

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

BEN-HORIN, MEIR. Max Nordau, Philosopher of Human Solidarity. With a foreword by Salo W. Baron. Conference on Jewish Social Studies, Inc., New York 1956. xiv, 309 pp. \$ 5.00.

According to the author a solid band of unity exists between Max Nordau, the trenchant critic and philosopher of art whose works on general subjects formed one of the focal points of world discussion at the turn of the century, and Max Nordau, the leading Zionist. The connecting link is the conception of "solidarity" defined by the writer and examined in detail as regards its implications and applications in general and with reference to Jewish life in particular. According to him Nordau cannot be placed in one of the usual categories; yet he is consistent. His Zionist ideas, formerly considered outmoded in Zionist circles, are now being applied as a matter of course in the state of Israel. The author believes Nordau's general ideas are still of import for the world of today.

CASSERLEY, J. V. LANGMEAD. *Absence du Christianisme*. Desclée de Brouwer, Paris, Bruges 1957. 264 pp. B. fr. 73.

In his discussion on secularity, the author, who is an adherent of the Anglican church, addresses himself to a Roman Catholic public in the first place. He maintains that the modern man who relinquishes christianity does not replace it with indifference, but seeks his refuge in substitutional religions. The different forms of disbelief, rationalism, scientism and atheistic humanism, are discussed. In his treatment of the pseudo-religions the writer also pays attention to the political religions and in his explanation of secularity he points out the faults of modern theology. Use is made of the insights of sociology and depth-psychology.

COMFORT, WILLIAM WISTAR. *The Quaker Persuasion*. Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow. Frederick H. Gloeckner, Philadelphia (Pa) 1956. 72 pp. Ill. \$ 2.50.

This booklet, written by the late president of Haverford College and published posthumously, aims at presenting a concise picture of Quakerism in its historical development. Starting from the first beginnings in 17th century England, a description is given of how Quakerism spread all over the world, special attention being directed to its development in the United States. The organisation, the form of worship and other activities are sketched and the basic convictions are considered, both in themselves and in their influence on social life in various parts of the world.

CRUBELLIER, MAURICE. *Sens de l'histoire et religion*. Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges 1957. 214 pp. B. fr. 75.

This book is concerned with the manner of viewing history as evolved in the last centuries in Europe. After the theocentric vision of the Middle Ages there developed an anthropocentric, immanent vision, which was influenced by the belief in progress in the 18th and 19th centuries. The events of the 20th century, which put a radical end to the latter, led to new trends among which the author discerns one that seeks the religious, transcendental forces in the historical event. This development is explained by a concise discussion on the opinions of Comte as representative of the idea of progress and Northrop, Sorokin and Toynbee as representatives of the new trend.

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM F. *Social Justice*. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee 1955. x, 132 pp. \$ 2.25.

In this work, Father Drummond S. J., elaborates on the concept social justice, bases his elaboration on the significance attached to this term in the encyclics of Pope Pius XI and investigates the connection with the principles of justice propounded by the Scholastics. The conclusion arrived at by the author is that the concept social justice corresponds to the Thomist concept stewardship of wealth and refers to the management of property. The concept evolved is then applied to certain social-economic questions concerning modern society.

FUCHS, EML. *Christliche und marxistische Ethik. Erster Teil*. Herbert Reich Evang. Verlag GmbH, Hamburg-Bergstedt 1957. 183 pp. DM. 4.80.

This interesting volume stresses the necessity and possibility of a system of Christian ethics based on the original sources of Christianity and rejecting many fundamentally un-Christian traditions in the Church. Marxism (including Communism) is said to be based on the same ethical categories and is as such accepted, exception being made, naturally, to its rejection of religion. The task of Christianity in our world is dealt with from this viewpoint.

HIPPEL, ERNST VON. *Geschichte der Staatsphilosophie in Hauptkapiteln*. 2 Bände. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1955, 1957. 404 pp.; 391 pp. DM. 27.00 (2 vols.).

A great many thinkers on society, state and law have been dealt with by the author, who often makes use of sometimes rather long quotations to illustrate his treatment. In the first volume Ancient India, China, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Mexico and Peru, Greek and Roman Antiquity, and the Middle Ages are represented (Marsilius of Padua being the last philosopher dealt with); the second volume opens with Macchiavelli and concludes with Vladimir Soloviev. Perhaps the choice itself of the latter thinker as something of an apogee and that of the last chapter – the Victory over the Antichrist – may be cited as an indication that the author has not abstained from inserting strong preferences and, although he argues that his text is not meant “to determine the reader either logically or morally”, has criticized such thoughts as are contrary to the philosophy of the Roman Catholic Church. On the whole, however, he has tried to reproduce those thoughts in an objective manner, too.

LACK, DAVID. *Evolutionary Theory & Christian Belief. The Unresolved Conflict.* Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1957. 128 pp. 10/6.

The author believes that the conflict between the Christian faith and the theory of evolution still exists and that the contrary belief held by both parties is based on a faulty insight into the consequences of each other's opinion. A survey is given of the discussion in England at the beginning of this century and of the content of the theory of evolution. In the observations on the contents of Genesis it is shown how the replacement of a literal by an allegorical, poetical interpretation rendered possible a different attitude towards the theory of evolution. In the discussion on natural selection, the natural laws which find their expression in the latter are considered to be the determining factor of evolution, and not a sort of metaphysical plan. The extent to which the Christian and Humanist conception incorporates the acceptance of these views is estimated.

MARX, K. and F. ENGELS. *On Religion.* Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow; Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., London 1957. 379 pp. 4/—.

In this volume have been collected those passages from the works of Marx and Engels which deal with religion and its role in society. They expand from Marx' Foreword to his doctorate thesis to Engels' "On the History of Early Christianity" (1894), and include extracts from the major works as well as letters. The selection, which was first published in Russian (although the texts have been translated into English from the original version), is intended as a contribution to the Communist Party's "scientific atheist propaganda".

MAYER, FREDERICK. *Education and the Good Life.* Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. vi, 123 pp. \$ 2.50.

In a number of chapters, some of which bear a highly aphoristic character, the author develops his own philosophy and opinions on education in a continued discussion and evaluation of the theories of others, such as the Pragmatists. He combats pessimism and seeks in a liberal and modern religion with a strong ethical appeal a basis for an optimistic attitude. In some respects his way of arguing reminds one of Thoreau. The real problems of our time, social and intellectual, occupy the foremost place, above metaphysics and theory proper.

PLECHANOW, G. W. *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Materialismus.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 220 pp. DM. 4.00.

This book was originally published in German in 1896. For the present edition the German edition of 1921 and in particular the Russian edition of the essay on d'Holbach – the only one which appeared in Russian under the auspices of the author – have also been utilized. The book is one of the ablest specimens of Marxist philosophy.

REVEL, JEAN-FRANÇOIS. *Pourquoi des philosophes?* René Julliard, Paris 1957. 174 pp. F. fr. 570.

In this trenchant attack on philosophy, in particular the academic and a few of its foremost representatives (Heidegger especially) the author accuses it of presenting artificial systematisations based on partial and vague knowledge, since it rests on the idea that philosophical truths must be universal. He investigates what he believes to

be the pernicious influence of philosophy and the philosophers in such fields as psychology and psycho-analysis and indicates their superfluity and incompetence in the field of epistemology. Of special interest are the remarks on the sociologists who, misled by philosophy, relate social institutions with universal mental structures.

SCHILLING, KURT. *Geschichte der sozialen Ideen. Individuum, Gemeinschaft, Gesellschaft.* Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. 411 pp. DM. 12.00.

The social idea in a narrower sense, as meant by Prof. Schilling, originates usually in a time when the social idea in a broader sense (i.e., the framework which holds together a community, viz. a state) is in a crisis. It is the social theories, the conceptions individual and society (*Gemeinschaft* as well as *Gesellschaft* in the terminology of Tönnies) in the ideas of the great philosophers in Western history that are scholarly and perspicuously dealt with here. To the philosophers have been added some men whose influence on the thinking on state and society was great. In this way, Greek philosophy is followed by an analysis of the original Christian "social idea". The book ends with Nietzsche, who is preceded by pre-Marxian socialism and Marx. Although in its subject matter it is not an easy book, it might be profitably read by the serious and educated layman. It forms in the series *Kröners Taschenausgabe* vol. 261.

VEIT, OTTO. *Soziologie der Freiheit.* Vittorio Klostermann, Frankfurt a. M. 1957. 276 pp. DM. 16.50.

Freedom of the human will, economic freedom (conceived in the neo-liberal conception of the term), and political freedom are dealt with here from the viewpoint of interrelation and interdependence. The author of this essentially philosophical work discusses 19th and 20th Century concepts and developments, tries to offer not only a determination of the significance for the problem treated of a great many thinkers, but also, for example, of the meaning of German national socialism, and gives a definition of the German national character. The book, although containing many a valuable suggestion, suffers from being overloaded with ideas and methods derived from various disciplines and this infringes not only on its lucidity but also, it would seem, on its profoundness. The present book is an entirely new edition of *Die Flucht vor der Freiheit*.

Zur christlichen Staatslehre. Hrsg. von Oswald v. Nell-Breuning und Hermann Sacher. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1957. vi, 210 pp. DM. 6.50.

This publication is the second part of a series, consisting in nine separate parts, entitled *Wörterbuch der Politik*. The aim is to design a Christian theory of society and state based on papal pronouncements which should render possible an introspective approach to the main questions of the present day. In this volume on the state, the various forms which it assumes are discussed as well as the division of power, the forms of franchise, the political parties and the representation of the people. Among the other subjects dealt with are those pertaining to political education, revolution, legitimacy and the right to resistance.

### SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

DENIS, HENRI. *Valeur et Capitalisme.* Editions Sociales, Paris 1957. 126 pp. F. fr. 300.

The question of value is dealt with by the author from the Marxist standpoint and in the well known manner. To begin with the conception of value, as it has developed in Marxist theory, is discussed, and thereafter the law of value as it appears in the different phases of the development of capitalism is treated. The author also deals with the criticism made at present of the Marxist theory of value.

DEUTSCH, KARL W. *An Interdisciplinary Bibliography on Nationalism, 1935-1953*. The Technology Press of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge (Mass.) 1956. 165 pp. \$ 3.50.

Since Dr. K. Pinson's "A Bibliographical Introduction to Nationalism" (1935) this is the first selective bibliography on a large scale on the subject. It includes not only various branches of the social sciences, but also biology and genetics. The plan of this useful book deserves praise. The various disciplines are brought into relief and a detailed survey is given of the sources for the various countries, groups of countries and, in one case, i.e. the Jews, a particular section.

DJILAS, MILOVAN. *The New Class. An Analysis of the Communist System*. An Atlantic Press book publ. by Thames and Hudson, London; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1957. ix, 214 pp. 21/—.

Djilas' criticism of Communism (including "Titoism") will stir the non-specialist reader more than the specialist, because this "analysis" presents views often uttered before by others and because his definitions are not always scientifically clear-cut and sufficiently sharp. This is at least partly due to the dramatic circumstances under which the book was written. It will remain a highly remarkable testimony of a former party man who sincerely strove to be honest towards himself and accepted the full consequences of a development that began with the rupture between the Soviet-Union and Yugoslavia in 1948 or perhaps already at an earlier date. Djilas, always somewhat of an *enfant terrible* among Yugoslav Communists, believes in a disintegration of Communism which, according to him, is already well on the way.

*Documents of Modern Political Thought*, ed. by T. E. Utley and J. Stuart Maclure. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London 1957. ix, 276 pp. 22/6.

Modestly, the editors of this handy introductory textbook on the doctrinal factor in shaping politics, state that their anthology is only "the unworthy successor" of Prof. Oakeshott's book on the social and political doctrines of Europe (1938). Preceded by lucid introductions, extracts are given on political works. Part I is devoted to representative democracy (liberalism, conservatism, democratic socialism) and contains texts from Locke, Bentham, Tawney, Kennan, for instance. Part II deals with Communism and includes relatively many extracts from the writings of Marx and Engels. Part III offers some texts on Roman-Catholic political theory (some Popes, Maritain). Part IV romantic authoritarianism (e.g., *apartheid*), and part V Protestant political thought (i.a. Niebuhr, World Council of Churches).

FEIGIN, J. G. *Standortverteilung der Produktion im Kapitalismus und im Sozialismus*. Übersetzung aus dem Russischen. Verlag die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1956. 541 pp. DM. 22.80.

This is a comparative study of the distribution of industry under socialism and

capitalism, based on Marxist-Leninist theories and experiences gained in the Soviet Union. A characteristic of the capitalist system is said to be the concentration of industries in the neighbourhood of markets and of sources of basic materials and energy, at the expense of other regions or countries which thus remain undeveloped. Under a socialist economic order, scientific planning combines orientation of market and sources with a proportionate development of all regions.

FLORENCE, P. SARGANT. *Labour*. Hutchinson's University Library, London 1949; repr. 1957. ix, 220 pp. 10/6.

In his introduction the author says: "This book deals mainly with facts and generalizations from facts, but links them by argument relevant to practical problems in western civilization to-day. These problems revolve round the efficient, full employment of labour in a more or less free market system of economy". Part I deals with labour resources and their utilization, part II with such issues as working hours, social relations and wages, part III with unemployment and its prevention, and part IV with the direction of labour policy. Interesting are, e.g. the considerations on democratization within the industries.

GECK, L. H. ADOLPH. *Zur Sozialreform des Rechts. Die soziale Problematik in der Rechtsphilosophie der Neuzeit*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. iii, 65 pp. DM. 7.80.

A good survey is offered here of the various theories which were developed from about 1500 till the First World War on the social foundations of law and conceptions of law, although some criticism may be made on the choice of thinkers and theories dealt with. In general, those treating the problem from the legal angle have been given a larger share of attention than social philosophers with the exception of some economists and economic historians such as Roscher and Schmoller.

HABSBURG, OTTO VON. *Soziale Ordnung von Morgen. Gesellschaft und Staat im Atomzeitalter*. Verlag Herold, Wien, München 1957. 172 pp. S. 32 (D.M. 5.60).

Without lapsing into either extreme pessimism or optimism, the author of this book presents an analysis of the fundamental questions concerning the present and the future regulation of society. From a conservative standpoint many questions are dealt with, be it rather superficially, for example the position of the different social groups, economic life in the atomic era, social structural changes and the resultant problems and the state in the 20th century. A chapter has also been devoted to the subject of a federal Europe and here the author advocates a monarchical head.

HARM, SIEGFRIED. *Die Werkzeugzeitung als Mittel zur sozialen Betriebsgestaltung*. Fotodruck durch Photocopie G.m.b.H., Stuttgart 1957. 100 pp.

The subject of this dissertation (University of Basle) is the role played by the company newspaper in the forming of social relations in the business concern and its significance for the latter. Changes in labour and production relations that have led to the present-day problems in this field are discussed and the history of the company newspaper is related. Thereafter examples are selected to demonstrate how this paper can, in a positive sense, influence the attitude of the worker towards his work and also the human relationships in the business concern.

HECKSCHER, GUNNAR. *The Study of Comparative Government and Politics*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. 172 pp. 18/—.

This monograph is something of a "report of a round table conference on teaching and research in comparative government" held by the Int. Pol. Science Association in Florence, 1954; but it retains the full flavour of an individual work. Prof. Heckscher deals in a lucid manner with a great many methodological problems with regard to the use of comparative methods for political science. The central theme is that of the necessity for introducing those methods to clear up many questions which otherwise have to be left in the dark. In the second part of the book, which is devoted to a number of selected fields of study, the application of comparative methods to the analysis of parliamentary procedure, political parties, etc., is treated. As a thorough exploration of this much neglected subject the book deserves full attention.

HERRMANN, A. HEDWIG. *Die ausserhäusliche Erwerbstätigkeit verheirateter Frauen. Eine sozialpolitische Studie*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. viii, 157 pp. DM. 14.80.

In this study the reasons for the increase in the professional work of married women are considered to lie mainly in social developments (wars and their effects in particular) which forced the woman to take over the place of the man. In addition to an analytical description of the phenomenon and its consequences – e.g. the tensions arising from the double role of the working woman – measures are indicated for the solution of the problem, on the one hand those aimed at raising the income of the lower income groups, and on the other hand measures aimed at adapting labour relationships to the position of the married woman.

KOZIOLEK, HELMUT. *Grundfragen der marxistisch-leninistischen Theorie des Nationaleinkommens. Sozialismus*. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1957. 235 pp. DM. 5.80.

The present book is intended as a second volume on national revenue; the first, which is still to be published, will deal with national revenue in capitalism. The main source is Soviet statistics that demonstrate a considerable growth. The same applies to those figures that represent the development in the "People's Democracies" and Eastern Germany. The author is fully familiar with the subject and in particular with the interpretation of capitalist and socialist economies by the "classics of Marxism-Leninism" and outstanding Soviet economists.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Studien zur Geschichte des Kapitalismus*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1957. v, 246 pp. DM. 12.00.

In this book the author has collected a number of studies, all of which are devoted to the history of capitalism. A Marxist-Leninist standpoint forms the starting point for the treatment of the history and historiography of the industrial revolution, capitalism in the pre-monopolistic phase, the imperialist stage and the questions raised by the historiography of capitalism. Solutions are given to problems, and the author believes that in the future these solutions will be recognized as being the only correct ones.

MANDEVILLE, BERNARD. *Die Bienenfabel*. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 370 pp. DM. 6.90.

This new, excellent translation of "The Fable of the Bees" is based on that made by

Otto Bobertag, 1914, but it has been revised on the basis of the critical English edition of 1924 (Kayes, Oxford) and completed by Dorothea and Friedrich Bassenge. In his introduction Emil Utitz discusses the importance of the book from a Marxist point of view.

Menselijke Verhoudingen. Door F. J. Th. Rutten e.a. Tweede deel. Uitgeverij Paul Brand N.V., Bussum 1957. 233 pp. Hfl. 12.90.

Drastic structural changes in the world have disrupted the existing group relationships in which the individual lived and as a result human relations have become problematical. The individual must learn to get on with his fellow man within a broader social milieu, free from the prejudices and stereotypes that have grown up in the past, – this is roughly the gist of the argument put forward by Prof. F. J. Th. Rutten in the introduction. In this second volume contributions by Roman Catholic writers are devoted to human relations in every-day life (education, mental and medical care) and to those in the field of art, politics, law, ethics and international contacts. The first volume was reviewed in this journal, Vol. I (1956), p. 310.

MICHEL, ROBERT. Zur Soziologie des Parteiwesens in der modernen Demokratie. Untersuchungen über die oligarchischen Tendenzen des Gruppenlebens. Neudruck der 2. Aufl. Hrsg. und mit einem Nachwort versehen von Werner Conze. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. xxxi, 548 pp. DM. 15.00.

In *Kröners Taschenausgabe* this re-edition forms the 250th vol. It is indeed gratifying that this famous work on the structure and inherent tendencies of the socialist parties, a work which remains interesting and stimulating notwithstanding the fact that many observations seem obsolete, is now once more available. Prof. Conze ably discusses its importance for political science, throwing light upon the question of Michels' fundamental attitude towards democracy. Moreover, a number of quotations have been rectified and two bibliographies have been added: one a list of Michels' writings, the other a bibliography of works dealing with the same subject and related ones.

MOSSÉ, ÉLIANE. Marx et le problème de la croissance dans une économie capitaliste. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1956. v, 250 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

This book was published as Nr. 33 in the series *Études et Mémoires*, published under the auspices of the *Centre d'Études Économiques*. It is an important contribution to Marxian economics as well as to the social and economic history of France, mainly in the 19th Century. The author discusses Marx's theory on growth in a capitalist economy (accumulation) with which she, for the greater part, fully agrees and which she applies to France and more in particular to the growth of the textile industry in 19th Century France. The part of her book devoted to the latter subject is, as a whole, an able illustration of the more purely theoretical first part. The author even accepts Marx's theory of absolute pauperisation as valid for the development in France.

PENOUIL, MARC. Les cadres et leur revenu. Éditions Génin, Paris 1957. 330 pp. F. fr. 1.800.

This work contains a social-economic study of the senior staff in the distribution of the national income, i.e. of the groups of officials who are charged with the highest techni-

cal and managerial functions in industry. The author believes that a sociological-economic approach is the only correct one since, viewed from a theoretical-economic standpoint, the formation of this group's income is comparable with that of the workers' group, income being derived from work in both cases, although in practice each group has its own social characteristics.

**POLAK, FRED. L.** *Hoopvolle Toekomstperspectieven*. W. de Haan N.V., Zeist 1957. 155 pp. Hfl. 6.90.

This excellent study opens with an analysis of the radical structural changes of the last century and a half. The essence of the resultant cultural crisis is believed affecting human dignity as expressed in the determination by man of his own fate. The latter demands an attitude to life that is realistic as regards the present, but idealistically inspired as regards the future. A positive vision of the future (an idealtypical conception) forms the starting point for an investigation into the presence of this indispensable, inspiring force in the most important intellectual trends in modern Western culture. The new attitude to life, emanating from the tension between reality and ideal, is illustrated by the genesis of the State of Israel. The writer testifies to his faith in the positive constructive force present in man, even under, and after, the most difficult circumstances; and in the spontaneous revolts of the people in Eastern Europe he sees the corroboration of this faith.

**PRAKKE, H. J.** *De Samenspraak in onze Samenleving. Inleiding tot de publicistiek*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1957. 208 pp. Hfl. 9.75.

The author defines publicism as the science of intentionally executed, public communication of news, thoughts and feelings and its operation in society. Due to the predominant role played by the press in the last century, publicism is, at the present moment, mainly the science of the press; as other mediums of communication such as radio, film and television, gradually occupy a more and more important place, a proportionate increase in scope is necessitated. In addition, informal communication in all its diversity of forms must also be drawn into the investigation. This interesting book presents an introductory reconnaissance of a virgin field.

*The Race Question in Modern Science*. Unesco, Paris; Sidgwick & Jackson Ltd., London 1956. 373 pp. 17/6.

In accordance with a request made by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, a programme was drawn up by Unesco for combatting, scientifically, racial prejudice. In this study, which is based on the above-mentioned programme, a survey is presented by eminent scholars of prevailing, scientific opinions on the different aspects of the question. The racial myth and special forms of it are considered in general and the social, cultural and psychological determinants of that myth are investigated. Historical and biological viewpoints and questions pertaining to miscegenation form the themes of other contributions to this interesting book.

*Review of Sociology. Analysis of a Decade*. Ed. by Joseph B. Gittler. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1957. ix, 588 pp. \$ 10.50.

Twenty-three people, all experts in one or more branches of science, have co-operated to produce this interesting work which surveys the development of theoretical con-

ceptions and the research in the various sectors of the science of sociology, which is becoming more and more specialized. The trends of development in the period after the second world war are discussed with the aid of relevant literature, of which a good survey is given at the end of each section. Apart from the sociological theory in general and the quantitative methods, a treatment is also given of population research, the study of the relationship personality and social structure, and the investigation of social stratification. In addition to such very pragmatic branches as industrial sociology, family sociology, sociology and sociometry, consideration is also paid to the results of the sociology of education, art and religion. The book presents an excellent picture of the great strides made by sociology in the last ten years.

