the Renaissance, leaving its further development out of account. Professor Hay states that the notion develops into more than a geographical term especially in the late Middle Ages, and also that the idea of Christendom, initially identified with it, is to be considered one of the main factors in the growth of the conception of Europe.

KOESTLER, ARTHUR. *The Sleepwalkers. A history of man's changing vision of the Universe.* With an Introduction by Herbert Butterfield. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1959. 624 pp. 25/—.

The well-known author here gives a history of science in the 16th and 17th centuries, putting four astronomers in the limelight: Copernicus, Kepler, Brahe and Galileo. The interplay between religion and science (the most important thesis of the author is that, as regards the figures under discussion, this interplay was much more important than is generally supposed) is shown to full advantage. Special attention is paid to

the process of discovery – the opinion, that scientific progress is a logical and rational process, is rejected. This publication is also important in that a number of biographical data (particularly in the case of Kepler), as for instance Kepler's personal writings, are integrated in a general picture of each personality.

LUSIGNAN, GUY DE. *L'organisation internationale du travail* (1919-1959). Préface de Jean Morellet. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1959. 133 pp. F.fr. 405.

The international Organization of Labour, one of the most lasting and successful results of international collaboration, is the subject of this book, in which M. de Lusignan describes the origins, foundation and organization and gives a survey of the activities of the Organization over 40 years. Light is also thrown on the part played by Albert Thomas, who, as the first director of the International Bureau of Labour, was a great, dominating figure in this institution and whose impetus determined its social action for years.

MEINECKE, FRIEDRICH. *Werke. Band III. Die Entstehung des Historismus*. Hrsg. und eingeleitet von Carl Hinrichs. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1959. xlix, 617 pp. DM. 30.00.

The text of this new edition of Meinecke's epoch-making work on historicism is based on that of the second edition of 1946. The "precursors" Shaftesbury, Leibniz, G. Arnold, Vico and Lafto, then the French and English Enlightenment (Voltaire, Montesquieu, Hume, Gibbon, Robertson), the English pre-romanticism (Wood a.o.), Ferguson and Burke are dealt with at length; the book ends with a masterly analysis of the Germans Lessing, Winkelmann, Möser, Herder and Goethe. A chapter on Ranke is presented as a special addition. The introduction by Carl Hinrichs is excellent and gives a thorough discussion of Meinecke's formative years (Droysen and Dilthey were among his teachers and it was Droysen who awakened in him the fundamental notion of the importance of the individual as a variable as compared with objective conditions). Moreover, it offers a lucid interpretation of the great historian's fundamental ideas and their evolution.

MEYER, BERNARD. *Voorwaarts en niet vergeten*. Uitgeverij Pegasus, Amsterdam 1958. 295 pp. Hfl. 7.90.

This is the autobiography of a Dutch proletarian, born in the 1880's who became a sailor in the Navy where he organized a socialist union. In 1911 he emigrated to Australia and there he became active in the communist party. The book has no scientific value, but throws light on the conditions in which the workers lived in both countries and on the mentality of intelligent, autodidact organizers of class struggle.

MUKHERJEE, RAMKRISHNA. *The Rise and Fall of the East India Company. A Sociological Appraisal*. 2nd ed. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1958. xviii, 445 pp. Maps. DM. 12.80.

The present volume is the second, revised and enlarged edition (the first edition dates from 1955). In this study, which is based mainly on secondary sources, the author investigates the social forces at work behind the rise and decay of the East India Company, and the social change that took place in India before the Company settled there. He notes the collapse of the feudal society in Britain, the rise of the merchants,

merchant capital and its trade monopolies, and later still, the dominance of industrial capital. On the other hand he also finds in India in the 17th and 18th centuries a decline of the feudal system and the ascendancy of an Indian merchant bourgeoisie – he sees the latter as an important explanation of the conquest of India by the British. The line of explanation is Marxist in essence.

PACE, ANTONIO. Benjamin Franklin and Italy. The American Philo-
sophical Society, Philadelphia 1958. xvi, 450 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

The relations between Benjamin Franklin and Italy, which were more important than is generally supposed, is the subject of this exhaustive study. Due to the framework of this book, which throws light on each aspect (Franklin as a scientist, a statesman, a printer and a popular philosopher) in turn, the manysided personality of Franklin shows to full advantage. The influence he had on his European, and especially Italian, contemporaries emerges clearly, an influence that afterwards made itself strongly felt in the period of the Risorgimento and a vague reflection of which was discernible even later in the Italian liberals. One of the causes of this influence, the American Mirage as it existed in Europe during the Enlightenment, is extensively dealt with. The appendix, in which some of Franklin's letters and some letters directed to him are included, is useful.

REDELIS, VALDIS. Partisanenkrieg. Entstehung und Bekämpfung
der Partisanen- und Untergrundbewegung im Mittelabschnitt der
Ostfront 1941 bis 1943. Scharnhorst Buchkameradschaft, Heidelberg
1958. 152 pp. Maps. DM. 10.50.

As volume 10 in the series *Die Wehrmacht im Kampf* this study has appeared which treats of some partisan groups in the Soviet Union during the second World War. Apart from a number of military-tactical and systematical combating methods the author mentions the policy regarding the population of the occupied territory as a factor of the utmost importance. He states, that on this point the German occupation authorities in Russia failed completely and analyses the more effective Soviet propa-
ganda and the Soviet methods of winning the population over to their side.

RITTER, GERHARD. Lebendige Vergangenheit. Beiträge zur historisch-
politischen Selbstbesinnung. Zum 70. Geburtstage des Verfassers
herausgegeben von Freunden und Schülern. Verlag R. Oldenbourg,
München 1958. 331 pp. DM. 21.00.

This commemorative volume, dedicated to Prof. Ritter on the occasion of his 70th birthday contains, apart from a complete list, compiled by Klaus Schwabe, of Ritter's writings from 1910 until 1958, a number of essays published before in various different journals and some unpublished ones. They clarify in some cases conception and opinions to be found in Ritter's books and deal for the greater part with problems of German modern history, such as the political problem of militarism, the resistance in the army against Hitler, colonial policy (whose failure has now turned out to have become an advantage). Other essays deal with human rights, historical roots of the one-party state idea. An essay on the enigma Russia, originally written in 1943, but published here in a revised form, deserves interest for its author's fundamental philosophy which it reflects; so does a theoretical discussion of historiography, viz. objectivity.

SCHIEDER, THEODOR. *Staat und Gesellschaft im Wandel unserer Zeit. Studien zur Geschichte des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts.* R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1958. 207 pp. DM. 18.50.

A number of essays published before have here been collected and each illuminate an aspect of the historical development; the problem of the revolution in the 19th century based on Burckhardt's thesis of "the era of permanent revolution," the crisis of liberalism, the historical basis of the German party system, the theory of political parties in early German liberalism. Methodologically important is the essay on the use of "types" ("ideal types" as well as "crypto-types") in history, and an essay on historicism.

WEBER, EUGEN. *The Western Tradition.* D.C. Heath & Company., Boston 1959. xxi, 891 pp. \$ 7.50.

In his preface the author states that "The passages gathered in this volume provide a reflection of the attitudes, ideas, or circumstances of the times which produced them." Indeed he offers an anthology of well-chosen fundamental texts which have been excellently introduced and commented on, and form good illustrations of every course in general history. The length of the texts that have been chosen is in general such that also the layman may be introduced to some essentials in the thinking of such divergent authors as e.g. the Old Testamentic prophets, Plutarch, Plato, Cicero, St. Augustine, Luther, More, Rousseau, Babeuf, Blanc, Marx etc. For teachers and pupils of secondary schools and extra-mural history courses, but also for other categories of readers the book will be a great asset.

YELENSKY, B. *In the Struggle for Equality. The Story of the Anarchist Red Cross.* A. Berkman Aid Fund, Chicago 1958. 96 pp. \$ 2.50.

The author, who has been active as Secretary of the Alexander Berkman Aid Fund gives a description of the work of the Anarchist Red Cross, whose object was the support of Anarchists in Tsarist jails. Later on these activities were extended to victims of the Bolsheviks, the Nazis and of Franco-Spain. The author calls special attention to the lack of collaboration and the discrimination by other Relief Committees with regard to Anarchists.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

ADAMS, MICHAEL. *Suez and After. Year of Crisis. With Cartoons by Low.* Beacon Press, Boston 1958. xii, 225 pp. \$ 4.50.

The dispatches which the author, correspondent of the Manchester Guardian for the Middle East, prepared during the years following Nasser's nationalisation of the Suez Canal here appear, practically unaltered and with italicised additions, in book-form. The author, who strongly rejects the British-French action, is of the opinion that the policy of the West, particularly that of Great-Britain, with regard to the Arabian countries needs to be radically changed, and that a solution of the question of Israel is a first requisite.

ANDRÉ, P.-J. *Le Réveil des Nationalismes. La nouvelle évolution du monde.* Préface de M. René Pinon. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1958. 462 pp. F.fr. 1.500.

As in his previous book, *L'Asie menace, l'Afrique attend* (reviewed in Vol. IX, part 2,

1954, of the Bulletin) the author here also emphasizes the necessity of the three monotheistic religions of the world joining forces; here, too, a survey is given in sweeping generalisations of the political relations in the world. The foundation of "Eurafrica" is seen as necessary for the continuance of Europe's existence, and with it of western culture, and for the maintenance of the balance between the two "blocs." Within this Eurafrica, according to General André, the French Union should be maintained as one unity.

ARENDR, HANNAH. *Die ungarische Revolution und der totalitäre Imperialismus*. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1958. 71 pp. DM. 4.80

This little book contains the revised text of three radio speeches which themselves were a German version of essays which appeared in the American "Journal of Politics." The author gives a very intelligent comment, not only on the events in Hungary of October-November 1956 and their aftermath – the "spontaneous revolution for freedom" and its repression –, but on the trends in Communist "totalitarian imperialism" then coming to light more visibly than normally. It is impossible to condense into a few lines the many brilliant points in the author's incisive analysis; one of them leads to the insight that the Russian leaders are less afraid of temporary concessions in the economic field, because freedom only manifests itself in (political) action and thought. These are dangerous, and in 1956 they endangered the satellites-system which – notwithstanding Communist recovery since then – is essentially threatened from the inside, more so than could be assumed before.

ARLT, FRITZ. *Der zweite Bildungsweg. Sozialer Aufstieg begabter berufstätiger Jugendlicher durch Ausbildung, Bildung und Arbeitsleistung*. Isar Verlag, München 1958. 134 pp. DM. 7.60.

In this book, *Band 13* of the *Isar Bücherei*, the author investigates the possibilities of the very actual "second way of education," i.e. the system of courses following the primary school, which enables the candidate to be admitted to the university. A comparison is also made with the Soviet way of education.

CAMPBELL, JOHN C. *Defense of the Middle East. Problems of American Policy*. Harper & Brothers, New York 1958. xiv, 392 pp. \$ 5.00.

After an investigation of the developments in the Middle East, in which great attention is paid to the contrasts between England and France on the one side and America on the other side during the Suez crisis and after, the author draws up a number of directives for a new policy as it should be followed towards the Middle Eastern countries. He advocates an extension of the Eisenhower doctrine of "overt aggression by states controlled by international communism" to other conflicts more likely to arise in the Middle East, including those between Israel and the Arabs, and is of the opinion, that the American commitment to Israel should not be to its existing boundaries and policy, but that it should confine itself to the continuance of its independent existence.

CASTRO, JOSUÉ DE. *Weltgeißel Hunger*. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1959. 369 pp. DM. 9.80.

In this book, published for the first time in 1952 under the title: *Geopolítica da Fome*, "hunger" is defined as a deficiency of indispensable nutritious substance. A picture is given of the chronic hunger regions of the earth, and the connection between human fertility and nutrition is investigated. According to the author a low protein

content and a high fertility go together (Asia, Africa and Latin America), while a high protein content increases sterility (Western Europe, North America). The figures given to support this contention are, however, not unassailable. Lord Boyd-Orr wrote the introduction.

FAUVELLE, PAUL. *Le peuple d'Allah*. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1958. 261 pp. F.fr. 900.

After a general treatment of Islam, its history and the position of the Islam peoples in the world to-day, the author passes on to a description of the nationalist movements in West North-Africa. The stand he takes with regard to the Algerian rising is "French-nationalist," and in the description of the part played by other powers (Bourguiba's Tunisia and the United States) a pronounced bias emerges. Finally a generalising discourse is given on the Islamitic countries and their relation to the West and Communism, and the continued existence of France is made conditional on its relation to North-Africa.

The Future Growth of World Population. United Nations, New York 1958. viii, 75 pp. \$ 0.80.

With the help of five theoretical population models, corresponding with the different types of population development in the world, a prognosis is made of the future world population. A number of graphs supplements the text.

GREENEWALT, CRAWFORD H. *The Uncommon Man. The Individual in the Organization*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1959. xiv, 142 pp. 31/—.

The author, president of the DuPont Company, stresses in this book the importance of incentive and reward in the functioning of society. As, for the business-man, these rewards are of a financial nature; he considers the present progressive system of taxes wrong and, in the long run, socially disastrous. As regards personnel policy he advocates a maximal independence of subordinates.

The International Programs of American Universities. An inventory and analysis. Institute of Research on Overseas Programs, Michigan State University, East Lansing 1958. vii, 323 pp. \$ 3.00.

The enormous proportions assumed by the overseas programs in the United States after the second World War are indicative of a trend in social and political thought; so is the selection of the area or country to which this interest is directed. For this reason this inventory and analysis of overseas programs and student exchanges may be of interest to the sociologist and the historian besides the scholar of education. The analysis undertaken in this book shows that relatively more overseas programs are in State Universities than in City and denominational universities; connections are also found to exist between the number of overseas programs, size of the University and the degree for which the University prepares its students.

International Survey of Programmes of Social Development. United Nations, New York 1959. iv, 190 pp. \$ 2.00.

As compared to the first International Survey, which covered a period (1945-1953) characterised by a world-wide interest in social development and the launching of a

great number of plans, the period after 1953, dealt with in this volume, is one of consolidation of the social measures. The survey refers to both national and international reforms and covers, among other subjects, health campaigns, nutrition, housing, education and social security.

LEBRET, L.-J. *Suicide ou survie de l'Occident? Dossier pour comprendre les problèmes de ce temps.* Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1958. 402 pp. F.fr. 1.420.

Starting from the great differences in living-standard between the rich and the poor regions in the world the author designs a plan for a better distribution of material riches. He does not think capitalism able to realise this. The applicability of the solution proposed by him (greater economic support from the west, if necessary to the cost of a small decrease in their standard of living) must be doubted, also because he strongly rejects birth control. The representation of the facts, especially as regards the alleged economical imperialism of the U.S. is one-sided, while a comparison of the cost of defence to that of "Point Four" seems rather irrelevant.

LESTAPIS, S. J., STANISLAS DE. *La limitation des naissances.* Editions Spes, Paris 1958. 316 pp. F.fr. 1.650.

Intended in the first place for Roman Catholics, who find themselves facing the bewildering complexity of the question of family planning, this book gives a survey of the problem and elucidates it from a specifically Roman Catholic point of view. The author turns against the current practices of birth control on partly theological, partly practical grounds, and advocates continence within the marriage. In the neo-malthusian ideas as applied to the situation of the underdeveloped areas he observes egotism and a "bad conscience" feeling (the latter as a consequence to the inadmissible differences in wealth) on the side of the richer countries. He sees the solution in an application of the principle of charity in the economic sphere.

MAYER, FREDERICK. *Our Troubled Youth. Education against Delinquency.* Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. v, 93 pp. \$ 2.50.

The well-known writer on educational philosophy here discusses the causes of juvenile delinquency and stresses the function of education in the correction and readjustment of this group of delinquents. He also points out the close connection between wayward children and adult disorganisation, and the fact that delinquency may occur both in children of poor parents and in those of well-to-do families.

MEIER, RICHARD L. *Modern Science and the Human Fertility Problem.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London 1959. xiii, 263 pp. \$ 5.95.

After stating that the greatest obstacle to the economic expansion of the underdeveloped countries is an unbalanced population growth, the author goes on to discuss the possibilities of the latest scientific developments in the field of birth control, especially as regards the "oral contraceptives." The forces operating against family planning, among which the Roman Catholic Church and existing culture elements (clearly elucidated in the case of Puerto Rico), as well as the social implications of birth control on a large scale are discussed. In a more detailed study of the population

problem in Puerto Rico the practical functioning of a campaign for family planning and its results are investigated.

MOUSSA, PIERRE. *Les nations prolétaires*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1959. 203 pp. Maps. F.fr. 800.

In the series of books on the problems of development in the underdeveloped countries this book cuts an excellent figure on account of the lucidity, precision and objectivity with which the issues are discussed. It is stated, that the economical position of these countries would be considerably strengthened by a stabilisation and a gradual rise of the prices of raw materials. Other points arising in this book are: the possibility of savings in the underdeveloped areas, the rate of investment, international support, private investments and the political and geopolitical aspects of future development.

ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR. *On my Own*. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1958. 287 pp. 21/—.

Among other subjects Mrs Roosevelt describes in this book her activities in the United Nations as a member of the United States delegation, and the many encounters she has had as such with Vishinsky, Gromyko and others. Mrs Roosevelt gives her opinions of Churchill, Eisenhower, Nehru, Dulles etc., while an interview with Khrushchev is printed in full.

SAUVY, ALFRED, *De Malthus à Mao Tsé-Toung*. Éditions Denoël, Paris 1958. 303 pp. F.fr. 900.

The lucidity with which Prof. Sauvy here discusses population development and allied problems deserves much praise. As solutions for a too rapid increase of the population he sees a fast economic development and birth control: the possibilities of the latter solution are illustrated by the case of Japan and the plans of birth control in China (aiming at a 50% fall of the birth rate) – the altered attitude of China towards population problems is considered very important for the repercussions it may have in those countries where the orthodox Marxist standpoint still prevails. The observations and conclusions repeatedly bear witness to the author's critical and discriminating insight.

SNOW, C. P. *The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution*. The Rede Lecture 1959. Cambridge University Press, London 1959. vi, 52 pp. 3/6.

The author discusses the cleavage which has come to exist between science on the one side and the literary subjects and the *humaniora* on the other side. He considers the mistrust and contempt of technology as serious as, for instance, the insufficient number of graduated technicians, particularly with regard to technical assistance to underdeveloped areas.

Special Study on Social Conditions in Non-Self Governing Territories. Analyses of information transmitted to the Secretary-General (1957-1958). United Nations, New York 1958. v, 239 pp. \$ 2.50.

The annual series containing summaries of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories is continued by this special study on social conditions. The latest de-

velopments in the field of community development, urban development, welfare of the family, industrial and race relations, mass communication, nutrition, demographic conditions and population trends are all recorded, while in appendices a few assistance programs of United Nations organs are discussed.

THOMAS, NORMAN. *The Prerequisites for Peace*. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York 1959. 189 pp. \$ 2.95.

In this book the well-known democratic socialist leader examines American foreign policy and the international problems, centering on the question of war or peace. Without making concessions to any kind of defeatism, Mr. Thomas advocates a policy which is based on the conviction that peace is worth sacrifices. He deals with the main points of tension, Central Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East, and gives his opinions on the problem of the underdeveloped countries, arguing that the latter should be assisted with much more largesse by the U.S.A. In general, he argues – in the line of Mr. Kennan, e.g. – that “disengagement” should be the target of a sound policy, for instance in Europe, or with regard to China.

THOMPSON, WARREN S. *Population and Progress in the Far East*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1959. ix, 443 pp. \$ 7.50.

This book, a complete rewriting of the author's previous essay on population pressure in the Far East: *Population and Peace in the Pacific*, in which the latest data and schemes for birth control are taken into account, stresses the connection between population, economy and political course. He ascribes the fact, that the economical growth and the standard of living fall behind the expectations, to the rapid increase of population (accelerated by more effective health work), and to political independence which demands greater expenditure on defence and the construction of the welfare state. Light is thrown on the attitude of the Communist Chinese government toward birth control and significance is attached to the foundation of communes (with periodical separation of men and women), which may exert their influence on the birth rate. The statistical material and the extensive bibliography make this book a valuable work of reference on the demographic situation in East Asia.

