

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

KORSCH, KARL. Karl Marx. Im Auftrag des Internationalen Instituts für Sozialgeschichte hrsg. von Götz Langkau. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt; Europa Verlag, Wien 1967. xv, 283 pp. DM. 15.00.

This book, an attempt at a critical restatement of the most important principles of Marx's social theory in the light of the events of the 1930's and the insights resulting from decades of reflection, appeared in an English translation in 1938. The German manuscript was finished in Paris in 1937; later Korsch revised it. The present edition is based on the later version (1947). Variants as compared with the 1937 manuscript are carefully indicated. References to Marx's works have been given both as Korsch brought them and according to the German *Werke* edition. The editor in his introduction stresses the value of Korsch's interpretation which is of more than only historical importance. It is interesting to notice that Korsch vindicates a strict "materialistic interpretation of history" but considers a further development of the Marxian method necessary, not least by liberating it from Hegelian shackles.

MASTERS, ROGER D. The Political Philosophy of Rousseau. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1968. xxiv, 464 pp. \$ 12.50.

This learned study, which to some extent confronts Rousseau with other contemporary currents of thought, is essentially "an exegesis" of his "major works of political philosophy". The contents are arranged after the texts discussed, with cross references and a concluding chapter devoted to a critical general analysis. The First Discourse occupies a central, though not preponderant place; the *Emile* is dealt with at a somewhat surprising length.

#### OTHER BOOKS

LEKOVIĆ, DRAGUTIN. Marksizam i filozofija. Institut za Izučavanje Radničkog Pokreta, Beograd 1967. 480 pp.

#### OTHER BOOKS

Recent socio-historical publications which for various reasons, not necessarily of quality, cannot be noticed in the Bibliography are listed under this heading.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

AGGARWAL, ARJUN P., with the assistance of Brijen K. Gupta. *Indian and American Labor Legislation and Practices. A Comparative Study.* Asia Publishing House, London 1966. xiii, 329 pp. 45/-.

This book outlines the history of the Wagner and Taft Hartley Acts and discusses the influence of American legislation on Indian industrial jurisprudence. In this connection the Indian Industrial Disputes Act is treated at some length. A survey is given of the changing attitudes towards strikes in general; a number of different cases in India are studied. Further subjects are "Discharges" and the "Dispute Settlement Machinery". In a concluding chapter Dr Gupta sounds a warning note against the uncritical adoption of American law.

BAIROCH, PAUL. *Diagnostic de l'évolution économique du tiers-monde 1900-1966.* 2e éd. revue et mise à jour. Gauthier-Villars Éditeur, Paris 1967. 228 pp. F.fr. 22.00.

In a sense this study of the economic plight of the underdeveloped countries in the twentieth century links up with the same author's *Révolution industrielle et sous-développement* which was noticed in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 126. Bairoch once more puts great emphasis on the factors of agricultural productivity and population growth; in the *tiers-monde*, too, the industrial take-off must be preceded by an "Agricultural Revolution".

COSER, LEWIS A. *Continuities in the Study of Social Conflict.* The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan Ltd, London 1967. x, 272 pp. \$ 7.95; 68/-.

The twelve essays collected in the present volume are all of them continuations of the same author's well-known book *The Functions of Social Conflict* which was noticed in IRSH, I (1956), p. 306. The following items may be of special interest to the readers of this periodical: "Karl Marx and Contemporary Sociology", "Durkheim's Conservatism and Its Implications for Sociological Theory", "The Myth of Peasant Revolt" (a trenchant critique of Franz Fanon's *Les damnés de la terre*), and "The Breakup of the Soviet Camp".

Internationales Jahrbuch für Religionssoziologie – International Yearbook for the Sociology of Religion. Hrsg. von / Ed. by Joachim Matthes. Band III. Theoretische Aspekte der Religionssoziologie (II) – Vol. III. Sociology of Religion: Theoretical Perspectives (II). Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1967. 222 pp. DM. 36.50.

The first part of these "Theoretical Perspectives" was noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 467. The present volume contains eleven papers on a rather wide range of topics, from "The Sociology of Religion as Part of a Generalized

Sociology of Creative Behavior", by Franz Adler, to the "pastoral" sociology of Roman Catholicism in France, by Jacques Maitre (in German), and from the semantics of secularization, by Larry Shiner, to "Max Weber Revisited", by David Little (being a critique, not of the "Weber", but of the "Walzer" thesis, cf. IRSH, XII, p. 313).

KELLERMANN, PAUL. Kritik einer Soziologie der Ordnung. Organismus und System bei Comte, Spencer und Parsons. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg 1967. 193 pp. DM. 10.00.

System-building as practised by Comte, Spencer and Parsons is prejudicial to science as well as to society: it is in the steps of Wright Mills, Adorno and Herbert Marcuse that Dr Kellermann has worked out this thesis. Wolf-Dieter Narr has provided a foreword, in which he takes issue with the West German idea of a "*formierte Gesellschaft*".

LUKÁCS, GEORG. Schriften zur Ideologie und Politik. Ausgew. und eingel. von Peter Ludz. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1967. Iv, 851 pp. DM. 39.00. (Cloth: DM. 68.00.)

Both in his introduction and in his selection of texts the editor has stressed Lukács's "moralistic Marxism", the "national-communist" tendencies in his work, and the conception of a "democratic dictatorship" which was most clearly defined in the "Blum Theses" of 1928. The texts comprise exclusively Lukács's work as a Marxist theoretician and politician; they have been chronologically arranged (1919-63). Various items appear here for the first time in German. A short biography and some Communist attacks against Lukács's position (Zinov'ev, 1924, 1949, 1956 and its aftermath) have been appended.

MANDEL, ERNEST. La formation de la pensée économique de Karl Marx de 1843 jusqu'à la rédaction du "Capital". Étude génétique. François Maspero, Paris 1967. 215 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

The author, editor-in-chief of the Belgian weekly *La Gauche*, takes as his central theme the conception of alienation which, for Marx, is a pre- as well as post-capitalist phenomenon dependent on the social division of labour and the money system. He surveys Marx's views from his early writings up to Capital, paying much attention to the *Grundrisse*. On the basis of Marxism he refutes "bourgeois" and (partly) Communist views on the necessity of alienation in industrial production and its disappearance under a Socialist regime, respectively.

Mélanges offerts à Léon-Éli Troclet. Thème: Droit social national et international. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1967. xxx, 344 pp. B.fr. 480.