ROSS, MURRAY G. *Gemeenschapsorganisatie. Grondbeginselen en theorie.* Van Loghum Slaterus, Arnhem 1957. 281 pp. Hfl. 11.90.

This book, a Dutch translation published in the series *Sociale Bibliotheek*, develops the theory underlying the process of community organisation. The author looks upon the organisation of the community as the basis of activities in different fields and of various organisations, e.g. health care, education, industrial development, etc. The subjects discussed include opinions on the nature of community organisation, the methods and the study and solution of problems. A comparison is made with social case work and group work and with the conceptions community development and community relationships in order to discover points of agreement and difference.

SCHNEIDER, EUGENE V. *Industrial Sociology. The Social Relations of Industry and the Community.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1957. ix, 559 pp. 52/6.

This excellent study aims in the first place at giving a description of the social structure of the big business concern and its relations with the community as a whole, this being considered as a dynamic entity, and in the second place at arriving at a systematisation of the multiplicity of existing industrial-sociological investigations. In addition to an exposition of the theoretical conceptions of sociology, the first part contains an historical survey of industrial development in England and the United States. The relationship between personality and social roles forms the core on which the analytical method, used to transilluminate the social structure of the industry, is concentrated. Thus consideration is paid to the part played by the manager, the worker, the foreman, the employee and the staff official and the problems pertaining to authority, social pressure and fatigue. Of interest, too, are the observations on the relations with the trade union and the community.

SCHWONKE, MARTIN. *Vom Staatsroman zur Science Fiction. Eine Untersuchung über die Geschichte und Funktion der naturwissenschaftlich-technischen Utopie.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. vii, 194 pp. DM. 16.00.

In this interesting and able study, vol. 2 in the *Göttinger Abhandlungen zur Soziologie*, attention is directed to the hitherto neglected natural scientific component of the Utopia. Although the Utopia refers to the future, as regards form and content it remains bound to the way of thought and the events of the period of its *creation*; the first part, a survey of the Utopias from Antiquity up to the present day, depicts this. The second part deals with the change in character and function that has occurred with the passage of time. The Utopia develops from a normative ideal society with

Plato to a programme for the further shaping of the world by man in the 19th century and to the impartial prognosis of possible future changes in our time. In a society that is being changed by science and technique, the ideal is no longer the harmonic, static society, but one evolving towards a higher level by means of technical ability. The "state novel" is therefore giving way to science fiction.

**Soziologie der Gemeinde.** Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen, n.d. 229 pp. DM. 12.50.

This special number of the *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie* is devoted to the sociology of the community. The sociological concept municipality is taken by R. König, in his contribution to this number, to cover a broad community whose characteristics are: local unity, social interaction and communal ties. In his argumentation he demonstrates that the last-mentioned characteristic does not necessarily imply complete cohesion. In addition to other theoretical contributions there are discussions on empiric investigations held in various countries and a summary is given of international, scientific literature on this subject.

**Staatslexikon. Recht Wirtschaft Gesellschaft.** Hrsg. von der Görres-Gesellschaft. Erster Band. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1957. viii, 1246 pp. DM. 65.00.

This is the first volume of the completely revised edition of the *Staatslexikon*. Since the previous edition of 1932 radical social, economic and political shifts and changes have taken place, the repercussions of which have influenced the contents of this work. The subtitle appended to the main title which has been used since 1887 already indicates this adaptation of the contents to the changed circumstances; space has been devoted not only to the state in its multiplicity of forms and activities in the modern age, its essence and limitations, but also to law as the regulating element in social relations, economic life as far as its social, technical and juridical aspects are concerned and the social structure with its strata and groups and its characteristic dynamic element. This valuable work gives a wealth of data on these subjects, their mutual relationship and actual situation, presented in a perspicuous manner.

**STAMPS, NORMAN L.** *Why Democracies Fail. A critical evaluation of the causes of Modern Dictatorships.* University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Indiana) 1957. xxvi, 182 pp. \$ 4.00.

The author's aim is not the presentation of detailed studies on dictatorships in various countries, but the indication of reasons why and how democratic institutions in general can make way for totalitarian trends, and why they cannot evolve any power of self-preservation during this process. He refrains from defining the words democracy and dictatorship: "both are used in their popular meaning". His expositions on the growth of the national state, different kinds of dictatorship etc., and on the future of democracy are thus graphic and acceptable, but lack precision and, in the last instance, the power of conviction.

**TANNENBAUM, FRANK.** *Une Philosophie du Travail. Le Syndicalisme.* Traduit de l'américain. Éditions du Vieux Colombier, Paris 1957. 176 pp. F. fr. 750.

The author analyzes the significance of the trade union movement seen against the background of the modern industrial society which in its development wiped out

existing social ties. The trade union movement, in contrast with the ideological currents which force artificial forms on society, is viewed as a movement that links up with relationships originating among the workers in industry and that at the same time offers the possibility of participation in community activities and of developing a sense of personal responsibility. One wonders if the phase in the development of the trade union movement discussed here has not already ended.

Thèses de Sciences Sociales, Theses in the Social Sciences. 2nd impr. Unesco, Paris 1954. 236 pp. \$ 1.75.

This valuable publication was prepared by Dr. J. E. Godchot and contains about 3200 items. In his preface, written in French and English, the compiler gives a survey of requirements for doctorates in the more than 20 states from which titles were included, as well as information as to where these theses can be found. They are classified into ten divisions, comprising, e.g., sociology, political science and education. A subject index and a list of authors have been added and also a geographical index and a table of languages.

Travail et condition humaine. Travail et techniques d'ambiance. Travail et économie. Travail et société. [Élites et Responsabilités, vol. I, II, III, IV]. Centre Économique et Social de Perfectionnement des Cadres, Paris 1957. 127, 127, 139, 134 pp. F. fr. 2500 (4 vols.; F. fr. 800 per vol.).

By holding post-graduate courses for those occupying senior posts in the economic and social sphere, the *Centre Économique de Perfectionnement des Cadres* aims at bridging the gap between practice and theory and at obviating the unavoidable dangers of specialisation. These four volumes contain the lectures delivered during the 1956-1957 course in which the question of labour with its multilateral relations and side-effects is considered. Thus in the first volume the connection between labour, human personality and psychic well-being is investigated. Volume II deals with the influence of working conditions, structure and organisation of the business concern and the city milieu on human labour. Observations made from an economic viewpoint in volume III are followed by a discussion in the last volume on the influence of different processes of social development. The contributors are extremely competent in their field and their contributions are of a high standard.

VEXLIARD, A. Le clochard. Étude de psychologie sociale. Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges, Paris 1957. 317 pp. B. fr. 200.

This social-psychological study of the *clochard*, the modern vagabond, is based on some sixty case studies in France and a critical consideration of international literature published on this subject. The author rejects the identification of the *clochard* with the criminal or with the mental patient and also the conception of incurability. The *clochard* is looked upon as an isolated, a marginal man, who has become detached from social ties because of individual and social factors. A reintegration by means of social measures and psycho-didactic methods is advocated.

VILLEY, DANIEL. Leçons de Démographie. Éditions Montchrestien, Paris 1957. 417 pp. F. fr. 1,300.

The first part of this study on demography contains a discussion on the impressive changes that have taken place in the size of the population during the last three

centuries, particularly those in Europe. Against the background of the social-economic state of affairs and the development of the population in the period in question, the most important theories on population which have developed in the course of time are considered. The second part aims at presenting an insight into the methods and aims of demography, and here attention is paid both to general and to economic demography. Starting from this point an investigation is made in the third part into the determining factors in the world distribution of population and the possibilities of a policy to correct irregularities in this distribution.

WEDDIGEN, WALTER. *Grundzüge der Sozialpolitik und Wohlfahrts-pflege*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. xi, 241 pp. DM. 21.00.

The author uses the term social policy to cover all measures, both preventative and remedial, aimed at improving relationships between groupings in a society so that these may be integrated, in a positive and productive way, in the society as a whole. On the grounds of what one understands by the term community, a distinction can be drawn between national, inter-state, and supra-national social policy. A sketch is given of the evolution of the three forms, with Germany as example for the first, as well as of the role played by social policy in the emancipation of the labour movement in various countries.

Wirtschaftsfragen der Freien Welt. Hrsg. von Erwin von Beckerath, Fritz W. Meyer und Alfred Müller-Armack. 2. Aufl. Fritz Knapp Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 1957. xi, 633 pp. DM. 42.00.

This voluminous work, which contains contributions by more than forty scholars, mainly neo-liberal, in the field of economic and social sciences, was published on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Erhard, Minister of Economic Affairs in the Federal Republic. His personality is looked upon as the symbol of this work's starting point: the possibility of combining scientific theory and the practice of economic policy on the basis of the neo-liberal principles. The essays collected together here first deal with the fundamental questions of social-economic policy and of the regulation of social and of economic life in particular. In the succeeding parts attention is then devoted to the various aspects of economic life: division of income and formation of prices, economic growth and the business cycle movement, the money and capital market, the government's financial policy, the agrarian policy and international economic relations.

### *HISTORY*

ALTHEIM, FRANZ. *Utopie und Wirtschaft. Eine geschichtliche Betrachtung*. Vittorio Klostermann, Frankfurt am Main 1957. 266 pp. DM. 7.80.

The author deals with the period from about 490 to 632, in which events in the Middle East were dictated by the antithesis between the Eastern Roman Empire and the Persian Empire of the Sassanides, and compares it with the contrasts in the world today. Against the background of this struggle, which did not exclude the mutual borrowing of cultural elements and which rendered possible the rise of the Arab Empire, the author portrays two personalities who, at the beginning and the end respectively of the said period, played an important role, namely Mazdak, whose Utopian way of thinking contributed to the collapse of the Persian Empire, and Mohammed, the creator of the Arab Empire.

BARK, WILLIAM CARROLL. *Origins of the Medieval World*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca) 1958. xi, 162 pp. \$ 3.75.

In this refreshing, attractively written work the author deals in an original way with many theories on the Early Middle Ages, more in particular with the essential questions involved in the definition of when the Middle Ages "began" – and why, and what were the essential characteristics of that period viewed from the standpoint of our modern world. Challenging, e.g., Pirenne and a host of other historians, the thesis is defended that our civilization has its roots precisely in these "Dark Ages" which are evaluated here positively. The breakdown of many things Roman or "Ancient" was the condition for the laying of new foundations from which, in a long and painful process, our world, our freedoms and values sprang. This thesis is maintained with regard to economic, social, and intellectual developments. The highly erudite author offers an often brilliant analysis of other theories and, although perhaps going too far in its conclusions sometimes, his book is a very stimulating and important contribution to the interesting subject.

État et classes dans l'antiquité esclavagiste. Structure; évolution. Les Éditions de la Nouvelle Critique, Paris 1957. 241 pp. F. fr. 450.

All the essays collected in this book deal with the development, structure and fall of the slave societies of the ancient world. They are based in part on the most recent archeological investigations in Russia and China and were written by Chinese, French and German authors from a Marxist standpoint in each case. In addition to observations on the role of the state and the class-structure, attention is paid to the opinions on the transition to the feudal social structure. A separate contribution deals with the society of the Huns in the period of Attila. The book appeared as *Cahier* Nr. 2 in the series *Recherches Internationales à la lumière du marxisme*.

HEINIG, KURT. *Wenn die Soldaten... Was Kriege kosten*. Nest Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 1957. 310 pp. Tables. DM. 14.80.

The phenomenon of war, as it appeared in the world in the period 1800-1955, is discussed from various angles in this book. An analysis is given of the causes, the costs and the consequences in diverse fields and attention is devoted to the attitude of the Church and the United Nations to this problem and to the conceptions of international law. The comments on the changes in character and function are interesting, e.g. the development from monarchical to national wars and the radical change in the method of recruiting and in the organisation of the army and the latter's place in society. The financing of war is also dealt with at length.

KLIMOWSKY, ERNST WERNER. *Geschlecht und Geschichte. Sexualität im Wandel von Kultur und Kunst*. Mit einem Essay von Max Brod: "Über die Unsicherheit der Geschichtsdeutung". Verlag Arthur Niggli und Willy Verkauf, Teufen, St. Gallen, Bregenz, Wien 1956. Ill. 208 pp. Sw. fr. 19.80.

Following on an exposition of the dominating male and female traits in both sexes the author deals successively with the cultural-historical ages in Europe during the last 1000 years, mainly with the aid of pronouncements made by leading writers, philosophers, etc. In his treatment he tries to demonstrate that the entire history of culture was greatly influenced by the ever-changing prevalence of dominant "male"

and "female" traits in man. Undoubtedly a surprising light is sometimes thrown on them by this original approach to historical questions. In spite of a deliberate attempt at circumspection and a realisation of the relative limitations of the results that can thus be obtained, the author appears to go astray at times – but these deviations can stimulate further research.

LIPSKY, LOUIS. *A gallery of Zionist profiles*. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York 1957. xxiv, 226 pp. \$ 3.75.

In this book the author, who for many years was a leading figure in American and world Zionism, has traced the characteristics of about 30 Zionist personalities, including ten Americans, ranging from Herzl to Ben-Gurion. These are the founders and organisers of the Zionist movement, politicians, diplomats, writers and orators, but also a few poets, the creator of modern Hebrew and the founder of a big industry, all of whom, with only one exception, the author knew personally. In the brilliantly stylized portraits the sphere and climate of the Zionist movement become clearly tangible.

MASSON, GEORGINA. *Frederick II of Hohenstaufen. A Life*. Secker & Warburg, London 1957. 376 pp. Ill. 35/—.

The author has utilized data drawn from contemporary sources and relevant literature in this remarkable book on Emperor Frederick II, "the Wonder of the World". Though she fully elaborates his greatness, she does not turn a blind eye to such negative aspects of his character as cruelty. The intellectual brilliance of life at his court is portrayed with aptness and much light is thrown on the political controversy with the popes, which was based on different, inherent, basic conceptions.

MEINECKE, FRIEDRICH. *Die Idee der Staatsräson in der neueren Geschichte*. Hrsg. und eingel. von Walther Hofer. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1957. xxx, 528 pp. DM. 24.50.

This is the first volume in a very praiseworthy edition of Meinecke's Works, undertaken by three German publishers. The bio-bibliographical introduction by Prof. Hofer is excellent and rightly stresses the special place this book occupies in German historiography between the two world wars. The book is rather discursive in character; the chapters are in part individual studies, although in the problem the author sets out to answer there is, of course, a common denominator and also a close interrelation between the different aspects. The starting point from which the central theme here springs is the personality and ideas of Macchiavelli. For the subject and for an understanding of the author's values and philosophy the book is indispensable and the present new edition, immaculate in outward and editorial presentation, is to be welcomed.

TREVOR-ROPER, H. R. *Historical Essays*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1957. viii, 298 pp. 21/—.

The essays and articles collected in this volume were published before in a number of weeklies and monthlies, mainly in *The New Statesman*. They comprise a great variety of subjects – e.g., chapters from the history of the Jews, 17th Century Britain, Marx and his significance for the study of history. What unites them all is the brilliance of style, the often flashing insights, the character of being not heavily-documented scholarly studies, but more light-winged discussions, which seem, at least partly,

written with the purpose of destroying historical myths. In any case they are refreshing and stimulating – and sometimes really inviting criticism.

TUCHMAN, BARBARA W. *Bible and Sword. England and Palestine from the Bronze Age to Balfour.* New York University Press, New York 1956. xiv, 268 pp. Ill., Maps. \$ 5. 00.

The part that England played in the historical development that ultimately led to the restoration of the Jewish state, centuries after its fall, was, according to the author, determined by two motives: one a religious, intellectual motive based on the Bible from which emanated a positive disposition towards Palestine and the Jewish people, and a military-political motive: the strategic position of the country for communication between the various parts of the Empire. A survey is given of the development of relations between England and Palestine throughout the ages in which the emphasis is laid on those events that paved the way for the restoration of the Jewish state.

UTTSCHENKO, S. L. *Der weltanschaulich-politische Kampf in Rom am Vorabend des Sturzes der Republik.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1956. ix, 240 pp. DM. 12. 50.

This is a German translation of the work – originally published in Russian – in which the author presents a study of two currents in particular: firstly the Gracchi and their democratic ideas, and secondly the anti-democratic tendencies inherent in the developed slave labour system of the late Republic. In doing so he obtains a basis – in accordance with his Marxist viewpoint – for the study of the ideological “reflections” during the latter two centuries of the Republic and especially of the “parties” which were the expression of the class contrasts.

### *CONTEMPORARY ISSUES*

BATTEN, T. R. *Communities and their Development. An introductory Study with Special Reference to the Tropics.* Oxford University Press, London 1957. vi, 248 pp. Ill. 15/—.

The author defines community development as all the activity of any institution which benefits the development of a given community. This broad definition links up with the conception that dogmatism concerning methodology ought to be avoided and that the approach should be concordant with the special circumstances of the community in question. The subject is discussed in the form of a comparative study of the aims and methods applied by both private and governmental bodies in the economically undeveloped countries. The study is based on the writer's own experiences and close contact with workers in this field of social work.

BERLE, ADOLF A., Jr. *Tides of Crisis. A Primer of Foreign Relations.* MacMillan & Company, Ltd., London 1957. 327 pp. 21/—.

Here the author's purpose is to describe the development of international relations in the present age that form the background to the crises which repeatedly occur. The division of world leadership between the United States and the Soviet Union gives rise to many problems which challenge leading politicians. Within this framework the main areas of dispute, Central Europe, the Middle East and Asia, are discussed. Criticism is made on America's policy towards those nationalist governments which

have merely replaced colonial with local subjugation. Attention is also directed to the necessity for raising the level of prosperity in a great part of the world.

Deutsches und ausländisches Schrifttum zur Frage der Abrüstung 1945-1956, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Schrifttums zu den Problemen der Kernwaffen und der internationalen Kontrolle der Kernenergie. – Deutsches und ausländisches Schrifttum zu den regionalen Sicherheitsvereinbarungen 1945-1956. [Aktuelle Bibliographien des Europa-Archivs, Hefte 13 und 14]. Forschungsinstitut der deutschen Gesellschaft für auswärtige Politik (Institut für Europäische Politik und Wirtschaft), Frankfurt a. M. 1957. 44 pp.; 64 pp. DM. 7.50; DM. 9.50.

The first mentioned publication offers an extensive bibliography of books, pamphlets and articles in periodicals (not in daily papers) in the fields of disarmament (1st part) and nuclear weapons and problems of nuclear energy in general (2nd part), in so far as they influence international relations. The second publication contains a bibliography on regional pacts, such as NATO, SEATO, the Bagdad-Treaty and the Warsaw-Pact as well as on projected treaties which did not materialize such as the European Defense Community. Indexes enhance the value of these useful publications.

FOURASTIÉ, JEAN et ANDRÉ LALEUF. Révolution à l'Ouest. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1957. 236 pp. Ill. F. fr. 600.

The revolution dealt with in this book is the accelerated social progress made since about 1935 in various countries of the West, primarily in the United States and to a much less degree in France. It is based mainly on the technical progress that is determining for the level and manner of life, and which is characterized by a scientific, experimental spirit. In the analysis of American economic life which occupies a great part of this book the stress falls in particular on this new spirit and a lengthy and detailed investigation is made into the readiness of American managers to rely on the technical and the social sciences. This is at the same time intended as a contribution to the conquest of what is left of "traditional mentality" in France.

GARCIA-MORA, MANUEL R. International Law and Asylum as a Human Right. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1956. vi, 171 pp. \$ 4.50.

The starting point of this study is that in a system for the protection of human rights the right of asylum forms an essential component. The prevailing regulation of this right in international law, by which the *state* holds the right of granting asylum to a refugee, is considered to be inadequate. It is postulated that the *individual* must have a right to asylum which he can demand from any state if he is to be adequately protected against aggression from his own state.

GODCHOT, J. E. Les Constitutions du Proche et du Moyen-Orient. Sirey, Paris 1957. 442 pp. F. fr. 2.100.

In a French translation the full texts of the most recent constitutions of the countries of the Near and Middle East are reproduced here. Those countries include, apart from Israel and the Arab countries, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Greece, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Each constitution is preceded by a short geographical and historical note on the country concerned. It does not need further argument that this publication may provide a contribution to an understanding of fundamental forces in those countries; some of the constitutions are somewhat archaic from a western point of view, others are fully democratic and nationalist in their textual conceptions.

HEERING, A. H. *Eenheid en Verscheidenheid der Sociale Uitkerings-regelingen*. Van Loghum Slaterus, Arnhem 1957. 235 pp. Hfl. 11.50.

The author presents a general treatment of all regulations governing social benefits including both those pertaining to social security and to social aid, public service and the care of the poor, since their ultimate aim, the physical and mental well-being of man, is the same. A survey is given of the main forms to be found in The Netherlands and in other countries, their development and the differences between them. With the abovementioned aim as his starting point, the author investigates which forms are most efficient and makes suggestions for improvements. The work appears in the series *Sociale Bibliotheek*.

LEVIN, HOWARD S. *Die Automation und das Büro. Die Auswirkungen der Technik unserer Zeit auf den Bürobetrieb*. Nest Verlag, Frankfurt 1957. 268 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

This is the German translation of the book "Office Work and Automation" that surveys the possibilities of automising administrative work in the business concern. The author looks upon the administrative apparatus as the organ producing the elements on which managerial policy is based; automation can considerably increase speed and efficiency. In the discussion on the methods, attention is paid to techniques based on the principle of integrated assimilation of data, electronic computers and the methodology of operations research.

MAITLAND, PATRICK. *Task for Giants. An Expanding Commonwealth*. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1957. ix, 327 pp. 42/—.

In a period marked by an unmistakable endeavour on the part of the nations to promote close co-operation on a world-wide scale, the author believes that the Commonwealth, a voluntary association of independent countries with common ideological aims and common democratic institutions, could act as a possible crystallization core, even for countries that have never formed part of the British Empire. A detailed picture is given of the evolution from colonial empire to an organisation of co-equal states whose foundations are laid down in the Statute of Westminster. Special attention is devoted to the status of the republican members, India and Pakistan, to the mutual co-operation of the countries and to the role played by the Commonwealth as a whole in world politics.

*New Frontiers of Knowledge. A Symposium by Distinguished Writers, Notable Scholars and Public Figures*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. viii, 125 pp. \$ 2.75.

This book is based upon a series of talks by American and foreign scholars, statesmen, and other public figures broadcast by the "Voice of America". They include, for instance, Margaret Mead, Colin Clark, Henry Luce, Sidney Hook, Arnold Toynbee,

Salvador de Madariaga, Charles Malik, Zafrullah Khan and Ramaswami Aiyar. These names suggest the scope of subjects dealt with here in a popular way. Naturally they include, besides the development of the sciences, the problem of survival and modern philosophy in general. Together the texts included testify to a "unity in diversity" representative for an enlightened Western democracy.