Trends in English Adult Education. Edited by S. G. Raybould. Heinemann, London; Melbourne; Toronto 1959. xiii, 258 pp. 21/—.

This book is made up of a number of essays, in which the problems of adult education after 1945 are viewed in the light of the social changes in England in the last decade. J. F. C. Harrison, particularly, in his contribution “The Worker's Educational Association in the Welfare State,” connects the decreasing number of students with the changed mentality of the working class, with the wider dilemma of “The Left,” and with the small extent of preoccupation with left-wing politics and social reforms in the younger generation. In other essays changes in Trade Union education (S. G. Raybould), new issues in educational broadcasting (J. Rowntree) and other subjects are discussed.

WORKMAN, JOHN ROWE. *New Horizons of Higher Education. Innovation and Experimentation at Brown University*. Introd. by John W. Gardner. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. viii, 88 pp. \$ 2.50.

A new approach to the education of undergraduates is presented by the author as a

possibility of countering the less desirable effects of this "Age of Apathy." To this end the teacher-pupil relation, the transmission process of knowledge and the ways of fostering interest in a given subject are analysed and the programme used experimentally at Brown University is described and elucidated. This excellent and systematic book is a valuable contribution to the study of educational innovation in the United States.

Die Zusammenschlüsse und Pakte der Welt auf politischem, militärischem und wirtschaftlichem Gebiet. Dritte, völlig neu bearb. und ergänzte Aufl. Stand: 1. Mai 1958. Archiv der Gegenwart, Siegler & Co. K.G., Verlag für Zeitarchive, Bonn, Wien, Zürich; Siegler & Co K.G., München 1958. DM. 9.00.

This very useful survey of the various different treaties in the world (Nato, Warsaw-pact, Colombo-plan, Benelux, O.E.E.C., etc.) has been prepared with great care by Dr. Heinrich von Siegler with the collaboration of the *Archiv der Deutschen Hochschule für Politik, Berlin* and Dr. Hermann Vornefeld. Sixteen maps and a number of charts are a welcome addition to the conveniently arranged text, which includes in each case the history of the treaty under consideration.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

COWAN, L. GRAY. Local Government in West Africa. Columbia University Press, New York 1958. xi, 292 pp. \$ 5.00.

Dr. Cowan deals from a comparative point of view with administration at the local level in British and French West-Africa. The differences in organization, functioning and power between Nigeria and French West-Africa can be traced back to the different political outlook of the colonising powers. In the French case centralism and the extended powers of administration officers made the maintenance of native chiefs superfluous. The author elucidates the significance of the *loi cadre* and the prospective consequences; the latest developments since the foundation of the Fifth Republic have not yet been taken into account.

Algeria

CHEVALLIER, JACQUES. Nous, Algériens... Calmann-Lévy, Éditeurs, Paris 1958. 187 pp. F.fr. 585.

The author, one-time mayor of the city of Algiers and known on account of the liberal programme he carried into effect there, recapitulates the history of the French régime in Algeria, in the words of the author a story of lost opportunities. In addition this book is a defence against attacks both from ultra-colonialist groups in Algeria and from the extreme nationalists among the insurgents, who accuse him of neo-colonialism. This book is important especially as a testimony of a prominent personality closely connected with Algerian events.

La Rivoluzione algerina. Problemi aspetti e testimonianze della lotta per l'indipendenza. A cura di Angelo Franza. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1959. 160 pp. L. 500.

From the left-socialist side a survey is here given of the problems in connection with the Algerian rising. The economical and demographic backgrounds, the direct causes, and the military and political course of the war are investigated. This is volume no. 11 in the series *Documenti e discussioni*.

Central African Federation

SHEPPERSON, GEORGE, and THOMAS PRICE. Independent African. John Chilembwe and the Origins, Setting and Significance of the Nyasaland Native Rising of 1915. The Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh 1958. x, 564 pp. Ill. 50/—.

In this detailed and well-documented study background and causes of the Nyasaland Rising of 1915 are examined with scrupulous care, while the part played by its leader, John Chilembwe, is the main theme. The authors' opinion is, that the rising is principally important in that it marks the beginning of a new phase in the African struggle for emancipation; as distinct from previous risings this one does not keep within the bounds of one tribe, but takes on a non-tribal character, is led by figures who stand between the two civilisations and does not purport to recover old privileges. On this account the socio-religious aspects, especially leader John Chilembwe's religious radicalism, are studied with great penetration.

Egypt

MONTET, PIERRE. Everyday Life in Egypt in the Days of Ramesses the Great. Transl. by A. R. Maxwell-Hyslop and Margaret S. Drower. Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., London 1958. xvi, 365 pp. Ill. 35/—.

The author, a distinguished Egyptologist, has focused this study, which originally appeared in French under the title "La Vie Quotidienne en Égypte au Temps des Ramsès," on the period of 1320-1100 B.C., a period of which material is scant. Besides more general subjects the author describes the position of the Pharaoh, Army and Warfare, the administrative system, the position of the magistrates and the functioning of the Law Courts. The excellent get-up of this book with numerous photographs and drawings deserves special mention.

Nigeria

COLEMAN, JAMES S. Nigeria: Background to Nationalism. University of California Press, Berkeley; Los Angeles 1958. xiv. 510 pp. \$ 7.50.

The aim of this study is to examine the rise and development of nationalism in Nigeria. The author comes to the conclusion that the emergence of national self-determination links up with the general pattern found in Africa and Asia: influence of Christian missions and Western-style education, break-down of the original community, rise of an urban wage-earning group, resentment against Western economical, cultural and racial policy, and the development of a nationalist vanguard of Westernized intellectuals. On a few points, however, the case of Nigeria is different, as for instance in the lack of a cultural unity, which has caused an intermingling of the

national and the racial ideas, and (as distinguished from, for instance, India) the lack of moral support from foreign countries in the time prior to the second world war.

Tunisia

HAMMERTON, THOMAS. *Tunisia Unveiled*. Robert Hale Ltd., London 1959. 189 pp. 18/—.

In this travel-story, in which a number of interesting observations have been assembled some additional attention is paid to the history of Tunisia and political developments of current interest. Particularly the balance-sheet of the French protectorate is drawn up, and light is thrown on the relation of the *colons* to the original population. The description of a number of regions and towns enable the reader to form a general impression of the character of country and people.

Union of South Africa

LONGMORE, LAURA. *The Dispossessed. A Study of the Sex-Life of Bantu Women in Urban Areas in and around Johannesburg*. Jonathan Cape, London 1959. 334 pp. Maps. 30/—.

The high degree of instability, the lack of social cohesion and the multiplicity of behaviour patterns found by the writer among the urban Africans, are attributed to insufficient adjustment to urban conditions (among which the economical situation, which threatens to disturb marital relations). The author characterises the urban African as a pre-eminently marginal man, situated in a borderland between two antagonistic cultures, disinclined to relinquish the African elements, but also unwilling to copy the Western way of life completely. The way in which the writer has presented her material, which is undoubtedly difficult to obtain, deserves great admiration.

AMERICA

FRIEDMANN, GEORGES. *Problèmes d'Amérique Latine*. Gallimard, Paris 1959. 99 pp. Ill. F.fr. 450.

The well-known sociologist here gives a survey of the problems besetting the Latin-American countries in their struggle for economic development. The phenomenon of a rapidly increasing population with which (for instance in the case of Chili) the investments cannot keep pace, is the central problem. Urbanisation, the political and economical relations with the United States, the necessity of integration of the South-American continent are among the other problems discussed.

WAGLEY, CHARLES, and MARVIN HARRIS. *Minorities in the New World. Six Case Studies*. Columbia University Press, New York 1958. xvi, 320 pp. \$ 6.00.

By order of UNESCO the authors have made a comparative study of some minority-majority relations in the Western hemisphere. For this purpose they used a number of reports drawn up for UNESCO by Dr. Darcy Ribeiro, Michel Leiris, Prof. Harry J. Walker, Prof. Morroe Berger and others. The minorities described and compared are: the Indians in both Mexico and Brazil, the Negroes in Martinique and the United States, the Jews in the United States and the French Canadians. The investigation covers the similarities, the conditions for the rise of a minority situation, its two

distinctive features: ethnocentrism and endogamy, and also the alternative aspirations: pluralism or assimilation, and the chances of their realisation.

United States of America

ADAMS, LEONARD P., and ROBERT L. ARONSON. *Workers and Industrial Change. A Case Study of Labor Mobility.* Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1957. xii, 209 pp. \$ 4.50.

As Vol. VII in the series: Cornell Studies in Industrial and Labour Relations, published by the New York State School of Industrial and Labour Relations, this case study of the experience of workers in Auburn following the close-down of the most important local plant, their major employer, has appeared. Investigated are: the adjustment of the workers to the new conditions, the effectiveness of means like retraining, relief measures and social security. The inquiry was solidly planned and the results, particularly with regard to job-mobility in general, are very interesting.

America Votes. *A Handbook of Contemporary American Election Statistics.* Compiled and ed. by Richard M. Scammon. 1956-57. Governmental Affairs Institute; publ. by The Macmillan Cy., New York 1958. Tables. Maps. 465 pp. \$ 12.50.

This is the second volume in the unique series "America Votes." Compared with the 1956 volume, new materials have been added, for instance, the details of voting for Senator since 1945, the results of the state primaries (for President, Governor, Senator and Representative), and a complete list of Senatorial vote since 1945 for each state. Maps have been redrawn in accordance with boundary changes and new maps have been added for new urban areas. The organisation of the material is along the same lines as in the 1956 volume: votes are classified conforming the Republican-Democratic-Other Party-pattern, and all cities of over 500,000 population are separately represented. This updated and enlarged volume (the editor promises that the subsequent volumes will be enlarged still further) figures as an indispensable reference book for those, who are interested in American politics, and desire accurate and reliable information.

CANNON, JAMES P. *Notebook of an Agitator.* Pioneer Publishers, New York 1958. xiv, 362 pp. \$ 4.00.

Some 80 articles written by the author for various papers of the extreme left, such as the *Daily Worker*, *Labor Action*, *Socialist Appeal*, and *The Militant* during the years 1926 up till and inclusive 1956 have been collected in this volume. They deal with different issues such as the Sacco and Vanzetti case, a great number of labor conflicts, the Korean War, and Stalinism. They are all of a journalistic character and reflect - the author having evolved from official Communism to Trotskyism - a Marxism adapted to the American situation and mentality. A firm belief in the workers' revolution is characteristic for the author under all the vicissitudes of his life as a politician.

COCHRAN, THOMAS C. and WILLIAM MILLER. *The Age of Enterprise. A Social History of Industrial America.* The Macmillan Company, New York 1956. 394 pp. \$ 5.50.

An interesting effort has been made in this book (the seventh printing and first

published in 1942) to investigate American culture and American politics in close connection with business enterprise, in the course of which both the impact of business on political thought, practice and morals, and the domination of business interests in national policy come to the fore. The description of the development of American enterprise from the beginnings of the nineteenth century to the beginning of the last war is a valuable contribution to the history of capitalism in general: the trend from laissez-faire capitalism to the monopolistic structure of just before the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, the temporary recovery during the twenties and the increasing Government intervention in the thirties is described in an original and very readable manner.

CORNELL, ROBERT J. *The Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902*. The Catholic University of America Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. xii, 279 pp. \$ 3.00.

The author's conclusion in this interesting study of the miners' strike in 1902 is, that, in the long run, the conservative and moderate leadership of John Mitchell has worked well for the labour movement, because it gave them a permanent recognition with the general public and, as organised labour, a certain standing. The author has studied his subject in a very wide context; the political background at the turn of the century as well as the social conditions in the anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania are drawn into the picture. The documentation is thorough and very extensive.

DAVIES, PEARL JANET. *Real Estate in American History*. Introd. by Miles L. Colean. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1958. xii, 232 pp. \$ 5.00.

The writer, former Director of Research and historian of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, here gives an outline of the history of Real Estate Dealings, the development of the Real Estate profession, and the foundation of associations from the colonial era onwards. Real Estate during the great depression and during war-time are among the subjects of social-historical interest discussed here, as are land speculation and Real Estate during the rise of the great cities.

DAYTON, ELDOROUS. *Walther Reuther. The Autocrat of the Bargaining Table*. The Devin-Adair Company, New York 1958. viii, 280 pp. \$ 4.50.

In this book, which bears witness to a pronounced "anti-labor-union" disposition, Walther Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers and vice-president of the merged AFL-CIO emerges as a man with projects for a marxist-socialist future. There is a detailed description of how Reuther succeeded in reaching the summits of the UAW and the CIO (among other things by making use of the same communists whom he later fought, says the author), the journey to the Soviet Union in 1930 (a letter is printed, in which Reuther gives his impression of conditions in the USSR), and the experiences of his youth.

DOBERT, EITEL WOLF. *Deutsche Demokraten in Amerika. Die Achtundvierziger und ihre Schriften*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1958. 233 pp. DM. 12.80.

Of some fifty "Forty-Eighters" the author has collected the most important bio-

graphical data which are given as an introduction to the (commented) bibliographies of each of them. Only non-journalistic work has been taken into consideration. A number of books could not be found or localised. Among the people represented are Fritz Anneke, August (the "rote") Becker, Heinrich Börnstein, Julius Fröbel, Friedrich Hecker, Karl Heinzen, Gottfried Kinkel, Hermann Kriege, Carl Schurz, Gustav von Struve, and Wilhelm Weitling. The commentaries point to very interesting details which are generally completely unknown, most of the works discussed here having become obsolete or hidden in libraries without being read any more. For the intellectual understanding of the time many are, however, still of interest.

GILDERSLEEVE, GENIEVE N. *Women in Banking. A History of the National Association of Bank Women.* Introd. by Ray M. Gidney. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. xii, 115 pp. Ill. \$ 3.25.

In writing the history of the National Association of Bank Women, the author well deserves praise for illuminating an instance of emancipation of women in general and their admission in the world of business in particular. The Association's history is traced from its year of origine (1921) to the present; light is shed on its continuous increase and special attention is paid to its pioneers, Virginia Furman, Nathalie Lamber, Key Cammack, Mina Bruère and Jean Arnot Reid.

GOLDBERG, JOSEPH P. *The Maritime Story. A Study in Labor-Management Relations.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1958. xvi, 361 pp. \$ 6.50.

In Dr. Goldberg's interesting and very illuminating study, which is a Wertheim publication in Industrial Relations, the history of the seamen's organizations, the development of living conditions and the present situation (collective bargaining agreements, wages adapted to those of the workers on shore, but still scant job security) are outlined. Special attention is paid to the difficulty in arriving at unity and nation-wide bargaining as a consequence of regional and racial animosity, craft interests, private interests and diversity of nationality. Mention must also be made of the documentation, which is thorough and extensive.

GRABER, D. A. *Crisis Diplomacy. A History of U.S. Intervention Policies and Practices.* Publ. in Cooperation with the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy, The University of Chicago. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. xviii, 402 pp. Ill. \$ 6.75.

In this excellently balanced study Dr. Graber investigates the practice of intervention and non-intervention in the history of the United States. Starting from the "national interest" as defined by Hans J. Morgenthau as an interpretation method in his book: *In Defence of the National Interest*, the politics of intervention in the Western hemisphere, in the Far East since the 19th century (particularly the "open door policy" in China), and everywhere in the world to-day, are analysed. In contrast to general opinion intervention appears to have played an important role during the whole history of the United States; the contention that intervention was used exclusively by the President against the will of the Senate, is likewise refuted by the many instances. A number of political cartoons supplements the text.

Guide to Wisconsin Newspapers 1833-1957. Compiled by Donald E. Oehlerts. State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison 1958. xiv, 338 pp. \$ 8.00.

The socially and politically exceptional position of the State of Wisconsin is illustrated by this Guide: remarkable, for instance, is the great number of newspapers in languages other than English (the majority of those are published in German) and the great number of socialistically minded newspapers, as for instance the *Social Democratic Herald* (1898-1913) edited by A. S. Edwards, Victor Berger and Frederic Heath, the *Milwaukee's Socialist*, edited by J. Bruckner and R. Michaelis, and the *Vorwaerts*, edited by Victor Berger. The newspapers (totalling 2259) are listed by county and by locality, and, within this frame, alphabetically by masthead title. Particularly valuable for a historical orientation and an insight in the political opinions expressed by various newspapers is the preface by the compiler. Besides regional political issues, the great nation-wide controversies regarding the abolition of slavery, the civil war, the rise of the Greenbacks, populists and others are also skilfully drawn into the history of the Wisconsin press.

HOWE, IRVING, and LEWIS COSER. *The American Communist Party-A Critical History (1919-1957)*. With the assistance of Julius Jacobson. Beacon Press, Boston 1957. x, 593 pp. \$ 6.75.

A careful analysis of communism in America and of the Communist party since its foundation is presented here. Most of the space is dedicated to the thirties, when the appeal of communism was greatest and when the process of Stalinism was completed. The contrast between the ultra-revolutionism of the party and the reality of the American situation with its radically different requirements is well presented, as are the manipulations during the Popular Front policy. Of special interest is the last chapter: *Toward a Theory of Stalinism*, in which a number of factors (of a psychological, sociological and economical nature) that achieve an appeal to communism, are investigated. The authors also point out the short average duration of membership and the slight ideological knowledge of the members. Stalinism is characterised as a form of strong "alienation" (in the meaning given by Marx) between leaders and followers, party and people, and bureaucracy and original purposes.

The Jews. Social Patterns of an American Group. Ed. by Marshall Sklare. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1958. xi, 669 pp. \$ 10.00.

In view of the small number of studies that have appeared till now on the Jews in America the present volume supplies a want, the more so as it contains an abundance of statistical and sociological information and may thus be considered a standard work in the sociology of American Jewry. The design of the studies is for the greater part empirical, even if each section (there are six) is preceded by an orientating introduction. The 33 contributions cover the fields of, respectively, the historical setting, demographic aspects, social mobility, social patterns, the Jewish community, religious aspects, psychological aspects, Jewish identification and cultural aspects. On the political level there is the contribution by Werner Cohn: *The Politics of American Jews*, in which we find that in 1954 the majority of the Jews voted for the Democratic Party (whereas the occupational groups, where they are widely represented, vote Republican), and that in the past, for instance, they strongly backed the New Deal. The causes of this tendency and similar tendencies in the Old World are investigated.

KARSON, MARC. *American Labor Unions and Politics 1900-1918*. Foreword by Selig Perlman. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale 1958. 358 pp. \$ 6.50.

In the spate of books on the American labor unions the present volume is remarkable in that it offers some new points of view. Great attention is paid to the question why socialism has never been accepted in the American Federation of Labor. Besides factors like the vitality of American capitalism, psychology of the American worker, the anti-socialist position of the Roman Catholic Church is mentioned. The last cause is particularly extensively dealt with and documented and it is also on account of the analysis of this element that the book can claim considerable originality. Other issues, as for instance the American Federation of Labour's racism, its indifference towards American imperialism and its political support of the Democratic Party from 1906 to 1918 are illuminated.

LERNER, MAX. *America as a Civilization. Life and Thought in the United States Today*. Simon and Schuster, New York; Jonathan Cape, London 1957. xiii, 1036 pp. \$ 10.00; 50/—.

Prof. Lerner here investigates the specific features of American civilisation within the wider frame of Western culture, but, for instance, distinct from the Western European system. Thus the factors, that have influenced the present American pattern, are investigated: the climate, the European heritage (throughout American cultural history the author discerns instances of what he styles "the slaying of the European father," i.e. a deliberate emancipation from the European example), capitalist economy, the political system, etc. Various aspects of American civilisation to-day, as for instance the open class system, the development of the new middle class, position of the negro, American character, the churches, the arts, and popular culture are elucidated, while in a final chapter the political position of America in the world, its aspirations and its prospects, are discussed.