Apart from a bio-bibliographical *hors-d'œuvre* on Professor Troclet as a scholar and a politician, the present volume consists of sixteen mostly short contributions written in his honour. To mention the more substantial items,

Cyrille De Swaef criticizes the Belgian system of labour jurisdiction, Arthur Doucy deals with the first combinations of working men in France, England and Belgium, and Eliane Vogel-Polsky demonstrates the influence of international public opinion by means of the case of the International Labour Organization and South Africa.

PLESSNER, HELMUTH. *Diesseits der Utopie. Ausgewählte Beiträge zur Kultursoziologie.* Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf 1966. 240 pp. DM. 22.00.

Professor Plessner, a distinguished philosopher and sociologist, has here collected seventeen short essays and papers in the field of the sociology of culture, often bordering upon philosophical anthropology. The issue of Germany's cultural lag is treated several times from various angles. We mention "The Problem of Publicity (*Oeffentlichkeit*) and the Idea of Alienation", "Social Role and Human Nature", "The Path of Sociology in Germany", and "The Emancipation of Power".

*Politics and Social Change.* Ed. by K. Ishwaran. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1966. x, 259 pp. Hfl. 38.00.

The present volume consists of sixteen papers in the field of political sociology, most of them dealing with developing areas. Together they enable the reader not only to acquire valuable information and methodological insights, but also to make cross-cultural comparisons of his own.

*Student Politics.* Ed. by Seymour Martin Lipset. Basic Books, Inc., New York, London 1967. xii, 403 pp. \$ 8.95.

Starting from the fact of student unrest and opposition (as evidenced, especially, in Berkeley and Berlin) the editor of this volume has brought together a number of interesting essays on student politics past and present. He writes himself on the political activities of students in underdeveloped countries and, together with Ph. G. Altbach, on student politics in the USA. Other subjects, which we select more or less at random, are a comparative survey of Berkeley and Berlin (P. Seabury), and a series of studies on Latin America and India.

*Urban Core and Inner City. Proceedings of the International Study Week Amsterdam, 11-17 September, 1966.* E. J. Brill, Leiden 1967. xv, 577 pp. Maps. Hfl. 110.00.

The present papers and section reports of the city-centre symposium convened by the Sociographical Department of the University of Amsterdam contain *multa*, though not necessarily *multum*, on the various aspects and problems of that topical subject. The focus is on a number of European cities, notably Amsterdam and Paris, which are dealt with by social scientists engaged in research and planning. Methodological questions come in for their share; inner city is defined as a territorial-historical concept, urban core as a functional one.

Wissenschaft in kommunistischen Ländern. Hrsg. von Dietrich Geyer. Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins, Tübingen 1967. 310 pp. DM. 9.80.

It would be quite interesting to compare this course of lectures, which were recently read in the University of Tübingen, with the Swiss papers reproduced under the title *Wissenschaft im totalitären Staat* and noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 127. A more positive appraisal of scholarship behind the Iron Curtain and the possibilities of an East-West dialogue is decidedly one of the distinctive features here. We mention the contributions by Ernst Bloch (on the Marxist concept of science), Iring Fetscher (on the philosophical discussion in Eastern Europe) and the editor (on the history "business" in the Soviet Union), but especially the paper by Thomas Nipperdey on the German Reformation as seen by Marxist historians (a bourgeois revolution with or without a bourgeoisie).

ZEITLIN, IRVING M. *Marxism: A Re-Examination*. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1967. v, 170 pp. \$ 1.95.

Stressing the non-dogmatic character of Marx's essential works, the author deals with the scientific rather than with the "revolutionary" aspect of Marx's theory. He includes in his evaluation interpretations offered by Marxologists. A survey of the philosophical foundations of Marx's social thought, in which his moral commitment to change the "human condition" is underlined, precedes a discussion of Marx's economic conceptions ("all 'determinisms' [...] would have been considered by Marx [...] as hypotheses"). The writings on contemporary issues (18th Brumaire, Civil War in France) provide the basis for a treatment of the function of theory as a guide to concrete analysis.

## HISTORY

Acta Historiae Neerlandica. Historical Studies in the Netherlands – Études historiques néerlandaises – Historische Studien in den Niederlanden. II. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1967. v, 300 pp. Hfl. 52.00.

As to the scope of this year-book we may refer to the notice of the opening volume in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 127. Once again the contributions likely to cater for our readers are all in English: "Technology and Society in the Graeco-Roman World", by H. W. Pleket; "The Yields of Different Crops (mainly cereals) in Relation to the Seed c. 810-1820", by B. H. Slicher van Bath (with numerous tables); "Party and Faction", by D. J. Roorda, a synopsis of the author's "Namierist" thesis on Holland and Zealand in 1672; "A Regent's Family Budget about the Year 1700", by B. E. de Muinck; and "The Economic History of the Netherlands in the 19th and 20th Century", by I. J. Brugmans, a useful survey of books and articles published since 1945.

ANDERSON, EUGENE N. & PAULINE R. ANDERSON. *Political Institutions and Social Change in Continental Europe in the Nineteenth*

Century. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1967. x, 451 pp. \$ 10.00.

"The present work endeavors to explore change specifically in the institutions of government and politics in [continental] Europe during the nineteenth century, in an effort to understand change in the structure and character of society." The authors deal successively with the social background, central, local, and intermediate government, bureaucracy, civil and political rights, suffrage, political parties, and representation. The volume is undoubtedly a pioneering study in comparative institutional history. The persistence and indirect impact of the "Old Regime" are pointed out with great learning and acumen, but the working class and its movement do not seem to come in for their due share.

Annali. Anno Nono 1967. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1968. 347 pp. L. 7000.

The three "studies" in this volume are by J. Humbert-Droz (on the factors hampering growth of the Comintern; the author quotes from his own letters written as a Comintern representative and discusses the impact of the factional struggles), R. Schlesinger (on the Comintern and the colonial question – in Italian; he deals with a number of CP's in colonial countries such as Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies as well as in China and with the – often very small – interest bestowed on the colonial question by the parties in the motherland), and M. Dobb ("The Discussions of the 1920's about Building Socialism" – NEP, the dissension over collectivization, planned industrialization). There are two bibliographical contributions: G. Migliardi gives an annotated bibliography of congress and conference minutes of the Profintern and a list of Lozovskij's writings. Most important is a bibliography, presented by G. Rovida, of the "essential publications and documents" emanating in their majority from the French CP and covering its history from 1920 (with some titles illuminating its origins) up to September, 1939. Each chronological section is preceded by an introduction. Among the items listed are articles as well as books and pamphlets.

Archiv für Sozialgeschichte. Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. VI./VII. Band, 1966/67. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH., Hannover 1967. 629 pp. Ill. DM. 28.50.