POPE, LISTON. *The Kingdom beyond Caste*. Friedship Press, New York 1957. xvii, 170 pp. \$ 3.00.

The author bases his commentaries on racial relations in the world of today on his Christian convictions and employs the insights of the modern social sciences and personal experiences in countries where the question is of special current interest. A description is given of racial tensions in practice and of the theories and stereotypes on the concept of race. The roots of racial prejudice are analyzed and the possibility of integration is discussed. Particular stress is laid on the role played by the church and the possibility of a casteless society, a possibility inherent in the Christian faith.

RÖLING, B. V. A. *Nieuw Guinea als Wereldprobleem*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1958. 104 pp. Hfl. 4.90.

Prof. Röling offers an unbiased discussion of the New Guinea-question from the viewpoints of international law and politics. Although he sharply criticizes a number of arguments brought forward by supporters of the Indonesian standpoint, for instance in the United Nations, he nevertheless comes to the conclusion that ways and methods should be found for The Netherlands to abandon New Guinea. His argument in this respect is very intelligent and includes the broader aspect of the prospect of political developments in Indonesia.

ROMEIN-VERSCHOOR, ANNIE. *Spelen met de tijd*. N.V. Em. Querido's Uitgeverij, Amsterdam 1957. 229 pp. Hfl. 12.50.

In this volume Mrs. Romein has collected 16 recent essays and lectures which have been published before in various periodicals and yearbooks, with the exception of the first one which has lent this book its title. They deal with a whole range of subjects, e.g., the emancipation of woman, Roman-Catholicism and the reactions it produces in the Netherlands, the Dutch socialist poet H. Roland Holst-van der Schalk; many are of a high literary quality and testify to great erudition. Thanks to these characteristics the book will appeal to a broad category of readers, including the historian.

*Rural Local Government in Sweden, Italy and India. A comparative study*. By Harold Zink, Arne Wählstrand, Feliciano Benvenuti and R. Bhaskaran. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1957. xiii, 142 pp. 21/—.

This work is the result of an assignment made by the Unesco and the International Political Science Association. It is a comparative study of the structure, scope and apparatus of local government in the three countries in question. Research demonstrated that in these very divergent countries the rural, local governmental bodies successfully fulfilled a large number of essential public functions and had adapted themselves to changed circumstances. Attention was directed to the extent to which corruption plays a role and to the influence of agrarian reforms which, though not carried out by the local authorities, nevertheless exercise a radical influence in their field of work.

VEER, PAUL VAN'T. *Vriend en vijand in de kolonie*. N.V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1956. 156 pp. Hfl. 5.90.

General observations on the different colonisation systems form the background to the author's treatment of primarily the present situation, including the attitude of the various groups of the population towards each other, in Suriname, the Dutch Antilles and New Guinea. It is the author's opinion that the Dutch can make no particular contribution to the development plans since the social distance maintained during the colonial period has not enabled them to acquire any special proficiency as regards the faculty of acculturation, the social relationships and in general the character of the population. The international-political position of the territories is indicated and the ambivalent attitude of the "westernized" is sketched with understanding.

Yearbook of the Internat. Free Trade Union Movement 1957-1958. Publ. under the auspices of the ICFTU. Lincolns-Prager Internat. Yearbook Publ. Comp. Ltd., London 1957. 622 pp. £ 5/5/—.

In his preface the General Secretary of the ICFTU states that the aim of this book is "to make available historical and current information on the ICFTU, its affiliates in 88 countries and the 19 International Trade Secretariats associated with it". This information includes, e.g., numbers of membership, periodical publications, social and political programmes, and data on the organizational structure of the unions that answered a questionnaire to this end. The first part deals with the history and activities of the ICFTU, the second with regional organizations, viz. the Asian, the European, and the Inter-American. The data reproduced here constitute a real mine of information that is well systematized.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### *AFRICA*

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

HODGKIN, THOMAS. *Nationalism in Colonial Africa*. Frederick Muller Ltd., London 1956. 216 pp. 10/6.

African nationalism, as it developed after the Second World War, is discussed from a political viewpoint in this introductory study. Since the author believes that the form in which it appears, its ideas and activities are to a great extent determined by the policy of the colonising power, the latter is discussed in the first part. Thereafter a description is given of the organisational forms of African nationalism and consideration is paid to the process of urbanisation which, together with educational progress, promoted the evolution of nationalism. In the discussion on the future development, disintegrating tendencies are dealt with and the opportunities for communist influence are investigated.

KING-HALL, STEPHEN. *Letters from Africa*. Geoffrey Bles, London 1957. 126 pp. 13/6.

In this book the author gives a vivid description of his experiences gained during a trip through the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Kenya. Attention is paid in particular to the political, social and economic questions and especially to the racial question. The *apartheid* policy is treated of at length, its untenability is de-

monstrated and an exposition is given of the standpoints of the political parties and the churches. The apposition of both the coloured people and of the white groupings is discussed. In the sections on the other regions visited an investigation is made into the racial policy followed there – an alternative policy aimed at the assimilation of the various racial groups.

KITTLER, GLENN D. *The White Fathers*. W. H. Allen, London 1957. 319 pp. Ill. 25/—.

The largest society of Roman Catholic Missionaries in Africa, the "White Fathers", was founded in 1868 by the then Bishop of Algiers, Lavigerie. The latter was a highly remarkable personality with curious opinions on the methods of missionary work. In trying to win the sympathy of the native peoples he felt that missionaries should live, as much as possible, their lives, speak their languages and support their emancipation, and avoid what now may be called any resemblance to a colonialist attitude. A sympathetic account is given of Lavigerie's ideas, his work and that of the society.

MOUSSA, PIERRE. *Les chances économiques de la communauté franco-africaine*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1957. 271 pp. Maps. F. fr. 900.

This work constitutes volume 83 in the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*. The author believes that the obstacles in the way of a purposeful approach to the economic development of France and its overseas territories are an anti-colonial sentiment prevailing in the mother country and the motive that it is more advantageous to invest all of the necessary funds in the home country. The subjects discussed include the three phases in the development of the social-economic relations between France and the African territories: the colonial period with the mother country as the industrial centre and the colonies as the producers of the raw materials and the markets for the finished products, the period after 1945 in which this balance was disturbed, and finally, the possible future development of a co-ordinated, gradually evolved, Franco-African community.

SCHIFFERS, HEINRICH. *The Quest for Africa. Two Thousand Years of Exploration*. Odhams Press Ltd., London n.d. 352 pp. Ill. 25/—.

This story of the exploration and opening-up of the African continent includes Antiquity, the Middle Ages and the period from the great discoveries to the French Revolution, but the focus of attention is on the 19th and 20th centuries. It is vividly related and concentrates in its seven parts (each devoted to one special region: Nile and Sudan, Central Africa, etc.) on the contacts between the whites and the native populations, the latter's lore and social habits and the impact of the sudden event of these contacts on their outlooks. The closing chapter is on "African Adventures to Come". The book was translated from the German by Diana Pyke.

#### Algeria

TILLION, GERMAINE. *L'Algérie en 1957*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1957. 125 pp. F. fr. 390.

The author, an ethnologist who gained a thorough knowledge of the Algerian society and its recent development during lengthy study visits to the country before 1940 and in 1955, places the Algerian problem against the general background of the contact

between countries with a higher level of development and the "archaic" countries. The upset of balance, which leads to "clochardisation", is extremely critical in Algeria where Western material and intellectual influence is disproportionately great. In the opinion of the author, a solution can only be found in a continued, close association with France which would include the removal of all political inequalities, the sending out of many French experts, and much capital investment.

#### Central African Federation

EPSTEIN, A. L. *Politics in an Urban African Community*. Published on behalf of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute Northern Rhodesia by Manchester University Press, Manchester 1958. xix, 254 pp. Ill. Maps. 28/—.

The rapid economic development of Northern Rhodesia, especially in mining, trade and communications, resulted in urbanisation and the breaking of the old tribal ties among the native population. The social and political consequences of this are illustrated by the author with the aid of an able, social-anthropological study of the native population of Luanshya, a town in the Copperbelt. The development of social relations in this population group is subdivided into three phases in which we see the gradual appearance of a social differentiation, the replacement by new, educated leaders of the old tribal chiefs and the rise of such organisations as the mineworkers' union and the African National Congress.

MCCULLOCH, MERRAN. *A Social Survey of the African Population of Livingstone*. Published on behalf of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute by the Manchester University Press, Manchester 1956. x, 82 pp. Figures, Maps. 10/6.

This is the report on the research work carried out on the demographic composition of the population of Livingstone. One of the points investigated was the extent to which the African population could be considered to be permanent town-dwellers. It appeared that in both sex-groups the working population predominates, whilst the percentage of men is higher than that of women; only 46% of the married men had brought their wives and children with them to the town. Tribal ties continued to exist in the town. The writer investigated the extent to which class solidarity will replace the old affiliations.

#### Morocco

TRYSTRAM, JEAN-PAUL. *L'ouvrier mineur au Maroc. Contribution statistique à une étude sociologique*. Editions Larose, Paris 1957. 214 pp. F. fr. 800.

This study describes the living conditions of the Moroccan mineworkers. A sketch is given of the development of mining in Morocco and of its present significance as well as of the origins of the workers, family life, living quarters, wages and standard of living. The author distinguishes two groups: mine workers born in the mining areas and those from far-away regions whose lives are still bound by tribal relations, each group with its own peculiar characteristics. In the discussion on the terms of employment and industrial relations special attention is paid to the phenomenon of absenteeism and its causes.

### Nigeria

HARRIS, PHILIP J. *Local Government in Southern Nigeria*. Manual of procedure and texts of the laws. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London 1957. xii, 348 pp. 30/—.

The laws referred to in the title are those of 1952 and 1955, for the western and eastern regions respectively of Southern Nigeria. The author is personally acquainted with on-the-spot practice and theory of local government. This work is his answer to what he in his preface describes as the pressing "need for a work-book for officials, a text-book for students and a detailed study for the citizen interested in the subject of local government." Part I is on the local government system, part II on practice and procedure, part III on finance and part IV on miscellaneous aspects. The laws in question are reproduced in an appendix. The classification of the subsections is handy, the subjects of the latter are clearly defined, and the work is easy to use as a reference book. Though the author limits himself mainly to facts he does offer some comments. Comparisons made are generally with local government practice in the United Kingdom.

### AMERICA

GUÉRIN, DANIEL. *Les Antilles décolonisées. Présence Africaine*, Paris 1956. 188 pp. F. fr. 525.

In his description of the Antilles the author depicts this territory as an entity, an entity of social-economic development and of culture. The main characteristic of entity of most of the islands is still, however, the poverty of the people, the result of the colonial period in which the white upper layer, concentrating solely on the sugar culture, occupied a privileged position at the expense of the native population which was considered racially inferior. The present process of achievement of independence is discussed in detail and the possibilities of future development considered.

### Brazil

*The Economic Development of Brazil*. United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1956. 165 pp. \$ 2.00.

This study, prepared by a working group of the *Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico* and the Economic Commission for Latin America, appears as the 2nd vol. in the series "Analyses and Projections of Economic Development". It reveals the extremely impressive rate of growth in Brazilian economy (industry, agriculture, transport) since the Second World War. Detailed information is given in the text and in a great many tables. On the basis of observable trends a prognosis for the future is given; it is to be expected that the growth will become less startling. Apart from the theme proper of the book, the latter also deserves interest from a methodological point of view in general.

### Canada

CORBETT, DAVID C. *Canada's Immigration Policy. A Critique*. Published under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs by University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1957. xii, 215 pp. \$ 4.00.

Five essential questions are dealt with in this critical study on the Canadian immigration

policy. In the first place an investigation is made into the extent to which the Canadian community, in this connection, influences the government and the nature of the latter's reaction. The background to the decisions about the admittance or not of certain groups is discussed in detail and, in the third place the allied questions on the relation of the practice of the policy to principles of law and norms of justice. The influence of immigration on economic development is considered both from the point of view of theory and from experience in the past. In conclusion the immigration policy is placed against the background of the rapid expansion of the world population.

**JAMIESON, STUART.** *Industrial Relations in Canada.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1957. ix, 144 pp. \$ 1.75.

The aim here is not only to present a picture of industrial relations in Canada, but also to render possible a comparative study with those in the United States, and in particular with the trade union movement. It appeared that the attitude of the Canadian trade union movement is more moderate and more inclined to compromise than the American, whilst its political line, as expressed in its relation to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, with its moderate socialist programme, takes the mean between the attitudes of the English and the American workers' organisations. The social-economic relations of Canada and the government's policy are also discussed.

#### Haiti

**SCHARON, FAINE.** *Toussaint Louverture et la Révolution de St-Domingue.* Tome I. Imprimerie de l'État, Port-au-Prince 1957. 219 pp.

In this first volume of a projected trilogy a detailed picture of the sections of society in S. Domingo prior to the French Revolution is followed by an investigation of the influence of this revolution – and to a lesser extent of the American war of Independence – on the thought and the political and social expectations of the antagonistic population groups. The political activities, the armed dashes, the fluctuating loyalties are described up to the liberation decree for the slaves in the Northern section and the transition from Spanish to French service of Toussaint Louverture. As introduction a profile of the latter is sketched.

#### Jamaica

**ROBERTS, GEORGE W.** *The Population of Jamaica.* Publ. for the Conservation Foundation by Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London 1957. xxii, 356 pp. 40/—.

The chief problems facing Jamaica (the island is a classic example of an economically undeveloped country in the tropical zone) is the question of the rapidly increasing population accompanied by a proportionately smaller increase in the means of livelihood. On the basis of available statistical data the author describes the structure of the population and deals with its growth, the changes in its structure, migration and the course of fertility and mortality. A characteristic feature is that a large proportion of the births proceed from extra-marital cohabitation, especially among the lower social groups, and this gives rise to special problems in the prognostication of the future growth of population.

**United States of America**

ALLER, CURTIS. *Labor Relations in the Hawaiian Sugar Industry*. Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley (Ca) 1957. viii, 108 pp. \$ 1.50.

This study belongs to a series of publications on collective bargaining and labour relations in various sections of the West Coast of the United States. Radical changes took place in the relations in the Hawaiian sugar industry after the second world war – a trade union which had hitherto been unable to develop came into being and gained a powerful position. Influenced in part by this the industrial relations developed from a patriarchal phase to a modern one. The background to this development, the reaction of the management and the further course of the worker-employer relations and collective bargaining in particular are described in detail by the author.

AMERICAN INDIANS AND AMERICAN LIFE. *The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Philadelphia 1957. vii, 226 pp. \$ 2.00.

165 Pages of this volume (the rest is occupied by book reviews) are devoted to some 15 specialist studies on the history and an up-to-date survey of the various aspects of life of the Indians in the USA. Of particular interest is the fact that demographic figures from latter decades show a strong upward trend. Due attention has been paid to the Indians' gradual "acculturation", made possible by education and the social economic development.

ASCH, SYDNEY H. *Your Rights under Social Security*. Oceana Publications, New York 1957. 96 pp. \$ 1.00.

A very lucid survey is given here which should enable a broad category of readers to become acquainted with social security in the US, social insurance programs and Public Assistance and Veteran's Welfare Programs. The author has succeeded in extracting the real essentials, also with regard to differences between the various States.

BALTZELL, E. DIGBY. *Philadelphia Gentlemen. The Making of a National Upper Class*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1958. ix, 440 pp. Maps. \$ 5.75.

The rise of the "American Metropolitan Upper Class and the Elite" has been carefully traced in his historical-sociological study. The origin, structure, religious make-up of the "business aristocracy", the clubs and fashionable societies to which they belong, are investigated in the different chapters. Much documentary material has been worked up in the text. In accordance with a good sociological custom, anonymity has been respected as far as possible. The exposé has been harmoniously intercalated in the framework of American history and of the local history of Philadelphia.

BLANC-JOUVAN, XAVIER. *Les rapports collectifs du travail aux États-Unis*. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1957. iii, 554 pp. F. fr. 2.000.

Industrial relations in the United States are considered in this study against the background of the determining ideological, political and economic milieu. Thus in the examination of the employer-worker relations and the efficacy of legislation in this field, the institutional milieu is also taken into account. Special attention is paid to the

contribution made by the trade unions to the social peace. The writer believes that the latter is promoted practically by the institution of collective bargaining and the supervision of inadmissible trade union practices and by social legislation now in the process of development, a development that is greatly dependent on political relations.

BLANKE, GUSTAV H. *Der Amerikaner. Eine soziolinguistische Studie.* Verlag Anton Hain KG., Meisenheim am Glan 1957. 336 pp. DM. 24.50.

The aim of this study is to contribute, in a personal way, to a profounder knowledge of the character of the American nation. Drawing in part on the research carried out by prominent sociologists and historians, the author discusses the most important factors which determined the growth of the American national character. The influence on this of the radical structural changes since 1880 are also investigated. Starting from the thesis that the fundamental traits in a nation's character are also revealed in speech, style and forms of expression, its activist, moralistic, optimistic, pragmatic and democratic aspects are considered successively by means of a word and style analysis.

BRECKENRIDGE, ADAM CARLYLE. *One House For Two. Nebraska's Unicameral Legislature.* Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. x, 98 pp. \$ 2.50.

One-house and non-partisan legislature was adopted by the electorate of Nebraska in 1934 and the first unicameral session took place in 1937. Prof. Breckenridge offers an unbiased analysis of the motives for, and the praxis of, this experiment, extensively discussing the pro's and con's as well as the issue whether a 4-year term would be preferable to a 2-year term. In general, according to the author, the system has done relatively well during its 20 years of existence.

BREMNER, ROBERT H. *From the Depths. The discovery of poverty in the United States.* New York University Press, New York 1956. xiii, 364 pp. Ill. \$ 5.50.

This attractive book deals with the development of American economy in the period between the middle of the 19th century and the twenties of this century. Due to the continuous increase in prosperity, poverty and other abuses were no longer regarded as normal phenomena, but as social problems. The author traces how a deeper insight was gained into social conditions, the influence of this on social science and literature and discusses the changed attitudes that contributed to the evolution of social legislation. Though, in this period, a predominating part was played by private social institutions, the crisis of the thirties greatly increased the influence of the government. Due consideration is also devoted to such personages as Jane Addams and Jacob Riis.

*Casework Papers 1957.* Family Service Association of America, New York (N.Y.) 1957. 158 pp. \$ 2.50.

This compilation contains a selection of lectures delivered at the National Conference on Social Welfare held in Philadelphia in 1957. In making this selection particularly those lectures were chosen which can be broadly applied and which deal with the latest developments in the field of family casework. Among the subjects discussed are the technique of the work with children, adults and the family as an entity; the contributions on the Japanese and Korean-American children in adopted families are also interesting.

COULTER, JOHN WESLEY. *The Pacific Dependencies of the United States*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1957. xv, 388 pp. \$ 6.75.

A welcome, attractive treatment is given in this book of the Territories of the U.S. (Hawaii Islands, the American part of the Samoa archipelago, and Guam) and the Trust Territories (Mariana Islands, Yap, Marshall Islands, etc.) in the Pacific. Main issues under discussion are the demographic developments, economic conditions, and social and cultural evolution, as well as government. The author stresses the importance of the continued process of integration and amalgamation of races and cultures, a process which has already met with so much success on the Hawaii Islands. The grant of Statehood to this archipelago is strongly advocated.

*Critical Issues in Labor Arbitration*. Edited by Jean T. McKelvey. BNA, Inc., Washington (D.C.) 1957. xvi, 211 pp. \$ 5.50.

This work contains the speeches and subsequent discussions held during the annual meeting of the National Academy of Arbitrators. The aim of this institution is to improve arbitration in labour disputes. The results achieved and the methods applied were set forth in the contribution made by the president of the organisation. Practical experience formed the basis of the discussion on certain cases of arbitration in questions of discharge and disputes concerning incentive regulations. Attention was also paid to the proposed Uniform Arbitration Act and to the questions that will arise in the future. A study on the growth of permanent arbitration systems in the mass-production industry has been appended to the book.

FAULKNER, HAROLD U. and MARK STARR. *Labor in America*. New revised ed. Oxford Book Company, New York 1957. iv, 330, x pp. Ill. \$ 1.20.

The concluding chapters of this interesting study were thoroughly revised after the merging of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. The history of the evolution of the American trade union movement is traced at length, social conditions also being discussed, and against this background the writers analyze its present activities and problems. The trade unions are considered to be indispensable in modern society but a democratic management and legal practice are essential conditions. Though designed as a textbook for secondary schools, this work forms a suitable introduction for a broader public to the history and present-day problems of the trade union movement.

FRANKLIN, JOHN HOPE. *From Slavery to Freedom. A History of American Negroes*. Second, revised and enlarged edition. Alfred A. Knopf, New York 1956. xv, 639, xlii pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

This work presents an excellent and objective, historiographical account of the American negro from his original life in Africa up to the present day. Since for centuries now the fate of the American negro population has been closely connected with that of the entire American nation, the author sketches the main lines of the latter's history and the development of its civilisation. The reader thus gains an insight into the great influence exercised by the negro population on the historical evolution of the United States and into the influence of the American milieu, both positive and negative, on this minority group. Although the author recognizes the vast importance of prominent personalities who have fulfilled their tasks as leaders with great responsibility, he looks upon the history of the negro in America as that of nameless masses, struggling for their own place in society. This third edition also treats of the develop-

ments after the Second World War which reached their climax in the judgment of the Supreme Court on the question of racial segregation in the schools.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. *Black Bourgeoisie*. The Free Press, Chicago (Ill.) 1957. 264 pp. \$ 4.00.

In this excellent study the author gives a sociological analysis of the social position, behaviour, attitudes and values of the Negro bourgeoisie in the United States. A sketch is given of the gradual economic differentiation among the negro population which gave rise to the negro bourgeoisie: racial discrimination limited economic activity to the negro population and thus the economic basis of the group remained weak. Nevertheless the attitude of the group is characterized by the absence of identification with the negro masses and a striving after assimilation in the white society which, however, is impossible because of discrimination. This results in a lack of any (original and "white") culture and in uprooting.

GOMPERS, SAMUEL. *Seventy Years of Life and Labor. An autobiography*. Revised and edited by Philip Taft and John A. Sessions. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York 1957. 334 pp. \$ 5.00.

To this new edition of Gompers' autobiography the President of the AFL-CIO, George Meany, has written a foreword. The editors have contributed a highly commendable introduction which might be of great use to the modern reader in understanding the background to Gompers' ideas and work and their general, sometimes only implicate, tendencies. For instance they deal with his attitude towards socialism and socialists, with his theory of the freedom of the trade unions and collective bargaining from Government interference and with his opinions on the Negro question. The autobiography remains a major source for the history of the American labour movement and in particular for the strong impact of Gompers' ideas.

HACKER, LOUIS M. *American Capitalism. Its promise and accomplishment*. [An Anvil Original]. D. van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.) 1957. 192 pp. \$ 1.25.