LERSKI, JERZY JAN. *A Polish Chapter in Jacksonian America. The United States and the Polish Exiles of 1831*. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1958. xi, 242 pp. \$ 5.00.

This book is the second volume of the Poland's Millennium Series of the Kościusko Foundation. In it the author deals with the activities of the Polish exiles in the United States and American public opinion regarding the Russian conquest of Poland in 1831. The author also has interesting facts to relate about the deterioration of Russo-American diplomatic relations (which led to the expulsion of the Russian chargé d'affaires) and about the attempt at founding a Polish colony in the State of Illinois. The documentation is extensive and rests on primary sources, among which the dispatches, notes and instructions from the Department of State and private papers.

MCILWAIN, CHARLES HOWARD. *The American Revolution: A Constitutional Interpretation*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1958. vii, 198 pp. \$ 1.75.

In this new edition (the original edition appeared in 1923) the author develops the thesis, that the central problem of the American Revolution was the true constitution of the Empire. He compares the American conviction, that the British Parliament could constitutionally pass no act affecting the internal policy of the American

colonies, and that a fundamental distinction should be made between King and Parliament, with the opinion held in some circles in England, for whom this sharp distinction had ceased to exist after 1688-1689.

MILHAM, CHARLES G. Gallant Pelham. *American Extraordinary*. Introduction by U.S. Grant. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. ix, 250 pp. \$ 4.50.

The subject of this study is the legendary figure of John Pelham, major in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, who was killed in action at the age of 24. Besides data of biographical interest about Pelham (his youth, the years in West Point before the outbreak of the war) the author also provides military details, for instance about the battles of Williamsburg and Fredericksburg.

MILLER, ROBERT MOATS. *American Protestantism and Social Issues 1919-1939*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1958. xii, 385 pp. \$ 6.00.

One of the most important conclusions reached in this book is, that the breach between the twenties and the thirties regarding the interest taken in social issues was not so absolute as is generally supposed. The author investigates the standpoints of the various denominations towards a number of social problems and finds a correlation between the theological orthodoxism and social conservatism (with exceptions, for instance Niebuhr's school and the Unitarians); no such correlation, however, appears to have existed between the class composition of a denomination and its social attitudes. Regional differences also emerge, e.g. the social conservatism of the churches in the south. In general the author considers the concern of the churches as regards civic liberties and war satisfactory, less satisfactory, however, the record on labour, and with respect to race relations the churches have clearly failed.

NASH, JR., HOWARD P. *Third Parties in American Politics*. With Illustrations compiled by M.B. Schnapper and an Introduction by William B. Hesseltine. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. ix, 326 pp. \$ 6.00.

The purpose of this study was to write a comprehensive history of the American third parties from 1820 onwards, and to investigate the way in which these parties and movements interacted. One can detect the "corrective" function of these parties in the American political system in the many occasions when the legislation and the programmes of the two big parties were adapted to the wishes of the dissident groups. An unusual number of illustrations, mostly political cartoons, contributes to the value of this book, which investigates an interesting phenomenon in politics systematically and objectively.

OWSLEY, FRANK LAWRENCE. *King Cotton Diplomacy*. Foreign Relations of the Confederate States of America. 2nd Edition, revised by Harriet Chappell Owsley. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1959. xxiii, 614 pp. \$ 10.00.

The death of Prof. Owsley in 1956 prevented his extending the study published in 1931 on Confederate diplomacy to a diplomatic history of the United States during

the Civil War. In this book, the second edition, some additions have, however, been included. Prof. Owsley undertakes a daring economical interpretation of the lack of support and acknowledgment for the Confederate States on the part of England, in diametrical opposition to the current idealistic interpretation. The line of Prof. Owsley's exposition, which is characterised by its thoroughness and its scholarship, is that the economical repercussions of the stopping of the cotton supply (the basis of the southern conviction, that England could not remain neutral) were amply compensated by the high prices of the stores of cotton on hand, the recovery of the munitions- and steel-industry and the dropping out of American competition.

PERLMAN, MARK. *Labor Union Theories in America. Background and Development*. Row, Peterson and Company, Evanston (Ill.); White Plains (N.Y.) 1958. xv, 313 pp. \$ 6.00.

After an introduction on the beginning of the union movement and the first intellectual efforts to grasp it theoretically, the author, by grouping the more matured "labour union theories" according to their basic interpretation in five categories, admirably succeeds in elucidating questions which have remained open in most historical studies. These categories correspond to approaches from 1. a Christian-social point of view (Protestant and Roman-Catholic), 2. Marxist (and related, e.g. De Leonist) theories, 3. more or less Veblenite "psychological" ideas, 4. the "welfare" view based on Marshall and Pigou, and 5. the theories of three American economists, H. C. Adams, J. R. Commons, and Selig Perlman (which were in spirit congenial to the German Historical School). The last chapter is devoted to a synthesis which in fact materialized since the Depression of the 'thirties. An appendix contains a survey of four Congressional investigations into labour conditions.

PINCHOT, AMOS R.E., *History of the Progressive Party 1912-1916*. Ed. with a biographical introduction by Helene Maxwell Hooker. New York University Press, Washington Square 1958. xii, 305 pp. \$ 7.50.

The publication of the manuscript of Amos Pinchot, one of the founders and foremost men of the progressive movement, must be considered an event of great interest for the study of American Twentieth century history. Moreover, the editor has provided the original with an extensive introduction (82 pages), in which, besides biographical data, an outline is given of the conflict between Theodore Roosevelt and the radical nucleus, to which Pinchot belonged, of the party. In a final chapter the editor draws some conclusions from the history of the Progressive Party, in which Roosevelt's standpoint and his economical policy, which was supported by the steel trusts, is very objectively elucidated, and in which attention is drawn to the lack of a paramount issue and the lack of coherence between the many minor issues on the platform of the party.

QUINT, HOWARD H. *Profile in Black and White. A frank Portrait of South Carolina*. Public Affairs Press, Washington, (D.C.) 1958. vii, 214 pp. \$ 4.50.

The subject of this volume is desegregation in the state of South Carolina, which the author discusses in detail and with great knowledge of the facts. His conclusions are, for instance, that the concept of democracy in South Carolina deviates from that in the rest of America, and that the existence of a vehement racism (full of logical

inconsistencies) must be acknowledged. Particularly interesting is the description of the part played in the conflict by movements as Ku Klux Klan and NAACP. The main sources used were a number of newspapers appearing in South Carolina.

SCHIEL, JACOB H. *Journey through the Rocky Mountains and the Humboldt Mountains to the Pacific Ocean*. Translated from the German and edited by Thomas N. Bonner. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1959. xxi, 114 pp. Ill. \$ 3.75.

This re-issue and translation of the original, which appeared in 1859, contains the account and diary of Schiel, who took part in the expedition to the West of America in 1853 as a surgeon. Several interesting observations are made, particularly about the Mormons, the physical nature of the country, and the Red Indian tribes inhabiting it.

SMEAD, ELMER E. *Freedom of Speech by Radio and Television*. Introduction by Morris L. Ernst. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. viii, 182 pp. \$ 4.50.

A lively account is presented here of the development of government regulation of radio and television programs. The conflicting ideas of, for instance, public interest and commercial enterprise, the government decision that the industry should avoid practices which have been judged to be offensive, such as obscene and profane language, lotteries and gambling, political defamation, false and excessive advertising and many other problems which accompany the rise of the most powerful means of communication in the United States, are treated of in this book.

SMITH, WILSON. *Professors & Public Ethics*. Studies of Northern Moral Philosophers before the Civil War. Published for the American Historical Association. Cornell University Press, Ithaca 1956. vii, 244 pp. \$ 4.00.

Moral philosophy, its endeavour to establish a universe governed by absolute moral laws, its effect on both personal life and public life of the individual, its argumentation strongly grounded on protestant theology, and its attitude towards political problems like slavery, the Mexican war, agriculture, free trade and tariffs, are the subject of this study. By means of a description of the most important philosophies, those of John Daniel Gros, Francis Lieber, Charles B. Haddock, Francis Wayland and James Walker (the first four characterised by what the author styles a "Whiggish morality"), an excellent survey is given of an important sector of the American cultural scene before the Civil War.

STRASSMANN, PAUL W. *Risk and Technological Innovation: American Manufacturing Methods during the Nineteenth Century*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York 1959. x, 249 pp. \$ 4.00.

In this excellent work various aspects of the interrelation between technological change and business organisation are discussed. Both of them are seen as social forces which also depended on the industrial climate in the broadest sense, thus the fundamentally different attitudes of American as compared with British workers towards labour saving innovations. For the iron and steel, the textiles, the machine tools and the electric power industries their development during the 19th century has been

treated of in rather great detail. The book throws much light on the enormous changes not only in manufacturing methods, but in American society as a whole. A very full bibliography has been added.

TAYLOR, ORVILLE W. *Negro Slavery in Arkansas*. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1958. viii, 282 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

Mainly basing his account on primary sources, the author gives a detailed description of slavery in Arkansas from colonisation to abolition. The health conditions of the slave population, prices of slaves and the factors determining the prices, economic profit, religion among the slaves, slave marriages and slave-white sexual relations are among the subjects put forward in this descriptive study. Providing a background for an understanding of the racial problems in the former slave-holding states this volume is, too, a valuable addition to the history of slavery in the United States.

ZELOMEK, A. W. *A Changing America: At Work and Play*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York 1959. x, 181 pp. \$ 3.95.

The social changes, which have taken place in America since the 20th century, are briefly summarized in this book, which is primarily intended for the general reader. Among the topics treated are automation, present-day forms of leisure, culture, the drift to the suburbs, and the suburban pattern of life, while some attention is paid to the present position of women as seen against the background of increasing female employment and the facilitation of household duties.

ASIA

CAROE, OLAF. *The Pathans 550 B.C.-A.D. 1957*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1958. xxii, 521 pp. Ill. Maps. 60/—.

The author, who was governor of the Pathan North-West Frontier Province in India (before the division) from 1945 to 1947, gives a history of the Pathan people, now living on both sides of the Afghanistan-Pakistan frontier, with the help of rich material from Greek, Arabic, Persian and other sources. His great scholarship and erudition enable him to draw into his study not only the purely historical developments, but also the cultural and religious aspects, and to translate texts that give the reader an opportunity to form his own opinions. A large number of illustrations and maps have been included.

FIFIELD, RUSSELL H. *The Diplomacy of Southeast Asia 1945-1958*. Harper & Brothers, New York 1958. xv, 584 pp. \$ 7.50.

The foreign relations of the South East Asian nations with other countries (and particularly with the original colonizing powers) seen against the background of the world-wide antagonisms, economic forces and the ideologies within the "ex-colonies" are here skilfully analysed. Political problems, as for instance the Viet-Minh policy towards Catholics, the West-New-Guinea dispute, and the international role of Singapore are treated in great detail, while regionalism, the Bandung Conference, and the part played in the area by the United Nations are elucidated. As a standard work on the diplomacy of this region in the period 1945-1958 this book deserves great praise for its exhaustiveness, convenient arrangement and objectivity.

Burma

FURNIVALL, J. S. *The Governance of Modern Burma*. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1958. 131 pp. \$ 2.50.

The author gives a concise and excellent survey of the structure of Burman government and its similarities and differences as compared with its British models. Much attention is also given to the very interesting party life and the controversies within the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League.

China

LEVENSON, JOSEPH R. *Confucian China and its Modern Fate. The Problem of Intellectual Continuity*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1958. xix, 223 pp. 28/—.

The author here investigates with great erudition the problem of Confucian culture and the influence exerted on it by Western ideas. He finds a radical transformation and relinquishment of the Confucian tradition – the only alternative left for the heirs of this tradition being Communism. In the description of the development of Confucian thought and tradition due attention is paid to the parallel political developments, as for instance the imperialistic policy towards China of the Western Powers, and the rise of Chinese nationalism. The discussion of the place of traditional culture in Chinese communism is interesting.

MAGNIEN, MARIUS. *Le Tibet sans Mystère*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1959. 196 pp. Ill. F.fr. 600.

With regard to political life in Tibet after 1951 the author, for whom "Tibet is China and China is peace...", gives a version of the facts, that must be considered very improbable, as for instance the enthusiastic co-operation of the "feudal nobility" with socialist construction. The troubles of 1959 are glossed over in an appendix; as documentation material three official Chinese documents are used (declarations by Chu En Lai and the Chinese Army, and a communiqué of "New China"). The non-political part is intended for the general reader.

MAO TSÉ-TUNG. *Oeuvres Choisies. Tome Quatrième (mars 1941-août 1945)*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1959. 396 pp. F.fr. 900.

The third volume of the French edition of Mao Tse-Tung's Selected Works was announced in Vol. II (1957) part 1, p. 155 of this journal. The present fourth volume reflects the eventful years of the Second World War since 1941 and the preparation of the Party for the definite struggle for power in the country, through the war against Japan and the internal situation created thereby. Of some "theoretical" importance are the discussion of the issue of coalition government and that of the problems of literature and art.

ORR, BOYD, and PETER TOWNSEND. *What's Happening in China?* Macdonald, London 1959. 159 pp. Ill. 15/—.

In this account of a journey through China the author strongly emphasises the increased standard of living, the absence of corruption, and the rapid industrialisation as successes of the communist regime. Civic liberties, as the author postulates in the preface, are left out of consideration. New material and new points of view do not

arise in this book, but it is entertainingly written and gives a broad survey of some aspects of life in the new China.

India

BONN, GISELA. *Neues Licht aus Indien*. Verlag F. A. Brockhaus, Wiesbaden 1958. 259 pp. Ill. DM. 15.00.

In this book the writer gives an account of conversations and experiences she had during her stay in India. Political problems, as the partition with all its economical and political consequences, the unity of India, the ethnic and linguistic questions here come up for discussion via conversations with spiritual and political leaders. Among the politicians interviewed by the author are Nehru and Ajay Gosh, the leader of the communists in Kerala. The set-up of the book is excellent, among the circa 60 illustrations are a number of colour photographs.

Leadership and Political Institutions in India. Ed. by Richard L. Park and Irene Tinker. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1959. x, 486 pp. \$ 10.00.

The occurrence in India, as distinct from the countries of the West, of "traditional authority," i.e. the intermingling of the personal sphere and the sphere of office, and of charismatic leadership as typified in political figures as Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, Bhave and others, is the outstanding characteristic of political personalities and institutions in that country. The merit of this book is that it gives due attention to this phenomenon in picturing the Indian political scene. Among the papers collected here are studies on Nehru (by Margaret W. Fisher), Subhas Chandra Bose (by Chattar Singh Samra) and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (by Balkrishna Govind Gokhale), on political institutions and parties, influence groups and public administration. The papers are mostly of high quality and together they give an excellent picture of political life in India since the independence.

STISSER, REINHOLD. *Grundlagen und Entwicklungsprobleme im ökonomischen Aufbau der Indischen Union*. Institut für Weltwirtschaft, an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1959. viii, 218 pp. DM. 20.00.

The present volume, number 50 of the *Kieler Studien* under the general editorship of Professor Fritz Baade, is a welcome addition to Dr. Stisser's study: *Problems of India's Economic Development*, reviewed in Vol. IV, 1959, part I of this journal. The author deals in detail with the fundamentals of India's economy and particularly with the problems connected with the economic development of the Indian Union. Extensive treatment of both the five-year plans and the financing of the second five-year plan, as well as the population problem and its economic repercussions, render this book valuable to every scholar on Modern India. Economic support from the richer countries is considered by the author of the utmost importance for the execution of these and future five-year plans.

ZINKIN, TAYA. *India Changes!* Chatto and Windus, London 1958. xii, 233 pp. 25/—.

The rapid social changes that have taken place in India since its independence are the subject of this book, which offers the reader a survey of some aspects of the Indian community, as the traditional pattern of life in the villages, and Hinduism. Of great

interest are the disquisitions on the organised efforts to introduce family planning, the prospects of family planning, the changing social structure and the community projects. In the author's opinion the chances of a rapid though gradual economic development along the lines of democracy and "Nehruism" are good.

Indonesia

BENDA, HARRY J. *The Crescent and the Rising Sun. Indonesian Islam under the Japanese Occupation 1942-1945.* W. van Hoeve Ltd., The Hague and Bandung 1958. 320 pp. Hfl. 16.50.

Prof. Benda presents a minute and interpretative description of the shift of power on the Indonesian political scene caused by the Japanese recognition of and co-operation with Indonesian Islam, culminating in the founding of the Masjumi party. Sketching the general background and the "colonial legacy," i.e. Dutch colonial policy towards Islam, the author analyses the policy initiated by Snouck Hurgronje (designed to promote co-operation between the Dutch and the Indonesians by Westernizing the Indonesian élite and maintaining neutrality in religious matters) and its failure, as well as the Dutch policy since the mid-twenties, which repressed both secular nationalism and Islam, and kept supporting the *priayi* group. This book makes plain some political facets of post-revolutionary Indonesia which root in the period studied here and can be considered, as such, a valuable contribution to the literature on Indonesia.

FEITH, HERBERT. *The Wilopo Cabinet, 1952-1953: A Turning Point in Post-Revolutionary Indonesia.* Distr. in cooperation with the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York. Southeast Asia Program, Department of Far Eastern Studies, Cornell University, New York 1958. ix, 212 pp. \$ 3.50.

The importance of the Wilopo cabinet for post-war Indonesian politics is beyond dispute. For in this period the army became an independent political power, a closer collaboration between P.N.I. and P.K.I. came into being, the opposition Masjumi-P.N.I. increased and important changes took place within the two largest parties. Mr. Feith's study analyses the shift on the internal Indonesian political scene and notwithstanding the difficulty and complexity of the subject he manages to give an interpretation of the events which deserves praise in many respects.

KROEF, JUSTUS M. van der. *Indonesian Social Evolution. Some Psychological Considerations.* N.V. Boekhandel Antiquariaat en Uitgeverij C.P.J. van der Peet, Amsterdam 1958. 189 pp. Hfl. 16.50.

In this interesting study the author, who is an expert on Indonesian history, has undertaken to explain the national character and the present problems of Indonesian society along psycho-analytic lines. The Dutch colonial mentality, its aggressivity, authoritarianism, the lack of democratic disposition and other consequences are also analysed against the background of the patriarchal-Calvinistic family-structure in Holland. Finally a convincing exposition is given of the problems of Indonesian society, in which the present lack of opportunity to penetrate into the élite, the growing rigidity of this élite, etc., are discussed. The legendary figure of Diponegoro as a personification of the tragic hero is logically fitted into the picture drawn by the author of the Indonesian national character and the psychological forces living there.

Iraq

LONGRIGG, STEPHEN HEMSLEY, and FRANK STOAKES. Iraq. Ernest Benn Ltd., London 1958. 256 pp. Map. 27/—.

As part of the series: "Nations of the world" this volume has Iraq for its subject, briefly treating various aspects of economic, social and political life. A survey of the country's history covers the period up to and including the British Mandate, the other politically relevant subjects (Iraq and the foreign powers, Government and political system) have as far as possible been brought up to the events of July 1958, with a short epilogue sketching the sequence of events during the *coup d'état*.

Israel

BRAUNTHAL, JULIUS. The Significance of Israeli Socialism. Lincoln-Prager Publishers Ltd., London 1958. 46 pp.

— Il Socialismo in Israele. Editoriale "Opere Nuove", Roma 1958. 64 pp. L. 300.

With much sympathy for Israel – the Kibbutz is said to represent "a microcosm of the socialist society" and the importance of the Histadrut is stressed – the former secretary of the Socialist International, who is the author of this booklet, gives a survey of Israel's position vis-à-vis the Arab world and in particular of its significance for Asian socialism. The latter could profit of the Israeli socialist experience in a comparable (i.e. not heavily industrialized) economic setting. To the English edition a foreword has been written by J. B. Kripalani; to the Italian edition by A. Schiavi.