The combined sixth and seventh volumes of the *Archiv* open with a history of the German Social-Democratic Party Archives (including the Marx-Engels papers) now in the custody of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis. This history is rather summary as regards the period up to 1933, but constitutes a mine of information on the vicissitudes of the Archives and on the SOPADE policy during the Nazi rule. Among the other items are a substantial supplement to his Hess bibliography, by E. Silberner, a study on "Social Democracy in the Hapsburg Monarchy and the Czech Question", by Z. Šolle, and the publication of important letters from and to Heinrich Scheu, presented and commented by H. Steiner.

BAKOUNINE, MICHEL. Gosudarstvennost' i Anarchija – Étatisme et Anarchie 1873. Traduit par Marcel Body. Introduction et annotations

de Arthur Lehning. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1967. xxxii, 465 pp. Ill. Hfl. 84.00.

The major text in this volume is *Gosudarstvennost' i Anarchija* with the two appendices (the first one presents Bakunin's views in what is perhaps the best summary of his thought) published in Russian (the 1873 first edition has been reproduced) and in a French translation. Though this book, too, remained incomplete, it is the only one of Bakunin published during his lifetime. It contains an exposé of his opinion on European politics and power relations as well as interesting personal recollections. Shorter writings are *Kuda idti i čto delat'?* (French: *Où aller et que faire?*), a "Programme of the Slav section of Zurich" (of the First International), originally written in French, and – in an appendix – the French translation of a programmatic article by Lavrov ("Forward! Our programme") from 1873.

BRAUNTHAL, JULIUS. *History of the International*. Vol. 2. 1914-1943. Transl. by John Clark. Nelson, London 1967. xi, 596 pp. Ill. 126/–.

For a general notice of the second volume of Mr Braunthal's important and lively book we refer to the announcement of the original German edition in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 131. Much of the literature which has appeared since the publication of the German edition has been worked up in the English version, especially in the footnotes.

BUBER-NEUMANN, MARGARETE. *Kriegsschauplätze der Weltrevolution*. Ein Bericht aus der Praxis der Komintern 1919-1943. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. 522 pp. Ill. DM. 36.00.

Although this thoughtful work is not biographical, the author's and, more so, Heinz Neumann's experiences as Communists present the framework of its chapters. The (catastrophic) developments in the German CP receive much attention, but also the Comintern's failure in China and the activities of the Communist front organizations (led by the author's brother-in-law Münzenberg) come up for elaborate discussion and often lucid analysis. Minor inaccuracies do not essentially detract from the value of this book as a remarkably incisive critique of Communist policy in general and of its Stalinist version in particular. The portraits drawn of a number of leading Communists, e.g., Thälmann and Ulbricht, are very illuminating.

CARSTEN, F. L. *The Rise of Fascism*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1967. 256 pp. \$ 6.50.

—, *Der Aufstieg des Faschismus in Europa*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1968. 305 pp. DM. 16.80.

The core of this factual, but extremely readable book consists of an account of Italian Fascism up to 1929 and Nazism up to 1934. As to the recent literature on the subject (e.g., Aquarone, Bennecke and Maser) the author is not wholly up to date, but on the other hand he has used materials from the NSDAP *Hauptarchiv*. "Varieties of Fascism" in Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Spain, Belgium, Britain and Austria are also briefly discussed.

La Deuxième Internationale et l'Orient. Sous la direction de Georges Haupt et Madeleine Rebérioux. Avec la collaboration de A. S. Araneta, G. Arfé, A. Belenki e.a. Éditions Cujas, Paris 1967. 493 pp. F.fr. 44.00.

The studies collected in this volume vary in value and are written from various standpoints, although a Marxist approach is evident in most. As to the International and most of the affiliated parties a generalization of the conclusions to be drawn in simple enough: relatively little interest, little "solidarity" with and understanding of (incipient) colonial movements even among the left wing. Some studies deal with the penetration of Socialist ideas in the colonial and semi-colonial countries themselves (e.g., China, India, Egypt).

DONNEUR, ANDRÉ. Histoire de l'Union des Partis Socialistes pour l'Action Internationale (1920-1923). [Université de Genève, Thèse No 185.] Librairie de l'Université Laurentienne, Sudbury (Ontario) 1967. 434 pp. C\$ 7.50.

This is a commendable matter-of-fact history of the Viennese "2½" International and the efforts undertaken in connection with it to arrive at reuniting the Socialist and Communist Internationals. The split in the Socialist movement during World War I is summarily treated. As an illustration of the wide gulf that separates the approach of the Communists from that of the Socialists (including their left wing) the story of the lawsuit against the "right" Social Revolutionaries is told in detail in so far as the roles of Vanderfelde, Theodor Liebknecht and Rosenfeld are concerned.

FETSCHER, IRING. Der Marxismus. Seine Geschichte in Dokumenten. Philosophie, Ideologie, Ökonomie, Soziologie, Politik. R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1967. 878 pp. DM. 45.00.

Professor Fetscher's extremely useful selections from Marxist and related authors, first published in three volumes, have already been noticed at some length in IRSH, VIII (1963), p. 289, and X (1965), pp. 122 and 474. In the present one-volume edition, texts of Bogdanov (epistemology), Bebel, Kautsky (nationality problem), Vollmar, Parvus and Martov (revolution and reform) have been added. Apart from the bio-bibliographical appendix, the reader has now indices of persons and subjects at his disposal.

FRÖLICH, PAUL. Rosa Luxemburg. Gedanke und Tat. Mit einem Nachwort von Iring Fetscher. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1967. 377 pp. DM. 28.00.

This re-edition of Frölich's Luxemburg biography is postfaced by I. Fetscher. The book is only second to J. P. Nettl's monumental work and has the flavour of an account written from personal experience as well as on the basis of written sources. The almost total identification with Luxemburg's thought and activities is balanced by the advantages of directness.

HOPPE, AUGUST. *Diarium der Weltrevolution. Eine Datengeschichte des internationalen Kommunismus 1818-1945*. IImgau Verlag, Pfaffenhofen/IIm 1967. 457 pp. DM. 14.80.

This calendar opens with the birth of Karl Marx (1818), but focuses on the history of the Soviet Union and its diplomacy, policies and impact on other countries. Roughly 40 per cent is devoted to World War II alone – here it is to a considerable extent the story of intrigues or political and strategical calculations and miscalculations, espionage activities, etc. Many data are given, but they are not always accurate. The set-up of the book is also unevenly balanced on account of the haphazard selection of minor details.

Mélanges offerts à G. Jacquemyns. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles n.d. [1968.] xxxii, 679 pp. Ill. Maps. B.fr. 1050.