The author believes that the most appropriate system for the attainment of the highest possible level of prosperity for the entire nation, without sacrificing the democratic freedoms, is the capitalist one. The American form of the latter, in its historical development, is sketched in this book. The description lucidly portrays the structural changes that have occurred in the course of time in capitalism. The documents included in the second part illustrate the development described.

HOPE II, JOHN. *Equality of Opportunity. A Union Approach to Fair Employment*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1956. xii, 142 pp. \$ 3.25.

This work surveys the results of a thorough investigation held at the instigation of the "United Packinghouse Workers of America" into the question of discrimination against racial and other minority groups in their own ranks, in the business concerns in which their members are employed and in the local communities where branches of the union participating in this research are established. A programme based on the results of this investigation was set up for combatting discrimination and for creating equal opportunities for all, also in order to promote the solidarity of the trade union organisation.

KANDEL, I. L. *American Education in the Twentieth Century*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1957. vii, 247 pp. \$ 5.00.

The fundamental revision of the educational system, necessary because of the radical social-economic and political changes, demands a thorough study of the existing one. This book, which meets that demand, gives a detailed picture of the American educational system (elementary and secondary education in particular), the ideological bases and the strong and weak points of the system. Special attention is paid to the psychological forming of the child, the training of teachers and the administrative and organisational aspects.

LAMONT, CORLISS. *Freedom is as Freedom Does. Civil Liberties Today*. Horizon Press, New York 1956. xviii, 322 pp. \$ 3.95.

The sketch which the writer gives of the practices, regulations and conditions that should be considered infringements on civil liberties is based on personal experience and a profound study of the political, social, economic and cultural life in the United States. Among the subjects discussed are the activities of the commission for un-American activities, the limitation of cultural and academic freedom and the menace inherent in existing legislation. The possibility of criticizing threats to and infringements on the basic principles of democracy is considered indispensable if democracy is to continue to exist, and it is in this spirit and for this purpose that this book was written.

LOGAN, RAYFORD W. *The Negro in the United States. A brief history. [An Anvil Original]*. D. van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.) 1957. 191 pp. \$ 1.25.

In the first part of this book the author surveys the history of the negro population of the United States from 1619 up to the present day. The most important forces behind the progress made during the last fifty years are, according to the author, to be found in the part played by the negro intellectuals supported by progressive whites and private organisations and the decisions of the Supreme Court, whilst tremendous changes were also effected in racial relationships by the two world wars. The text of numerous documents illustrative of this development, beginning with the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, is given in the second part of the book.

MCREYNOLDS, EDWIN C. *The Seminoles*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1957. xv, 397 pp. Ill. \$ 5.75.

This account of the history of one of the most remarkable Indian tribes, the Seminoles, published as vol. 47 in the *Civilization of the American Indian Series*, is noteworthy for its vividness and thoroughness. Naturally, the military exploits of this people and the actions taken against them are described extensively, but so too are, e.g., the social implications of their migration from Florida to the West, and the shifts in the Indian policy of the Federal authorities.

*Mass Culture. The Popular Arts in America*. Ed. by Bernard Rosenberg and David Manning White. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1957. x, 561 pp. \$ 6.50.

This interesting and voluminous study aims at providing an insight into the socio-cultural influences emanating from the modern mass-media. It is composed of essays,

some of which are published here for the first time, written by 51 prominent representatives of different branches of science and art, and thus a broad and multilateral approach to the question is gained. In compiling this work a deliberate endeavour was made to include the opinions of those who reject mass culture outright, and also those who adopt a positive, critical attitude. The contributions made by both sociologists and philosophers, journalists and art critics present a picture of mass culture, as a whole and in the separate fields of literature, film, television and radio, amusement and advertisement. The knowledge of the modern mass-society is enriched by this many-sided and valuable contribution.

MEYERS, MARVIN. *The Jacksonian Persuasion*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1957. vi, 227 pp. \$ 5.00.

Especially by comparing and analyzing the controversial contemporary and later interpretations (such as that of Tocqueville), the author in this volume of interrelated essays comes to a new and lucid synthesis of Jacksonian democracy from about 1820-1850. Naturally its place in the social and economic development of the USA receives considerable attention; the "Bank War" is one of the major items discussed, also from the point of view of whether the Jacksonians were inspired by an anti-capitalist mentality or not. Some chapters might be considered brilliant contributions to American (social) history.

NIEBUHR, H. RICHARD. *The Social Sources of Denominationalism*. Living Age Books, published by Meridan Books, New York 1957. viii, 304 pp. \$ 1.35.

The starting point of this study in the field of the sociology of religion (first published in 1929) is that the phenomenon of denominationalism can only be explained if account is taken both of the theological-dogmatic and the social-economic factors. In his treatment of the social-economic factors the author devotes attention to the churches and the religious movements of proletarianized groups in which the basic personality type causes special susceptibility to spontaneous religious currents. The relationship between church congregation and middle class status is explained from the classical example of Calvinism. A detailed analysis of the influence of nationalism, ethnical and cultural factors is followed by a treatment of the determining factors in American religious life; the influence of the frontier period, race contrasts and immigration.

NIELSON, HOWARD. *Population Trends in the United States through 1975*. Stanford Research Institute, Stanford (Ca.) 1957. ix, 57 pp. \$ 2.00.

This study on the development of the population in the United States is based on the data available from the United States Bureau of the Census in 1954. On the grounds of the trends of birth, death and migration, a prognosis is made of the development in the period 1955-1975 which is elucidated with the aid of tables and graphs. The methods used in the calculations are also explained at length.

POCHMANN, HENRY A. (with the assistance of Arthur R. Schultz and others). *The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1957. xiii, 865 pp. \$ 7.50.*

In this impressive volume Prof. Pochmann deals with the German influences on

thought and art (mainly literature) in the US, beginning with the 17th century, showing interesting trends in the 18th and, naturally, giving most attention to the 19th century. The impact of German philosophy is traced with much lucidity; in this respect the St. Louis Hegelians come up for extensive treatment. Another subject of interest is the Chapter on Emerson's philosophical evolution which, contrary to common opinion, underwent very strong influences from Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Schelling etc. Whereas the first Book deals with philosophy, the second discusses the literary influences, e.g., on Thoreau, to name only one of those whose significance for social thought is considerable. In his preface the author tells of "drastic condensations" of his original manuscript which caused the omission, i.e., of German-American radicalism in the Mid-West. From the point of view of social history it is to be regretted too, that the influence of German social, and in particular socialist, ideologies has been rather neglected.

**RICHBERG, DONALD R.** *Labor Union Monopoly. A Clear and Present Danger.* 2nd printing. Henry Regnery Company, Chicago 1957. x, 175 pp. \$ 3.50.

In the opinion of the author the big trade unions of the United States are, at this moment, the greatest concentrations of political and economic power and they achieved this position by deliberately focussing public opinion on the dangers of big industry. Following on a survey of the development of the trade union movement, the author sketches the present state of affairs in which many dangers threaten the basic political principles of the state, not only with respect to free economy but also because the trade union leaders are striving after a socialist order. Since the author has drawn too exclusively on his own experiences, this study is lacking in objectivity.

**ROETTINGER, RUTH LOCKE.** *The Supreme Court and State Police Power. A Study in Federalism.* Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. vi, 252 pp. \$ 4.50.

In the terminology of American state law the expression state police power comprehends the general legislative power of the states, in so far as this has not been delegated to the federal government or has been withdrawn from the states under the constitution. In this book those instances are discussed in which the decisions of the Supreme Court, made since 1930, infringed on the said power of the States. They refer to diverse subjects, e.g. personal rights, taxes, trade, shipping, industry etc. With these instances as his starting point the writer discusses numerous constitutional questions emanating from them. The standpoint taken may be considered representative for the South.

**ROOT, ROBERT.** *Progress Against Prejudice. The Church Confronts the Race Problem.* Friendship Press, New York 1957. 165 pp. \$ 1.25.

The author of this book, a man of Christian convictions, considers racial discrimination to be sinful, and, as far as the racial question in the United States is concerned, believes the whites are mainly to blame. In this booklet, written as a contribution to the improvement of inter-racial relations, a survey is given of progress made in this field through the work of individual Christians, religious institutions and local churches since the decision of the Supreme Court on segregation in schools in 1954.

ROSEBOOM, EUGENE, H. *A History of Presidential Elections*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1957. vi, 568 pp. \$ 8.50.

This is an instructive, popular record of all presidential elections, including that of 1956. The author has succeeded in presenting a highly interesting picture of the campaigns, the main issues at stake and the factors influencing the outcome. It should be stressed that the primaries and the personalities of vice-presidential candidates are also fully illuminated. A particular feature is that not only direct political questions are analysed, but that, to a great extent, the social structure and issues also come up for discussion. The book, moreover, offers good services in giving a survey of American political history in general. Its readability and authenticity deserve equally to be mentioned.

SCHLESINGER, ARTHUR M., Jr. *The Crisis of the Old Order, 1919-1933*. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1957. xi, 569 pp. 42/—.

Following on introductory chapters on Theodore Roosevelt's and Wilson's terms in office and the attitude to the Paris peace negotiations, the author treats of the shift which took place in the American political constellation between Harding-Coolidge and the election of F. D. Roosevelt in 1933. The approach to this election so resembles that of an apotheosis that the argumentation often seems subjective; nevertheless the many new facts on the inside-party policy in this period render this excellently written exposé indispensable.

*The Shorter Work Week*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.), 1957. 96 pp. \$ 2.50.

This work comprises the text of the introductory speeches and the subsequent discussions held during the congress on the shorter work week organized by the AFL-CIO in September 1956. In an introductory contribution George Meany discussed the part played by the trade union movement in the past and to be played in the future and with regard to the subject in question stressed the interrelation between production and consumption. The historical and economic aspects were set forth in greater detail by other speakers, as were the different methods of shortening the work week, recent developments and the employers' standpoint.

STEVENS, HARRY R. *The Early Jackson Party in Ohio*. Duke University Press, Durham (North Carolina) 1957. xi, 187 pp. \$ 4.50.

At the beginning of the 19th century an attack was made in American politics on the supremacy of Massachusetts and Virginia by what, in general terms, might be called the turbulent West. One of the exponents of this movement was Andrew Jackson, the national hero of Tennessee. An explanation is given in this study of how this man contacted the discontented elsewhere, beyond the frontiers of his own state, and of how a Jackson party was formed in Ohio. It is elucidating to view the shifts of the twenties in the home politics from within the western state Ohio.

*Television's Impact on American Culture*. Ed. and introduced by William Y. Elliot. Michigan State University Press, East Lansing 1956. xvi, 382 pp. \$ 4.95.

Ten experts throw light on the influence of television on the different branches of American life and on the technical difficulties that accompany the rapid growth of this

new medium of communication. A few examples of the various chapters are Governmental policy, Possibilities of Commercial Television, Influence on the American character (a contribution on the psychiatric aspect), Politics and Television, Educational Television. This work makes no claim to completeness but nonetheless gives a very instructive survey of the possibilities and impossibilities of this factor in American public and private life.

THORNE, FLORENCE CALVERT. *Samuel Gompers: American Statesman*. Philosophical Library, New York 1957. xi, 175 pp. \$ 3.75.

In her preface the author, who was Gompers' secretary and colleague for more than twelve years, states that her aim is to explain his "basic Philosophy". This she does by extracting from speeches and articles pronouncements made by Gompers on certain subjects, e.g. trade unions in all their aspects, discrimination, economy etc., and by grouping these together in separate chapters, linked by a connective text. The way in which the man Gompers and the AFL merged into one being was, however, so complete that this book has become a fascinating collection of directives and insights into the growth of the American trade union rather than a dissertation on its subtitle.

WITTKÉ, CARL. *The German-Language Press in America*. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1957. vii, 311 pp. \$ 6.50.

The very competent author tells the story of the German language press in the USA from 1732 (Franklin's *Philadelphische Zeitung*) which, in the 1830's and still more so after 1848, became the best foreign language press in the country. In the 1890's some 800 newspapers were published in German! The enormous mass of material collected by Prof. Wittke has been arranged under his hands to form the documentary foundation of a brilliantly written, well planned study. The real importance of the German language press in the process of Americanisation is one of the themes to be derived from it, another is the contribution to American thought, including political thought, this press has made. The book offers many details on Americans of German descent in general, besides the subject proper.

WOOFER, THOMAS J. *Southern Race Progress. The wavering color line*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.), 1957. xii, 180 pp. \$ 3.50.

The development of racial relationships in the South of the United States is depicted in this book by a Southerner who has gained his data from personal experience, research and contacts with people in organisations which strive after an amelioration of those racial relationships. A survey is given of the historical background to the situation, the economic and social relations and of the influence of the two world wars. Attention is also devoted to the work of the numerous organisations which contribute to the progress and the future possibilities of the latter are expounded.

YEARLEY, CLIFTON K. *Britons in American Labor: A History of the Influence of the United Kingdom Immigrants on American Labor, 1820-1914*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1957. 332 pp. \$ 4.00.

Of the 24 million Europeans who poured into the United States between 1850 and 1910 more than half came from the United Kingdom and of this group of immigrants the percentage of skilled labourers is higher than that of any other immigrant group. Apart from their professional skill they also brought with them a knowledge of cam-

paigning methods, trade organisations and political agitation which has exercised a considerable influence on the development of American labour relations. This influence is examined and analyzed in this work, as is the decrease in British influence in the years prior to the first world war. The book appears in *The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science* (Series LXXV, Nr. 1).

### ASIA

EUDIN, XENIA JOUKOFF and ROBERT C. NORTH. *Soviet Russia and the East 1920-1927. A documentary survey.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1957. xviii, 478 pp. \$ 10.00.

118 Documents, for the greater part originally in Russian, have been collected in this volume in an English translation. They include newspaper articles, contributions to periodicals, official papers etc., also by Lenin and Stalin, and reflect the general strategy and the tactical shifts in the attitudes of the Soviet government, the Soviet CP and the Comintern. Among them are documents on both official diplomacy and unofficial activities. The value of this publication, which would already be a substantial one if only the documents had been given, is enhanced by the excellent historical introduction and the introductions preceding the three groups into which the documents have been divided, viz. under the headings: the nationality and colonial policies of the Russian Communists; the reopening of the diplomatic and revolutionary window to Asia, 1920-1923; Soviet Russian diplomacy and revolutionary guidance in Asia, 1924-1927. Moreover, a chronology, a bibliography, biographical notes on persons "regarding whom the generally available information in non-Russian sources is either inaccurate or scant", and an index have been appended.

ROMEIN, JAN. *De eeuw van Azië. Geschreven tezamen met Jan Erik Romein.* E. J. Brill, Leiden 1956. xi, 395 pp. Hfl. 12.90.

This book, a companion vol. to *Aera van Europa* (both of which originate in lectures delivered by Prof. Romein in Jokjakarta University) offers a general survey of the history of the main Asian countries since about 1900. The point of view of the author, manifested, e.g., in his evaluation of recent developments in China and Indo-China and in his fundamentally positive assessment of communist revolutions, includes a due regard for social and ideological facts and trends. Asia's relative "Europeanisation" contributes to the unity of mankind which, according to the author, is in the making. Inherent in this conception is, at least for Asia, a relativisation of the controversy between "East" and "West".

SCHOENENBERG, ARNOLD. *Der nahe Osten rückt näher. Zur Kritik und Geschichte der westlichen Mittelostpolitik.* Isar Verlag, München 1957. 237 pp. Maps. DM. 12.80.

Here the author takes as his starting point the Suez Canal Conflict of 1957, describes it in the first chapter and goes on to survey the history of the countries of the Middle East and the role played by the Western Powers in them. Particular attention is devoted to the development of the Arab states and of Arab nationalism, to Zionism and the creation of the State of Israel and to the conflict between the two camps. The author stresses the explosive nature of the situation in these regions, especially their position in the conflict between the East and the West. He advocates that the United States should take over England's role here and bring about internal peace in these regions.

THOMSON, IAN. *The Rise of Modern Asia*. John Murray, London 1957. xv, 265 pp. Ill. Maps. 18/—.

This work contains a detailed description of the emancipation of the Asian peoples in the 20th century. The first part describes the main lines of that process in the period between 1900 and the end of the second world war, a period in which the Asiatic way of life and thought was more deeply and drastically confronted with Western culture than ever before. The consequent rise of independent states and the growth of nationalist movements in different parts of Asia are discussed at length. The second part, dealing with the period after 1945, considers the effectuation of the independence movements and the attitude of the new group of states towards world politics and their influence on the latter.

WENGEN, G. D. VAN. *Social aspects of the cooperative movement in Ceylon and Southern India*. Uitgeverij Dico, Amsterdam 1957. 137 pp. Hfl. 5,00.

It is posited that the knowledge of the local community and the trust of the population are essential for the successful foundation of a co-operative institution. Prominent local leaders can play both a favourable and an unfavourable role in this, e.g. money-lenders. Once established, the co-operative body can be a positive force in the raising of the level of prosperity and in the cohesion of the village community, which is endangered by the improved communications and the monetary system. In addition to numerous other questions, that of the government's policy towards the co-operative movement is discussed in this interesting dissertation.

#### China

KAO CHUNG JU (BERNARD). *Mouvement intellectuel en Chine et son rôle dans la Révolution Chinoise (entre 1898 et 1937)*. Saint Thomas, Aix-en-Provence 1957. 210 pp. F. fr. 870.

The author, a Roman Catholic priest, has brought together in this volume a mine of information on the development of a new spirit in China, which manifested itself clearly in the revolution of 1911, and its aftermath. The new intelligentsia was formed in part at foreign universities, e.g. in France and America, but also in Japan where in 1907 (the peak year) 15,000 young Chinese studied. The opening chapter deals with the origins – before 1898 – of a new social conscience in China which led to sharp opposition that was also aimed against the prevailing educational system and spirit. Of major importance is the discussion of the ideological evolution to be observed among the new intelligentsia which after 1918 showed, in wide circles, a definite trend towards Communism, but before then was responsible to a very great extent for the 1911 revolution and of which Sun Yat-sen was the prototype and leader.

SMEDLEY, AGNES. *The Great Road. The Life and Times of Chu Teh*. Monthly Review Press, New York 1956. xviii, 461 pp. \$ 6.75.

The author, an American by birth, lived a couple of years in the immediate neighbourhood of general Chu Teh whom she came to know rather intimately. She discussed with him his life story and the problems of Chinese Communism. The result is the present book which deals with Chu Teh's life from 1886 up to 1946; it includes many particulars about the problems met with by the Communists and also about their

theoretical points of view. The author makes no secret of her highly sympathetic attitude toward her subject.

TIEN-FONG CHENG. *A History of Sino-Russian Relations*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. viii, 389 pp. \$ 6.00.

The present history of Sino-Russian relations, mainly after 1917, also includes to a great extent the history of the Communist's road to power. The author, formerly Minister of Education of the Chinese Republic, is a fierce anti-communist and a supporter of the Kuomintang. He considers that the loss of the mainland by the National Government is due, in the last resort, to the war against Japan which led to a weakening of the state power, inflation and corruption. A chapter on "free China"'s policy since 1949 is included. The analysis of events is strongly coloured and is, as such, less valuable than the descriptive passages.

#### India

BAILEY, F. G. *Caste and the Economic Frontier. A village in the high-land Orissa*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1957. xvi, 292 pp. Ill. 35/—.

This social-anthropological study of the village of Bisipara in Eastern India gives a good insight into the influence exercised by the broader social milieu, as it developed under British rule, on the social life of the village. The author describes the consequences of the termination of the isolated position of the village community and its absorption in a greater economic and political entity. The development of trade led to radical changes in the social structure; for example two outcast groups acquired a large proportion of landed property through commercial activity.

BALLHATCHET, KENNETH. *Social Policy and Social Change in Western India 1817-1830*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1957. vii, 335 pp. Maps 45/—.

The changes that occur in the social structure of a country after its subjection to a foreign power are investigated in this book – the fifth volume in the London Oriental Series. The country in question is that of Maratha, subjected by the English in 1818. A sketch is given of the development, the foreground being occupied by the career of Mountstuart Elphinstone who, as governor, exercised great influence on the further development of these regions. His policy, in part influenced by evangelical and utilitarian opinions, was aimed at maintaining unaltered the position of the aristocracy, the methods of government and the customs of the people. This policy weakened the social changes which led to the lowering of the status of the village chiefs and to the diminished activity of the village councils. For this study the author has utilized the Mountstuart Elphinstone papers and the reports of the East India Company.

DUTT, R. PALME. *L'Inde, aujourd'hui et demain*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1957. 302 pp. Maps. F. fr. 750.

The problems of modern India are discussed in this book from a communist viewpoint, and in particular the economic questions. A remarkable fact is that the author does not believe the low standard of prosperity of the people to be due to the discrepancy between the level and the growth of the population on the one hand and productive capacity on the other, but seeks the cause exclusively in the role played by British

capitalism. In detail the period of English rule is discussed and attention is paid to the growth of nationalism, to the role of the trade union movement and to agrarian development. The treatment is somewhat unsystematic. The French translation is the work of Paul Meier.

PRASAD, NARMADESHWAR. *The Myth of the Caste System*. Samjna Prakashan, Patna 1957. 319 pp. Rs. 18/—.

The author, Reader and Head of the Department of Sociology of Patna University, uses the Marxist method of social and economic analysis in this important study which investigates the present caste system, still powerfully pervading Indian society, and the tendencies of its development. After an examination of the caste as it exists today, he surveys its origin and growth in relation to Hindu philosophy and religion, the reformation movements from Buddha to Gandhi, and the urban-industrial influences on caste. Two most instructive chapters, based on statistical data derived from Gallup polls, are devoted to an analysis of caste stereotypes and caste prejudices. An appendix provides in 21 tables the up-to-date statistics on population growth and economic and social stratification in relation to the caste system. The selected biography covers no less than 20 pages.

#### Indonesia

ALERS, HENRI J. H. *Om een rode of groene Merdeka. 10 jaren binnenlandse politiek. Indonesië 1943-1953*. N.V. Uitgeverij "De Pelgrim", Eindhoven 1956. 299 pp. Hfl. 11.90.

This book gives a mine of information on the highly interesting, Indonesian political developments, not so much with a view to international as to internal events. "Green" and "red" are the terms used for the fundamentally legalistic and authoritative conception on the one hand and the sociological on the other. As such, the terms are not identical with "right" and "left", but possess their own significance in the specific Indonesian reality. Of the subjects dealt with special mention should certainly be made of the detailed treatment of the role played by Tan Malaka and the influence his opinions had even after his death, and that of the conflict between President Sukarno and former Defense Minister Sultan Hamengko Buwono – a conflict typified as one between "red" and "green". Some of the interpretations in the book seem rather arbitrary or overstressed.

BOEKE, J. H. *Economie van Indonesië*. H. D. Tjeenk Willink & Zoon N.V., Haarlem 1955. x, 309 pp. Hfl. 13.90.