Japan

ABEGGLEN, JAMES C. The Japanese Factory. Aspects of its Social Organization. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1958. xv, 142 pp. \$ 3.50.

Dr. Abegglen's presentation of the social relations in Japanese factories is extremely interesting from the viewpoint of social history. The author notes a paternal relation between worker and management (finding expression, for instance, in the lifetime commitment of the worker and the moral obligation of the company to maintain the workers, even in case of a decrease of employment). Factors like the too many labourers on the pay-roll, the system of recruitment (in which little attention is paid to the special competence of the candidate for the vacancy) and the system of rewards, in which achievement is too little considered, are skilfully brought forward in a discussion of productivity.

COLE, ALLAN B. Political Tendencies of Japanese in Small Enterprises. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1959. 155 pp. \$ 3.00.

The present book was originally intended as a contribution to the study of the Social Democratic Parties in Japan. The author investigates the factors responsible for the increase of the small and medium sized enterprises, the working conditions and the relation between the proprietors and their personnel. The focus, however, is on political affiliations, political indifference and ignorance, with special regard to the prospects of Social Democracy in these groups.

The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris, First American Consul and Minister to Japan. Introduction and Notes by Mario Emilio

Cosenza. With a Preface by Douglas MacArthur II. Rev. ed. Publ. with the cooperation of the Japan Society, Inc., New York. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland (Vermont), Tokyo 1959. xxiv, 616 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

Townsend Harris, who may be considered a pioneer of Japanese-American diplomacy, was the first official American representative in Japan. His vividly written journal must be seen as a valuable document for the history of Japanese-American diplomatic relations in the nineteenth century. Besides that, however, it gives the reader a welath of information on details which struck Harris in that long isolated country. This revised edition (the first appeared in 1930) is richly illustrated and provided with appendices in which a number of diplomatic documents are included.

LEVINE, SOLOMON B. *Industrial Relations in Postwar Japan*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1958. xiii, 200 pp. \$ 4.25.

The focus of this study is on the labour unions and generally on the worker-employer relations. Characteristic of Japan is enterprise unionism with few horizontal and vertical ties; the highest strata of the nation-wide movements are found to be lacking in strong rank-and-file support, and to be excluded from economic functions on the enterprise level. Here, political ideology and political radicalism play a considerably greater part than in the traditionalistic, purely economically orientated enterprise unions. The role of the government and of the Zaibatsu combines is elucidated, while the author also investigates the prospects of general collective bargaining and of a more democratic structure in the industrial relations.

Japanese Popular Culture. Edited and Translated by Hidetoshi Kato. Studies in Mass Communication and Cultural Change Made at the Institute of Science of Thought, Japan. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland (Vermont), Tokyo 1959. 223 pp. \$ 5.00.

In their treatment of present-day popular culture patterns the fourteen interesting essays collected here mirror the rapid change in values that has taken place after the Second World War, and in some cases the rise of contradictory values. The method used is that of content analysis, especially for the study of children's comics, popular songs, movies and a few modern novels. Interesting, too, are those essays in which a comparative study is undertaken of American and Japanese phenomena (Taihei Imamura). In a preface Herbert Passin gives an impression of the size of novel-, magazine-, and newspaper-literature in Japan.

SANSOM, GEORGE. A. *History of Japan to 1334*. The Cresset Press, London 1958. x, 500 pp. Ill. 63/—.

The author, one of the leading authorities on Japanese history, investigates in this volume (which is the first in a series of three, together covering the period from the earliest beginning to the year 1854, the end of Japan's isolation) the development of feudal society up to the period of the Mongol invasions. The author has omitted an interpretative treatment of the material, partly because this book is intended for the ordinary reader and not for the professional scholar, and partly because in his opinion the theories of the philosophy of history apply only to a small extent to Asian countries.

TAKENAKA, MASAO. *The Development of Social, Educational and Medical Work in Japan Since Meiji. With an Introduction by Daisuke Kitagawa.* Van Keulen, Publishers, The Hague 1959. 43 pp. Hfl. 3.25.

In a small compass, this publication offers a mine of information, especially in the form of figures and relatively short comments on the effects of the Meiji Restoration and the consequent modernization of the country in the fields mentioned in the title. Religion is said to have been "the mother of social work," at least as it developed in Japan. The role of military influences on education seems, even in this concise treatment, to be somewhat neglected.

WILLIAMS, HAROLD S. *Tales of the Foreign Settlements in Japan. Decorations by Jean Williams.* Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland; Tokyo 1958. 351 pp. \$ 3.75.

In this book a number of tales have been assembled with relation to the early Western settlements in Japan. The attitude of the Japanese towards these foreign cultures, as well as various aspects of the social life of ancient Japan, emerge very clearly.

Vietnam

What to read on Vietnam. A selected annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Staff Members of the Vietnam Project Michigan State University. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1959. 67 pp. \$ 1.25.

This selected and annotated bibliography contains the articles, books and special reports from different sources (United States Government, Michigan State University, Government of the Republic of Vietnam, and Miscellaneous). A bibliography of periodicals published in Vietnam, and periodicals no longer published, is included.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

LAFITTE, PAUL. *Social Structure and Personality in the Factory.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1958. xii, 228 pp. 24/—.

By means of a series of interviews in a number of factories at Melbourne, Australia, the author investigated the worker's evaluation of his work situations and his judgments of his place in society. The investigation covers the following factors: the worker's task, opinion about bosses and mates, and pay. A correlation with job satisfaction was sought for. The interviewees were also asked to give their opinion about a number of definitions of the social classes in Australia and their general opinions of three social classes in particular: upper, middle, and working class. The conclusions of this inquiry are offered with the necessary reservations, also because of the small sample (282 persons).

New Zealand

CONDLIFFE, J. B. *The Welfare State in New Zealand.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1959. 396 pp. Maps. 35/—.

As the sequel to the volume "New Zealand in the Making" this book covers the period of 1918 to 1957. The author describes the rise of the welfare state, and gives a great deal of attention to the factors which set the process going: the depression of the thirties, the Labour Party, colonisation history, etc. The measures in the fields of social legislature and national economy, taken during the period when the Labour Party was in office (1935-1949) are examined very closely, and in the final chapter the European Common Market and its repercussions on the New Zealand export are discussed.

EUROPE

Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe 1957. United Nations, Geneva 1958. 46 pp. \$ 0.40.

The figures on size of population, housing, size of houses, building industry, cost of building and house-rent, has been brought up to the year 1958 in this volume, the first of a new series: Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe. The Quarterly Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe, which has appeared since 1953, can now be considered as supplementing the Annual Bulletin.

BUNG, H. Die Auffassungen der verschiedenen sozialistischen Parteien von den Problemen Europas. Buchdruckerei und Verlag Karl Funk, Saarbrücken 1956. 116 pp. DM. 12.50.

In a rather schematic manner the author deals not only with the attitudes of the various different European socialist parties towards the forms in which federalization or unification are now striven after or realized, but also with the fundamental socialist conceptions in relation to the problems of European unity. He gives a detailed description of their standpoints in such matters as the founding of the Coal and Steel Community, in general, however, trying to find a common denominator for the variations which were – and are – so clearly observable. The book is very extensively documented and presents an abundance of facts, which are not always fully accurate.

JELAVICH, CHARLES. Tsarist Russia and Balkan Nationalism. Russian Influence in the Internal Affairs of Bulgaria and Serbia, 1879-1886. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1958. x, 304 pp. \$ 4.50.

The history of Russian expansionism in the Balkans during the first decade following the congress of Berlin is here extensively and very penetratingly analysed. The author has confined himself to the Russian policy towards Bulgaria and Serbia – the general European policy is left, as much as possible, out of account. Besides the printed materials unpublished matter has also been used, particularly from the Public Record Office in Great Britain, the *Haus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv*, and the private correspondence of Giers. The increasing political alienation between Russia and Bulgaria and the growing popularity of Russia with the Serbian people constitute the main theme of this study.

LINDGREN, RAYMOND E. Norway-Sweden. Union, Disunion and Scandinavian Integration. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1959. xi, 298 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author here gives a well-documented historic survey of the development of the Swedish-Norwegian Union from 1814 to 1905, with special attention to the factors that led to its dissolution, followed by a description of the process of increasing political, economic and cultural integration of the Scandinavian countries, after 1905, into what the author calls a "pluralistic security-community." Some of the factors that, in comparison to the circumstances before 1905, favourably influenced the integration, are discussed here: equal economic level (as distinguished from the 19th century, when Sweden was economically dominant), the socialist movements of the countries in question, and the recognition of national sovereignty and political equality.

Das Wahlrecht der Sozialistischen Staaten Europas. Übersetzt und redigiert von Heinz Engelbert. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1958. 359 pp. DM. 7.80.

The legislation on the subject of suffrage in all the communist countries except the German Democratic Republic has been printed in this volume. The translation and adaptation is from the pen of Dr. Heinz Engelbert, as is the introduction (in which franchise in the communist countries is repeatedly compared with that in the capitalist countries).

WASSERMANN, CHARLES. *Tagebuch der Freiheit.* Als Reporter in Ungarn und Polen. Blüchert Verlag, Hamburg 1957. 315 pp. DM. 12.80.

The author, who visited Hungary and Poland as a journalist in the summer of 1956, here gives an account of the disturbances in Poland and of the Hungarian rising, as well as an impression of everyday life in these countries before the troubles. The course of the Poznan processes is also described in detail. The personal note of these accounts enhances the emphasis on the human side of the Hungarian rising, without detriment to political actuality. Some fifty photographs are included.

ZWAGER, H. H. *De motivering van het algemeen kiesrecht in Europa.* J. B. Wolters, Groningen 1958. iv, 219 pp. Hfl. 11.90.

The author of this well-documented study explicitly defines it as one in the field of the history of ideas, thereby excluding in principle a full discussion of juridical or mathematical aspects, although the former still held a relatively important place. On the other hand, the ideas are taken as entities whose interrelations with movements do not always seem to be satisfactorily established. A concise survey of Antiquity, the Middle Ages and Modern History up to about the 18th century is followed by a treatment of the Levellers, Montesquieu, Rousseau, the first years of the French Revolution, Condorcet, English political theory in the 19th century, and the "motivation of universal suffrage" (the title of the book) in various European countries, roughly speaking in the 19th century. The study of the Netherlands is one of the best. Northern, Western, Central, and Southern Europe, and, of the Balkan countries, Greece come up for a more or less detailed discussion.

Belgium

GORREUX, RENÉ. *La "Belle Époque" vue et jugée par les contemporains.* Centrale d'Éducation Ouvrière, Bruxelles 1959. 104 pp. Ill. B.fr. 20.—.

A great number of documents, among them personal testimonies, on social conditions and related subjects in Belgium in the decades before the First World War have here been collected and commented on in a socialist spirit. In a very readable manner and a vivid style the problems of the era are reflected in a small compass, which should be sufficient to destroy some myths.

Czechoslovakia

GOTTWALD, KLEMENT. *Spisy XIV, 1947-1948. Státní nakladatelství politické literatury, Praha 1958. 468 pp. Kčs. 9.*

Earlier vols of Gottwald's collected works were announced in former issues of the Review. This volume is edited in the same way. Its main interest lies perhaps in the fact that it contains his speeches etc. for the period around February 1948.

MACEK, JOSEF. *Die hussitische revolutionäre Bewegung. VEB Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1958. xii, 232 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 15.20.*

The interpretation of the Hussite rising as undertaken in this book is in conformity with Marxist-Leninist theory. The author sees the rising purely as a social phenomenon, directed against feudalism, and refutes the religious and Czech-national interpretations. Particularly the solidarity of the Czech insurgents and the German peasants and lower middle classes is underlined. This book is the German translation of the second edition (1952) of *Husitské revoluční hnutí*, which won the Czechoslovakian state prize of 1952.

Eire

RUMPF, ERHARD, *Nationalismus und Sozialismus in Irland. Historisch-soziologischer Versuch über die irische Revolution seit 1918. Verlag Anton Hain K.G., Meisenheim am Glan 1959. 193 pp. Maps. DM. 16.00.*

Starting from a rather simplified observation with regard to the relation between nationalism and socialism in recent European history, the author in his study proper has managed indeed to apply a sound method in order to arrive at a "historical-sociological" explanation of political facts and trends in Eire since 1918. In particular, his contributions to the establishment of a sociological interpretation of election results are remarkable. One of his conclusions is that in Eire a combination of nationalism with "socialism" into a sort of fascism did not lead to definite results because of the O'Duffy followers being essentially too conservative in general, whereas the "left" (IRA, De Valera) was always very nationalistic.

SCHRIER, ARNOLD. *Ireland and the American Emigration 1850-1900. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1958. xii, 210 pp. Ill. \$ 4.50.*

The impact of emigration on the home country is the subject of this study, in which the economical (mainly the agricultural) consequences, and the effects on employment and existing folklore are investigated. The author also goes into the question as how far the emigration was determined by conditions in America, conditions in Ireland, and the image of America in the minds of the Irish. Part of the material is drawn from a large number of letters from emigrants. Besides an extensive bibliography the

appendix includes tables listing: numbers of emigrants, development of wages, size and number of agricultural holdings, etc.

France

ADAMOV, ARTHUR. *La Commune de Paris 18 mars – 28 mai 1871*. Anthologie. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1959. 294 pp. Ill. F.fr. 750.

In this anthology various documents (e.g., proclamations) and many texts selected from contemporary articles, letters, etc. from *Communards* as well as from *Versillais* have been collected. Together with the pictorial illustrations they reflect something of the flavour of the time and of the events. This, more than offering a survey of political thought, has been the intention of the compiler, who in his Preface leaves no doubt as to his own feelings: for him, the struggle of the *Communards* continues, and thus their experiences would be taken as a stimulus for action.

AGUET, JEAN-PIERRE. *Les Grèves sous la Monarchie de Juillet (1830-1847)*. Contribution à l'étude du mouvement ouvrier français. Librairie E. Droz, Genève 1954. xxxv, 408 pp.

The Paris archives have provided the author of this thesis (University of Lausanne) with the – indeed very abundant – material which he has used for an impressive description of the strikes under the July-monarchy, a subject of which so far relatively little was known. In total 382 strikes have been related with appreciable care for detail. The larger part of the book is taken up by this description, but in the introduction and the conclusions the meaning of the strike-weapon has been placed against the background of the general economic, social, and political situation. It is demonstrated that, at the time, this was the main weapon in the hands of a working class, whose vitality appears from their actions themselves. The annotation seems to be beyond praise. The book was published as Vol. IX in the series *Études d'Histoire économique, politique et sociale*.

BARRILLON, RAYMOND, *Le cas Paris-Soir*. Armand Colin, Paris 1959. 286 pp. Ill.

The history of the daily paper Paris-Soir from the foundation in 1923 up to the second World War is absorbingly described and supplemented by a large number of photographs. The account centres round a number of political events in the thirties, as the ascendancy of Hitler and the Reichstag Fire, the Spanish Civil War and the Abyssinian War. This volume, which excellently describes this eventful epoch, is one of the *Collection Kiosque*, edited by Jean Prinnet.

BOUDET, ROBERT. *Bourgeoisies en Appel*. Éditions du Conquistador, Paris 1953. 253 pp. F.fr. 600.

In an essayistic and anecdotal manner the author depicts the style of living and the opinions in various sectors of the French bourgeoisie, including the landed gentry with a bourgeois-patrician attitude and generally not concerned with modern industrial and business life. He gives a short survey of its historical development and reviews its actions in French politics since the beginning of the Third Republic. Ways are suggested along which it may re-enter these politics according to its nature and views.

BROMBERGER, MERRY et SERGE. *Les 13 complots du 13 mai, ou la délivrance de Gulliver*. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1959. 443 pp. F.fr. 1.200.

The vivid picture of the background of the events of May, 1958, in Algeria and in France, which the authors present in this book, lifts the veil of some essential developments and, especially, plots which finally led to De Gaulle's return to power. The various competing groups, in particular those in Algeria, but in the mother country as well, are analyzed with much lucidity and alertness. The "Gaullists" who, in part thanks to Soustelle, were victorious in this partly underground struggle, could not completely subdue their rivals in aggressive nationalism. Nearly incredible details are told of intrigues and counter-intrigues, of a Fourth Republic demolished from the inside, of exaltations of Algiers crowds, which give the book an almost unique documentary value.

CACHIN, MARCEL. *Marcel Cachin vous parle. Préface d'Étienne Fajon. Introduction de Jean de Fréville*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1959. 222 pp. F.fr. 300.

A number of speeches and articles, together covering the period 1905-1957, is published here, provided with an extensive biographical introduction by Jean Fréville. Among the subjects we find: the attack on Jaurès, Jules Guesde, the Algerian war, the *communard* Eugène Pottier; there are also the speech on the occasion of the Congress at Tours in December 1920, and an abridgment of his brochure "La classe ouvrière et le socialisme" on the occasion of the congress in Paris in April 1905.

CLAUDEL, PAUL. *Qui ne souffre pas... Réflexions sur le problème social. Préface et notes de Hyacinthe Dubreuil*. Gallimard, Paris 1958. 155 pp. F.fr. 500.

In this volume, provided with a commentary and introduced by Hyacinthe Dubreuil, a number of Claudel's observations on the social problem (for the greater part published in "Le Figaro") have been collected. Claudel's predilection for the productive and consumptive co-operations repeatedly emerges; another point is the relation of the individual to the state, with reference to the nationalisation plans, on which Claudel observes, that the situation of the worker does not improve with them, but that, on the contrary, the economical power of the state yet more tips the scales of worker and employer to the former's disadvantage.

DARRICAU, ANDRÉ. *Marc Sangnier*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1958. 135 pp. F.fr. 450.

Marc Sangnier, who died in 1950, former editor of *Le Sillon* and other publications, came to the fore in the years 1900-1905 during the wave of anti-clericalism as a protagonist of a democratic and republican Roman Catholicism. This short description of Sangnier's political career gives an excellent survey of his work before 1912 and his work in the *Jeune République*. Fragments from Sangnier's writings make up the second part of this volume.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. *Les idées politiques et sociales d'Auguste Blanqui*. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1957. iv, 429 pp. F.fr. 1.300.

After an opening chapter on the character of Blanqui, in which particularly his courage is pointed out, his ideas on society and state and his opinion on political action are set forth in great detail. The author has composed – also in the form of numerous quotations from sources sometimes very difficult to obtain in libraries – a useful and systematized survey, without always reaching the standard of detachment that seems necessary for a completely satisfying analysis. Nevertheless, the book contains many highly illuminating pages, some of them, for instance, on the relation between Marx and Blanqui, as well as on the similarities and dissimilarities in their respective theories.

DUBY, G. et R. MANDROU. *Histoire de la civilisation française. I: Moyen Age-XVIIe siècle; II: XVIIe-XXe siècle.* Armand Colin, Paris 1958. 360 pp.; 383 pp. F.fr. 1.400; 1.900.

The present work, which consists of two volumes, covers the period from the eleventh to the twentieth century (the first part from the Middle Ages to the 16th, and the second part from the 17th to the 20th century) and is of special importance from the viewpoint of social history. The cultural-historical, social, demographic and economical development is sketched along general lines, with an emphasis on the most essential aspects of this process. The way in which the connection between phenomena like economical and technical innovations, demographic data, means of communication and intellectual climate is demonstrated, deserves admiration. A number of illustrations, graphs and maps complete the text of this excellently produced book.

France during the German Occupation 1940-1944. A Collection of 292 Statements on the Government of Maréchal Pétain and Pierre Laval. Translated from the French by Philip W. Whitcomb. Distributed by Stanford University Press for the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Stanford University, Stanford, Cal. 1958. 3 Vols., 1667 pp. \$ 20.00.