In accordance with Professor Jacquemyns' main field of interest the majority of the 43 contributions that make up the present volume deals with aspects of modern economic history. The following items are most likely to cater for readers of this periodical: "Students and the Revolutionary Movement at the Time of the First International", by John Bartier; "Women and the First International in Belgium", by Jean Dhondt; and "The Origins of Socialism in the Canton of Vaud", by André Lasserre.

MOLNÁR, E. *La politique d'alliances du Marxisme (1848-1889)*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1967. 441 pp. \$ 14.00.

This volume illuminates Marx's and Engels's political activities and studies them within their political context. The last chapter is devoted to the preliminary history of the Russian revolution of 1905. The author, though he maintains the essence of a Marxist interpretation, does not shun a certain deviation from orthodox patterns. Thus his discussion of Marx's views on the Paris Commune (based on partial knowledge; not a "dictatorship of the proletariat" such as Engels and Lenin assumed) is not devoid of interest. The translation contains some obvious errors.

MOORE, BARRINGTON, JR. *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy. Lord and Peasant in the Making of the Modern World*. Allen Lane The Penguin Press, London 1967. xix, 559 pp. 63/-.

"The process of modernization begins with peasant revolutions that fail. It culminates during the twentieth century with peasant revolutions that succeed." This is one of the apodictic formulations representing the author's conclusions drawn from a comparative study devoted to England's seveneenth-century revolution, the French Revolution, the American Civil War, the decay of Imperial China and the origins of Communism in that country, "Asian Fascism: Japan", etc., and to India's "peaceful change" (dubious as it is) for the purpose of a "salutary check" upon the "generalizations" developed in the other sections. Germany's example is sometimes cited together with Japan's as an instance of a conservative revolution from above

ending in Fascism. The Western countries (the smaller ones are almost completely omitted) demonstrate bourgeois revolutions ushering in democracy. The fact that democracy is dependent on rather unique historical factors is stressed. The book raises fundamental questions without always providing satisfactory answers. Within its broad scope and in view of its revolutionary thesis (which renders it one of the most thought-provoking works which have appeared of late) errors are unavoidable, and sometimes necessary links in the argument appear to be missing or too weak.

PÖLNITZ, GÖTZ Freiherr VON. Anton Fugger. 2. Band: 1536-1548. (Teil II: 1544-1548.) [Studien zur Fuggergeschichte, Band 20.] J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1967. xii, 864 pp. Ill. DM. 77.00.

In the second half of the second volume of this broadly planned monograph, the first half of which was noticed in *IRSH*, VIII (1963), p. 473, quite a short period is in focus, but then these years were crammed with dramatic events: the conflict between Charles V and the Smalkald League in which the Fuggers were involved in several ways, the strained relations of the Fugger family with the Hapsburgs, notably with King Ferdinand I, their difficulties in Hungary, intra-family tensions, etc. In fact, this period saw the heyday of the great dynasty, but also the beginning of its decline. As usual, Baron v. Pölnitz presents a wealth of hitherto unknown details based on unpublished sources.

La Révolution d'Octobre et le Mouvement ouvrier européen. Par Marc Ferro, Victor Fay, Pierre Broué, Annie Kriegel, Andreina De Clementi, Feliks Tych, Balazs Nagy, Herbert Steiner, Jacques Schärf. Préparé et présenté par Victor Fay. *Études et Documentation Internationales*, Paris 1967. xii, 229 pp. F.fr. 12.50.

Some of the contributions to this volume are in the nature of essays, such as that on the February and October Revolutions by M. Ferro; others concentrate on the sources concerning, rather than giving an evaluation of, the impact of the Russian Revolution – thus, for instance, Mrs A. Kriegel in her discussion of French public opinion. The volume does not cover all European countries, but – apart from Russia and France – contains chapters on Germany (P. Broué), Italy (A. De Clementi), Poland (F. Tych), Hungary under Béla Kun (B. Nagy), Austria and Austro-Marxism (H. Steiner) and the Balkan countries (J. Schärf).

ROSENBERG, ARTHUR. *Geschichte des Bolschewismus*. Mit einer Einl. von Ossip K. Flechtheim. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1967. 268 pp. DM. 16.80.

—. *Histoire du bolchevisme*. Préfacé et annoté par Georges Haupt. Éditions Bernard Grasset, Paris 1967. 357 pp. F.fr. 20.43.

—. *A History of Bolshevism. From Marx to the First Five Years' Plan*. Introd. by Samuel J. Hurwitz. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1967. xxxvi, 282 pp. \$ 1.45.

These three re-editions appear with new introductions. Professor Flechtheim gives a *tour d'horizon* of international Communism since 1932 (when the book was published in German), the French "preface" is more bio-bibliographical in nature, whereas the English introduction focuses on the book itself. The French edition has been usefully annotated, apart from the summary references given by Rosenberg; the English one contains an index. The French translation, though not always precise, is superior to the English one; the latter reproduces the 1934 edition with a few corrections.

Die soziale Frage. Neuere Studien zur Lage der Fabrikarbeiter in den Frühphasen der Industrialisierung. Hrsg. und eingel. von Wolfram Fischer und Georg Bajor. K. F. Koehler Verlag, Stuttgart 1967. vi, 324 pp. DM. 21.50.

This is a very useful collection of ten pioneering post-war studies in the social consequences of the Industrial Revolution. A reprint of W. Conze's "well-nigh classic" paper, "From 'Populace' to 'Proletariat'", is followed by a translation of Th. S. Ashton's, E. J. Hobsbawm's, R. M. Hartwell's and A. J. Taylor's contributions to the well-known debate on the standard of living in England (or Great Britain, for that matter). The third section is about factory organization and factory discipline in Britain (S. Pollard), New England (R. Ginger), Germany (W. Fischer) and Russia (G. V. Rimlinger), while the last-mentioned author's comparative study of English and German miners is also included.

SÜSSMUTH, HANS. Studien zur Utopia des Thomas Morus. Ein Beitrag zur Geistesgeschichte des 16. Jahrhunderts. Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster (Westf.) 1967. vii, 192 pp. DM. 32.00.

More's *Utopia* has been interpreted both as a blueprint for a Communist society and as a prefiguration of British imperialism, but there is more to it than that. Dr Süßmuth tries his hand at an interpretation *e mente auctoris* and from the background of Renaissance culture. In writing his book More devised neither a panacea nor a mere literary game; he presented an intellectual construction with which he must not be identified but which, directly and indirectly, contains solid bits of social criticism. It is this playful "*Mehrschichtigkeit*" which offers the clue to a correct understanding of More's intentions, and which was quite beyond Central European ideologists such as Karl Kautsky, Hermann Oncken, Ernst Bloch and Gerhard Ritter. Dr Süßmuth's interpretation is akin to the "neo-Catholic" or "dialogic" approach, but he places More's *Utopia* in a literary tradition which ranges from the Aristophanic Cloud-cuckoo-town to the Erasmian world of folly and the Rabelaisian abbey of Thelema.