This fifth reprint has been revised and supplemented in various places. The writer defines the economy of Indonesia as being dualistic, i.e. a system in which two phases of the social-economic development, which would normally not coincide, occur simultaneously. Any theory on such a society, which is discussed in the first part, must, therefore, also be dualistic. A detailed description is given here of the characteristics and structure of the native agrarian economy under Dutch rule, of the contrasts with the Western capitalistic sphere and of the problems arising from the contact between these two, e.g. that of population which has become a vital question. The second part deals with the government's policy on economic affairs.

HIGGINS, BENJAMIN. *Indonesia's Economic Stabilization and Development*. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1957. xxii, 179 pp. \$ 4.00.

In this book a critical investigation is made into the central government's policy on economic development and the influence of the political climate in the process of development in the years 1949-1956. The stabilisation policy that was followed and that is necessary for further economic growth, is discussed and a careful study is made of the plans for economic development. The author arrives at the conclusion that these are definitely not adequate enough to get that process under way and finds the reason for this in the political situation and the fact that the government is not sufficiently prepared to take drastic decisions and to make great sacrifices.

SCHRIEKE, B. *Indonesian Sociological Studies. Selected Writings. Part Two: Ruler and Realm in Early Java.* W. van Hoeve Ltd., The Hague, Bandung 1957. ix, 491 pp. Maps. Hfl. 9.50.

The first volume of this work was reviewed in the *Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History*, 1955, p. 147. This second volume contains a hitherto unpublished and as yet unfinished work entitled "Ruler and Realm in Early Java". The first part, "The Ruler", which deals with royal rule is almost complete; the second part, "The Realm", contains essays on the road-system, the wars and the political structure. The proposed studies which the late author intended to write on the population and the taxation system are lacking. A treatment of Javanese historiography and the text of a lecture entitled "The End of Classical Hindu-Javanese Culture in Central Java" have been appended. This publication is of importance because the writer advocates a new approach in which Javanese historiography is viewed as a whole.

VAN DER KROEF, J. M. *Indonesia in the Modern World.* 2 vols. *Masa Baru*, Bandung; N.V. Gamaco, Amsterdam 1954, 1956. 308 pp., 386 pp. Hfl. 35.00.

Prof. Van der Kroef offers in these two vols. a highly interesting picture of Indonesian life in its various aspects. History is relatively briefly dealt with; the more so are culture, including folklore, economy and political questions. The complexity of the subject, as conceived by the author, possibly lies at the root of the fact that between some chapters of the book there is very little interrelation. As a whole, however, the book is satisfying especially in that it offers a mine of information, and that the author has been objective as well as sympathetic towards Indonesia and its culture, which does not exclude some founded criticism. The first vol. treats of history, sociological questions and minorities, as well as culture; the second with some specific social and economic problems (e.g., Javanese agriculture), demography, literature and political principles, i.a.

#### Israel

EBAN, ABBA. *Voice of Israel.* Horizon Press, New York 1957. 304 pp. \$ 3.95.

This volume contains a collection of the major addresses by Mr. Eban, the Israeli Ambassador in Washington from 1948 to 1957, and include those held before the Councils of the United Nations. Together, they form an able interpretation of Israel's cause. The literary value of the book is undeniable and the scope of subjects dealt with in relation to the object of the whole testifies to the author's erudition. We may mention for instance his discussion of Toynbee's view on the Jewish people and Zionism (speech, held at Yeshiva University, New York, 1955).

### The Lebanon

HITTI, PHILIP K. *Lebanon in History. From the Earliest Times to the Present.* Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1957. xix, 548 pp. Ill. Maps. 42/—.

Drawing largely on primary sources as well as on a wide range of literature, Prof. Hitti relates the history of the territory now covered by the Lebanese Republic. Pre-, Proto- and Ancient History are dealt with extensively, the function of the country as a meeting point of various civilisations being given particular relief. From this general viewpoint the history of Lebanon under the Arabian dynasties and the Ottomans is treated of. Very lucidly the contacts with Latin Christianity are discussed, contacts which laid the bases for the present characteristic structure of the state. In general, attention has been devoted to social conditions and problems; especially for the periods previous to modern times the book offers much information. Mention might be made of the beautiful illustrations.

### Malaya

KING, FRANK H. H. *The New Malayan Nation. A Study of Communalism and Nationalism.* Inst. of Pacific Relations, New York 1957. xiii, 90 pp. \$ 2.00.

In this (mimeographed) volume, to which Prof. R. Emerson, has written a foreword, the author gives an up-to-date survey of the country, treating shortly of its recent history and more extensively of its actual situation. Apart from the political structure of the newly independent state, the social problems, in part specifically labour problems, receive their due share of attention. In addition, relationships with Singapore and the Commonwealth, and descriptions of some leading personalities are brought into the picture in this informative book.

### Nepal

TUKER, FRANCIS. *Gorkha. The Story of the Gurkhas of Nepal.* Constable & Company Ltd., London 1957. xvi, 319 pp. 45/—.

The author, who served for more than thirty years as officer with the Gurkha regiments, has dedicated this book on his esteemed ratings to "the Gurkha rifleman". The history and expansion of this tribe within Nepal, with all its dynastic troubles and power relationships, is vividly related, but absence of data on the social-economic background has made of it a play without decor. In particular the part played by the Gurkhas in the Commonwealth armies as brave, cool-blooded soldiers, unparalleled in the use of the knife during battle, is described with great admiration.

### Vietnam

DOOLEY, THOMAS A. *Deliver us from Evil. The Story of Viet Nam's Flight to Freedom.* Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York 1956. ix, 214 pp. Ill. \$ 3.50.

The writer, an American doctor, here tells the story of the hundreds of thousands, for the most part Roman Catholic refugees who left the Vietminh dominated part of Vietnam after the armistice. It is a moving account of the sufferings of the people, but also of their perseverance and of the charitable work done on their behalf by the men of the American Navy.

*AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA***Australia**

LEGGE, J. G. *Australian Colonial Policy. A Survey of Native Administration and European Development in Papua.* Angus and Robertson, Sydney, London, Melbourne, Wellington 1956. ix, 245 pp. 25/—.

After the second world war the problems concerning the Australian section of New Guinea were approached from a new angle. Although there was no question of a fundamental break with the policy followed before the war (surveyed in detail in the opening chapters with the stress on the role played by MacGregor and Murray, the administrators of this policy), important differences can, nevertheless, be discerned. In the first place large funds were made available after 1945 and special care was devoted to the training of governmental officials. In the approach to the natives the adaptation to social change was promoted. The uncertainty as to the future political status of the region is indicated.

**New Zealand**

BEAGLEHOLE, ERNEST. *Social Change in the South Pacific. Rarotonga and Aitutaki.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. viii, 261 pp. 28/—.

This work contains a case study of the process of social change on two islands in the Pacific. In the historical section, based on the documents of the London Missionary Society, a description is given of how, in the last century, the arrival of missionaries and later of traders and seamen led to the adoption by the aboriginals, with their own culture, of foreign elements of western culture. The second part, based on field work carried out by the author, provides an insight into the later development and the present state of affairs. The degree of, and the choice made in the adoption of foreign cultural elements are determined, in the author's opinion, by the congruence with the basic personality-type. This work also contains valuable general conclusions.

*EUROPE*

BIRO, SYDNEY SEYMOUR. *The German Policy of Revolutionary France 1792-1797.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1957. xvi, 1104 pp. (in 2 vols.) Maps \$ 15.00.

An enormous amount of printed and unprinted materials, French and German (including Austrian), has been used by the author of this standard work. It has been well ordered and composed into a lucidly written book which, although the Rhine frontier question occupies a conspicuous place, deals with all the very intricate and complex problems involved, for instance, in the impact of the French Revolution on German minds, the role of the *émigrés* and the evolution of conceptions on foreign policy and their motivation in France (e.g., Robespierre, *Directoire*). In principle only the German portion of the "Holy Roman Empire" (with the exception of Luxemburg) has been considered. The author has given us an objective study which does not exclude the introduction of sometimes daring, but founded, evaluations and conclusions. Mention should be made of the excellent maps and of the annotated bibliography.

BOHN, HELMUT. *Die Sozialisten und die Verteidigung. Eine Untersuchung in den Nachbarländern Deutschlands.* Markus-Verlag, Köln 1957. 201 pp. DM. 3.85.

In this study the author gives a synopsis of the attitudes of the socialist parties in England, France, Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria towards the question of defence at the present moment. A description is given in an historical survey of the changes in opinions on this subject that have occurred in the course of time both in the Socialist International and in the parties co-operating within it. An investigation is made into the background to the choice made by the majority of the parties for collective security and that of a few for neutrality, as well as into the attitude towards armament, disarmament and atomic weapons.

Europa – Besinnung und Hoffnung. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1957. 330 pp. Sw. fr. 15.00.

This work is compiled of contributions by F. Baudhuin, M. Beck, C. J. Friedrich, R. Kirk, H. Koch, F. Morley, L. C. Robbins, W. Röpke, H. Schaffner, D. Schindler, H. Schoeck, F. L. Schoell and D. Villey, all of which are devoted to the various aspects and questions pertaining to the unification of Europe, and inspired by the events of 1956: the revolution in Hungary and the Suez crisis. Consideration is paid not only to these two questions, with the neo-liberal standpoint well in the foreground, but also to new forms of European co-operation. Other essays deal with the roots of European unity and in them the mutuality with American culture is stressed. A comparison is drawn between the integration of Europe and the creation of the Swiss Federal State, which may be looked upon as a prototype.

FREUND, GERALD. *Unholy Alliance. Russian-German Relations from the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk to the Treaty of Berlin.* Chatto and Windus, London 1957. xix, 283 pp. 25/—.

The period dealt with is 1917-1926, but introductory remarks are made on the preceding war years and on military co-operation after 1926. The author, making use of sources not investigated before for this purpose, describes the diplomatic relations between both countries in minute detail and portrays the background of interests and opinions against which they should be understood. On a number of points the author has been able to correct observations made by other students of the subject, and on the whole he stresses the power of political motives on both sides.

KRAUS, OTA und ERICH KULKA. *Die Todesfabrik.* Kongress-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 238 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

This is a German translation from the originally Czech book *Továrna na Smrt*. It deals with the German extermination camp Auschwitz-Birkenau. The authors, former inmates, give a vivid description of the horrifying situation there and of the resistance offered to the Nazi hangmen by their victims. In this respect a very large share of attention has been given to communist actions, in which the authors took part.

KRUMHOFF, JOACHIM. *Gemeinsame Wege der europäischen Agrarwirtschaft. Voraussetzungen und Ergebnisse der Bestrebungen um eine agrarwirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit in Westeuropa.* Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, 1957. viii, 146 pp. DM. 10.00.

In this study on the integration of Western European agriculture the author begins with an exposition of the provision of agricultural products in Western Europe and the main agrarian questions of the countries concerned. Thereafter he deals at length with the first attempt to set up a communal agrarian market, made by the European Conference on the organisation of agricultural markets in the period between 1952 and 1955. For this purpose use has been made of the documents on the conference and an insight is given into the reasons for the failure to produce results. Finally the future prospects for co-operation are investigated.

MORANDO, LUCIANO. *Les tendances actuelles des nationalisations*. Imprimerie Gandolfi, Sanremo 1957. 349 pp. Sw. fr. 4.75

This thesis (University of Geneva) gives a comparative study of nationalisation in France, England and Italy. In France it appeared that there was a great degree of heterogeneity as regards the motives for nationalisation and the financing of the take-over. After the second world war two factors in particular played a role: reconstruction and the confiscation of the property of collaborators (Renault). In England post-war period witnessed an increase in ministerial influence over the control of nationalized concerns, the appropriation took place here by means of the purchase of shares at their exchange value, the policy prescribed is based on the principle that the sales price must cover expenses. Although, in Italy, the original reason for nationalisation was the financial débâcle of industrial enterprises which landed the state controlled banks in difficulties, nationalisation has become of late a deliberate means of promoting economic development.

POUNDS, NORMAN J. G. and WILLIAM N. PARKER. *Coal and Steel in Western Europe. The influence of resources and techniques on production*. Faber and Faber Ltd., London n.d. 381 pp. Maps. 45/—.

The author considers the European Coal and Steel Community to be the terminal point in the development process of coal mining and of the iron and steel industry that has been an indispensable component of European economic progress in the last centuries. In the eighteenth century both the mining and the iron industry were in a primitive stage of development because of the low level of technology whilst their finished products played an insignificant role since their cost price was so high. In the nineteenth century, however, the application of coking and other new processes brought prosperity to the iron and steel industry, which is now established in the coal mining areas, and this prosperity, in turn, furthered the development of mining. A transition from small to large scale concerns can also be discerned. The 20th century witnesses stabilisation and organisation.

YAKEMTCHOUK, ROMAIN. *La ligne Curzon et la IIe Guerre Mondiale*. Editions Nauwelaerts, Louvain, Paris 1957. 135 pp. B. fr. 125.

This book deals with the Russo-Polish frontier question in the period 1939-1945. It is of a documentary nature and aims at providing the reader with the material necessary for forming an opinion on the subject. A detailed treatment is given of the events in 1939 which culminated in the Molotov-Ribbentrop agreement and the outbreak of the second world war and of Russo-Polish relations after the German invasion of Poland. The part played by the concept of the Curzon line in the successive negotiations and conferences is investigated in particular.

### Belgium

SCHOLL, S. H. *Bijdragen tot de Geschiedenis der Gentse Arbeidersbeweging*. Deel I: 1815-1875. S. V. Arbeiderspers, Brussel 1957. 279 pp. B. fr. 195.

The police archives in Gent, the archives of the labour arbitration council (*Werkrechtvaard*) there and the *Gazette van Gent* comprise the new material utilized by the writer in this study. He fully realizes that more material should be consulted for a definitive study, but his critical use of the available sources and his compositorial ability have combined to produce an exposé of the unorganized labour movement in a Flemish town which fills the reader with curiosity concerning part II which will deal with the organized movement. The three sections are the standard of living, the strikes and the *Werkrechtvaard* respectively.

### Bulgaria

MUIR, NADEJDA. Dimitri Stancioff. *Patriot and Cosmopolitan*, 1864-1940. John Murray, London 1957. vi, 287 pp. Ill. 25/—.

This is a biography, written by his eldest daughter, of the Bulgarian statesman (1864-1940) who had a brilliant diplomatic career (Petersburg, London, Paris) and became Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was a sincere friend of the Entente and for that reason took part in the opposition towards the alliance with the Central Powers. The book offers some interesting details on conditions in Bulgaria in particular before 1914, and reproduces the atmosphere of the diplomatic circles in Europe.

### Czechoslovakia

GOTTWALD, K. *Spisy XIII, 1946-1947*. Státní nakladatelství politické literatury, Praha 1957. 437 pp. Kčs. 9.00.

This 13th volume of Gottwald's works is edited in the same way as the earlier volumes, announced in our Bulletin 1955, 3, p. 200 and in our Review 1956, 1, p. 175. It covers the period 1946-1947.

ZÁPOTOCKÝ, A. *O kultuře a inteligenci*. Státní nakladatelství politické literatury, Praha 1957. 256 pp. Kčs. 7.56.

The book is a collection of speeches, articles, introductions, etc. of the late president of the Czechoslovak republic, written on culture and intelligentsia in Czechoslovakia after 1945. They cover the period up to 1955 and are divided thematically under ten headings, such as: The development of culture is narrowly and inseparably bound up with the development of production and the growth of the productivity of labour; The film has become an invaluable medium for education, amusement and propaganda.

### Eire

FREEMAN, T. W. *Pre-Famine Ireland. A study in historical geography*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1957. viii, 352 pp. Maps. 35/—.

Data provided by the Census of 1841 and the reports of the Royal Commission are utilized by the author in his excellent portrait of the social-economic state of affairs on the eve of the notorious famine. This shows clearly that the conditions under which the

famine was able to develop into a disaster were already present in the existing situation. Both in the town and in the country, the high level of over-population led to unemployment and abject poverty. Scarcity of land meant that only home industries could offer many the possibility of earning any money, but due to British competition wages were low and there was as yet no modern manufacturing industry of any significance. An impression is also given in this book of the abuses prevailing in the housing situation.

#### Finland

LUNDIN, C. LEONARD. *Finland in the Second World War*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington 1957. ix, 303 pp. \$ 5.00.

The subject of Finland's policy during the Second World War and more especially during its second war against the Soviet Union, gives rise to many controversies. The author has succeeded in presenting an unbiased survey in which he critically analyzes, e.g., Mannerheim's Memoirs. The tensions between personalities and between parties are discussed as well as the problems arising with respect to the negotiations with the Russians in 1944.

#### France

ALBERTINI, RUDOLF VON. *Freiheit und Demokratie in Frankreich. Die Diskussion von der Restauration bis zur Résistance*. Verlag Karl Alber, Freiburg, München 1957. xi, 370 pp. DM. 23.80.

In an excellent introduction the essential characteristics of French political history are dealt with in relation to a great many political thinkers, philosophers, historians, and also journalists and party leaders. Then follows a very satisfactory selection from the writings of those thinkers, in the form of short extracts, the sources of which have been mentioned. Each of them is preceded by a biographical and bibliographical note. The book may be considered to effectuate the claim of the author-editor, viz. to introduce German readers to French political thought. It is a volume in the series *Orbis Academicus: Geschichte der politischen Ideen in Dokumenten und Darstellungen*.

BOULOISEAU, MARC. *Robespierre*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1957. 128 pp. F. fr. 180.

The co-editor of the speeches of Robespierre regards the latter as the most representative figure of the Revolution from 1791 onwards. He gives a lucid picture of his personality and in it strongly repudiates the accusations of immoderate ambition and bloodthirstiness. The relationship with Rousseau's philosophy of society and life is traced: the essence and limitations of Robespierre's social conceptions are explained. The book is vague on the relationship to the movement of the people of Paris and the conflict with the Hébertists.

CALVET, HENRI. *La Société Française contemporaine*. Fernand Nathan, Paris 1956. 380 pp. F. fr. 725.

The purpose of this sound book is to give a precise description of the structure of the present-day French society. Town and country environment, occupation and mentality are dealt with separately, ample attention being paid to the phenomenon of urbanisation. Historical facts and developments are mentioned in so far as they promote an understanding of the present landscape, distribution of population, the latter's relationship to work and its general mentality and the social stratification.

COLLONGE, ANDRÉ. *Le Scandale du XXe Siècle*. Olivier Perrin, Paris 1957. 138 pp. F. fr. 480.

This is an attempt at an objective statement of the positions involved in the question of the worker priests. The author recounts discussions with a former worker priest and analyzes, with a clear wish for understanding, the attitude of the Church hierarchy, which he, moreover, respects. This does not exclude some inherent criticism in his discussion of the basic problem of the attitude of the Church toward the social question.

La Comune di Parigi. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1957. 142 pp. Ill. L. 2.000.

This is the second publication in the series *Bibliografie a cura dell'Istituto Giangiacomo Feltrinelli* (see for general commentary *Il Socialismo Utopistico* on p. of this periodical). The collection in the possession of the Feltrinelli Institute on the Paris Commune is unique in Italy. The present bibliography lists newspapers from the period of the siege of Paris and that of the Commune official rapports, proceedings of sessions, manifests etc. Moreover memoirs and testimonies on the repression of the Commune have been listed. A special section is devoted to Marx' and Engels' role and attitudes towards the events, another to the bulky literature on the Commune. Also many photostats and microfilms made from originals in French archives, are included. Indexes enhance the value of this important publication.

CRAIPEAU, YVAN. *La révolution qui vient. Les voies nouvelles du socialisme*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1957. 311 pp. F. fr. 690.

This book is, at least in part, the product of the second Congress of the *Nouvelle Gauche*, one of the groups in France aspiring to the formation of a new, democratic, but outspokenly "left" socialist party – a current which is even called revolutionary. It deals with the economic and social foundations for a new policy, with its implications for foreign relations ("active neutralism" being advocated), and contains a plea for a new Popular Front, including the "Jacobin" Radicals and the Communists. There is some affinity to present Yugoslav and also Polish Communism, as well as – in a few respects – to Bevan's opinions.

DISTELBARTH, PAUL. *Lebendiges Frankreich*. Union Verlag, Berlin 1956. 428 pp. Ill. DM. 14. 50.

The first edition of this very attractive work appeared in 1935. The present edition contains some new chapters; other sections have been omitted. Other revisions are of a relatively minor character. The author has taken as his starting point the observation of the common people in their work, their pleasures and their habits, especially in the smaller towns and the countryside. In doing so, he got an impression of the "personality of France", which he could then confront with a picture of the Paris elites. His is a book full of intelligent commentaries and flashing insights. 64 Pages of extremely beautiful illustrations have been appended.

FUOC, RENÉE. *La Réaction Thermidorienne à Lyon (1795)*. Les Éditions de Lyon, Lyon 1957. 223 pp. F. fr. 790.

In this work, to which E. Herriot wrote a preface and which is introduced by Professors A. Fugier and A. Leroi-Gourhan, the late young historian has produced the results of her painstaking research in the archives of Lyon and elsewhere. The book offers an

excellent picture of the reactions of the Lyonese (inhabitants of the strongly anti-Montagnard "second capital" of France) to the fall of the Robespierriest regime. The city soon became a centre of fierce persecution of the "Terrorists" and played a leading role in the Counter-revolution of large regions of France, contacts also being made with emigrants in Coblenz. Vividly written, but strongly objective, this book is of major importance for the study of the political and social history of the French Revolution.

GARÇON, MAURICE. Histoire de la Justice sous la IIIe République. I. II: Les Grandes Affaires. III: La Fin du Régime. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1957. 319, 299, 347 pp. F. fr. 800, 800, 900.

This lively work written by a well-known advocate and member of the Académie Française, contains a synopsis of the important lawsuits dealt with in the period of the Third Republic. In addition he comments on the sphere of the *Palais de Justice*, on the problem of the jury system, the changes that have taken place unobserved in the civil jurisdiction and on the administration of justice under the Paris Commune. Of special importance are those chapters devoted to the practical repression of the Commune, to the cases concerned with activities of the Socialist and trade union movements and anarchistic disturbances. Several chapters treat of the cases in which the defense of constitutional order during the whole period was at issue. The accounts of the big scandal suits and the separate chapter on the Dreyfus affair also comprise important material of a political and social-historical nature.

GERSHOY, LEO. The Era of the French Revolution, 1789-1799. Ten years that shook the world. [An Anvil Original]. D. van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.) 1957. 190 pp. \$ 1.25.

The author describes the French revolution as an historical event that not only eradicated the former social structure in France with its royal absolutism and aristocratic privileges, and profoundly influenced the further course of development in that country, but also as one that, ideologically, was a great support for reformers and non-privileged groups in the surrounding countries. In this book the first ten years of the French revolution, the events and their influence are discussed and illustrated with a number of the most important documents of this period.

GOGUEL, FRANÇOIS und GILBERT ZIEBURA. Das französische Regierungssystem. 1: Leitfaden, 2: Quellenbuch. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1957. 107 pp., 185 pp. Maps. DM. 11.50.