Life in France during the German occupation (directly occupied and "Vichy"-France) is reflected in this monumental edition of partly very important documents, which are in part contemporary, others being testimonies given after the war. It should, however, be borne in mind that practically all of the almost 300 documents were assembled by René de Chambrun and his wife, the daughter of Pierre Laval and that most of them come from people who held high positions under Marshall Pétain and Laval. Given this origin, the reader will not be astonished by the biased presentation of facts or the one-sided explanation offered throughout in these volumes of policies during those years. Naturally the Hoover Institution does not assume any responsibility for the viewpoints expressed in the documents, which, in all their one-sidedness, nevertheless constitute a fundamental and necessary contribution for the study of the period. The presentation is excellent, also with regard to the grouping of the materials, which are related to every particular category of activities, for instance, foreign policy, labour and the deportation of workers to Germany, measures taken against the Jewish population, and personal and political conflicts among the Vichyists themselves.

FUNK, ARTHUR LAYTON. *Charles de Gaulle. The Crucial Years, 1943-1944.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1959. xv, 336 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

Mr. Funk's valuable and excellently documented study is focussed on French-American relations during the Second World War, with an analysis of the political contrasts between de Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation and the State Department. Roosevelt's and Cordell Hull's personal prejudices as well as the influence of Admiral Leahy are carefully weighed against de Gaulle's evident political shortcomings. The treatment of the notorious North-African policy of 1942 is objective, as is the discussion of the leading personalities and characters. The author does de Gaulle justice as the central figure of Fighting France, maintaining the continuity of French history and representing the Unity of the Fighting French. Roosevelt's attitude is condemned on many points: particularly the refusal to acknowledge de Gaulle as Head of State in 1944, when *de facto* the latter already held this position, is seen by the author as a political mistake.

GOUBERT, PIERRE. *Familles marchandes sous l'Ancien Régime: les Danse et les Motte, de Beauvais*. S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1959. xiii, 192 pp. F.fr. 1.600.

By means of a description of the history of two families belonging to the high provincial bourgeoisie the author succeeds in giving a clear picture of the early beginnings of capitalism in France, and in particular of the flax industry and the linen trade. The flourishing period of this industry in Picardy from 1635 to 1750, when a strong decline sets in, are painstakingly discussed. Of special interest are the general chapters, in which the structure of the bourgeoisie at Beauvais and the stages of its development are described. The number of sources used is impressive. This volume is part XVI of the series *Affaires et gens d'affaires* of the *Centre de recherches historiques*.

GRENIER, FERNAND. *C'était ainsi... (Souvenirs)*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1959. F.fr. 500.

This communist author has put on record some recollections of the last war. In 1943 he was sent to London, where he served as Air Minister in the provisional government. The continuity of the resistance against the German occupation by the French Communist Party from the beginning of the occupation to May 1941 is emphasized; furthermore vehement criticism is levelled at the anti-communism of the government de Gaulle in London.

LEFEBVRE, HENRI. *La Somme et le reste*. 2 vols. *La Nef de Paris* Éditions, Paris 1959. 792 pp. F.fr. 2.000.

From various points of view this latest work of the capable Marxist philosopher H. Lefèbvre will arouse a vivid interest: the author deals with a wide range of subjects, such as the place of philosophy in modern thinking, the essence of Marxist philosophy as compared with the "metaphysics of party and state" in the official communist movement, the political situation in France, etc. The reader has the impression that Mr. Lefèbvre now really speaks his mind, which he could not do, at least during the latter part of his thirty years in the communist party. Brilliant is, for instance, his dissertation on "communist man," not to be identified with the communist of our time, but an eventual product of future evolution. Also in other respects he replies very pointedly to the criticisms of Party spokesmen as well as to those from non-communist sides.

LOEW, JACQUES. *Journal d'une mission ouvrière 1941-1959*. Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1959. 476 pp. F.fr. 960.

An important testimony of social Roman Catholicism in France is presented in this book, no. 55 in the series *Rencontres*. The author, who belongs to the *Mission Ouvrière* and has worked among the dockers in Marseilles for a number of years, gives an honest and realistic account of his findings and an outline of the work of the mission; both the religious and the political attitudes of the (mainly communist) workers are investigated. The absence of religious faith and religious practices, and the prominence of class solidarity and commitment to the labour movement turn out to be notable. An understanding of the needs and aspirations of the working class is characteristic of the whole dissertation.

MAITRON, MICHÈLE. *Histoire de Jacques Bonhomme, Paysan français*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1957. 125 pp. F.fr. 285.

In a popular form a survey is given here of the living conditions of the French peasants through the ages. The romanticised account is in some places supplemented by quotations from sources, especially in the description of the Jacquerie.

MENDÈS FRANCE, PIERRE. *Gouverner c'est choisir. Discours d'Investiture et réponses aux Interpellateurs (Assemblée Nationale, 3 et 4 juin 1953)*. René Julliard, Paris 1954. 146 pp. F.fr. 360.

This book contains the speech delivered by Mr. Mendès France to the National Assembly on June 3, 1953, the occasion of his accession to the office of Prime Minister. In broad outline we find in this address a serious attempt at making a clean sweep and a radical renewal of the French policy regarding the Indo-Chinese question, the Atlantic alliances and the social and economical problems in France itself.

MOHLER, ARMIN. *Die französische Rechte. Vom Kampf um Frankreichs Ideologienpanzer*. Isar Verlag, München 1958. 86 pp. DM. 4.50.

In this excellent study, *Band 3* in the series *Konservative Schriftenreihe* under the general editorship of Hans-Joachim von Merkat, the author investigates, besides the French right-wing ideology, more general political aspects: immobilism, the current conception of freedom and centralism. As the most important task of the now fast changing right-wing parties he sees the penetration of the existing "armour of ideologies" which should be held responsible for the present rigidity of the political situation and the survival of so many political anachronisms.

Les Paysans et la Politique dans la France contemporaine. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1958. xxv, 532 pp. Maps. F.fr. 1,800.

Among the contributions by diverse authors collected in this volume by the editors, Jacques Fauvet and Henri Mendras, the one by Fauvet is particularly interesting: He makes an attempt to discover a correlation between political affinity and, e.g., forms of tenure and other economic and religious factors. Tensions that are at present observable between economic sectors (*viz.* industry and agriculture) are attributed to the process of rapid economic and technological change which has occurred in France. Other contributions to the volume treat of the organizations and the relations between the agrarian population and the parties; some monographs are devoted to a few special regions. The book is no. 94 in the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*.

PROUDHON, P. J. *Oeuvres complètes*. Nouvelle édition. [1]. Du principe fédératif. [2]. *Écrits sur la religion*. Ouvrage publié avec le concours du Centre national de la recherche scientifique. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1959. 607 pp., 609 pp. F.fr. 2.200, F.fr. 2.200.

The first volume, no. 18 of the *Oeuvres complètes*, contains, besides *Du principe fédératif*, the works on international politics, written in the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, in which various federalistic conceptions find further elaboration and application. They are: *la fédération et l'unité en Italie*, *nouvelles observations sur l'unité italienne*, not published in book-form until after Proudhon's death, and the posthumous *France et Rhin*, the latter without the greater part of the Notes et fragments. To the *nouvelles observations* two letters from the journalist Émile de Girardin are added: the letter which induced Proudhon to write the book, and the one written after its publication in the *Message de Paris*. In an introduction M. George Scelle presents a critical discussion of Proudhon's federalistic thought, in particular of its legal value and implications; M. M. J.-L. Puech and Théodore Ruysen elaborately examine the expression and the formulation of this federalism in different works by Proudhon and outline the situations in which they were written. Then follows a general characterisation.

In the *Écrits sur la religion* – 19th part of the *Oeuvres complètes* – the texts treating of religious subjects or revealing the religious opinions of the author, are collected. In an extensive essay: *La religion dans la vie de Proudhon*, the editor, M. Théodore Ruysen, describes Proudhon's life under the aspect of his religious development. In a considerably abridged form (leaving out all historical and philological passages) the collection contains *La Bible annotée*, and, almost complete, *Jésus et les origines du christianisme*. Also newspaper articles, some longer articles from the *Encyclopédie catholique*, fragments from the *Correspondance* and the, as yet unpublished, *Carnets* and le "Miserere." The complete omission of *Césarisme et Christianisme* is elaborately motivated.

SEGUIN, JEAN-PIERRE. *Nouvelles à sensation, Canards du XIXe siècle*. Armand Colin, Paris 1959. 227 pp. Ill. F.fr. 750.

The author has made a selection of fragments from the sensational daily press which, as a whole, are a good mirror of public opinion on political events in the 19th century, as for instance the fall of the first empire, the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, and the colonial wars. Besides these the crimes and scandals, the outstanding personalities of the day, the Napoleon legend, etc., make up an important part of the selection. The whole has been attractively got up, and a number of the original illustrations have been included. This book is part of the series dedicated to the press, *Kiosque*.

THIRY, JEAN. *L'Avènement de Napoléon*. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1959. 303 pp. F.fr. 1.200.

The period studied by the author covers the years from 1802 to the coronation. An interpretative account is attempted of the chain of events, clarifying and, to some extent, justifying Bonaparte's ambition: hereditary emperorship. Relatively great attention is paid to the plot of Georges Cadoudal, whose connection with former *chouans* and with England are investigated, and to Bonaparte's counteraction, the arrestation and execution of the Duke of Enghien. This book, No. 14 in the *collection Napoléon Bonaparte* is documented with printed matter, records from the Archives Nationales, Archives de la Préfecture de Police, and the Windham Papers.

THOMAS, EDITH. *Pauline Roland. Socialisme et féminisme au XIXe siècle.* Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1956. 223 pp. F.fr. 700.

In the description of the life of this French socialist, who was not an outstanding figure, but who had the courage of her intensely experienced convictions, the author of this book, who has also used extensive record material, has seen and seized the opportunity of depicting trends, attitudes and climate of the period. Thus, Saint-Simonism with its feminist preoccupation, the views of Leroux, the organisation of teachers and workers, the years and movements of the second republic, but also the romantic mood come up for elaborate discussion. Of the highly strong but sincere personality of Pauline Roland the author gives a sharp portrait with detachment but with unqualified sympathy.

THOREZ, MAURICE. *Oeuvres. Livre cinquième. Tome dix-neuvième (octobre 1939-juillet 1954). La Deuxième Guerre Mondiale.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1959. 252 pp. F.fr. 480.

Following up the preceding volume (*Livre quatrième, tome dix-huitième*), which covers the period April-August 1939, a number of speeches and articles from the period October 1939 to July 1944 are presented here. The month of September 1939 is thus completely left out. Very little has been included of the months of October, November and December 1939, and of January 1940.

WEBER, EUGEN. *The Nationalist Revival in France, 1905-1914.* University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1959. viii, 237 pp. \$ 5.00.

The new nationalism which began to manifest itself about 1905 and reached its pre-war climax after 1911, should not be confounded neither with the Jacobin tradition of the Left nor with anti-Dreyfusard nationalism, although the latter naturally provided elements for it. Prof. Weber in this thorough and very detailed study explains it from an overbidding in patriotism, from which only the socialist party managed to a certain extent to abstain. Socially, the basis of the new nationalism was found to a considerable part in the lower middle class of Paris, but after Agadir it spread to the provinces. Intellectually, it pervaded the university and the press and although its loudest spokesmen were to be found in more extremist circles, "authoritarian conservatives" like Poincaré, Barthou and Millerand were strongly influenced by it in their policy making. The author has done a remarkable piece of work and made full use of a very impressive variety and amount of sources to which his excellent bibliography also testifies.

Germany

BALLING, H., G. BAHR und G. VOLAND. *Lexicon der Lohnsteuer und Sozialversicherung [Beitragsrecht]. 2. überarbeitete Aufl. [Stand I. Januar 1958].* VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1958. 512 pp. DM. 13.40.

This second edition, revised and brought up to date, is not only a book of reference, but it also gives information about the system of social legislature in the German Democratic Republic. Among the subjects elucidated are the payment of wages and allied regulations, taxes on wages, the compulsory social insurances and accident insurance, and wages according to achievement.

BOBERACH, HEINZ. *Wahlrechtsfragen im Vormärz. Die Wahlrechtsanschauung im Rheinland 1815-1849 und die Entstehung des Dreiklassenwahlrechts*. Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1959. 163 pp. DM. 18.00.

As *Band 15* in the series *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien* this interesting and soundly documented study appeared in which the author discusses the rise of universal, unequal suffrage in the Rhineland under the influence both of French rationalism and of the organic political theory of Burke and the reformed church in the Rhineland, as well as of Romanticism and Roman Catholic social thought. After that the author describes the process in which the municipal vote of 1845 of the Rhineland is taken over in the Prussian state (in the form of *Dreiklassenwahlrecht*). The collaboration of the Rhineland liberals with the Prussian conservatives on this point is exhaustively investigated.

BOSCH, WERNER. *Die Sozialstruktur in West- und Mitteldeutschland. Mit 43 statistischen Übersichten*. Bundesministerium für gesamtdeutsche Fragen, Bonn 1958. 239 pp. DM. 7.80, geb. DM. 10.80.

In the first instance Dr. Bosch compares the nominal incomes of comparable professions in the *Bundesrepublik* and the German Democratic Republic, taxes, and social legislature. The purchasing-power is compared, and finally a comparative scale is drawn up, for corresponding professions in West- and East-Germany, of the real income (under three classes, because for the lowest incomes the structure of prices is relatively favourable in East-Germany on account of the low prices of the primary necessities), according to which for the great majority of the professions the standard of living in East-Germany appears to be considerably less favourable than that in West-Germany.

Christ und Bürger heute und morgen. Hrsg. von Alfred Horné. Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1958. vi, 285 pp. DM. 12.80.

Of the eight authors whose contributions have been included in this volume, seven are "left-wing" German Roman Catholics (W. Dirks, G. Hirschauer, H. Bauer, H. Böll, H. Th. Risse, F. Ansprenger, and the editor, A. Horné) and one is a Spaniard (L. Gomis). Apart from the intellectual position, also in politics, of Roman Catholicism in France and Spain it is especially the German situation which is treated of, mostly in a very critical spirit. In particular, the links between the CDU and the Church are said to be a hindrance to deeply religious consciousness. As to the problems dealt with and the style in which the contributions have been written, the latter constitute an impressive testimony to the standard reached by some critical participants in the religious and political life of their country. It might be mentioned, too, that some at least have the same flavour as the well-known *Frankfurter Hefte*.

DAHRENDORF, GUSTAV. *Der Mensch das Mass aller Dinge. Reden und Schriften zur deutschen Politik 1945-1954*. Hrsg. und eingeleitet von Ralf Dahrendorf. Verlag deutscher Konsumgenossenschaften mbH., Hamburg 1955. 293 pp. DM. 10.80.

A number of speeches and articles, most of them published before, by the well-known Social-Democrat who died in 1954, are here collected and provided with an excellent

introduction by Ralf Dahrendorf. The author expresses himself on some political problems with a striking independence of spirit. With regard to, for instance, the policy toward European Unity, the economical policy, ideology and organisation of the S.P.D. he strikes a very critical note; he appears to be an advocate of a more flexible and free structure of the S.P.D. and of an adaptation of democratic socialism to post-war circumstances. In one essay the fusion of K.P.D. and S.P.D. in the Soviet Sector, and the subsequent disillusionment on the side of the S.P.D. are studied.

Die deutsche Gemeinde. Wesen und Wandel einer demokratischen Wirklichkeit. 5. überarb. Auflage. Erich Schmidt Verlag, Berlin 1959. 80 pp. Ill. DM. 3.80.

In a popular, but very sound manner a brief survey is given here of the place of the municipality in Germany through the ages. The problems of the present-day municipality in the *Bundesrepublik* (the refugee question, housing and building, etc.) is also dealt with, while the task of the municipality in the democratisation of Germany is stressed. This book is the fifth revised edition. Tables, charts and statistical data illustrate the issues.

DIETZ, WALTER. Die Wuppertaler Garnnahrung. Geschichte der Industrie und des Handels von Elberfeld und Barmen 1400 bis 1800. Verlag Ph. C. W. Schmidt, Neustadt an der Aisch 1957. 170 pp. DM. 15.00.

This history of manufacture and commerce of textile yarns in Wuppertal makes up *Band IV* in the series *Bergische Forschungen*, published by order of the *Bergische Geschichtsverein* under the general editorship of Edmund Strutz. The author gives a well-documented picture of early manufacture in Germany, in which he points out the relations with the contemporary textile centres in the Netherlands, Belgium and Northern France, working conditions and the development of labour relations.

EPSTEIN, KLAUS. Matthias Erzberger and the Dilemma of German Democracy. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1959. xiii, 473 pp. \$ 10.00.

For this, the first comprehensive biography of Erzberger, the author has made use of the Erzberger Papers in the German *Bundesarchiv* in Koblenz, which up till now were not available to scholars. The author, who focuses his study nearly exclusively on Erzberger's political life, explains the many contrasts and inconsequencies in the evolution of the political ideas of the latter (as, for instance, the transition from extreme annexionist to originator of the Peace Resolution of 1917 during the first World War, and the development from anti-socialist to supporter of the collaboration between *Zentrum* and the Socialists), and states, that his fundamental belief in Catholicism, Democracy and Social Justice has remained unchanged. The political backgrounds, against which Erzberger's actions are set off, as the *Zentrum* party's policy, constitutional issues during the Wilhelministic period and the Right-Extremist grouping after 1919, are elucidated.

ERDMANN, GERHARD. Die Entwicklung der deutschen Sozialgesetzgebung. 2. erw. Aufl. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen; Berlin; Frankfurt 1957. xi, 405 pp. DM. 24.00.

The present volume appears as *Band 10* in the series *Quellensammlung zur Kulturgeschichte* edited by Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Treue. This second edition has been brought up to 1956 and runs along the same lines as the first edition of 1948. A historical general outline precedes the law texts and mentions the shiftings of social power, that have taken place during this period of nearly a century. The texts have been selected on the ground of their social-historical importance and together give an excellent survey of the development of social legislature in Germany from 1839 to 1956.

Ernst Blochs Revision des Marxismus. Kritische Auseinandersetzungen marxistischer Wissenschaftler mit der Blochschen Philosophie. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1957, 352 pp. DM. 6.40.

For the greater part the essays collected in this volume are (revised) papers which were read at the Conference at Leipzig on the philosophy of Bloch. The main references were held by R. O. Gropp and R. Schulz. The preface was written by J. H. Horn who also contributed an extensive article. The general tendency is the rejection of essential bases of Bloch's theories because they are said not to be in conformity with the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Perhaps the sharpest point of attack against Bloch is the definition of his philosophy as "mystical idealistic," which purports to become a kind of political revisionism.

FIJALKOWSKI, JÜRGEN. Die Wendung zum Führerstaat. Ideologische Komponenten in der politischen Philosophie Carl Schmitts. Mit einem Vorwort von Hans-Joachim Lieber. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1958. xxiii, 222 pp. DM. 29.50.

The philosophy of law and the political philosophy of Carl Schmitt, one of the most intelligent critics of the Weimar Republic, are analyzed very thoroughly. The author starts from the practical consequences Schmitt thought fit to draw from his philosophy, i.e. the endorsement of National Socialism as the incarnation of his own authoritarianism. In this light his criticism of an earlier period should be seen as fundamentally anti-democratic. Especially his theory of the constitutional state is demonstrated to have been under strong impact of (irrational) ideological elements. This method, used by the author in order, so to speak, to split up Schmitt's seemingly impermeable arguments proves to be very successful; it is handled here with great skill. The book, for which Prof. H. J. Lieber wrote a preface, forms part of the series *Schriften des Instituts für politische Wissenschaft* (Vol. 12).

GEORGE, ALEXANDER L. Propaganda Analysis. A Study of Inferences Made from Nazi Propaganda in World War II. Row, Peterson and Company, Evanston (Ill.), White Plains (N.Y.) 1959. xxii, 287 pp. \$ 6.00.