Theorien über den Faschismus. Hrsg. von Ernst Nolte. Kiepenheuer und Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1967. 513 pp. DM. 22.80.

Fascism and Nazism exceed the Sphinx of Thebes in that they continue to propose a riddle even after their downfall. Professor Nolte, who, in his standard work *Der Faschismus in seiner Epoche*, substantially contributed

to the solution of that riddle, has now brought together, after an introductory survey of his own, 24 earlier attempts at understanding the phenomenon (1919-60). Both leftist and rightist, both "reductionist" and "autonomist", both differential and over-all diagnoses are represented, and even Gentile, Mussolini and Goebbels are given the floor.

WALLACE, LILLIAN PARKER. *Leo XIII and the Rise of Socialism*. Duke University Press, Durham 1966. ix, 464 pp. \$ 10.00.

Seeing that such subjects as the Roman question and the *Kulturkampf* are given much more space than the title would justify, this is primarily a book on the pontificate of Leo XIII. Professor Wallace is more at home here than in the fields of Socialism; though well-read on the latter subject she is clearly not really familiar with it. Her thesis is that Leo XIII not only "richly" deserved the name of "the workingman's Pope", but that his social teachings "by the end of the century permitted the inner revision and reform of the Marxist movement to unfold".

#### OTHER BOOKS

Anarchisme, een miskende stroming? Polak & Van Genneep, Amsterdam 1967. 160 pp.

Correspondencia selecta de Joseph Ishill. Traducción, selección, prólogo y notas de Vladimir Muñoz. Tierra y Libertad, México 1967. 125 pp. Ill.

WISCHNITZER, MARK. *A History of Jewish Crafts and Guilds*. Foreword by Salo W. Baron. Introduction by Werner J. Cahnman. Jonathan David, New York 1965. xxviii, 324 pp.

#### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Le développement, la justice et la paix. [Semaines Sociales de France, 54e session, Nantes 1967.] *Chronique Sociale de France*, Lyon 1967. 289 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

The "Social Week" of 1967 was devoted to the problems of the "developing countries" and to the relations between the "third" and the modern industrial worlds. Among those who read papers were J.-Y. Calvez, J. Folliet and A. Philip. Mention should be made of the lively and outspoken debates.

*International Relations Among Communists*. Ed. by Robert H. McNeal. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1967. x, 181 pp. \$ 2.45.

The introduction to this anthology is especially conspicuous for its lucid analysis of the role of "ideology" in Communism, including Communist power politics and power conflicts. The latter take up the bulk of the texts selected: after some documents on the heyday of the Cominform it is the conflicts of the Soviet Union with Yugoslavia and China which are in the forefront. Other parties are represented too, such as the Italian and Japanese CP's.

STURMTHAL, ADOLF. La participation ouvrière à l'Est et à l'Ouest. Préface de François Sellier. Traduit avec la collaboration de I. Obert. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1967. 286 pp. F.fr. 28.50.

The original American edition of this work appeared under the title "Workers Councils: A study of workplace organization on both sides of the Iron Curtain" in 1964. The subtitle seems the more precise one, because the basic ideology of the Workers Councils as it was formulated especially in the 1920's is scarcely discussed. The focus is on the developments since World War II: enterprise committees in France, codetermination in Western Germany, the (semi-independent) workers' councils in Yugoslavia within the framework of a rather co-operative than "Socialist" (in a Marxist sense) organization of production, and in Poland since 1956. Systematically arranged descriptions alternate with intelligent comments.

Verbrechen ohne Chance. Gegen die Ideologie des Antikommunismus. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. 403 pp. DM. 6.50.

In honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the October Revolution the *Institut für Gesellschaftswissenschaften beim ZK der SED* convened an international symposium on anti-Communism, the contributions to which are for the most part printed in the present volume. Anti-Communists range from Adolf Hitler to Theodor W. Adorno, but some of the "criminals", for instance Jaspers and Toynbee, are beginning to see the light.

#### OTHER BOOKS

WODDIS, JACK. An Introduction to Neo-Colonialism. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1967. 133 pp.

### CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

#### AFRICA

TIANO, ANDRÉ. Le Maghreb entre les mythes. L'économie nord-africaine depuis l'Indépendance. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1967. vi, 623 pp. F.fr. 48.00.

The economic difficulties in which Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia have found themselves since independence spring not only from untoward circumstances, but from several kinds of myths, both left and right. As the only way towards economic development Professor Tiano sees a Socialist planning which is adapted to the local situation. He elucidates his argument with numerous statistics.

#### Algeria

CORNATON, MICHEL. Les regroupements de la décolonisation en Algérie. Préface de G. Tillion. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1967. 295 pp. F.fr. 30.60.

After a bird's-eye view of other projects for the regrouping of populations (e.g., Jesuit Paraguay or the American-sponsored new villages in Viet Nam) the author discusses similar efforts undertaken in nineteenth-century French Algeria. The bulk of his book is devoted, however, to a minute description of the French measures taken since 1954 to concentrate the rural population in controlled units. The consequences of this policy are set forth in detail, and it is convincingly argued that they are in part of lasting importance.

### Egypt

Political and Social Change in Modern Egypt. Historical Studies from the Ottoman Conquest to the United Arab Republic. Ed. by P. M. Holt. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1968. xx, 400 pp. Ill. 70/-.

The twenty-four essays in this volume represent, in revised form, papers contributed to a conference on modern Egyptian history held at the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London in April, 1965. They have been classed in three parts, viz., "Studies in source-materials", "Studies in the history of the early modern period", and "Studies in the history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries". We mention the contributions by André Raymond, on popular quarters and revolts in Cairo during the eighteenth century (in French), by Gabriel Baer, on social change in Egypt, 1800-1914, and by Nada Tomiche, on the social hierarchy at the time of Mohammed Ali (in French).

### Ivory Coast

AMIN, SAMIR. Le développement du capitalisme en Côte d'Ivoire. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1967. 330 pp. F.fr. 33.00.

The author gives many data on the economic and social developments in the Ivory Coast since independence, drawing comparisons with the colonial period and with other African countries. Although he recognizes – on the basis of undeniable facts – that the country has made very remarkable progress under Houphouët-Boigny's leadership (the rate of growth from 1960 to 1965 being no less than 11 per cent per annum), he treats the rise of a class of rich plantation owners, instrumental in that growth, critically. He denies, moreover, that society and "capitalism" in the country are "autonomous": they depend on Europe for know-how and capital. The prosperity he thus pictures is considered rather superficial and likely to be short-lived.