These two tomes together form the third volume in the series *Die Wissenschaft von der Politik*. The first tome is a translation by dr. Ziebura, who also wrote the preface, of Prof. Goguel's famous *Le régime politique français* with only a few minor alterations. It deals with the institutions of the Fourth Republic, the party-system, pressure groups etc. and discusses possible reforms. The second tome contains a selection made by dr. Ziebura of documents on the constitution, on parliament and other institutions as well as the administration, on the various different parties and the electoral structure of France. Together both tomes offer a wealth of information on the present political situation in the country.

HERLAUT, GÉNÉRAL. Le général rouge Ronsin (1751-1794). La Vendée. L'armée révolutionnaire parisienne. Librairie Clayreuil, Paris 1956. vii, 275 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

Hitherto unpublished documentary material was used in this book to illustrate in detail the career of Ronsin during the revolutionary period. Ronsin, the hungry writer of unperformed plays before 1789, was a figure of importance in the years 1793-94, up to his execution. In particular the author deals with his military failure in the Vendée, the part he played in the bloody reprisals in Lyon, his share in the Hébertist movement. He doubts the existence of a Hébertist conspiracy, denies various general accusations emphatically, and rejects the opinion that Ronsin, commander of the "revolutionary army" of Paris, thought of playing the role of a Cromwell.

LACROIX, JEAN. *La distribution coopérative en France*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1957. 188 pp. F. fr. 990.

In this book the author examines the efficiency of the co-operative system in the retail trade in France. He does so by drawing a comparison with the disorder and waste in the private sector of this branch of trade and by investigating whether, in practice, the ideal of the co-operative movement has been realized. This ideal is to achieve a system superior to that of a capitalist enterprise. A description is given of the organs of the consumer co-operative societies, operational expenses are investigated and the degree of efficiency is evaluated.

LEFRANC, GEORGES. *Histoire du travail et des travailleurs*. Ernest Flammarion, Paris 1957. 490 pp. F. fr. 1.250.

The well known historian of the trade union movement in France describes here the development of the tool from the earliest times up to the present and, in connection with this, the different aspects of human labour. The description of the French conditions and relationships from the early Middle Ages onwards is preceded by chapters on Egypt, Greece and Rome in which the movements of the underdog receive ample attention. A great deal of thought is paid to the general living conditions of the workers, both in the town and country, in the various periods. In the final chapters of this thorough and lucid work the author discusses, from his standpoint, the shifts in the aims of the trade union movement and the change in its climate in a vivid manner.

MCCLOY, SHELBY T. *The Humanitarian Movement in Eighteenth-Century France*. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1957. vii, 274 pp. \$ 6.50.

This book contains a survey of the ideas and activities aimed at the removal of abuses and at the amelioration of inadequate conditions especially in the period 1760-1795. A detailed description is given of the phenomena themselves, religious persecution and discrimination, slavery, prison conditions and criminal procedure, education and the care of health. With the aid of extensive material, in part unknown and difficult to get at, the author demonstrates that the humanitarian movement was carried on by the "philosophers" and their followers it is true, but that on the one hand several of them failed as regards certain subjects, whilst on the other hand far-reaching ideas on reform and activities were sometimes found in quite different sectors of society.

MAILLET-CHASSAGNE, MONIQUE. *Influence de la nationalisation sur la gestion des entreprises publiques*. Société d'Éditions d'Enseignement Supérieur, Paris 1956. 257 pp. F. fr. 1.800.

This book presents a survey of experiences gained in the nationalized sector in France

in the period 1945-1955. The expectation that the public sector would dominate the rest of the economic sphere was not confirmed, especially because of the numerous problems with which the nationalized concerns were faced. A satisfactory co-existence of the two sectors appeared possible if both adhered to the rules of their own systems. Although the nationalized concerns reveal a greater degree of rigidity in their policy, adaptations to changes in demand within a planned public sector are accompanied by fewer undesirable social side-effects. It is pointed out that the present economic development renders the action of the state as employer unavoidable.

MAUROIS, ANDRÉ. *La France change de visage*. Préface de Pierre Lazareff. Librairie Gallimard, Paris 1956. 217 pp. F. fr. 550.

In this book, based on an inquiry held by the author for the purpose of writing a series of newspaper articles, he wishes to trace the line of development in progress at the moment in France. The investigation of the renowned novelist and biographer, in his youth a manufacturer, covers mainly the fields of economic activity, including communications, housing, education and scientific research. The tone of the book is optimistic. Appended to the account are observations on the characteristics ("virtues") needed if a steady progress is, indeed, to be realized.

MICHEL, ANDRÉE. *Les Travailleurs algériens en France*. Préface par Pierre Laroque. [Travaux du Centre d'Études Sociologiques]. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1956. 238 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

On the basis of a written and oral inquiry and executed by the author herself, and of extensive, official statistical and documentary material, a detailed determination is given here of the position and circumstances of the Algerians in France: e.g. as regards profession, daily life, community life and housing. The author makes a documented stand against the opinion that the obviously worse position is a result of such characteristics as instability, fatalism and a defective capacity for adaptation, and attributes this position almost entirely to sociological causes. Discrimination in all sectors – by employers, professional colleagues and administration – occupies a foremost place in the list of causes.

MOTTIN, JEAN. *Mémento des comités d'entreprises*. Dunod, Paris 1956. 236 pp. F. fr. 660.

This is the fourth, revised reprint of a study devoted to personnel committees in France. It is based on the regulations laid down by law and on juridical pronouncements. A good survey is given of the activity of the personnel committees and of the principles on which they function. Attention is also paid to the method of electing their members, their rights and duties and those of the employer. The study as a whole presents a lucid picture of the personnel committee in practice.

PACKE, MICHAEL ST. JOHN. *The bombs of Orsini*. Secker and Warburg, London 1957. ix, 313 pp. Ill. 25/—.

This book not only deals with Orsini's attempt on the life of Napoleon III, its aims and unexpected consequences, but also the entire life of the Italian Nationalist man of action. The subjects discussed include the armed people's movements, the coups de main undertaken from outside and Orsini's famous escape from prison. Special attention is paid to the relationship with Mazzini and the question how the military-minded fighter was brought to an attempt at murder.

PAINTER, SIDNEY. *French Chivalry. Chivalric Ideas and Practices in Mediaeval France*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1957. ix, 179 pp. \$ 1.25.

This picture of the life, customs and opinions of the nobility, particularly in France, is based in part on the poetry of the troubadors and the tales of chivalry. In an introductory chapter the social position of this class in Medieval French society is dealt with. Thereafter a sketch is given of the practices, the evolving customs and role expectations in three fields of life: the professional field, warrior and courtier; the attitude towards the church and religion, and marital and sexual life.

QUEF, PIERRE. *L'apprenti, cet incompris*. Éditions Lamarre, Paris n.d. 112 pp. F. fr. 900.

Here the term apprentice is taken to mean the boy or girl who, on leaving school, is trained in an industrial concern as a manual worker. It is stressed that in this training account must be taken of the unfavourable influence of the social milieu in which the apprentice has grown up, expressed in a feeling of inferiority and in poor school reports. The management of the concern must possess some insight into the personality of the apprentice and a sense of responsibility for his future. On the basis of these fundamentals, a plan is made of the conditions which the training must fulfill.

SALOMON, ALBERT. *Fortschritt als Schicksal und Verhängnis. Betrachtungen zum Ursprung der Soziologie*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. xi, 85 pp. DM. 10.50.

This is a German translation by Dr. M. Rainer Lepsius of the important, stimulating essay "The Tyranny of Progress", the original edition of which was reviewed in vol. II (1957) of this journal on p. 132. It was characterised there as profound, rich in content and based on a broad knowledge. Its subject matter is the origin of French sociology, in particular Saint-Simon and Comte – sociology in this early stage bearing the character of a philosophy of a total revolution that was to be realised through an insight into the immanent evolution of society, not through political means. This religion of progress led to a devaluation of man and his creativity and promoted a development in the direction of total tyranny, according to the author.

SCHOENBRUN, DAVID. *Ainsi va la France*. Traduit de l'Américain par Patricia Davenport. René Julliard, Paris 1957. 380 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

In addition to brief, sharply characterizing observations on industrial matters and the economic climate in France, this book contains mainly a detailed analysis of the carefully observed French policy. The essence of the latter is described against an account of the historical background. The description of the political sphere by a perturbed friend of France includes comparisons with American phenomena and thus the author's evaluation is partly determined by American preferences and American expectations as regards France's contribution to international political organizations. Events in Indo-China and other overseas territories are recounted chronologically and at length. Concerning Algiers also a theoretical analysis is given.

Il Socialismo Utopistico. I: Charles Fourier e la Scuola Societaria (1801-1922). Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1957. 111 pp. Ill. L. 2.000.

This is the first publication in a series of Bibliographies published by the *Istituto*

*Giangiaco Feltrinelli*. It offers an annotated list of manuscripts (originals, photocopies, microfilms and printed materials) in the possession of the Library of the Institute G. G. Feltrinelli. The present work is a carefully prepared bibliography of the rich collections of the above-mentioned Institute of Fourier's and Fourierist writings as well as publications on Fourierism. The book has been well planned and beautifully executed and should be considered, partly because of the excellent annotation, a valuable contribution to the study of the subject.

TOCQUEVILLE, ALEXIS DE. *Voyages en Sicile et aux Etats Unis. Texte établi, annoté et préfacé par J.-P. Mayer. [Oeuvres complètes Tome V. 1].* Gallimard, Paris 1957. 387 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

In the definite edition of Tocqueville's works the present volume is the first of two containing the author's diaries and notes on travels. From the Sicilian journey only the extracts already published in the Beaumont-edition could be included since the original manuscript has been lost. The text of the much more important section on the American journey (1831-1832) is based on the almost intact copy of the manuscripts in Yale University. This section is of the utmost importance for the understanding of the sociological and political conceptions of Tocqueville; these notes can be considered as a preparation for "Democracy in America" and throw much light on the latter.

VALLÈS, JULES. *Oeuvres. Un Gentilhomme (Avant-propos de Louis Scheler). Les Blouses (Préface de Jean Dautry). Les Éditeurs Français Réunis, Paris 1957. 230 pp. Maps. F. fr. 500.*

Although Vallès certainly was not remarkable as a novelist, the two novels included here have some value from the point of view of social history. The first-mentioned deals with agrarian problems in the 1850's. *Les Blouses*, unfinished, appeared originally as a feuilleton in *La Justice* of 1880 (director Clémenceau), and treats of the agrarian revolts of 1847 in the region of Buzançais. Jean Dautry has written a good historical introduction.

VALLON, LOUIS. *L'histoire s'avance masquée. Essai.* René Julliard, Paris 1957. 155 pp. F. fr. 480.

A number of more or less interrelated essays on the political condition of, and political problems in, France and, seen from the angle of that country, in the world as a whole, have been combined in the present book. The author seeks to lay bare the essentials of a new "Left", uniting planification with individual liberty and national consciousness, and is a protagonist of a "Union of the Left", including, if possible, the Communists. Among the latter an evolution may be observed reflecting more or less the changes in the Communist world. Other problems discussed are the essence of Gaullism (which is sympathetically dealt with), and the importance of the workers' councils in Yugoslavia and revolutionary Hungary.

WERTH, ALEXANDER. *The Strange History of Pierre Mendès-France and the great conflict on French North Africa.* Barrie Books Ltd., London 1957. xix, 428 pp. 30/—.

This book treats of Mendès-France as a phenomenon in French politics, the programme points realized by him, his political style, his significance for, and in, political life, his personal successes and setbacks and the personal and objective reasons for these. The major part of the book consists of a detailed, very perspicuous description of the

policy of the Mendès-France cabinet and that of the subsequent years. In it the accent falls on the policy towards Indo-China and the North African territories. Separate, interesting chapters are devoted to the development of the latter.

#### Germany

ARETIN, ERWEIN VON. *Krone und Ketten. Erinnerungen eines bayrischen Edelmannes*. Hrsg. von Karl Buchheim und Karl Ottmar von Aretin. Süddeutscher Verlag, München 1955. 443 pp. DM. 18.60.

Among the rather voluminous literature of memoirs written by people who played some role in German politics in the fateful twenties and thirties this book stands out in a few respects as an original contribution to the understanding of those times. The author was a Bavarian monarchist who, as such, opposed national-socialism but came to a more balanced understanding of social democracy only as a consequence of his experiences in prisons and concentration camp. Some particulars of historical importance are recounted about the Bavarian political situation of the months immediately preceding Hitler's chancellorship.

Die Auswirkungen der ersten russischen Revolution von 1905-1907 auf Deutschland. Hrsg. von Leo Stern. Quellenmaterial bearb. von Gerhard Schrader. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. viii, 350 pp. DM. 12.50.

This publication appeared as vol. 2/II in the series *Archivalische Forschungen zur Geschichte der Deutschen Arbeiterbewegung* and forms a continuation of Vol. 2/I. The documents are preceded by a lengthy introduction, in which the historical situation is dealt with, and are grouped systematically. They include parliamentary discussions, the attitude towards Russian emigrants, agitation (stimulated by the events in Russia) in support of German social democratic demands etc. Much material from Eastern German archives has thus been made easily available.

BLUMENTHAL, W. MICHAEL. *Codetermination in the German Steel Industry. A Report of Experience*. Industrial Relations Section, Dept. of Economics and Sociology, Princeton University, Princeton (N.J.) 1956. 114 pp. \$ 3.00.

The subject of this interesting study is the practice of co-determination as it has developed in the steel industry of Western Germany since its legal regulation in 1947. A labour director became a fully-fledged member of the management and a representative of the workers was also appointed to the Supervisory Board. It appeared that co-operation in the board of directors worked well, since a division of tasks took place, that of the labour director being wages and terms of employment. In the period in question this led to an increase in wages which, in turn, raised the cost price. The common responsibility for all fields referred to in the act did not materialize.

BRANT, STEFAN (unter Mitarbeit von Klaus Bölling). *Der Aufstand. Vorgeschichte, Geschichte und Deutung des 17. Juni 1953*. 2. Aufl. Steingrüben Verlag, Stuttgart 1954. 325 pp. Ill. DM. 11.80.

The events on and around June 17th, 1953, in East Berlin and other cities of Eastern Germany are described here in a rather popular, but detailed way. The author happened to be in Berlin on the day of the surge and he was able to amass a great amount of

information which he places against the background of the general trends of Communist policy. He stresses the importance of destroying the myth that the working classes are being emancipated as a result of the methods applied by Communism.

DITTRICH, Z. R. *De opkomst van het moderne Duitsland. I. Dromen, Worstelingen, Tegenslagen 1806-1862. II. De oplossing van Bismarck 1862-1871.* J. B. Wolters, Groningen, Djakarta 1956. x, 393 pp.; 351 pp. Maps. Hfl. 45.00.

In these 2 volumes, published as Vols. of the *Historische Studies, uitgegeven vanwege het Instituut voor Geschiedenis der Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht*, the author wishes to offer an unbiased history of the *Reichsgründung* of 1871. He has stressed the analysis of those factors which more recently have appeared as determinants of extremism, in particular under Hitler. The book offers preponderantly political history including national political ideas, and relatively little social history. It opens with an introduction on German history in general, and, in a more detailed way, on the origins and evolution of the Prussian State up till 1806. Then the Stein reforms and the national war against Napoleon form the opening part of the subject proper, which is treated of more fully as the story nears its climax, 1871.

*Dokumente zur Deutschlandpolitik der Sowjetunion. Band I. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1957. xxiv, 584 pp. DM. 14.50.*

This work, published by the *Deutsche Institut für Zeitgeschichte*, brings together documents, hitherto dispersed, pertaining to the Soviet Union's policy towards Germany in the period between the Potsdam Conference of 1945 and the restoration of sovereignty in 1954. The documents are meant to show that Russia's policy aimed only at world peace and the unification of Germany. A commentary on the text of the documents is provided and also a chronological synopsis of the events in the period treated.

EULER, HEINRICH. *Die Aussenpolitik der Weimarer Republik, 1918-1923 (Vom Waffenstillstand bis zum Ruhrkonflikt).* Paul Pattloch-Verlag, Aschaffenburg 1957. 471 pp. DM. 18.50.

Thoroughly, and in minute detail, the author studies German foreign policy, the political situation in the country and the principles and attitudes of the leading Allied and Russian statesmen. Some impression of the scope of this book may be obtained by the mentioning of the discussion of Rathenau's works and policy – a discussion which is not in the least restricted to questions of international relations. An impressive amount of sources has been consulted. In view of the otherwise perfect presentation of the book the lack of names' and subject indexes is to be regretted.

FICHTER, JOSEPH H. *Soziologie der Pfarrgruppen. Untersuchungen zur Struktur und Dynamik der Gruppen einer deutschen Pfarrei.* Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster 1958. 178 pp. DM. 11.80.

This book is based on a sociological investigation of a Roman Catholic parish in a German town. Special attention has been paid to group and club life connected with that parish. To begin with the general factors influencing this life are discussed and a description is given of the groups and societies, their history, aims and activities. In addition to an analysis of the structure of the groups, there is also a detailed exposition

of the role played by the members, by the lay leaders and by the clerics. Finally the inter-parochial co-operation of the organisations under discussion and the position of the local branches in the national centres are considered.

FLITNER, ANDREAS. *Die politische Erziehung in Deutschland. Geschichte und Probleme, 1750-1880.* Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen 1957. 238 pp. DM. 15.00.

The relation between education, especially political education in its broadest sense, and the State is the basic theme of this able study. The author discusses currents of philosophy, the policies of the various German States, and the development of unions of teachers, of students and also those of workers which had educational objectives. It is especially the careful distillation of fundamental ideas on paedagogics in various theories that should be mentioned. Apart from German philosophers, historians and statesmen some French thinkers from the 18th century have been dealt with because of their influence on Germany (Rousseau, Condorcet etc.). In order to lay bare the roots of Marx's viewpoints on education, the ideas of Fourier have been described.

FRIEDENSBURG, FERDINAND. *Die Weimarer Republik.* Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover u. Frankfurt/M. 1957. 295 pp. DM. 14.80.

The former Vice President of Berlin's Police Force first wrote this book, in essentials, during the years 1933-'34. The first edition appeared in 1946. The present second edition, although considerably revised, retains much of the flavour of a work written under the direct impact of the crumbling of the Weimar Republic. The latter's record is defended, its failure is said not to have been a necessity and light is thrown on its remarkable achievements. Apart from special circumstances such as the Depression, the political unripeness of the greater part of the German people was the cause of the Republic's downfall. Some parts of the book give details not likely to be found elsewhere. The plan of this interesting book is as follows: introduction on the situation in 1918; foreign policy; political developments in Germany itself; economy; culture; the downfall of the Republic.

KOCHAN, LIONEL. *Pogrom. 10 November 1938.* André Deutsch, London 1957. 159 pp. 13/6.

The story of the pogrom of November 1938 is here told anew and placed against the background of the Nazi policy towards the Jews in general. The consequences, including those on foreign relations, are clearly set forth, as is the importance of the events as a symptom of the sharpening of official antisemitism. The author has made full use of the available sources.

KUBY, ERICH. *Das ist des Deutschen Vaterland. 70 Millionen in zwei Wartesälen.* Henry Goverts Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. 486 pp. DM. 19.80.

Starting from his conviction that the partition of Germany will come to an end in the not too distant future, the author set out to enquire into the real situation in both Germanies, the West and the East, and, in particular, into the ways of life and thinking of the population. He tells in a highly readable way of the experiences gained on his journeys, and offers often original and thought-provoking critical commentaries. The book is in essence journalistic.

LEHMANN, RUDOLF. Quellen zur Lage der Privatbauern in der Niederlausitz im Zeitalter des Absolutismus. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1957. xvii, 293 pp. DM. 29.50.

The documents collected together in this book pertain to the social-economic position of the farmers in the Niederlausitz in the period between the Thirty Years War and the Prussian agrarian reforms put into effect at the beginning of the 19th century. In the introduction the author sketches the development in the said period which was characterized by a progressive worsening of the position of the rural population. This sketch is given for purposes of comparison with the picture that can be acquired by studying the documents.

LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH. Die mitteldeutsche Grundherrschaft und ihre Auflösung. 2., stark erw. Aufl. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. xiii, 317 pp. DM. 36.00.

As compared with the first ed. of this famous work (1934), the present 2nd ed. also encompasses a discussion of the dissolution of traditional agrarian relationships in Central Germany. This dissolution, carried into effect in the spirit of liberalism, is disapproved of by the author, who sees disadvantages in the "so called" *Bauernbefreiung* with regard to the social situation of the peasants. The work is based on much research done in archives now for the greater part in East Germany, and deserves attention chiefly as a minute description of social institutions and relations in the agrarian constitution during the Middle Ages and Modern History up till and including the first half of the 19th century.

MARX, KARL. Capital. Transl. from the 4th German ed. by Eden and Cedar Paul. Intr. by G. D. H. Cole. 2 Vols. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London; E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc., New York 1957. xxxv, 548 pp.; vii, 489 pp. 21/—.

The First Part of Marx's Capital was published for the first time in "Everyman's Library" in 1930. Both volumes in the present reprint form Nos. 848 and 849 in that series. Prof. Cole's able introduction, which deals with Marx's fundamental sociological and philosophical conceptions and discusses the importance of the distinction to be made between the Labour Theory of Value and the Surplus Value Theory; the latter, being the original contributions to economic theory made by Marx, is not dependent on the former insofar as its validity is concerned. The translation is a complete one, including all Marx's notes; the two volumes are attractively presented, and handy in use.

MARX, KARL. Le Capital. Critique de l'économie politique. Livre troisième, tome premier. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1957. 345 pp. F. fr. 800.

This is the first part of the Third Book of Marx's Capital. It includes the preface by Engels and his "supplement" and offers the first 4 sections (20 chapters) of the Book in a French translation.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Werke, Band II. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. xi, 730 pp. Ill. DM. 10.00.

The second volume of the new German edition of Marx' and Engels' Works contains,

as major items, the *Heilige Familie* and the *Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England* (together with the prefaces to the second German and to the American editions of the book). Moreover, a number of shorter essays (contributions by Engels to *The New Moral World*, *The Northern Star* and *Das Westphälische Dampfboot*, i.a.) have been included. In conformity with the character of the present edition those articles which were originally written in English have been translated. For a general discussion of the character of the edition we may refer to page 334 of vol. II (1957), part 2, of this journal.

MATULL, WILHELM. *Werden und Wesen der deutschen Sozialdemokratie*. Verlag nach J. H. W. Dietz GmbH., Berlin, Hannover 1957. 160 pp. Ill. DM. 6.80.

This short history of German social democracy is a good specimen of a justified popularization which, at the same time, is a valuable introduction for further study. The author has, as far as possible, brought the general currents of ideas into the picture, and makes clear the trend from a workers' party to a broad people's party.

MEYER, KARL W. *Karl Liebknecht. Man Without a Country*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. viii, 180 pp. \$ 3.25.