The methods used by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service during the second World War in order to discover the strategy behind the Nazi propaganda are the subject of this study in which, besides a treatment of the techniques used, comparisons occur of the inferences by the F.B.I.S. with the German data now available, particularly the diary of Dr. Goebbels. The ability of this service in detecting the situational picture on the German side was amazingly high. In more than 80% of the cases (of which a sample number is presented here) the inferences turned out to have been correct.

GESSELER, OTTO. Reichswehrpolitik in der Weimarer Zeit. Hrsg. von Kurt Sendtner. Mit einer Vorbemerkung von Theodor Heuss. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1958. 582 pp. DM. 29.50.

The late Gessler, a southern German, who belonged to the followers of Friedrich Naumann, became Lord Mayor of Nuremberg and in 1920 minister of the *Reichswehr*. As such he remained in office until 1928. The major part of this book consists of his memoirs from those eight years, although the editor, in an extensive introduction which also deals with the other periods of Gessler's life, has given many interesting quotations from talks taken down in shorthand. From the whole results a picture of a remarkable man, more a statesman than a politician, who, although he belongs to the Democratic Party, remained a Bavarian monarchist and had strong leanings towards a more authoritarian solution of the immense problems of the Weimar-Republic. The memoirs form an important source for the history of the period, also in providing facts and interpretations on the demission of Seeckt, and contain portraits of many leading men, such as Ebert (which seems successful), Hindenburg (which seems to have come out less well), Stresemann etc.

GÖHRING, MARTIN. Bismarcks Erben 1890-1945. Deutschlands Weg von Wilhelm II. bis Adolf Hitler. 2. erw. Aufl. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1959. xiii, 451 pp. Ill. DM. 18.60.

In Vol. III (1958), Part 3, the first edition of the present work was mentioned on pp. 513 and 514. The second edition has been considerably enlarged, and constitutes a welcome revision, in which notably the chapters on the First World War, the Weimar Republic and the first years of National Socialist rule have been extended to comprise more detailed discussions on mainly political questions. The evaluation of National Socialism as a negative phenomenon has been made more outspoken.

GROTEWOHL, OTTO. Im Kampf um die einige Deutsche Demokratische Republik. Reden und Aufsätze. Bde. IV; V. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 755 pp.; 767 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50; DM. 7.50.

In these two volumes speeches and articles of the prime minister of Eastern Germany ("German Democratic Republic") have been collected, from January 1954-March 1956 and April 1956-July 1958 respectively. They reflect the attitude of the Government in matters of foreign policy (struggle against the "Federal Republic," NATO, nuclear armament, etc., the central theme being the communist conception of unity), but economic and social problems as well. Much stress is given to the so-called victory of socialism; the social and political situation in Western Germany, on the other hand, is pictured in very dark colours.

Handbuch der Volkskammer der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Kongress-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 538 pp. Ill. DM. 7.80.

This second and revised edition is introduced by Dr. Dieckmann, President of the *Volkskammer* of the German Democratic Republic. It gives information on the constitutional system, the structure of political institutions and a number of political decisions, as pacts of friendship with the People's Republics, the U.S.S.R. and China, the election programme of the National Front, and some observations on the reunification of Germany. The photographs of the members of the *Volkskammer* are inserted.

HESS, PETER. *Ökonomische Grundlagen der ländlichen Klassen in Westdeutschland*. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1957. 224 pp. DM. 8.50.

The social and economic structure of the West-German population is investigated from a Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, with an emphasis on class-antagonisms and on the possibility of winning over the wage-earners in agriculture and the small and medium scale farmers to a socialistic reorganisation of economy in collaboration with the industrial class. The tone of the argument is sharp and polemic, and the presentation of the facts is neither discriminative nor realistic.

HOEGNER, WILHELM. *Die verratene Republik. Geschichte der deutschen Gegenrevolution*. Isar Verlag, München 1958. 397 pp. Ill. DM. 27.50.

The author, prime minister of Bavaria from 1954 to 1957, gives a lively account of the events that resulted in the fall of the Republic of Weimar in this book, which was written in 1934. Its value lies in that it was written, from a pronounced social-democratic viewpoint, when the author was still impressed by the then recent events (he went into emigration in 1933). Some of the events are done more justice to than in corresponding works on this period; thus, for instance, the course of events in Bavaria in 1923, the political relations within Bavaria and the constitutionally defined singular position of Bavaria within the Reich (the author was a member of the Bavarian *Landtag* and the committee of investigation into Hitler's *coup d'état*).

HÖHN, REINHARD. *Sozialismus und Heer. Band I. Heer und Krieg im Bild des Sozialismus*. Verlag Dr. Max Gehlen, Bad Homburg vor der Höhe, Berlin, Zürich 1959. xxxii, 366 pp. DM. 35.00.

This is the first of three volumes on the relation between army and socialism in Germany from 1848-1914, of which the present volume deals with the period 1848-1870 inclusive. In some instances the story has been continued until well after 1870. The author, who has brought together an impressive amount of material on the subject, rightly suggests the usefulness of his undertaking in pointing out the polemical and one-sidedness of studies such as Kautsky's "Socialists and War," which rather tends to demonstrate a continuous line in their attitude towards "war" with all major socialist theoreticians and politicians. The book presents a very full survey of the relevant sources which are often quoted at length; for instance, Marx's, Engels's and Lassalle's writings have been carefully studied in order to produce a full picture of their standpoints in general as well as on detailed questions, such as the Franco-German War. Interesting are also the dissertations on the relation between socialist and liberal conceptions or the discussion on the "people's army" (as against the standing army). The author has considered his subject to encompass political issues, such as the enmity towards Russia, insofar as they were directly – and sometimes rather indirectly – related to the war-and-socialism issue.

HÖSS, RUDOLF. *Kommandant in Auschwitz. Autobiographische Aufzeichnungen. Eingeleitet und kommentiert von Martin Broszat*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1958. 184 pp. DM. 15.80.

The author, in command of the Auschwitz concentration camp during the War and, in a sense, responsible for the "technical performance" of the mass-executions in the

gas-chamber, wrote down these notes in the years 1946/1947 in the prison of Cracovia. A (complete) Polish edition already appeared in 1951 and later in 1956. Martin Broszat has written a very good introduction to this book, in which the matter-of-fact and therefore all the more shocking character of the notes is pointed out, and in which a characterisation of Hösz is given, which shows him to be an upright, pedantic and sometimes sentimental *philister*, who specially liked order, had no individuality at all, and was absolutely obedient to authority.

JACOBS, FERDINAND. *Deutsche Bauernführer*. Verlag Haus Altenberg, Düsseldorf 1958. 180 pp. DM. 8.80.

A series of portraits (in which the emphasis is on the political career) of Roman Catholic farmers' leaders continues the series *Schriften zur ländlichen Bildung* under the general editorship of Wilhelm Wissing, of which this volume constitutes *Band 2*. The presentation covers a period of more than a century and reaches into the present. Discussed are, respectively, Schorlesner, Brenker, Loë-Terporten, Dasbach, Vorholt, Herold, Georg Heim and Kerckerinck zur Borg. The political actions of these men are assessed from a Roman Catholic point of view with little or no concession to objectivity.

JASPERS, KARL. *Max Weber. Politiker, Forscher, Philosoph*. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1958. 89 pp. DM. 3.50.

In a small compass the author here gives what he considers to be the essentials in the personality and the ideas of Max Weber. With particular lucidity he discusses Weber's opinions on the German collapse in 1918 and on what should have been done in order to arrive at a new Germany based on sound political conceptions. The rest of the book is a short survey of Weber's work as a scholar, ending in an evaluation of his significance: Although he was not a philosopher, Weber's life-work is, according to Jaspers, itself "philosophy."

KRAUSE, WERNER. *Die Entstehung des Volkseigentums in der Industrie der DDR*. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1958. 191 pp. DM. 7.00.

This volume, which appeared in 1957 as a dissertation for the *Technische Hochschule* at Dresden on the subject of the socialised sector of industry in East-Germany, is mainly based on factual material from Saxony and further on secondary sources (periodicals, newspapers). East-German economy is compared to West-German economy, and the prospects for re-unification are studied in detail, while the author is of the opinion, that nationalisation of the main West-German branches of industry is required first.

KUPISCH, KARL. *Das Jahrhundert des Sozialismus und die Kirche*. Käthe Vogt Verlag, Berlin 1958. 180 pp. DM. 12.80.

In a very readable style – indeed, the literary qualities of this book should not stay unmentioned – the author deals with the history of German Socialism against the background of the general political evolution and especially of the "response" of the Evangelical Church. The latter's attitude as well as various Socialist theories, ideas and praxis come up for an often really brilliant and original discussion. In this originality the author sometimes seems to let himself be drawn, by sometimes almost playful

lines of thought, to conclusions which do not seem sufficiently corroborated by the sources used. Essentially, the book is a very stimulating and lucid essay in the best sense of the word, written in a spirit of complete unorthodox Protestantism and undogmatic Socialism.

LEFEBVRE, HENRI. *Pour connaître: La pensée de Karl Marx. Nouvelle édition remaniée et complétée.* Bordas Éditeur, Paris 1956. 279 pp.

This third edition of H. Lefebvre's book is enlarged by one very important extension, as compared with the first edition, viz. the new preface which reflects the author's position as something like an outcast from the C.P. The text of the book itself is a very sympathetic account of Marx's theoretical work from his doctor's thesis to the end of his life. Most attention has been given to his philosophy, which, however, is described in close connection with his life: the book is meant as an introduction to the understanding of Marx's own writings. In his interpretation, Mr. Lefebvre, who is undoubtedly one of the ablest Marxist theoreticians, strongly defends not only the originality which always characterized Marx's partial adoption of Hegel and Feuerbach, e.g., but also his philosophy (as apart from "science"). The new preface is a well-written testimony of the author's reasoned clinging to his own theory of genuinely Marxist "*objectivité approfondie.*"

MARX, KARL. *Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844.* Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow; Lawrence & Wishart, London 1959. 209 pp. 3/6d.

The translation of this volume was made after the German MEGA-edition, corrections made in the latest Russian edition of 1956 having been taken account of, by Martin Milligan, who also contributed a number of footnotes, which sometimes deal with Hegelian and other terms, difficult to translate. In an appendix, Engels's "Outlines of a Critique of Political Economy" have been printed.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Werke, Bände 4, 5.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. xv, 719 pp.; xv, 619 pp. Ill. DM. 10.00; 10.00.

Among the writings in this fourth volume of the new German edition of Marx's and Engels's works – a general discussion of its set-up was given in Vol. II (1957), Part 2, p. 334 of this journal – are (in the German translation made by Bernstein and Kautsky) "The Misery of Philosophy" and the "Manifesto of the Communist party," as well as a great number of articles, some letters, and documents on the Communist League. Later prefaces to the works mentioned have been included. The volume ends with the February-revolution. The fifth volume contains the writings from March until and inclusive November 1848. Thus this edition has arrived at the point where the German MEGA-edition broke off. It is to be welcomed that of the articles which are here introduced from the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* the authorship of Marx and Engels respectively has been indicated wherever this seemed possible.

MÜHSAM, ERICH. *Unpolitische Erinnerungen.* Verlag Volk und Welt, Berlin 1958. 333 pp. DM. 7.40.

These notes of the author, who died in 1934 in the concentration camp of Oranienburg, appeared before now in the "Vossische Zeitung" between September 4, 1927,

and April 19, 1929. They give an interesting impression of the bohème and German cultural life before the first world war, and a description of a number of encounters with personalities.

NEUBAUER, HELMUT. *München und Moskau 1918/1919. Zur Geschichte der Rätebewegung in Bayern*. Isar Verlag, München 1958. 100 pp. DM. 6.80.

This excellent study presents an unbiased and fully documented survey of the ideological and directly political influences from the Russian Bolsheviks observable in the revolutionary events in Bavaria, 1918-1919. The interventions by Lenin and other leaders in Moscow especially during the second Council Republic (*Räterepublik*) are dealt with in great detail. Other questions more or less related to the subject proper, such as the well-known hesitation of Eisner, have been brought into the picture in an often very clarifying manner. Russian as well as German sources have been made use of. The book has been published as *Beibest 4* of the *Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas*.

PAULSEN, INGWER. *Viktor Aimé Huber als Sozialpolitiker*. 2. Aufl. Verlag Herbert Renner, Berlin 1956. 223 pp. Ill. DM. 14.80.

A very sympathetic account is given here of life and work of the "Christian Conservative" Huber – a man who did not take definite sides in the class conflict of his time, but preached understanding and peace, and Christian solidarity. The author considers him a predecessor of modern Protestant theology in some essential respects, notably in that he fully accepted "this-worldly" responsibility of the Christian in a strong sense of duty towards the solving or easing of social evils. Remarkable is, e.g., his very positive opinion of the workers as against the opinion he held of the "paupers" or even domestic servants. His ideas on "self-help" (co-operation; he admired the Rochdale Pioneers) scarcely materialized, but his indirect influence was considerable. The book is fully documented and well written.

RICHERT, ERNST. *Macht ohne Mandat. Der Staatsapparat in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone Deutschlands*. Mit einer Einleitung von Martin Drath. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1958. xl, 181 pp. DM. 20.00.

In minute detail the organization of the state in the "German Democratic Republic" is analyzed in this excellent study (Vol. 11 of the *Schriften des Instituts für politische Wissenschaft*), in which the role of the essential organ, the communist party (S.E.D.) and the transmitting of state ideology and policy to the people (among other things by the so-called "mass organizations") is given particular attention. The description of the working of the system seems irreproachable. The author, however, also deals with some underlying problems as they put themselves to the Western observer, such as that of the mass basis of support for the regime – which should be taken in the sense of an objective social condition not directly and immediately determining "socialist" consciousness, the latter being the privilege of the "vanguard" who are therefore entitled to represent the people. In this way the communists strive to reconcile the idea of the "people's state" with that of the "revolutionary class state." Especially the last chapter is a brilliant piece of politico-sociological scholarship and insight. The 26 pages "introduction" by Prof. Martin Drath – in which he defines "authoritarianism" and "totalitarianism," although providing some valuable viewpoints, is on the whole less lucid than the major part of the book.

RICHTER, WERNER. *Gewerkschaften, Monopolkapital und Staat im ersten Weltkrieg und in der Novemberrevolution (1914-1919)*. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1959. 403 pp. Ill. DM. 8.00.

On the basis of printed as well as a number of unprinted sources the author of this work stresses the importance of the role played by the tradé unions, next to the right-wing social-democracy, in the process of keeping the workers down and forestalling the formation of a "Marxist-Leninist" party with sufficient support to win the Revolution. The various cases in which leaders co-operated, for instance, in projects of a clearly "imperialist" nature, are dealt with at length. Also the USPD comes up for criticism, whereas the "*Spartacus*" League enjoy strong preference, notwithstanding their ideological shortcomings.

ROSENBERG, D. I. *Die Entwicklung der ökonomischen Lehre von Marx und Engels in den vierziger Jahren des 19. Jahrhunderts*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 424 pp. DM. 7.00.

This is a German translation of the originally Russian work of the late D.I. Rosenberg on the origins of Marxian political economy, which, according to the author, found its crowning in the lucid formulations of the Communist Manifesto. It is mainly the German background of the time against which the author develops his discussion of the evolution in Marx's and Engels's economic ideas. Also the excerpts made by Marx have been used.

SCHÜRMAN, KARL HEINZ. *Zur Vorgeschichte der Christlichen Gewerkschaft*. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1958. 170 pp. DM. 12.50.

The period under discussion extends from the end of the 18th century to the year 1899, the congress of Mayence, which closed the preliminary history of the Christian trade unions. Both the Protestant and the Roman-Catholic developments are dealt with – the emphasis, however, is on the rise of interconfessional collaboration. Due credit is paid to the leading figures of Christian social thought: Von Ketteler, Huber, Hitzte, Von Herling, Todt, Stoecker, Meyer and others; their ideas, and the development of these ideas, are briefly but lucidly reproduced, for instance by the use of citations.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Herausgeber: Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 15. Lieferung. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1959. 266 pp. DM. 25.40.

Numbers 14 and 15, which bring this series up to April 1959, contain, besides bills and resolutions of the government organs of the *Bundesrepublik* and those of the *Länder*, lectures, motions and addresses by, for instance, Prof. Dr. Carlo Schmid on health insurance and personal responsibility, Prof. Dr. Arthur Nikisch on the circumscription in the labour-legislation of the concepts of employee (*Angestellte*) and worker (*Arbeiter*), and Theodor Blank on freedom in the welfare state.

STEPANOWA, E. A. *Friedrich Engels. Sein Leben und Werk*. 276 pp. Ill. DM. 5.80.

In this German translation of the new biography of Engels published in 1956 in Russian, all references have been made, wherever possible, to German editions of

Marx's, Engels's, and Lenin's works. The author gives a chronological survey of her subject's life and work, interpreting the latter according to the standards set by the XXth Soviet Party Congress which left room for different "roads to socialism." New vistas are not opened, but for reference purposes the book is certainly useful.

THYSSEN, THYGE. *Bauer und Standesvertretung. Werden und Wirken des Bauertums in Schleswig-Holstein seit der Agrarreform.* Karl Wachholtz Verlag, Neumünster 1958. viii, 557 pp. Ill. DM. 18.00.

This very extensive and well-documented study is *Band 37* in the series *Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte Schleswig-Holsteins*. It covers a period of 150 years and pays credit to the farmer's organizations (political and professional) as well as to the general background and the effects of the agricultural policy of the German Government. On the ground of an investigation into the actions of the "Schleswig-Holstein General Agricultural Association" in the last century a survey is given of the technical development in various branches of agriculture and educational facilities of the people. The specifically political aspect is illuminated by the description of political representation of agrarian interests. Of special interest is the discussion of the Nazi policy towards farmers and the re-orientation after 1945.

TONSOR, STEPHEN J. *National Socialism. Conservative Reaction or Nihilist Revolt?* Rinehart & Company, Inc., New York 1959. iii, 27 pp. \$ 0.50.

A number of texts have been selected in this volume in the series "Source Problems in World Civilization" in order to illustrate the philosophical and ideological backgrounds (Hegel, Rousseau, Nietzsche, H.S. Chamberlain, etc.), the program (25 points, Hitler's racial conceptions, etc.) and the interpretation of National Socialism. These short texts have each been preceded by comments on them by the author. Of the various interpretations he mentions those of Meinecke, the Marxist Franz L. Neumann, and Rauschning.

VÖLKERLING, FRITZ. *Der deutsche Kathedersozialismus.* Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1959. 152 pp. DM. 6.00.

From a communist point of view the causes of the rise of German *Kathedersozialismus* and its theoretical descent are here investigated (as regards the latter the author points out the connections with German historicism and the influence of Comte and J. Stuart Mill). As a characteristic representative of the movement Gustav Schmoller has been taken. The author investigates also the influence of *Kathedersozialismus* in present-day West-Germany, especially in the socialist party.

WELCHERT, HANS-HEINRICH. *Theodor Heuss. Ein Lebensbild.* Neue, erw. Ausgabe. Athenäum-Verlag, Bonn 1959. 359 pp. Ill. DM. 12.80.

In this second edition of the popular, but sound biography of the Federal German Republic's President the story is continued until the end of 1958 (including the journey to England of October). The author gives a sympathetic account, not only of Heuss's life, but also of his significance as an historian and a politician. Humorous stories thus alternate with more "serious" subjects, adding greatly to the vivacity of the book. A detailed description is given, for instance, of Heuss's attitude in the question of

the "*Ermächtigungsgesetz*," offering Hitler full powers (1933), when in his parliamentary party he opposed any concession to be made to the dictator. In other chapters Heuss's important work as an historian is discussed (e.g., Naumann-biography).

WISCHHÖFER, HORST. *Die ostpreussischen Stände im letzten Jahrzehnt vor dem Regierungsantritt des Grossen Kurfürsten*. Muster-schmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1958. 228 pp. DM. 22.80.