### Kenya

SORRENSON, M. P. K. Land Reform in the Kikuyu Country. A Study in Government Policy. Oxford University Press, Nairobi, London 1967. ix, 266 pp. 35/-.

The history of land consolidation and registration in Kikuyuland is dealt with mainly on the basis of government sources. The various phases are described in detail and – although the emergency itself is not treated at length – the Mau-Mau war started in 1952 is historically explained. The impact of the problems with regard to land reform on the Kenyan political parties before and since independence is brought to the fore.

### Malawi

MWASE, GEORGE SIMEON. *Strike a Blow and Die. A Narrative of Race Relations in Colonial Africa* by —. Ed. and introd. by Robert I. Rotberg. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1967. xliii, 135 pp. Ill. \$ 4.95.

Thirty-five years ago a British colonial administrator had a somewhat queer typescript submitted to the Governor of Nyasaland in order to "enable him to form some estimate of the mental capabilities of the native". It was entitled "A dialogue of Nyasaland Record of Past Events, Environments & the Present Outlook within the Protectorate". The African politician George Simeon Mwase had written it, and though His Excellency termed it "interesting" it was soon buried in oblivion – until Professor Rotberg discovered it again in 1962, the year of Mwase's death. The dialogue, or rather narrative, turns out to be fully worthy of its present publication: it contains, in a peculiar but impressive prose, a biography of John Chilembwe, an account of the Nyasa rebellion of 1915, and an eloquent exposition of native grievances.

### Nigeria

The City of Ibadan. Ed. by P. C. Lloyd, A. L. Mabogunje [and] B. Awe. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. viii, 280 pp. Ill. Maps. 45/–.

The studies included in this volume deal with the growth of Ibadan since it was re-founded in 1829. It developed into a meeting-place of various tribes and cultures. Twelve contributors discuss in a scholarly way the historical and (mainly) topical problems of what is called a cosmopolitan "city-village" of a million inhabitants. Mention should be made here especially of the lucid study by P. C. Lloyd on the city elite, its roots in other parts of the country and the chances of a narrower bond with the city, that by A. Callaway on "Education Expansion and the Rise of Youth Unemployment", that by G. Jenkins on government and politics, and that on prospects for the future, by A. L. Mabogunje.

### Rhodesia

RANGER, T. O. *Revolt in Southern Rhodesia 1896-7. A Study in African Resistance*. Heinemann, London 1967. xii, 403 pp. Ill. 63/–.

Only a few years after the establishment of colonial rule native risings in Matabeleland and Mashonaland gave evidence to widespread discontent fully unexpected by authorities and white settlers. The book is based on all materials available and on interviews. It focuses on the functioning of administration in both regions, on the different treatment accorded to the Ndebele and Shona rebels, and on the impact of the rebellions (and the indiscriminate killing of whites) on later race relations. The author has in fact written one of the very best works on early stages of colonization and the origins of the attitudes of settlers and natives towards each other.

### South Africa

FEIT, EDWARD. African Opposition in South Africa. The Failure of Passive Resistance. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1967. xiv, 223 pp. \$ 7.50.

The present volume is chiefly an analysis of the "Western Areas" and the "Bantu Education" campaigns of the African National Congress (1954-55). According to the author these campaigns failed not only because the odds were against the ANC, but because of a wrong policy.

HANCOCK, W. K. Smuts. The Fields of Force 1919-1950. Cambridge University Press, London 1968. xiii, 590 pp. Ill. 70/-.

Like the first volume of Sir Keith Hancock's biography of Smuts (*vide* IRSH, VIII (1963), pp. 127f.), the present second volume is a real performance. The many "fields of force" in which Smuts moved during the last thirty years of his life – the South African political scene, the Western world, the curious wood and tin farm at Doornkloof, science and philosophy – are described with precision and sympathy. The author has not been in lack of sources (Smuts was a great letter writer), and he has made excellent use of them; he has taken the trouble not only to recover them, but to teach himself "Dutch, Afrikaans and a little philosophy".

### AMERICA

BEYER, GLENN H. [Ed.] The Urban Explosion in Latin America. A Continent in Process of Modernization. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1967. xx, 360 pp. \$ 9.75.

The conference that served as the basis of this work was held on the theme of "The Role of the City in the Modernization of Latin America" at Cornell University. Scholars representing different disciplines (demographer: H. L. Browning; economist: B. Higgins; sociologist: G. Germani; the editor has been a Professor of "Housing and Design"; etc.) took part. The result is a many-sided approach, as is illustrated by the inclusion of a historical study on the Peruvian city of the sixteenth century (R. A. Gakenheimer) and a general survey on city development through the ages (B. F. Hoselitz). Among the other interesting contributions we mention that by I. L. Horowitz on the impact of urbanization on social development and on politics; J. E. Hardoy deals with the question whether urbanization can further the goal of modernization and national integration.

BOTTOMORE, T. B. Critics of Society. Radical Thought in North America. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 143 pp. 25/-.

This book is an extended version of *Social Criticism in North America*, a series of talks published by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. It is a well-written and thought-provoking, though rather superficial essay on a number of currents in the USA and Canada (Populism, Social Credit, modern Negro protest, student and peace movements, and so forth). The impact of radical sociologists such as Veblen and especially Mills is outlined.

Latin America. Reform or Revolution? A Reader. Ed. by James Petras and Maurice Zeitlin. Fawcett Publications, Inc., Greenwich (Conn.) 1968. 511 pp. \$ 0.95.

"Nary an article is premised on the assumption that Latin American social and economic development is in harmony with the prevailing interests of the United States", the editors state in their introduction to the 23 articles that make up this timely paperback. Indeed all authors stress the growing polarization and the revolutionary potential in Latin America, but on the other hand the first editor, in his contribution, is not blind to the political weakness of the much-advertized guerilla movements.

RAMA, CARLOS. Die Arbeiterbewegung in Lateinamerika. Chronologie und Bibliographie 1492-1966. Verlag Gehlen, Bad Homburg vor der Höhe, Berlin, Zürich 1967. 294 pp. DM. 30.00.

This is a revised and extended translation of Professor Rama's historical survey of the labour movements in Latin America which was first published in French and noticed in *IRSH*, V (1960), p. 117. Not only has the present edition been brought up to date, but a good many errors have been corrected.