This book offers a synthesis of the political career of Karl Liebknecht. The author starts with a short discussion of the personality of, and the role played by, Karl's father Wilhelm. Then much relief is given to Karl's anti-militaristic activities, including those in the youth movement, and, naturally, to his attitude during the First World War and his role during the Revolution. The book is conspicuous for its impartiality. Liebknecht is seen as a "utopian radical". Some thought is given to the much debated question whether or not a Liebknecht-Luxemburg victory in 1918-'19 might have been better for Germany and the world.

MILATZ, ALFRED. *Friedrich-Naumann-Bibliographie*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1957. 177 pp. DM. 14.00.

This carefully prepared bibliography consists of two parts: the first contains, divided into periods and for each period preceded by a lucid introduction by the editor, titles of books, pamphlets and articles by Friedrich Naumann. The second part offers a chronological list of books and other studies on Naumann. A very full, systematical index of titles of Naumann's writings has been appended. The book is a publication on behalf of the *Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien*.

OPEL, FRITZ. *Der Deutsche Metallarbeiter-Verband während des ersten Weltkrieges und der Revolution*. Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover, Frankfurt am Main 1957. 144 pp. DM. 8.40.

In this fourth volume of the *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Wissenschaftliche Politik*, based on the sources deposited in the *Archiv der Industriegewerkschaft Metall*, an introductory survey of the development of the German Metal Workers Trade Union up to 1914 precedes a description of the period of the war and of the revolution in which a great discrepancy arose between the leadership, which was concerned with the maintenance of the organisation, and the radical attitude of the members. This discrepancy found its expression in the strikes of 1916 and 1917, and in the connections with USDP and *Spartakusbund*.

POLIAKOV, LÉON und JOSEF WULF. *Das Dritte Reich und seine Diener*. Arani Verlags-GmbH, Berlin-Grünwald 1956. xv, 540 pp. Ill. DM. 39.50.

As was the case in the deservedly famous work *Das dritte Reich und die Juden* (see this journal, vol. I, pag. 355) many documents are reproduced here in a systematical order, offering, together with the lucid introduction, a picture of National Socialism in action. This volume is devoted to the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (von Neurath being given an implicitly rough deal), to the Nazi theory and praxis of „law“ (the measures against the Jews receiving special attention), and the Armed Forces. The sources were obtained from the Archives of the *Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine*, Paris, and those of the International Military Court, Nuremberg. Active and passive resistance are discussed, though, in the case of the Armed Forces, the slavish subordination to the Führer is the main theme.

Die Revolution in Deutschland 1848/49. Band I. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. 304 pp. DM. 8.00.

This volume contains the chapters concerning Germany translated from a Russian work on 1848-1849 which was published by the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, an undertaking in which many Soviet historians took part. The general viewpoint is that of the Revolution as an European phenomenon including the events, e.g., in Russia, Moldavia, Ireland and England. The book is not confined to the socialist movements and ideas, but includes liberal ones as well. Wherever possible, the original German sources have been reproduced (i.e. not retranslated from the Russian). The translation of the book is by Werner Meyer.

RÜHLE, OTTO. *Vom Untertan zum Staatsbürger*. Kongress-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 448 pp. Ill. DM. 12.70.

In this book the author discusses the social-economic problems of backward agricultural regions in Eastern Germany and as example takes the district of Strasburg in Neubrandenburg. In the first part a detailed picture is given of the social-economic relations in the period prior to the last World War when these regions began to lag behind. The second part gives a survey of the radical structural changes that took place after 1945, but also shows how the past impedes a new development in numerous ways. Finally the possibilities of future development are investigated.

SCHESKY, HELMUT. *Die skeptische Generation. Eine Soziologie der deutschen Jugend*. Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf-Köln 1957. 523 pp. DM. 26.00.

This excellent study contains a sociological analysis of the youth in the industrial-bureaucratic society. Starting from one of the central concepts of modern sociology: social role, the author defines youth as an interim phase in which the role of the child can no longer be played but in which that of the adult can not yet be assumed. He is of the opinion that the relationships and mentality in this age group are determined by the relatively timeless, social, basic structures, the social structure of the epoch, in this case the industrial-bureaucratic, and by the political constellation that obtains for the generation in question. With the last-mentioned factor as variable, three generations of youth can be distinguished in the 20th century that may be designated as ideal types: that of the *Jugendbewegung*, that of the political youth organisations and the

sceptical generation. A profound analysis of the first two is followed by a demonstration of how the disintegration of German society made the post-war generation sceptical, one which approaches the questions of practical life with an adult-like independence. In a final discussion the author traces the contours of a coming generation, which adopts a defiant attitude towards the conformist, levelling, welfare state.

Soziale Sicherung auf dem Lande. Ihre Grundlagen und Erscheinungsformen in der Landwirtschaft. Verlag Paul Parey, Hamburg, Berlin 1957. 124 pp.

We regret that this title was erroneously placed on page 493 of this journal Vol. II (1957), Part 3. It should have been included under the heading Germany on page 502.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. von M. Richter. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1957. 228 pp. DM. 21.70.

This is the tenth instalment of the publication *Die Sozialreform* reviewed in the International Review of Social History, Vol. I (1956), p. 528. This instalment supplements the work up to the position reached by social legislation at the end of the second legislative period of the German *Bundestag*. In addition to a description of this recent development, an insight is provided into the opinions of the CDU and the SPD on social policy as a whole by the documents included.

STERN, CAROLA. Porträt einer bolschewistischen Partei. Entwicklung, Funktion und Situation der SED. Verlag für Politik u. Wirtschaft, Köln 1957. 367 pp. DM. 12.80.

This well-documented "portrait" of the SED deals with its origins – it was, as far as the component part of the SPD is concerned, forced into existence by the Soviet authorities –, and its history until the first months of 1957. A very full picture is offered of the political activities, and it throws much light on the methods used to obtain absolute power, as well as on inter-party strife. The latter aspect is also treated of with regard to the XXth Soviet Party Congress and the events in Hungary and especially Poland. Party purges and their significance take up a major place, as does, for that matter, the impact of the Soviet Union in every respect. The author, restricting himself as much as possible to the political aspect, contributes indeed to the understanding of the mechanism of a "bolshevik party".

THILENIUS, RICHARD. Die Teilung Deutschlands. Eine zeitgeschichtliche Analyse. Rowohlt, Hamburg 1957. 195 pp. DM. 1.90.

A detailed description of the partition of Germany since 1945 is preceded by a discussion of some 40 pages on Hitler's European projects that form the "perspective" from which the policies of the Allied powers should be understood and judged. The author deals with the Saar question as well as with the East. The book offers an excellent survey.

THIMME, ANNELEISE. Gustav Stresemann. Eine politische Biographie zur Geschichte der Weimarer Republik. Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover, Frankfurt a. M. 1957. 132 pp. DM. 5.80.

The present book, a readable political biography, is to a large extent based on the

documents left by Stresemann, hitherto only published in part. The author stresses the continuity in political thinking, and the great flexibility of her subject in adapting it to the existing circumstances. She sees Stresemann as a "politician of genius", but not as a principled "European". Divergent opinions on this point are ably explained away by her.

VOLLMER, BERNHARD. *Volksopposition im Polizeistaat. Gestapo- und Regierungsberichte 1934-1936*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1957. 399 pp. DM. 32.00.

This volume contains Gestapo-reports from the district of Aachen dealing with the situation there, in particular with regard to the attitude of the – mainly Roman Catholic – population towards the regime and to various forms of resistance. Together with some government reports they constitute an involuntary testimony of the difficulties with which the party met in indoctrinating the people. The peculiar character of the district under discussion made the resistance offered by the church certainly the most important, at least quantitatively, whereas the proximity of the Dutch and Belgian frontiers, for instance, enabled the social democrats to smuggle illegal papers into the district. The introduction to the documents deserves attention.

Vom Bonner Grundgesetz zur gesamtdeutschen Verfassung. Hrsg. von Theodor Maunz. Isar Verlag, München 1956. 446 pp. DM. 34.50.

This study, published on the occasion of the 75th birthday of Hans Nawiasky, a prominent Bavarian scholar of constitutional law and politician, consists of contributions on the constitutional, political, social and economic structure of a re-united Germany. Following on a study on Germany as a legal concept, the adjustment of a united Germany to such quantities as people, nation, federalism and parliamentary, democratic state is investigated in detail. Other contributions consider the constitutional structure of the Federal Republic whilst attention is also paid to the forming of public opinion, broadcasting and the refugee problem in a future Germany. In conclusion a bibliography is given of the publications of H. Nawiasky.

WEERTH, GEORG. *Sämtliche Werke. 5. Band. Briefe*. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 573 pp. DM. 8.10.

For this last vol. of Weerth's Works edited by Dr. B. Kaiser a selection has been made from his correspondence with his mother, his brothers, and other relations, whilst all letters directed to Heine, Marx, and Engels are reproduced in full, in so far as they have been preserved, namely in the Moscow Marx-Engels-Lenin-Institute and in the Institute responsible for this journal. Although much has been lost in the course of time, that which remains forms one of the most interesting sources for the history of Weerth's time. There are, apart from those mentioned, letters to Lassalle and Wilhelm Wolff. An index to the five volumes has been appended.

Wohnstätte und Arbeitsstätte. *Wirtschaftliche und soziale Probleme der Zuordnung*. Hrsg. von H. J. Seraphim. Verlagsgesellschaft Rudolf Müller, Köln-Braunsfeld 1957. 172 pp. DM. 5.20.

This study, published as 49th in the series *Beiträge und Untersuchungen* issued by the *Institut für Siedlungs- und Wohnungswesen*, and based on extensive theoretical and empiric research, is concerned with the correct location of residential and industrial areas. The demand is made that, in contrast with the policy carried out in the past,

the most satisfactory location of residential areas should form an equivalent component in the policy for the future. Following on a description of the present state of affairs and an analysis of its origin, the demands arising from the most desirable planning of residential and industrial areas, from a social-economic viewpoint, are formulated.

ZMARZLIK, HANS-GÜNTER. Bethmann Hollweg als Reichskanzler 1909-1914. Studien zu Möglichkeiten und Grenzen seiner innerpolitischen Machtstellung. Droste-Verlag, Düsseldorf 1957. 160 pp. DM. 18.00.

The peculiar position of the Chancellor in the German constitution was made perfectly manifest under Bethmann Hollweg, a monarchist who often had to check the projects of his monarch. Wavering between right and left, but in the last resort abstaining from energetic action, he generally remained on the side of conservative tradition, although in theory he understood the necessity of political reform. The present book is based on a wealth of secondary and primary sources and offers a careful evaluation. It was published for the *Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der pol. Parteien*.

#### Great Britain

BRAITHWAITE, W. J. Lloyd George's Ambulance Wagon. The Memoirs of W. J. Braithwaite. Ed. by Henry Bunbury and Richard Titmuss. Methuen and Co Ltd., London 1957. 350 pp. 30/—.

As early as twenty years ago W. J. Braithwaite penned his reminiscences on the coming into being of the National Health Insurance Scheme as embodied in the act of 1911. It is a fascinating account of the growth of a compromise between the wishes of Lloyd George, framer of the plan and of his colleagues on the one hand, and on the other between the objections and qualifications of its political opponents. The aggressive tone adopted by Braithwaite towards Sir Robert Morant, who ousted him from the place of honour in the execution of the scheme, is rendered understandable and is divested of its sharpest edges in a lengthy introduction.

COLE, G. D. H. The Post-War Condition of Britain. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1956. xxiv, 483 pp. 40/—.

In this voluminous work Prof. Cole, who wrote in 1937, together with his wife, "The Condition of Britain", presents a very detailed survey of the present position of Britain. The focus of attention is on economic developments and those of the social services, and other evolutions in the social sphere such as housing and industrial relations. He discusses changes to be observed in the class-structure, as well as the main political trends since the last war. One of the main theses is the necessity for continued growth in productivity, that of Britain being, since 1938, considerably less than not only that in the U.S., but also, e.g. in France. More than 200 tables have been included.

COLLINS, SYDNEY. Coloured Minorities in Britain. Studies in British Race Relations Based on African, West Indian and Asiatic Immigrants. Lutterworth Press, London 1957. 258 pp. 21/—.

This interesting study, based on both intensive field-work and on previous investigations, presents a comparative sketch of six coloured communities in England. The author distinguishes two types of group formation within the minority-community: the traditional association, which greatly promotes cohesion but which involves

segregation from the British community (Chinese); the emergent type, which is founded on a striving after integration in the larger entity (negroes). A detailed treatment is given of the forms of leadership, family life, marital life, miscegenation and its social consequences and the relationship with the English population. The author gives an excellent analysis of the factors that determine the internal structure and the external relations of the communities.

CONNELL, BRIAN. *Portrait of a Whig Peer*. Compiled from the papers of the second Viscount Palmerston (1739-1802). André Deutsch Ltd., London 1957. 488 pp. Ill. 30/—.

The papers left by Henry Temple, Viscount Palmerston, father of the nineteenth century statesman, consist of letters and comprehensive diaries and travel accounts. From this material a book has been compiled which acquaints the reader with the opinion on his own time held by an intelligent representative of the landed aristocracy in England, one with a love of travel and art. The description of the Paris of 1791 is of special historical value.

DU SAUTOY, P. *The Civil Service*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1957. 158 pp. 10/6.

A perspicuous survey is given here of the British Civil Service at home and abroad (i.e. Embassies etc.). For the purposes of comparison its character in some other countries, for instance France and the U.S.A., is also dealt with in brief. Its recruitment, training and its place in the administration of the country are lucidly set forth. A discussion of its future development, also with regard to the prospects for democracy, closes the book which is a good introduction to the subject.

English Historical Documents. Volume X (1714-1783). Ed. by D. B. Horn and Mary Ransome. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1957. 972 pp. 95/—.

This carefully edited compilation of sources is subdivided into twelve categories which together encompass the political, social, economic and religious life of 18th century England. The book opens with a general introduction containing a comprehensive bibliography and list of sources; in each section the same procedure has been followed, thus providing a thorough orientation in each category and an indication of the lines of further study. The choice made from the abundant sources (letters, reports, essays, acts, etc.) seems balanced and illuminates, in an often surprising manner, the various facets of the period dealt with.

HILL, C. P. *British Economic and Social History 1700-1914*. Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., London 1957. 383 pp. Ill. Maps. 10/—.

This work, which was intended as a text book for grammar schools, is admirably suited for use as a preliminary introduction to the history of a period that witnessed radical social and economic changes. In addition to a sketch of the growth of the population, a description is given of the developments in agriculture, industry, trade and communications, which gave rise to a great increase in prosperity. In the social section attention is directed to the part played by the labour movement, parliamentary and social reforms, public health, education, religion and the emancipation of women. A great deal of space is set aside for discussions on the part played by prominent people of this period.

HOBMAN, D. L. *Go Spin, You Jade! Studies in the Emancipation of Woman*. C. A. Watts & Co., Ltd., London 1957. 152 pp. 15/—.

Short biographies of the foremost protagonists of the emancipation of women in England provide the medium for an account of the movement. According to the author the latter is related to the Renaissance and the invention of machinery in England. A treatment is given not only of the period in which feminism became active as an organized movement and of the struggle for the education and political equality of women, but also of the 17th and 18th centuries when individual women rebelled against their circumstances.

HOSKINS, W. G. *The Midland Peasant. The economic and social history of a Leicestershire village*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1957. xxii, 322 pp. Ill. Maps 30/—.

This is an economic and social history of the village of Wigston Magna, to the south of Leicester. In the period dealt with by the author, from the end of the ninth century to the end of the eighteenth century, certain main factors determined the development of the village, e.g., in the first place the existence of a large, stable group of independent farmers and the absence of a feudal lord, as a result of which the open field system was maintained up to the end of the eighteenth century and a stable autonomy and social life were enabled to develop. In the second place there is the important influence of overpopulation, which led to an early development of industry, and which drove agriculture into the background. Medieval peasant charters provided the writer with many data. This book also makes a good contribution to regional social history.

JENNINGS, IVOR. *Parliament*. 2nd rev. ed. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London 1957. xii, 574 pp. 60/—.

The reprint of this authoritative work on the machinations of the English parliament is indispensable for everyone who entertains a profound interest in the political events in England. The formation of functional habits in the "most boring club in England" is carefully investigated and explained with the aid of up-to-date examples. The task and the function of the opposition, the activity of the "whips", "pairing" in the case of absentees, the role of the Speaker and many other aspects and activities are treated of with a great and justified appreciation of the ironic games-element in this "surely very strange place".

LYMAN, RICHARD W. *The First Labour Government 1924*. Chapman & Hall, London 1957. ix, 302 pp. 25/—.

The author, who is Assistant Professor at Washington University, St. Louis, made himself thoroughly acquainted with party relations in England. The growth and desiderata of the Labour Party are compared with what they managed to do in their first period in office as "His Majesty's Government". The shifts during the elections of 1924 are seen against the decor of European politics and the difficulties at home in connection with labour troubles and unemployment.

NAMIER, LEWIS. *The Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III*. 2nd ed. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1957. xvii, 514 pp. 50/—.

As appears from his preface of 1928, the author's choice of the subject of this study

emanates from an interest in the American War of Independence. The question he set out to answer was how did England's parliamentary apparatus function in the middle of the eighteenth century, and, fortunately for the student of this period, he has answered this question with great care and attention to human details. The machinations to win a certain borough, the incentive to participation in parliament and particularly the investigation into the Cornish boroughs, these have all been unravelled from many sources and woven together to form an illuminating background to the parliamentary debates.

OWEN, JOHN B. *The Rise of the Pelhams*. Methuen and Co. Ltd., London 1957. x, 357 pp. 30/—.

In this work a thorough investigation is made into the gradual transition in the House of Commons between December 1741, via the fall of Sir Robert Walpole and the nomination of Henry Pelham as First Lord of the Treasury, and finally his appointment as premier in the spring of 1747. A great deal of attention has been paid to the participants in the parliament and the factions into which the Commons was divided. New sources are used in the analysis of the various divisions, thus producing a fine tableau of political relationships.

POLLOCK, J. C. *Way to Glory. The life of Havelock of Lucknow*. John Murray, London 1957. x, 270 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/—.

This biography is based on the voluminous, unpublished papers in the possession of the descendants of Sir Henry Havelock, and also works written by Havelock himself, biographies and other printed sources. The author has visited the places connected with Havelock in India. The book is divided into three parts; Havelock's youth, his early campaigns in India and finally his triumphs at Cawnpore and Lucknow and his death. Havelock was the Christian hero of the Victorian age, a paragon to be emulated, and his "official" biography, published in 1860, depicted him as a hero in pure white marble. The present author has not neglected this aspect — Havelock said his aim in life was "to put down the vile calumny that a Christian soldier could not be a meritorious soldier". But by describing in detail his family life, by quoting Havelock's own words wherever possible, the author has tried to breathe life into the marble statue, to stress his warm humanity and sense of humour.

*Sozialismus in unserer Zeit. Ein neuer Wegweiser zur sozialistischen Gesellschaft*. Hrsg. von der Sozialistischen Union. Verlag nach J. H. W. Dietz GmbH, Berlin, Hannover n.d. 141 pp. DM. 6.80.

The present book is a translation by Dr. Fr. Scheu of "Twentieth Century Socialism" and represents the opinions on the future of socialism of an influential group of members of the Labour Party with regard to the economic, social and cultural problems mainly of British socialism. As such, the book deals not with foreign policy or such questions as are involved e.g. in the position of underdeveloped countries. Basically, the authors try to state the ethical foundations and the practical implications for a socialist policy, which should stress human relations, the formation of personality, the prevention of economic stagnation and problems of management in industry. These issues, and not nationalisation, occupy the central place in the discussion.

STOKES, S. *Come to Prison*. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1957. xii, 224 pp. 21/—.

Profiting from a long experience as a Probation Officer, the author sketches the different atmospheres in various British prisons, the variety of systems brought into praxis, the training of prison officers, and in relation to the aforementioned items, the modernisation in theory and in practice of the treatment of the prisoner. The book gives a good idea of the psychology of those involved and recounts many conversations with prisoners and officers.

SYMONS, JULIAN. *The General Strike*. The Cresset Press, London 1957. xi, 259 pp. 21/—.

Much new source material has gone into the making of this "historical portrait". The author was permitted to consult the archives of the Trades Union Congress; he interviewed various people who took part in the disturbances of May 1926; and finally, as a result of an appeal in a newspaper, he was given access to a great deal of personal correspondence and reminiscences from all circles and age groups. Many details enliven the picture of this comprehensive strike, whilst attention is also paid to events leading up to it and to its consequences. Various episodes are illustrated with photo's.

*Technical Change and Industrial Relations. A Study of the Relations between Technical Change and the Social Structure of a Large Steelworks*. By W. H. Scott, A. H. Halsey, J. A. Banks and T. Lupton. Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 1956. 336 pp. 17/6.

This study presents a report on the results of an interesting investigation carried out in a large steelworks into the resistance aroused by technical reforms in the production process. In the course of this investigation, which, for the rest, revealed a very favourable state of affairs, it appeared that good co-operation between the trade union and the management and the confidence of the workers in the policy of the latter are of prime importance. The attitude towards technical changes appeared to depend greatly on the position in the professional structure of the concern and the extent to which the worker's own position, or that of his group, was affected, and also on the fairness of the measures for adaptation. Maxims are given for use in the practice of industrial policy.

THOMPSON, JOHN and HAROLD R. ROGERS. *Redgrave's Factories, Truck and Shop Acts*. 19th ed. Butterworth & Co. Ltd., London 1956. lxxvi, 1365 pp. 57/6.

In the present 19th edition of this deservedly famous work the end of July 1956 is the terminus, although a number of references to some cases of the following months have been included. The book opens with a Table of Statutes and a Table of Cases, and alphabetical and chronological Tables of Orders which facilitate the use of the work. The five parts deal with the Factories Acts of 1937 and 1948, the Truck Acts from 1831 onwards and a number of safety regulations, in particular trades, shops regulations etc. Apart from the texts proper, good historical introductions and commentaries are given and these offer the context in which the various different laws, orders and regulations should be understood.

WALKER, GILBERT. *Economic Planning by Programme and Control in Great Britain*. Heinemann, Melbourne, London, Toronto 1957. xii, 175 pp. Ill. 18/—.

Under Beveridge's leadership during the second world war the foundations were laid for post-war economic planning to increase economic and social security, the motivating forces being the impression made by the events of the thirties and the influence exerted by the revolutionary changes in economic thought since Keynes. Since developments after 1945 were characterized by over-consumption, over-investment and scarcity of labour, drastic revision was needed. The author discusses the history of this planning, its theoretical and statistical foundations and gives a good picture of experiences gained in and after the war.

WHEATLEY, VERA. *The Life and Work of Harriet Martineau*. Secker & Warburg, London 1957. 421 pp. Ill. 35/—.