The subject of this study is the relation of the East-Prussian estates to George William of Brandenburg in the period 1632-1640; the author does not consider the problem from the viewpoint of a Brandenburg-Prussian unity, but makes out the case of Prussian particularism in view of Prussia's political disposition in the beginning of the 17th century. A connection with the relation between the Prussian classes and the elector of Brandenburg is also formed by the question of the Polish influence in the duchy, an aspect which is lucidly and sharply analysed. The history of this period is summed up in a number of trends, which come to full effect during the reign of the great elector and are to lead to the breaking of the power of the estates.

ZETKIN, CLARA. *Ausgewählte Reden und Schriften*. Band I. Auswahl aus den Jahren 1889 bis 1917. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. xix, 799 pp. Ill. DM. 8.50.

— *Zur Geschichte der proletarischen Frauenbewegung Deutschlands*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 247 pp. DM. 4.00.

The first volume of this edition of "Selected Speeches and Writings" - which is prefaced by Wilhelm Pieck - contains many interesting items, partly on the role to be played by "proletarian women" in the struggle for socialism, which at the same time represented for Clara Zetkin a struggle for sex equality, but on a wide range of other subjects as well. Among them we may mention educational questions, youth organization, and art. Naturally, the war years are also represented when Zetkin took sides with Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. The second book mentioned contains a revised chapter on "the beginnings of the proletarian woman's movement in Germany" originally published in 1906 in "*Gleichheit*," and consists for the rest of the text of a manuscript study, published now for the first time by care of the *Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus*, Berlin. The book is a valuable source on the way of thinking in German social democracy in the first decade of this century as much as on the subject it deals with. The latter comprises also an essay on Flora Tristan.

Zur ökonomischen Konzeption der SPD. Kollektivarbeit unter Leitung von Herbert Meissner. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1957. 245 pp. DM. 7.50.

The collaborators on this volume, in which the economic ideology of the West-German S.P.D. is criticised from a communist point of view, are: M. Meissner with, for instance, criticism of the concept Class as used by the S.P.D., H. Faulwetter on the theory of wages and the theory of marginal productivity, R. Sieber, W. Schellenberg on automation, G. Heininger on the way of fighting unemployment and the Keynesian theory on this subject, A. Klein on "Human Relations" and E. König on the Party Meeting of the S.P.D. in Munich 1956.

Great Britain

ASHLEY, MAURICE. *Oliver Cromwell and the Puritan Revolution*. The English Universities Press Ltd., London 1958. 192 pp. 8/6.

In the "Teach Yourself History Library" series, edited by A. L. Rowse, an attempt is made to throw light on a period each time by means of a biographical study of the most important character of that period. In this study of Cromwell and the Puritan Revolution the author applies this method with very satisfying results by a careful weighing of biographical facts against more general observations. He has also tried to render the subject-matter attractive to a wider public – without, in this case, detracting from the scholarly merits of the book. Among the subjects is included the vexed question of the social and religious position of the men who set the revolution in motion.

BACON, FRANCIS. *Neu-Atlantis*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1959. x, 102 pp. DM. 6.50.

The careful German translation by Georg Gerber of Bacon's famous Utopia has been made after the authoritative English edition of 1857. In an introduction of some fifty pages F. A. Kogan-Bernstein analyses and stresses, in conformity with Marx's view, the importance of Bacon as "the true father of English materialism and all modern experimental science."

COBBETT, WILLIAM. *Rural Rides*. Ed. with Notes and an Introduction by E. W. Martin. Macdonald, London 1958. xli, 499 pp. Ill. 12/6.

This new edition of "Rural Rides" reproduces the text of the edition of 1830, published by the author himself. The book has remained a valuable source for English social history in that it reflects an intelligent, although somewhat queer, man's experiences collected during his horse-back ridings in many rural districts of England in the years 1821-1826. The almost magical influence of Cobbett especially on rural labourers in this time of utter decomposition of the traditional patterns of life is well explained in the introduction, written by E. D. Martin. The illustrations are selected from cartoons by Gillray.

FAGAN, H. *Champions of the Workers*. Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., London 1959. 108 pp. 6/6.

In this second part of *The Unsheathed Sword* the most important influences on the working-class movements from the Industrial Revolution onwards are discussed. The episodes described are: the vision of Robert Owen, Peterloo, the Tolpuddle martyrs, Chartism, Keir Hardy, Tom Mann and the Labour Party. The booklet is, in the first instance, intended for the general reader and excellent as a first introduction to the history of the labour movement.

FREEMAN, T. W. *The Conurbations of Great Britain*. With a Chapter on the Scottish Conurbations by Catherine P. Snodgrass. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1959. xii, 393 pp. Maps. 37/6.

Seven large and a number of smaller conurbations (definable as clusters of urban units) make up the subject of this study, which confines itself to the actual situation, excluding the history of the expansion, the administrative divisions and projections.

The most important conurbations under discussion are: Greater London, the West Midlands, Merseyside, Manchester, West Yorkshire, Tyneside and Glasgow. The chapter on the Scottish Conurbations is written by Catherine P. Snodgrass; a large number of tables, maps and graphs have also been included.

HARRISON, G. B. *A Second Jacobean Journal. Being a Record of Those Things Most Talked of during the Years 1607 to 1610.* Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1958. x, 278 pp. 30/—.

The aim of the series of which this book is no. 5 is to give the reader an impression of life in a given period as seen through the eyes of the people living at the time; any interpretation of the facts is therefore omitted. The most important events in the period from 1607 to 1610 that come to the fore in Dr. Harrison's account (which is based on a great number of sources) are: the increasing tension between King and Commons, the theological controversies between the King and his theologians and Cardinal Bellarmine, the murder of Henry IV of France, the early colonization of America and further many events of social rather than political interest both inside the court and out.

HEYWOOD, JEAN S. *Children in Care. The Development of the Service for the Deprived Child.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; Humanities Press, New York 1959. x, 229 pp. 25/—.

In this history of the care for deprived children a sidelight is thrown on social conditions; particularly the social conditions prevailing during the nineteenth century and the last decades of the eighteenth century, apparent, for instance, in children's labour and the practice of workshops, are extensively dealt with. The central object of study is the changes in the ideas and attitudes towards child-care; the differences before and after the reformation, the growth of State obligation towards the child, the methods of care to-day compared with those of the past, and the increasing importance of the preventive aspects of the services are among the issues discussed.

MACHIN, FRANK. *The Yorkshire Miners. A History. Vol. I. National Union of Mineworkers,* Barnsley 1958. xi, 496 pp. Ill. 25/—.

The present first volume covers the period up to 1881, the second volume, which will appear later, continues the story to the present time. The author presents a history of working conditions, social improvements and Union activity. The latter receives due attention in a description of the formation of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association in 1858 and a separate organization in West Yorkshire, and the merging of both in 1881. The leading personalities of these Unions are discussed, the strikes of 1844 and 1858 and the lock-out of 1864. The range of the book has compelled the author to leave some questions out of account, as for instance Chartism, which had to be omitted.

MATHIAS, PETER. *The Brewing Industry in England 1700-1830.* Cambridge University Press, London 1959. xxviii, 596 pp. Ill. 85/—.

As the author states in the preface, the purpose of this study is to fill a gap in a hitherto unstudied area. As such it is a pioneer study, which is capable of additions and different interpretations, but which, by the mere quantity of material collected here (business records, manuscript collection and British parliamentary papers) and the statistical

appendices added, is of lasting value for economic history. The brewing industry, by its connection with agriculture, its great size and age, and by its connections with banking and parliamentary interests, serves admirably as a field of study for the great social and economical changes that have come about in the period 1700-1830. The book is attractively produced.

TREVELYAN, GEORGE MACAULAY. *A Shortened History of England*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1959. 603 pp. Maps. 6/—.

This book is an abridged version of Prof. Trevelyan's "History of England," which appeared in 1942. The abridgement has gone to the cost of the less important periods, nowhere disturbing the balance characteristic of its parent volume. Naturally the social aspects of history come in for their necessary share of attention: the rise of an English nationalism, the development of democratic institutions, civil war issues, etc. It is a good thing, that this excellent work, though abridged, has now appeared in a cheap edition.

WEDGWOOD, C. V. *The King's War 1641-1647. The Great Rebellion*. Collins, London 1958. 703 pp. Ill. Maps. 35/—.

This well-written narrative, attractively executed with many illustrations, covers the period from the attempt on the Five Members in January, 1642, to the handing over of the King of Scots to the English in January, 1647. The military development of the events are viewed rather from the Royalist angle than from the side of Parliament: this treatment of the Civil War, as distinct from most other studies about the period, contributes to the originality of the book. Because in the author's opinion he played a less prominent part in the eyes of his contemporaries than in those of posterity, and because his great importance does not emerge until the time after the period under study, the figure of Cromwell has been put less in the forefront than is usually done.

WILLAN, T. S. *Studies in Elizabethan Foreign Trade*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1959. ix, 349 pp. 35/—.

Five economic-historical essays illuminating different aspects of Elizabethan foreign trade have been collected here. The principal study concerns England's trade with Morocco, in which the author has worked up a great quantity of material. The essay on "Sugar and the Elizabethans" moves, as is observed in the preface, "in the no-man's land between economic and social history"; the other essays relate to the agent in foreign trade, interlopers and the staple, and the foreign trade of the provincial ports. The documentation of all the essays is extensive.

Italy

CERRITO, GINO. *Radicalismo e Socialismo in Sicilia (1860-1882)*. Casa Editrice G. D'Anna, Messina, Firenze 1958. 390 pp. L. 4.500.

This standard work is volume 2 of the *Pubblicazioni della Facoltà di Magistero* of the *Università degli studi di Messina*. The author deserves special praise for the way in which the interrelation of the movement in Sicily and the activities of the First International as well as the Paris Commune of 1871 are presented (particularly the repercussions of the latter two on the former), a subject, that has received too little attention till now. Another point, also entitled to great interest, is that of the attitude of the working

classes towards the *Risorgimento*, discussed briefly but lucidly. The documentation is exhaustive.

CORSI, ANGELO. *L'Azione Socialista tra i Minatori della Sardegna, 1898-1922. Contributo allo studio del Movimento Operaio Italiano*. Edizioni di Comunità, Milano 1959. 364 pp. Ill. L. 2.000.

The author has made a valuable contribution to the history of the Italian socialist movement and especially to regional developments. The place of the miners in Sardinian class structure and the workers' organizations in Sardinia are extensively described and form the backcloth against which the socialist actions of the period 1898-1922 must be seen. By investigating the lines of communication with the developments in Italy as a whole the author has succeeded in integrating the course of events in Sardinia into the over-all picture of the Italian labour movement.

DELL'ISOLA, MARIA et GEORGES BOURGIN. *Mazzini. Promoteur de la république italienne et pionnier de la fédération européenne*. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1956. 183 pp. F.fr. 600.

The present biography, written by Maria dell'Isola with the collaboration of the late Prof. G. Bourgin, is based on the most important Italian literature, but the picture has been refined in some details by information drawn from primary sources in French archives, especially the *Archives nationales*. Mazzini's ideas on social reform have been given particular attention, in connection with his spiritualist philosophy. The description of his life and political action are well balanced by a careful analysis of his fundamental ideas, and the book offers, to say the least of it, a good introduction.

FANFANI, AMINTORE. *Storia del Lavoro in Italia. Dalla Fine del Secolo XV agli Inizi del XVIII*. Seconda edizione accresciuta ed illustrata. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1959. xi, 424 pp. Ill. L. 3.000.

In the series *Storia del Lavoro in Italia*, which will consist of seven volumes and will cover the period up to and including the 20th century (apart from an edition of sources by Prof. Ildebrando Imberciatori and Prof. Federico Melis) this volume appeared as Vol. III, covering the period from the end of the 15th to the beginning of the 18th century. In it, Prof. Fanfani has presented a well-balanced picture of conditions and organization of the working class. In the course of a general survey of Italian economy numerical data are presented, the state of technical science is analysed, and corporative organizations, religion and culture of the workers are dealt with. The book is profusely illustrated.

LABRIOLA, ANTONIO. *Scritti e appunti su Zeller e su Spinoza (1862-1868)*. A cura di Luigi Dal Pane. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1959. ix, 408 pp. L. 3.000.

The initiative of editing the collected works of Antonio Labriola is praiseworthy, because it fills a gap in the history of Italian historical-materialistic philosophy and Italian socialism. Apart from that, the fact that Labriola was the teacher of Croce justifies an intensive study of this interesting figure. Various hitherto unpublished fragments from Labriola's writings are included. This is the first part, covering the

period 1862-1868, of the great re-issue of Labriola's works under the editorship of Luigi Dal Pane.

NEUFELD, MAURICE F. *Labor Unions and National Politics in Italian Industrial Plants. A Study of the Development and Functions of Grievance Committees in Italy.* The Institute of International Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1954. xiv, 146 pp. \$ 2.00.

Grievance Committees, although constituting an essential part in the modern social order, have been rather neglected in scientific study. It is, therefore, to be welcomed that the present study deals with their functioning in Italy since 1901, when the first ones came into being, up to 1952. The years 1943-1952 receive most attention. The author has rightly treated the political situation in every period as an intrinsic part of his subject. Under the communist-inspired attitude of revolt against the present State, in which a considerable percentage of Italian workers persist, the Committees are much hampered in operating successfully. The book, which is No. 1 of the "Cornell International Industrial and Labor Relations Reports," gives much well-documented information.

ROMEIO, ROSARIO. *Risorgimento e capitalismo.* Editori Laterza, Bari 1959. 209 pp. L. 1.400.

The first essay of the two which constitute this volume, deals with Marxist historiography in Italy since the Second World War. It gives a survey of it and deals in particular with the historians' point of view as regards Gramsci's thesis on capitalist development, especially his conception of the *Risorgimento* as an agrarian revolution. The second essay gives a methodological dissertation on the accumulation of capital in an agricultural society, drawing Russia, Japan, and the underdeveloped countries into the picture in order to arrive at an analysis of the development of capitalism in Italy from 1861 until 1887.

RHODES, ANTHONY. *The Poet as Superman. A Life of Gabriele D'Annunzio.* Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London 1959. 251 pp. Ill. 25/—.

The artistical part played by D'Annunzio in 20th century Italy, as well as his political and ideological roles stand out clearly in this well-written and very interesting book. The author sketches him as one of the most important destroyers of Mazzini's Italy and treats him as one of the outstanding precursors of Fascism in Italy, historical roles that have survived his fame as an artist and his slightly ridiculous personal antecedents. The Fiume period in 1919 and 1920, undoubtedly to be considered the culminating-point of his political career, is excellently described against the background of the rising figure of Mussolini.

VALIANI, LEO. *Dall'antifascismo alla Resistenza.* Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1959. 195 pp. L. 450.

In the present volume, which is published in the series *Universala Economica*, some articles and a paper read by the author at the International Historical Congress held at Strasbourg, March 1957, have been collected. They deal mainly with the Italian antifascist and resistance movement. The paper mentioned above treats in a very

lucid way of the trade unions under fascism, the regime's attitude being ambivalent and shifting from positive towards negative and then once again to a more positive appreciation. Within this framework, also the average worker's reaction to fascist policy is discussed; it was, e.g., favourable to the Abyssinian war, but hostile to intervention in Spain. Another study in the book is devoted to the International Brigade in Spain, others to the Milanese insurrection, the first Republican Constitution, etc.

VIVANTI, CORRADO. *Le campagne del Mantovano nell'età delle Riforme*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1959. 263 pp. Ill. L. 2.700.

As no. 8 in the series *Studi e Ricerche Storiche* of the *Istituto Giangiacomo Feltrinelli* this interesting study appeared on rural conditions in Mantovana during the Reform. Special attention is given to the phenomena connected with the Austrian taxation policy. A general survey is presented of the economical relations in this region and of rural life in its totality.

The Netherlands

Als 't moet. November 1918 en de Bijzondere Vrijwillige Landstorm. N.V. Uitgeverij Nijgh & van Ditmar, 's-Gravenhage 1959. 347 pp. Ill. Hfl. 6.90.

In this volume the authors (the main task of writing having been performed by the late J. C. van der Does) have, under responsibility of an editorial committee in which personalities of the parties of the Right are conspicuous, related and commented on the events of November 1918, notably the attempt at "revolution" (which scarcely deserved this name) undertaken by a section of the Social Democrats. Then the "*Bijzonder Vrijwillige Landstorm*" (Special Voluntary Army Reserves) was founded in order to defend Queen and Constitution. The book deals with the history up till its dissolution in 1940 in a rather cursory way. A strong anti-socialist bias is unmistakable. The style is very popular and some historical facts are presented in a rather simplistic manner. The illustrations reflect the spirit of the time.

Arbeidsovereenkomst. Supplements 3 and 4. N.V. Uitgevers-Maatschappij Ae. E. Kluwer, Deventer 1958. 222 pp.; 217 pp. Hfl. 3.50.

The purpose of these supplements, compiled by E. W. Catz, is to serve as guides to trade and industry; the concise form and the systematical classification render them eminently suitable for practical reference. Attention is paid to jurisdiction, for instance the judgments of the *Hoge Raad*. Corresponding development of jurisdiction in Dutch Guyana and the Antilles is also included, while naturally the latest alterations of the Civil Code are taken into account.

KOOR, G. A. *De oude samenwoning op het nieuwe platteland. Een studie over de familiehuishouding in de agrarische Achterhoek. Met een ten geleide van E. W. Hofstee*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1959. 236 pp. Hfl. 14.50.

The author investigates the phenomenon of the co-habitation of extensive family groups (mostly including three generations) in the Achterhoek in the Eastern Netherlands. He examines the function of "neighbourship" for the individual and the trend of increasing individualisation of the separate families consisting of husband, wife

and children. As the most important cause of this process he considers the abolishment of isolation, the contact with the outer world and the fact that the frame of reference is increasingly determined by modern circumstances.

IJZERMAN, TH. J., *Beroepsaanzien en arbeidsvoldoening met betrekking tot de arbeidsvoorziening in de Twents-Achterhoekse textielindustrie*. H. E. Stenfert Kroese, Leiden 1959. 423 pp. Hfl. 23.50

This illuminating study on job prestige and job satisfaction among the textile workers in Twente appeared as no. IV in the series *Publicaties van het Sociologisch Instituut der Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden*. The question is put, what factors are responsible for the lack of personnel supply, and what are the causes of the existing dissatisfaction with the work. The conclusions (working in shifts and unfavourable working surroundings as primary causes of the dissatisfaction, the wrong impression of reality, which is passed on to the children – in which process such figures as doctors and teachers play a great part – and which influences their choice of employment to the detriment of the textile industry, etc.) are very important, not only for future policy, but also for a correct scientific insight into the labour relations of this branch of industry. The execution of this survey, the use made of statistical material, the form of the questionnaires, scaling techniques and such, meet all the requirements of modern sociological investigation.

Poland

BOBÍNSKA, CELINA. *Marx und Engels über polnische Probleme*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 308 pp. DM. 7.50.

Poland was, according to Marx, the “thermometer” of the European revolutions. The communist author, who can not possibly be accused of “revisionism” in dealing with her delicate subject, holds the opinion, that the importance of the Polish revolutionary movement for “international revolution” was “more essential than the social revolutionary character of the Polish revolutions for the country itself.” Moreover, in the twentieth century even this international importance should have diminished in favour of the Russian movement. It is argued that those Polish socialists, who appealed to Marx in order to give their anti-Russian position an ideological basis, were essentially deviating from Marxism. The greater part of the book consists of a more or less chronological discussion of the writings of Marx and Engels on Poland.

CONZE, WERNER. *Polnische Nation und deutsche Politik im Ersten Weltkrieg*. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1958. xxii, 415 pp. Maps. DM. 32.00.