WILLEMS, EMILIO. Followers of the New Faith. Culture Change and the Rise of Protestantism in Brazil and Chile. Vanderbilt University Press, Nashville (Tenn.) 1967; distr. by C. Hurst & Co, Wm. Dawson & Sons Ltd, London. x, 290 pp. \$ 7.50.

Since about 1930, the Protestant churches and the Pentecostal sects have expanded in Brazil and Chile at an accelerated pace. According to Professor Willems this development is bound up with the process of social and cultural change to which these countries have been subject, and of which Protestantism has been both a beneficiary and an instrument. The author analyzes its appeal to the non-privileged classes, not only as a medium of economic progress and social respectability, but also as a symbolic subversion of the traditional social order.

### Argentina

AGULLA, JUAN CARLOS. Soziale Strukturen und soziale Wandlungen in Argentinien. Mit einem Vorwort von Hanns-Albert Steger. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1967. 138, 140 pp. DM. 19.00.

The author, a young Professor of Sociology in the University of Córdoba, presents a short analysis of the social system and social development in contemporary Argentina; he pays much attention to the problem of urbanization. The argument is elucidated by means of a great number of separately paginated tables and graphs.

### Brazil

RODRIGUES, LEÔNICIO MARTINS. Conflito Industrial e Sindicalismo no Brasil. Difusão Européia do Livro, São Paulo 1966. 222 pp. NCr\$ 4.80.

This book, written by an industrial sociologist, consists of two parts: an analysis of the strikes that have taken place at São Paulo since 1955, and an historical outline of the workers' movement and trade unionism in Brazil.

#### Canada

**BENNETT, JOHN W.** *Hutterian Brethren. The Agricultural Economy and Social Organization of a Communal People.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1967. xvi, 298 pp. Ill. \$ 8.00.

The present volume is an ecological study of six Hutterian colonies in South-western Saskatchewan. The focus is not on the religious beliefs of this curious Anabaptist sect, but on its conservative yet successful form of communism. Of special interest is the built-in comparison with the Israeli kibbutz.

**HARRIS, RICHARD COLEBROOK.** *The Seigneurial System in Early Canada. A Geographical Study.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee, London; Les Presses de l'Université Laval, Québec 1966. xvi, 247 pp. Maps. \$ 10.00; 95/-.

Traditionally "Canadian feudalism", often with strong romantic overtones, is regarded as a distinctive feature of French colonization along the Saint Lawrence River. Approaching the subject as a historical geographer, Professor Harris demonstrates that the seigneurial system was scarcely instrumental in the social and economic development of the area, but that it oddly enough recovered some of its functions under British rule.

**PETERS, VICTOR.** *All Things Common. The Hutterian Way of Life.* The University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1967 (2nd printing). xvi, 233 pp. Ill. \$ 5.75.

Although this study, first published in 1966, was commissioned by the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, the author has by no means limited himself to the Hutterian Brethren in that province. He traces their Odyssey through Moravia, Slovakia, Transylvania, Russia and the United States to Canada, and then goes on to give a vivid and well-informed description of their way of life.

#### Mexico

**ALBA, VICTOR.** *The Mexicans. The Making of a Nation.* Pall Mall Press, London 1967. vii, 268 pp. Ill. 45/-.

This monograph with the character of an elaborate essay can be defined as a well-balanced, popular, and at the same time thoughtful introduction to Mexico's history since colonization and to its present state. The story of the Revolution (spread over several years) and the ensuing process of nation building is very rewarding. The author expounds the prospects for further democratization combined with economic and social progress and discusses, for instance, the rather gradual re-evaluation by Mexicans of their Northern neighbour.

### Peru

**BOURRICAUD, FRANÇOIS.** *Pouvoir et société dans le Pérou contemporain.* [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 149.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1967. viii, 316 pp. Maps. F.fr. 40.00.

On the basis of a broad knowledge of contemporary Peru, its press and its literature, Mr Bourricaud presents an able analysis of the country's political and social evolution, notably during the years 1956-1964. His is not the well-known apocalyptic vision of an inept oligarchy doomed to be swept away by the toiling masses. The country is passing through a process of social mobilization, but neither the "oligarchs" nor the rest of the population are homogeneous entities, so that a dichotomous scheme can at best serve propagandistic purposes.

### United States of America

**Antipoverty Programs.** [Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. XXXI, No. 1.] School of Law, Duke University, Durham (N.C.) 1966. 249 pp. \$ 3.00.

The goals of the "war on poverty" are formulated in an interesting contribution by Vice-President H. H. Humphrey. Aspects of this "war" as well as impediments threatening its success are dealt with in fourteen studies. As an example, the contribution by J. O. Blackburn on the impact of the Viet Nam war may be cited; it is the danger of rising inflation that threatens the anti-poverty projects most. Various authors stress the necessity of co-ordination on a federal basis.

**As We Saw the Thirties.** Essays on social and political movements of a decade. By Max Shachtman, Gerald L. K. Smith, Granville Hicks, Norman Thomas, A. J. Muste, Hal Draper, Burton K. Wheeler, Earl Browder. Ed. by Rita James Simon. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Chicago, London 1967. vii, 253 pp. \$ 2.45.

In eight lectures originally given in the campus of the University of Illinois in 1965 and 1966 the above politicians relate their experiences of about thirty years ago. Earl Browder publishes three curious letters by Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai and Chu Teh (1937).

**BISNO, ABRAHAM.** *Union Pioneer.* An autobiographical account of Bisno's early life and the beginnings of unionism in the women's garment industry. With a foreword by Joel Seidman. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee, London 1967. xvii, 244 pp. \$ 6.50.

On his death in 1929, Abraham Bisno (born 1866) left an unfinished manuscript containing his autobiography which has now been edited by his nephew Julius. It is a lively account of Jewish life in tsarist Russia, the motives for large-scale emigration and the building up of trade-union organizations in the

New World. Bisno first served the Chicago's Cloak Makers' Union and then – since 1912 – the famous New York International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) which played an important role in politics. The author sets forth at length his social philosophy – a combination of Socialist convictions and conclusions drawn from American trade-union experience.

BLAU, PETER M. and OTIS DUDLEY DUNCAN, with the collaboration of Andrea Tyree. *The American Occupational Structure*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1967. xvii, 520 pp. \$ 14.95.

Professors Blau and Duncan have made a very extensive inquiry (their sample included over twenty thousand respondents!) into the patterns and determinants of occupational achievement in the United States. The focus is on stratification and mobility, and education turns out to be the most important single factor. Special treatment is given to the Negro, who suffers from an accumulation of handicaps.