This is an account of the cheerless youth in a Unitarian home and the rather difficult character of Harriet Martineau, and of her studiousness, perseverance and her talent as a writer which, after years of difficult circumstances, brought her success. Her *Political Economy Tales* in particular made her famous. The author of the biography of this remarkable woman, who, in her opinion, has been more frequently misrepresented and misunderstood than practically any other Victorian figure, reproduces many citations from her autobiography, which was published about a year after her death by an American friend.

#### Hungary

BEKE, LASZLO. *A Student's Diary: Budapest, October 16-November 1, 1956*. Ed. and transl. by Leon Kossar and Ralph M. Zoltan. The Viking Press, New York 1957. 125 pp. \$ 1.95.

The author was one of the leaders of the Free Students' Council, formed on October 19, which was in the forefront of action. This book is illustrated with drawings. It was written under a pseudonym, and is a lively, personal account of the events in Budapest, for the greater part a description of the role played by the revolutionary students, and the author's flight, together with his wife, to Austria.

BONE, EDITH. *7 Year's Solitary*. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York 1957. Ill. 256 pp. \$ 4.50.

In this remarkable book Dr. Bone tells of her life as a communist and a prisoner of communism. As a middle-class woman, she came to know the sufferings of the people in Hungary during the First World War. In 1919 she became a party member and as such performed international duties. She lived in Russia, Austria and Germany and was in Spain during the Civil War. Having obtained British nationality, she went to Hungary as a special correspondent of the "Daily Worker" and was arrested in 1949 to be released only in 1956 thanks to the revolution. The major part of the book deals with her experiences in prison and is a very human testimony, written with humour and much psychological insight, to her own strength of mind and to the (very negative) qualities of the men of the secret police.

*Four Days of Freedom*. The uprising in Hungary and the free trade unions of the world. International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels 1957. 216 pp. Ill. B. fr. 70.

This book, translated from the German and prefaced with an introduction by J. H. Oldenbrock, General Secretary of the ICF'U, and a short chronicle of events during

the revolution, opens with a general discussion of the years 1918-1945 and of the communist regime. Much attention is paid to the fundamental significance of the revolution and to the different reactions in various parts of the world, including those of the Communist Parties. Special mention should be made of the treatment of the attitudes in the trade unions; those affiliated with the WFTU suffered considerable losses in a number of countries as a consequence of their pro-Soviet policy.

LASKY, MELVIN J. et FRANÇOIS BONDY. *La Révolution hongroise. Histoire du Soulèvement d'Octobre. Précédée de Une Révolution antitotalitaire par Raymond Aron.* Librairie Plon, Paris 1957. xiv, 333 pp. Ill. F. fr. 1,800.

Published in the series: *Les Documents de "Tribune Libre"* this work contains in its major part a large collection of contemporary documents, reports from newspapers etc. which offer an excellent picture of the Hungarian Revolution. This collection is preceded by a remarkable discussion of that revolution by R. Aron. The number of sources from which the book is composed is overwhelming and comprises, to give only one example, extracts from (very interesting) articles in Polish papers. As a material basis for any analysis of the revolution the present volume might prove of invaluable use.

MACARTNEY, C. A. *October Fifteenth. A History of Modern Hungary, 1929-1945.* 2 Vols. University Press, Edinburgh; Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., Edinburgh 1957. xvi, 494 pp.; v, 528 pp. Maps. 84/—.

After an introduction on the position of Hungary under the Dual Monarchy, on the events following the end of the First World War and the period of restoration up till the great depression of 1929, the highly expert author presents a very detailed history which he continues up to the "15th October" 1944, when the Horthy-regime was replaced by the Szálasi-terrorism. With meticulous care all relevant facts, especially on political developments, have been brought together. Foreign relations occupy an often dominating place. After many books bearing a strongly biased character, the present work offers a wealth of facts and an interpretation which render it the standard work on the subject.

MICHENER, JAMES A. *The Bridge at Andau.* Random House, New York 1957. xi, 270 pp. \$ 3.50.

Over the bridge at Andau thousands of Hungarians escaped into Austria when the revolution was crushed. The author interviewed a few hundred of them. The result is this book which deals with the communist regime, the revolution and the repression and the significance of the reactions abroad. The author has distilled a number of stories that give a full picture of the mental attitudes of various, different groups. For instance, in one chapter an AVO-man is described with much psychological acumen, and an explanation is given to the general reader of the factors which could induce someone to become a tool of the terror apparatus.

MIKES, GEORGE. *The Hungarian Revolution.* André Deutsch, London 1957. 192 pp. Ill. 12/6.

This account of the Hungarian Revolution opens with a short historical survey of the period after the First World War, continues with a description of the Communist

regime and then offers a detailed treatment of the events in October-November, 1956. The implications of the Soviet intervention are also dealt with, for example the reactions in other countries. For the interpretation of that intervention the title of a chapter might be cited: *The Stalingrad of Communism*. The book gives a well-balanced treatment; the excellent illustrations deserve special mention.

VETÖ, LUDWIG. *Vom Aufbau der Kirche in Ungarn*. Herbert Reich Evang. Verlag GmbH, Hamburg-Volksdorf 1955. xv, 343 pp. Ill. DM. 12.00.

In this book the Bishop of the Evangelical Church in Hungary deals with the history of his Church in his own country and, in a more detailed way, with the situation under the Communist regime, which he depicts in a highly favourable light. A number of testimonies by Western clergymen not unsympathetic towards Communism, or "Neutralists" such as Niemöller, has been included. Not only questions of a spiritual nature, but also the material position of the Church, are discussed.

#### Italy

GRAMSCI, ANTONIO. *The Modern Prince and other writings*. Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., London 1957. 192 pp. 21/—.

This book contains a selection from the, often very interesting, social-theoretical and political writings of Antonio Gramsci, the leader of the Italian Communist Party who died in prison in 1937 when the Fascists were in power. The first part is comprised of essays from the period 1919-1926, the second part of those dating from his years in prison (1926-1937), whilst the third part contains *The Modern Prince*.

#### The Netherlands

ABMA, E., D. H. FRANSSENS en E. W. HOFSTEE. *Boer en Coöperatie in Zelhem. Een sociografische studie*. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1957. 129 pp. Maps. Hfl. 6.40.

This interesting study contains a report on a sociographical investigation held in Zelhem in the east of The Netherlands to determine the significance of the co-operative society for the farmer. Here, too, it appeared that the co-operative society has developed from a social movement into an institution, i.e. into an organisation that acquires a life of its own, independent of the members for whom it has merely a utility value and in whose activities those members seldom participate. The various types of co-operation are discussed, e.g. dairy factory, agricultural loan-bank, buying and selling co-operation, etc., and in these instances the stage reached by the above-mentioned development is investigated.

*Het Boek van de Arbeid*. Samengesteld door K. G. Boon, S. Carmiggelt, Arie Pleysier en Johan Winkler. N.V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1957. 339 pp. Ill. Hfl. 7.90.

This beautifully got-up work contains an anthology of prose and poetry selected from Dutch literature on labour, its significance for the individual and the community and on social conditions formerly existing in The Netherlands. Apart from its artistic value, this book is, from a social-historical viewpoint, important for its unique portrayal of social conditions in the past, the awakening of the working class and the

growth of its organisations. Contributions have been made from the works of prominent socialist poets and writers, e.g. H. Roland Holst, Adama van Scheltema, Gorter and Troelstra, but also by such others as Van Lennep, Potgieter and Tollens. In addition to these representatives of the past, there are those of the present day – Schulte Nordholt, Okke Jager, Vestdijk, Den Doolaard, etc. Reproductions of the works of Dutch painters provide the illustrations.

CLOECK, H. P. *Maatschappelijk werk in overgangstijd*. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn 1957. 184 pp. Hfl. 9.40.

This compilation contains a selection of articles written by the secretary of the Social Council in Amsterdam, all of which are concerned with the modernisation of social work in the post-war period. The first series deal with child protection work and here the author expounds his ideas on the reform of the Children's Act and the reorganisation of the Council of Guardianship and the question of adoption. The second series, entitled *Co-operation and Organisation*, also contains a detailed study on community organisation, based on experiences gained during a study trip through the United States.

GODDIJN, W. *Katholieke Minderheid en Protestantse Dominant. Sociologische nawerking van de historische relatie tussen katholieken en protestanten in Nederland en in het bijzonder in de provincie Friesland*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1957. xx, 289 pp. Hfl. 13.50.

In this study the writer employs the sociological conceptions dominant-minority, that indicate a situation in which a group, the majority, dominates politically, socially and economically, whilst the development of the minority group is impeded. The author investigates the possibility of applying these conceptions and thereafter studies the situation in the province of Friesland in particular. The striking characteristics of the latter: strong organisational life of the Roman Catholics and the tensions between this group and the Protestants, are considered to be the after-effects of a dominant-minority relation in the past. The consequences of social-geographical distribution are also discussed. The book concludes with detailed summaries in French, German and English.

GRINTEN, W. C. L. VAN DER. *Arbeidsovereenkomstenrecht*. 7de dr. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan de Rijn 1957. 161 pp. Hfl. 9.40.

This book gives a commentary on the law pertaining to the labour contract contained in the Dutch Civil Code. It has been brought up to date as far as March 1957. The extensive literature on this subject and the jurisprudence have been utilized in the presentation of a good picture of the legal regulations concerning labour contracts. For those closely connected with this matter it is a good manual.

HAGOORT, R. *De Christelijk-Sociale Beweging*. Uitgegeven in opdracht van de Christelijk Nationale Bibliotheek. T. Wever, Franeker 1955. 269 pp. Hfl. 10.00.

This work contains an historical account of the Protestant-Christian Social movement in The Netherlands from the foundation of *Patrimonium* in 1877, the mother organisation of the movement, up to the present day. First a description is given of the

existing co-operation in the *Convent der Christelijk-sociale organisaties*. Thereafter, in retrospect, the evolution of the Christian trade union movement, of the employers' organisations and of the general Christian social unions (including those of the farmers and the middle classes) is sketched against the background of the social development and the aims of the movement.

HOEFNAGELS, H. Een Eeuw Sociale Problematiek. Van sociaal conflict naar strategische samenwerking. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1957. xvii, 292 pp. Hfl. 11.50.

Here the term social problematics covers the problematics of the different social groups in society. The author surveys the social historical development in The Netherlands during the past century. To begin with an impression is given of the predominating mentality of the population up to 1870, one feature of which was the acceptance of the existing order despite unfavourable conditions. Under the influence of economic development this mentality radically changes and then there arises the social question of which the further development and the evaluation in the various currents of conviction (socialists, Protestants, Roman Catholics) are described in detail.

STAPELKAMP, G. J. De Bedrijfsraad voor het Bouwbedrijf. Theorie en praktijk der bedrijfsradenwet. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1957. 305 pp. Hfl. 14.25.

The act of 1933 concerning industrial committees formed an important phase in the evolution of the organisation within the public organisation of the industry in The Netherlands, an evolution which, after the second world war, culminated in the coming into force of the Act on public organisation of the industry. The author presents a synopsis of the opinions on industrial organisation in the various religious and political currents in the period between 1918 and 1929 and deals with the passing of the Act and with its contents. Special attention is paid to experiences with the industrial committee in the building trade and from these conclusions are drawn for application to present-day practice.

Wenkend Perspectief. Studie over de inkomens- en vermogensverdeling. Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen, Amsterdam 1957. 382 pp. Hfl. 12.50.

This study is a supplement to the Plan for Prosperity published in 1952 that was devoted primarily to industrialisation and employment. In the treatment of the fundamental questions a sketch is given of the altered social background that has led to a diminution in the role and importance of individual property and that has introduced a change in the working of the price mechanism, partly because of the regulating of economic affairs and the government's part in it. From this situation a criterion is developed for the assessment of the social justice of the division of income and capital, and on the basis of this the numerous pertinent questions are discussed.

WIT, J. J. DE. Correctie op de eeuwgrens. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1957. 144 pp. Hfl. 5.90.

In 1925 a conflict arose between the Co-operative Dairy Products Factory "*De Ommelanden*" and the socialist agrarian trade union, a conflict reminiscent of those that occurred in The Netherlands in the 19th century because of the attitude of the em-

ployer, the "confessional" trade unions and the press. The author presents a social-psychological analysis of the background to the conflict and of the situation arising out of the latter. He views the strike as a correction of the regression towards 19th century relationships.

#### Poland

ZAREMBA, Z. *Wojna i konspiracja*. B. Świdzki, London 1957. 347 pp. 17/6.

Zygmunt Zaremba, a prominent member of the Polish Socialist Party, first in Poland and now in exile, has given in this book his memoirs over the years 1939-1945, when he lived in Poland and took a prominent part in the underground movement. The interest of the events described is enhanced by the role the author played in them and by the tone of his writing. The book is divided into three parts in chronological order and has an index.

#### Portugal

TREND, J. B. *Portugal*. Ernest Benn Ltd., London 1957. xi, 207 pp. 27/—.

This book offers a concise history of Portugal, centered around a number of conspicuous characteristics of the periods into which it can be divided. Relatively much attention has been paid to pre-19th century history. The Salazar-regime is dealt with from a moderately sympathetic point of view. The individualist character of the nation as well as its contribution to European values is strongly emphasized. The final chapter discusses the formation and peculiarities of the language.

#### Sweden

ABRAHAMSEN, SAMUEL. *Sweden's Foreign Policy*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. xi, 99 pp. \$ 2.50.

The historical, geographical and political foundations of Sweden's traditional neutrality-policy are set forth in this book which, for the greater part, offers a description of that policy as it was carried out during the First World War and after up to and including the 'fifties. The arguments for this policy as they were, and are, brought forward by Swedish statesmen receive much attention, as does Sweden's Scandinavian regional integration projects.

#### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

COGNIOT, GEORGES. *Connaissance de l'Union Soviétique*. 2e éd. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1957. 320 pp. F. fr. 500.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1956. The present edition includes the most recent developments. Interesting is a comparison with the predecessor of the book, the *Petit guide sincère* of 1954: The author has fully adapted himself to the results of the XXth Party Congress. His work remains a panegyric on the Soviet Union, dealing with the most important aspects of Soviet life, e.g., economics, political structure, culture and social conditions. The French reader has, moreover, been offered a number of arguments for close co-operation between his country and the USSR.

COLLINET, MICHEL. *Du Bolchevisme. Évolution et variations du Marxisme-Léninisme. Le Livre Contemporain*, Amiot-Dumont, Paris 1957. vi, 279 pp. F. fr. 800.

In this lucid analysis the author deals with modern Communism such as it evolved from Marx's theories and developed into Stalinism, and with the most recent evolution. He starts from a discussion of the main basic conceptions, the party, the "socialist" state, "anti-imperialism" and the bolshevik form of dialectic materialism, of which only the first has become a reality. The present trends are said to be disintegrating ones. Of special importance are the chapters in which Leninist philosophy is treated and in which the author has ably shown the differences with original Marxism – such as in the political conception which was imbued with "Blanquism", or in the return to Hegel.

Current Soviet Policies. II: The Documentary Record of the 20th Communist Party Congress and its Aftermath. Ed. by L. Grulioiw. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York 1957. vi, 247 pp. \$ 6.00.

This volume has been composed from the Translations of "The Current Digest of the Soviet Press" and offers, apart from the text of the reports made for the 20th Party Congress, other texts such as excerpts from articles on Stalin's 70th birthday, some of which were written by present leaders, as well as texts revealing the repercussions in the Soviet Union and abroad of the above mentioned Congress. They include the relationships of the USSR with Poland and Yugoslavia. A mixed persons- and subject-index facilitates orientation.

CURTISS, JOHN SHELTON. *The Russian Revolutions of 1917*. [An Anvil Original]. D. van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.) 1957. 191 pp. \$ 1.25.

The revolutionary events of 1917 that brought the Soviet government into power are described here against the background of the events of the 19th and 20th centuries. The Emancipation of 1861, the Duma period and the influence of the First World War are discussed. In the analysis of the political struggle in 1917 consideration is paid to the economic and social factors that hastened the downfall of the moderate regime. The documents reproduced here illustrate the argument.

FIELD, MARK G. *Doctor and Patient in Soviet Russia*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1957. xviii, 266 pp. \$ 5.00.

This medical-sociological study on the medical profession in the Soviet Union is based on interviews with emigrants and experience gained during a visit to Russia. The first part contains a description of the development of the medical organisation in the Soviet system and a discussion on the difficult position of the doctor since the medical sector was subjected to the interests of the state and party. The second part concerns the doctor himself and deals with his recruiting, training and indoctrination, as well as the difficulties placed in the way of the doctor-patient relationship by the continuous control from above. The observations on the place of the patient in the system are also interesting.

FISCHER, GEORGE. *Russian Liberalism: Form Gentry to Intelligentsia*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1958. ix, 240 pp. \$ 4.50.

Russian Liberalism from about 1860 up till the revolution of 1905 is dealt with in this work from the angle of the particular features of Liberalism in "underdeveloped" societies – the latter conceived in a broad sense, even including, in part, 19th century France and Germany. This Russian Liberalism comprehends, in the conception of the author, the more radical elements especially when the gentry was replaced after the 1890's by the intelligentsia as the leading force. In general Mr. Fischer has given most attention to the more leftist tendencies and, fitting in the evolution of the intelligentsia's ideas from "senseless dreams" towards "small deeds", moderate Populists, "Legal Marxists" and the "Economists" (Prokopovich and his wife) are also discussed. In some instances the connection between social milieu and ideology, although considered important, remains rather vague. As a whole, the book offers an interesting survey that will also appeal to the non-specialist.

FISCHER, LOUIS. *Russia Revisted*. Jonathan Cape, London 1957. 260 pp. Ill. 25/—.

— *Wiedersehen mit Moskau. Ein neuer Blick auf Russland und seine Satelliten*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a. M. 1957. 248 pp. DM. 9.80.

The author lived as a foreign correspondent in the Soviet Union from 1922-1938. After the 20th Party Congress he once more had the opportunity of spending some 20 days in Moscow. His description of what he saw and heard, e.g., in the form of conversations with a wide range of people, is masterly and his book is probably the best in this respect which has appeared of late. He grasps essential traits with much intelligence and psychological insight. The second part of the book deals with his observations in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia and analyzes the Hungarian revolution. By far the best pages are, however, those devoted to his Moscow experiences. The German translation was made by Wilm W. Elwenspöck and is satisfactory.

FRÉVILLE, JEAN. *Inessa Armand. Une grande figure de la Révolution russe*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1957. 189 pp. F. fr. 390.

Inessa Armand was the daughter of a Frenchman who lived in Russia where, in 1904, she took sides with the Bolsheviks. Later she became one of the companions of Lenin in the emigration. Before she died in 1920 she played a role in the Russian Revolution. Her biography is offered here; written with much sympathy for the subject and her ideas, the author also depicts the sphere in certain Russian emigration circles, especially in France.

HAZARD, JOHN N. *The Soviet System of Government*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1957. xi, 256 pp. \$ 4.00.

A lucid treatment is given here of Soviet institutions and their historical development from the fundamental viewpoint – which is elaborated in an original way by Prof. Hazard – that totalitarian contents are not only presented in allegedly democratic forms, but that these democratic forms have an essential function in the system. To some extent they are even responsible for its coherence, but, on the other hand, they are potential sources of peril to the regime. The author entertains an optimistic conception of man's innate longing for "democracy"; however, he offers a solid basis of facts for his theory, and also takes into account the most recent events.

LENIN, W. I. Werke. Band 9: Juni-November 1905. Band 23: August 1916, März 1917. Dietz Verlag GmbH, Berlin 1957. viii, 501 pp., viii, 430 pp. DM. 7.50, DM. 5.50.

LENIN, W. I. Hefte zum Imperialismus. Dietz Verlag GmbH, Berlin 1957. xv, 815 pp. DM. 15.00.

LÉNINE, V. Oeuvres. Tome 25: Juin-Septembre 1917. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1957. 572 pp. F. fr. 400.

The new German edition of Lenin's work is being continued with appreciable speed. The 9th vol. contains, i.a., the important "Two Tactics", the 23rd vol. some essential discussions on Russian and world affairs immediately before the February Revolution. In both volumes have been included some documents and articles which have not been published previously in a German edition. – The preparatory studies for "Imperialism" are carefully presented and should be considered a valuable contribution to the study of Leninism for those to whom the Russian original is not accessible. They offer many insights not only into Lenin's working methods, but also into the literature which has influenced him and, for that matter, into the origins of his ideas on the subject. – The 25th vol. of the French edition contains the writings which immediately precede the October Revolution; among them is "State and Revolution". Many shorter essays reflect the stormy course of events.

MALAPARTE, CURZIO. The Volga Rises in Europe. Alvin Redman Ltd., London 1957. 281 pp. 16/—.

Originally written during the war, this book has been translated into English by David Moore. The author, an Italian war correspondent on the Eastern front, describes in a remarkably unbiased way his experiences, first in the South and later with the Finns on the Leningrad front. He tells of the life of soldiers and of the population of the occupied territories, stressing his conviction that these, too, are "Europe".

SEDURO, VLADIMIR. Dostoyevski in Russian Literary Criticism, 1846-1956. Columbia University Press, New York 1957. xii, 412 pp. \$ 7.50.

In this interesting work literary criticism in Russia on Dostoyevski from Belinski up till and including present Soviet writers is dealt with. Although the first chapters are not in the least inferior, from a social historical viewpoint those treating of Soviet Communist attitudes (from Gorki through Lunacharski to Zhdanovist rejection and dismissal of the great writer as a reactionary etc., and then to a new revival) deserve most attention. A new ten-volume collected works is now well on the way of publication. The various, sometimes very sharp, shifts in official Communist evaluation are ably set forth – shifts which occurred even within the attitudes of Lenin himself.

Soviet Education. Ed. by George L. Kline. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London; Columbia University Press, New York 1957. xi, 192 pp. 21/—; \$ 3.50.

In this volume, to which George S. Counts wrote a foreword, have been collected nine reports by former Soviet teachers and students on Soviet education in the '20s, '30s, and early '40s, on all levels (pre-school-university) and based on experiences in various

parts of the country. Political indoctrination and technical training are among the main themes. Different forms of semi-military education are dealt with. The shifts in the party line and, more specially, those in educational policy (modern pedagogical conceptions, very popular in the first years after 1917, being fiercely condemned in later years), are fully reflected in these reports which, also because of a careful balance observed between personal experiences recollected and analysis, form an invaluable source of information on the subject. The editor has annotated them in a praiseworthy manner.

#### Yugoslavia

LAZITCH, BRANKO. *Tito et la révolution yougoslave 1937-1956*. Fasquelle Éditeurs, Paris 1957. 279 pp. F. fr. 690.

After a chapter in which the history of the CP in relation to the general conditions in the country is traced for the period up till 1937 when Tito became general secretary, the author depicts the last 20 years in great detail. He succeeds in drawing up a careful analysis of the position of the party vis-à-vis Moscow (it is made perfectly clear that Tito and his co-leaders were full Stalinists before the break) and its independent development since 1948. The book ends with an evaluation of the recent events in Hungary. The author sympathizes with the late Mihailović.