On the basis of a wealth of sources, many of them primary sources not used before, Prof. Conze here reconstructs the German policy towards the Polish people during the First World War, duly stressing the intricate relations between the forces at work. Among the latter were, apart from Austria, the German Chancellor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Supreme Army Command (Ludendorff!), the various different currents of Polish opinion and groups, and the German governor, General v. Beseler. It is in particular this man to whom the author’s sympathies go out unmistakably. In the center of attention is the proclamation of the Polish state in the year 1916. In analysing its significance, the author makes it clear that, also on the

German side, crude influences were at work which spoilt even the beginning of a German-Polish co-operation.

DZIEWANOWSKI, M. K. *The Communist Party of Poland. An Outline of History*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1959. xii, 369 pp. \$ 7.50.

As regards some of its chapters this book may be considered to be more than its subtitle indicates: especially those parts which deal with the 'twenties, the dissolution of the Communist Party, "one of the last major victims of the great purges," and the evolution since 1945, certainly approach the standard of an authoritative treatment for a long time, in which the opening of Soviet archives is not to be expected. The discussion of 19th century socialism in Poland is less satisfying, although it is to be welcomed that the author has put his subject proper into the broader setting of Polish history in general and that of the various different socialist parties in particular. In doing so, he manages to give a good picture of the special position of Polish communism, which always was open to "nationalist" deviations, or, for that matter, especially exposed to every shift in Soviet foreign policy.

Polskie Ziemie Zachodnie. Les Terres Polonaises de l'Ouest. Instytut Zachodni (Institut Occidental), Poznań 1959. 271 pp. 304 pp. Maps. Zł. 30.

Authors of the book are Bohdan, Gruchman, Alfons Klafkoski, Julius Kolipinski and others. The *Instytut Zachodni*, which has published it, has for its purpose the study of the specifically "western" problems of Poland in different fields (history, economy, etc.). In this volume the various aspects of the "Oder-Neisse territories" are elucidated. The geographical unity with the rest of Poland, the history of these districts, the demographic relations and the political decisions of Yalta and Potsdam (factors, which seem to justify the Polish claims) are stressed, as are the economical and cultural developments after 1949.

POSPIESZALSKI, KAROL MARIAN. *Sprawa 58000 „Volksdeutschów”*. [The Case of 58000 „Volksdeutsche”]. Instytut Zachodni, Poznań 1959. vi, 220 pp. Zł. 30.

In number VII of *Documenta Occupationis* the accusation that, before the September campaign 1939, the Poles had done 5800 *Volksdeutsche* to death, is critically investigated. The conclusion of this book, which is provided both with a Polish and an English text and with a great number of documents is, that the Nazi charge was completely groundless.

WALKI chłopów królestwa polskiego w rewolucji 1905-1907. Zebrali i opracowali Stanisław Kalabinski i Feliks Tych. Tom pierwszy, styczeń - wrzesień 1905 [Series: *Zróżła do dziejów rewolucji 1905-1907 na ziemiach polskich*, edited by Polska Akademia Nauk, instytut historii, naczelna dyrekcja archiwów państwowych]. Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1958. xxvii, 1128 pp. Zł. 130.

The object of this publication is to throw light on the demands that were put forward by the agrarian population of Poland (which at that time constituted about 3/4 of

the entire population) and the extent to which they took part in the disturbances of the years 1905-1907. The volume contains 904 documents, a large part of them in Russian; they are listed according to region, resp. guberniya, with a separate section concerning more than one guberniya. The final section consists of handbills addressed to the agrarian population and programmatical articles of the socialist press of that period.

WIEWIÓRA, BOLESŁAW. Polish-German Frontier from the Standpoint of International Law. Wydanictwo Zachodnie, Poznań, Warszawa 1959. xxxii, 224 pp.

Starting from the conviction that the Potsdam agreement forms a legal basis for the present frontier, the author gives a survey of the preliminary history to that agreement and of some questions related to the annexation of the former German territories, such as that of the "transfer" of the German population from there. An extensive bibliography is appended. A preface to this book was written – it originally appeared in Polish – by Prof. A. Klafkowski.

ZAGORSKI, WACŁAW (Lech Grzybowski). *Wicher Wolności. Nakładem Czytelników - Przedpłacicieli*, London 1957. 390 pp. Ill. Map.
ZAGORSKI, W. [Lech.]. *Seventy Days*. Translated by John Welsh. Fred. Muller Ltd., London 1957. 267 pp. Ill.

The author, a former officer in the Polish Home Army, here gives a graphic account of the insurgence in Warsaw in 1944. In using the form of a diary he enhances the dramatic tension of one of the most tragic episodes of World War II. In a general introduction by General T. Bor Komorowski the political and strategical background is sketched, and a fierce accusation is made against the Soviet Army for withholding all help from the Polish insurgents.

Turkey

DOLLOT, LOUIS. *La Turquie vivante. Lettre-préface de M. André Siegfried*. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1957. 263 pp. Ill. F.fr. 900.

After a journey through Turkey the author gives an account of his impressions. The most striking aspect is the rapid economic development after 1945, and particularly after 1950, which may be considered another revolution after that of 1923 – an aspect, which stands out clearly in M.Dollot's description of the most important cities and industrial centres. In a final chapter the author calls attention to the importance of Turkey's political role as a steady and democratic regime, forming part of the European and Atlantic community in the turbulent and anti-Western Middle East. The book is profusely illustrated.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

W. ANTONOW-OWSEJENKO. *Im Jahre Siebzehn. Erinnerungen an die Oktoberrevolution*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 300 pp. DM. 6.00.

The present volume is the German translation of the Russian original, which appeared in 1933. The author gives a personal account of the October revolution, in which he took part as a party revolutionary. Encounters with well-known characters of the communist movement, as for instance Lenin, Sverdlov and Dybenko are described, and accounts are given of meetings and agitatory actions in Petrograd and Helsingfors.

BARTON, PAUL. *L'institution concentrationnaire en Russie (1930-1957)*, que précède: ROUSSET, DAVID. *Le sens de notre combat*. Librairie Plon, Paris 1959. 519 pp. F.fr. 1.650.

In this admirable book, which is very suitable for reference, a maximal number of data on the Soviet system of concentration camps are recapitulated in a convenient arrangement. The sources used by the author are, respectively, official texts of Soviet origin, published testimonies of former internees, the files of the *Commission Internationale contre le Régime Concentrationnaire* (among which are testimonies of a number of Japanese repatriated persons and results of a wide-spread inquiry among German, French and Austrian ex-prisoners) and the statements of Vladimir Andreyev, a former high functionary in the Soviet concentration camp administration. This diversity of sources enables the author to give a reliable and very detailed picture of this phenomenon.

BERLINER, JOSEPH S. *Soviet Economic Aid. The New Aid and Trade Policy in Underdeveloped Countries*. Published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York 1958. xv, 232 pp. \$ 4.25.

In this excellent study the political and economic bearings of Soviet economic aid are investigated. The author discusses the question as to what extent this aid programme means a drain on Soviet economy itself, and how far it fits into the hypothesis that in the Soviet Union, too, the phenomenon of "diminishing returns" occurs in relation to the primary industries. The U.S. and the Soviet Aid Programmes are compared extensively as to, for instance, the nature of the aid (U.S.: grants and loans at relatively high interest, and U.S.S.R.: long-term credits at low interest) and its propagandistic consequences, the control of the projects, and the amounts involved.

Estonia. *A Selected Bibliography*. Compiled by Salme Kuri. Slavic and Central European Division, Reference Department, Library of Congress, Washington 1958. iv, 74 pp. \$ 0.75.

The compiler of this useful bibliography of works on Estonia has given preference to works written in English, and after that to works in French, German and Italian. Thus the books published in Soviet Estonia (written in Russian or Estonian) are relatively less well represented.

FAINSOD, MERLE. *Smolensk under Soviet Rule*. [The Rand Corporation.] Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1958. x, 484 pp. Maps. \$ 8.50.

The Smolensk Archive, captured by the German invaders in 1941 and now in the Federal Records Center in the United States, forms the basis to this book which portrays social and political life in the *Oblast* of Smolensk in the years 1917-1939, and, consequently, represents a cross-section of the USSR in this period. The archive contains a wealth of material on the work of the Party Committees, the organs of State Security, the Purges and collectivization; documents on the work of top policy-making bodies and the central authorities in Moscow are scarce and, sometimes, almost entirely lacking. A few conclusions clearly emerge from these files (they are mentioned by the author in the final chapter): for example, the struggle between the

Old and the New, the inefficacy, in some cases, of the administrative and party organs and the emergence of a new, privileged class. In many respects this publication offers unique information.

FISCHER, RUTH. *Die Umformung der Sowjetgesellschaft. Chronik der Reformen 1953-1958*. Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf 1958. 100 pp. DM. 5.80.

It is a long way from the well-known, fiercely critical "Stalin and German Communism" to the present work which reflects a much more favourable opinion on Soviet policy, especially since Stalin's death. The author has a very high opinion of the reforms which are said to introduce industrial democracy. As to foreign policy, Khrushchev is put into the role of a man who sincerely strives after a real détente with the U.S.A. This is the framework of basic opinions into which a clever discussion of the economic reforms (decentralisation, elimination of M.T.S. etc.) has been fitted, as well as a discussion of developments in Eastern Europe.

GREYFIÉ DE BELLECOMBE, LOUIS. *Les Conventions de travail en Union Soviétique*. Préface de René David. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1958. 172 pp. F.fr. 1.500., Hfl. 12.00.

The history of collective bargaining in the U.S.S.R. is a continuous endeavour to give new content to a procedure, which has ceased to rest on a logical basis in a state, where class differences are abolished. The author investigates this procedure during the revolutionary period, the N.E.P., the five-year plans and the period 1947-1950. The high degree, to which the application and the results of collective bargaining are tied up with centralisation and decentralisation, is very clear here. This book makes up No. III in the series *Études sur l'économie et la sociologie des pays slaves*.

KUWSCHINOW, I. S., M. N. GUMEROW und J. A. LOWKOW. *Die Ökonomik der sozialistischen Landwirtschaft*. Deutscher Bauernverlag, Berlin n.d. 410 pp. DM. 10.20.

In a German translation made by R. Sachse and M. Eichhorn this manual written for superior agrarian schools in the Soviet Union deals with the organisation and production of Soviet agriculture into which the most recent measures with regard to M.T.S. have not yet been incorporated, whereas the economic decentralization into areas has been given due attention. In many instances comparisons are drawn with the developments in other countries, which are in favour of that in the U.S.S.R.

LÉNINE, V. *Oeuvres*. Tome 1: 1893-1894; Tome 2: 1895-1897. Editions Sociales, Paris; Editions en Langues Étrangères, Moscou 1958. 578 pp.; 587 pp.

LENIN, W. I. *Werke*, Band 11. Juni 1906-Januar 1907. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. viii, 519 pp. DM. 6.50.

Here are, translated from the latest Russian edition, the first two volumes of Lenin's works in French, which are of great importance for an understanding of his ideological and political position. They comprise the well-known criticism against the "friends of the people" and the pamphlet on "The Tasks of the Russian Social Democrats". The present edition is notable for its inclusion of an essay "On the question of the

markets" and for the corrections in the "Friends of the People." In the notes to each volume useful explanations are given. Chronologies have been appended to each volume. — The eleventh volume in the German edition of Lenin's works corresponds with that of the new Russian edition and contains some previously unknown items such as an article on the "tasks of the workers' party and the peasants" to be performed in the election campaign. This article as well as the other writings collected here, reflect the new tactics adopted by the Bolsheviks after the crushing of the revolution of 1905.

MCNEAL, ROBERT H. *The Russian Revolution. Why Did the Bolsheviks Win?* Rinehart & Company, Inc., New York 1959. iii, 62 pp. \$ 0.75.

In the series "Source Problems in World Civilization" the present volume deals with some theories on the question of how the bolsheviks could win. The author, commenting on each of the texts chosen by him, reproduces some texts of Stalin, Trotsky, Sukhanov, Chernov, Kerensky, Miliukov, and Denikin, which together offer a picture of the main currents (communist, socialist, conservative).

MOOREHEAD, ALAN. *The Russian Revolution.* Collins with Hamish Hamilton, London 1958. 320 pp. Ill. 30/—.

Intended for the general reader and giving an overall picture of the October revolution and its background, this book is also more or less an introduction to the more detailed work by Prof. Stephan T. Possony, which has not appeared yet and which to a large extent will be based on the files of the German Foreign Office, which became available after 1945 and contained material on the connections of the German Foreign Office with the Russian revolutionary parties. This volume, too, is grounded on this material: chapter VIII, particularly, gives an insight in the extent of financial support from the German Government and the part played by such men as Keskuela and Parvus. Other qualities of the book are the lively style and the evocation of the atmosphere in St. Petersburg during the last years of Czarism.

NACOU, DÉMOSTHÈNE. *Du Kolkhoze au Sovkhoze. Préface de Pierre Fromont. Ouvrage publié avec le concours du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.* Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1958. 277 pp. F.fr. 1.800.

As an explanation of the unsatisfactory development of agriculture in the Soviet Union the author submits a sketch of the collective and state farms since the period of War Communism. The psychological state of mind of the peasants, their lack of "communal spirit" and the party ideology, which continuously maintains an antagonism between State and peasants, play an outstanding part in this explanation. It is pointed out, that during the N.E.P. period voluntary collectivisation was a complete failure (and where it did take place, a greater predilection for the *toze* than for the *artels* remained), and also that very often a preference exists for the form least subject to state control. Of special interest are the observations on the former function of the M.T.S., and on the transfer of the tractors to the *kolkhoz* (both on a base of state property and of kolkhoz property) as a phase in the transition from kolkhoz to sovkhoz.

NOBLE, JOHN. *I Was a Slave in Russia. An American Tells His Story.* The Devin-Adair Company, New York 1958. vi, 183 pp. \$ 3.75.

The author, who was arrested as an American citizen by the Russians in East-Germany in 1945, here relates his experiences in concentration camps in East-Germany and the Soviet Union. The description of conditions in these camps roughly corresponds with what has been published on the subject before. The great rising of the prisoners in Vorkuta in 1953, witnessed by the author at close quarters, also comes up for discussion.

PAYNE, ROBERT. *The Terrorists. The story of the forerunners of Stalin.* Funk & Wagnalls Cy., New York 1957. xx, 361 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

Four well-known terrorists are studied here: Nechayev, Zhelyabov, Sazanov and Khaliayev. The personal data, qualities of character, political ideas and the total belief in science and ascetism of these men are fitted into the picture given by the author of terrorism and its most important consequence, political murder. The author sees the same terrorism, grown to immense proportions, in the Bolsheviks, notably in Lenin and Stalin. This fascinating, well-written study contains, besides the photographs of the persons in question, a short bibliography.

RAUCH, GEORG VON. *Lenin. Grundlegung des Sowjetsystems.* Muster-schmidt-Verlag, Göttingen; Berlin; Frankfurt 1957. 101 pp. DM. 3.60.

This short biography of Lenin gives an excellent survey of both Lenin's theories and political actions and the course of his life. The vision of the author is critical but always objective, and bears witness to a deep insight into the Russian backgrounds and the party history; he attaches great importance to the voluntaristic element (particularly Lenin's personality) both in the October revolution and in the history of the Bolshevik revolution. This book is *Band 8* in the series *Persönlichkeit und Geschichte*.

RUSH, MYRON. *The Rise of Khrushchev.* Published for The Rand Corporation by Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1958. ix, 116 pp. \$ 3.25.

An interesting line of inquiry has been followed by the author, viz. a painstakingly performed scrutiny of official documents from the USSR in which seemingly very small deviations from previous statements or even in titles can be considered significant indications of change. He elucidates the importance of "veiled language" – a generally recognised phenomenon, but investigated here in a systematic way, and applies the system with much success indeed. Apart from a short biography, and a few references to his earlier career, the book is devoted almost exclusively with the years 1953 (and still more in particular 1955) up to 1957 when his position had definitely become supreme.

The Soviet Crucible. Soviet Government in Theory and Practice. Edited with Introductory Notes by Samuel Hendel. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.) 1959. xiii, 594 pp. Ill. Map. \$ 8.50.

A number of fragments both from studies already published about the Soviet world and from the classics of Marxism-Leninism have been assembled in this volume, where

they are grouped round a few main subjects: the Tsarist heritage, the Theory (with fragments from Marx, Plekhanov, Lenin, and contributions from R. N. Carew Hunt, Merle Fainsod, Harold J. Laski and others), the Bolshevik Triumph and the dictatorship of Stalin (contributions from Isaac Deutscher, Sidney Hook and others), the Soviet Political System (which includes, besides articles by E. H. Carr, M. Djilas and others, the abridged speech of Khrushchev about Stalin and the Cult of the Individual), and the Soviet Economic System (both the industrialisation in the thirties, and recent developments). Finally the prospects of Soviet totalitarian controls are discussed by Isaac Deutscher, Raymond Aron and others. This excellent book, which provides a useful survey of the substance and the development of the Soviet regime, also contains a number of illustrations.

SPECTOR, IVAR. *The Soviet Union and the Muslim World, 1917-1958*. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1959. xii, 328 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 5.00.

The author concentrates his study on the periods in which Soviet-Muslim relations were of the greatest importance, namely 1917-1921, 1941-1947, and from 1955 till to-day. Attention is paid to the impact of communism on the Muslim countries and to the question, which of the promises, national sovereignty or improvement of material living conditions, was the most successful with the Muslim peoples. Of interest is also the inclusion of the first English translation of the "Documents of the Programs of the Communist Parties of the East" (Turkey, the Arab countries and Palestine), published in 1934. The author points out, that these programs have never been rejected by the Soviet Union and that they still form the basis of the Soviet policy in the Near East.

TREADGOLD, DONALD W. *Twentieth Century Russia*. Rand McNally & Co., Chicago 1959. 550 pp. Ill. \$ 7.00.

Apart from Soviet Russia the author also discusses questions connected with communism in the adjoining countries; by this method the system of interrelating events, particularly for the period after the second world war, has found excellent expression. Mention should also be made of the extensive treatment given to cultural history; the "Silver Age" of the arts just before the revolution and the years after, those of the Stalin period, of Zhdanovism and of the period of "Thaw" are all excellently drawn as exponents of the spiritual and ideological climate. Useful data of demographic character, relating to party congresses etc., have been included in appendices.

40 Jahre Sowjetmacht in Zahlen. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1958. 416 pp. DM. 12.00.

In this volume a great many data have been collected – some produced in the form of graphs – especially on the economic development in the Soviet Union since 1917. In some instances comparisons are drawn with the U.S.A., but on the other hand the various Republics constituting the Soviet Union have been given much attention separately. Cultural developments come into the picture too. The book forms a handy work of reference for the official data, produced by the Soviet instances. It originally appeared in Russian in 1957.

WALSH, WARREN BARTLETT. *Russia and the Soviet Union. A Modern History*. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1958. 640 pp., xxiii. Maps. \$ 10.00.

This history of Russia and the Soviet Union concentrates on the modern period from 1917 onwards, which gets relatively much attention, though the continuity of the periods before and after the revolution is preserved. It is intended less for specialists than for the general reader, but possesses many qualities; it is unbiased in all respects notwithstanding the author's western-democratic position, it gives a clear survey and is eminently readable. Both the social-economical and the political aspects, and for the recent period also the ideological developments and contents are fitted into a well-balanced picture.

ZETLIN, MIKHAIL. *The Decembrists*. Transl. by George Panin. Preface by Michael M. Karpovich. International Universities Press, Inc., New York 1958. 349 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

The course of event, previous to the rising on December 14, 1825, is approached from the human angle – the author's remarkable insight into the psychology of the leading figures Pestel, Muraviov-Apostol, Yakubovich, Kakhovsky, Ryleyev, the brothers Bestuzhev and the brothers Borissov, and into the mentality of the age, gives a special value to this work, which is also brilliantly written from a stylistical point of view. Besides the description of the happenings on the day itself a detailed description is given of the "secret societies", and the political ideas fermenting there; particularly interesting is the chapter on the Society of United Slavs in Southern Russia on account of the relatively low origin of its members, and its ideas on Pan-Slavism.