BUDER, STANLEY. *Pullman. An Experiment in Industrial Order and Community Planning 1880-1930*. Oxford University Press, New York 1967. xviii, 263 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

Pullman, Illinois, America's first planned industrial town, was founded by and named after the famous sleeping-car entrepreneur. In spite of the high cost involved, the founder's "benevolent, well-wishing feudalism" was not very successful, for in 1894 the town became the scene of bitter violence and a strike, and by 1930 it had become no more than an obscure neighbourhood. The present volume, originally a doctoral dissertation, is an interesting account of this experiment in city planning and industrial relations.

CARMICHAEL, STOKELY [and] CHARLES V. HAMILTON. *Black Power. The Politics of Liberation in America*. Jonathan Cape, London 1968. xiv, 198 pp. 30/-.

This timely book is a stringent argument for genuinely independent action by Negroes in order to overcome, from a position of strength (Black Power), "institutional racism". The latter is said to be part and parcel of "middle-class America" which adopts a colonialist attitude towards the Afro-Americans. The authors strongly endorse black "control" (wherever this is feasible, for instance in schools) instead of "integration". Yet in the long run Black Power (defined as "a call [. . .] to build a sense of community") should – dialectically – make possible a real integrationist solution. The book is written very intelligently and reveals, in general, a more moderate and responsible conviction than the first mentioned author's reputation might suggest.

DAVIS, ALLEN F. *Spearheads for Reform. The Social Settlements and the Progressive Movement 1890-1914*. Oxford University Press, New York 1967. xix, 322 pp. \$ 7.50.

During the decades preceding the First World War the "practical idealists" of the Progressive Movement not only did much good work for slum dwellers, immigrants and Negroes, but also played a role in politics. Professor Davis

focuses on their record in Boston, Chicago and New York, where the movement was strongest. The volume is based on a wealth of printed and manuscript sources.

FONER, PHILIP S. *The Bolshevik Revolution. Its Impact on American Radicals, Liberals, and Labor. A Documentary Study.* International Publishers, New York 1967. 304 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

The editor has collected almost 150 contemporary American statements on the Russian Revolution (November, 1917 – January, 1921). Most of them reveal unrestricted solidarity or at least whole-hearted support (Debs, Eastman, Hillquit, Scott Nearing, Norman Thomas, for instance), but others adopt the standpoint of non-intervention (Senator Borah). The introduction sums up the attitudes of labour organizations. Mr Foner gives a number of "biographical sketches" on personalities dealt with in the texts but not identified either there or in the introduction.

MARTIN, ROSE L. *Fabian Freeway. High Road to Socialism in the U.S.A. 1884-1966.* With foreword by Lloyd Wright. Western Islands, Publishers, Boston, Los Angeles 1966. x, 566 pp. \$ 6.95.

"The Socialist and Communist world movements are like the two faces of a coin – not identical, yet inseparable"; and the "coin" dealt with here is of a "fraudulent nature". The label of "Fabian Socialism" is attached to the broadest variety of people, including President Johnson and Mr Dean Rusk. A curious interpretation of complicated personal and organizational (e.g., the ADA) relationships enables the author to conjure up this picture of an international conspiracy, using the forms and language of Anglo-Saxon political tradition in order to establish "Socialism" (of necessity ushering in Moscow Communism).

*The Middle-Class Negro in the White Man's World.* By Eli Ginzberg, with Vincent Bryan, Grace T. Hamilton, John L. Herma, and Alice M. Yohalem. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1967. ix, 182 pp. \$ 5.00; 45/-.

Urban middle-class Negro males attending college or college-bound in New York City and Atlanta were interviewed as regards their career plans and prospects. Thus the study focuses on a considerable minority of Negroes whose chances are above the average and who, thanks to developing opportunities, have not quite so much to contend with the disadvantages of colour as earlier generations had. Family backgrounds and education are demonstrated to be more important than race; rather optimistic conclusions are drawn for the emancipation of the Negro population.

RENSHAW, PATRICK. *The Wobblies. The Story of Syndicalism in the United States.* Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1967. 312 pp. Ill. 45/-.

As a description of the origins and activities of the IWW (until its virtual end about 1930; a shadow of its former self has survived to the present) this book is filling a gap; it is the first full history. The work is somewhat dis-

appointing in so far as analysis of the ideological roots is concerned. The author demonstrates a commendable knowledge of the organization and its vicissitudes, but shows a certain lack of insight, e.g., in Marxist views, on some theoretical points. The influence of the IWW outside the USA is summarized.

WALKER, JOSEPH E. Hopewell Village. A Social and Economic History of an Iron-Making Community. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia 1967 (2nd printing). 526 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

Hopewell Village is the name of a small Pennsylvanian community which, up to 1883, was engaged in the production of charcoal iron. The present volume, first published in 1966, is a well-documented description of life at that time, with an emphasis on social and human relations. It is nicely illustrated with materials from the Hopewell Village National Historical Site.

### ASIA

DECORNOY, JACQUES. L'Asie du sud-est. Vingt ans à la recherche d'un avenir. Casterman, Paris 1967. 247 pp. Ill. F.fr. 18.00.

South-East Asia is considered here to comprise also Ceylon and the Philippines. The author, a correspondent of *Le Monde*, gives an account of the contemporary history of the countries in this part of the world, drawing parallels, but also pointing to elementary differences. Although some errors of fact occur, their number is small. The former French colonies (an exception is made for Laos) and Indonesia receive most attention. The evaluation of events and trends is outspoken, but not always very profound.

EBERHARD, WOLFRAM. Settlement and Social Change in Asia. Hong Kong University Press, Hong Kong 1967; Oxford University Press, London. xiv, 492 pp. Ill. HK\$ 50.00; 75/-.

Professor Eberhard is a sociologist of German origin who has made a thorough study of both the Far East and the Near East. In the present opening volume of his *Collected Papers* the main subject is the impact of migration and settlement on social mobility, family life, etc. China comes in for the lion's share, but Korea, Turkey, Pakistan and Afghanistan are also represented.

FÜRER-HAIMENDORF, CHRISTOPH VON. Morals and Merit. A Study of values and social controls in South Asian Societies. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1967. xiv, 239 pp. Ill. 42/-.

The well-known anthropologist compares moral concepts in a number of tribal and rural communities in South Asia, with a focus on India, Nepal and Ceylon. The social controls of primitive food-gatherers and shifting cultivators are aptly contrasted with the social and mental rigidity of high-born Hindus and the Buddhist quest for merit.

KROEF, JUSTUS M. VAN DER. Communism in Malaysia and Singapore. A Contemporary Survey. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1967. viii, 268 pp. Hfl. 40.60.

The author gives a very full treatment of Communism and Communist front organizations since about 1958 when the guerrilla phase was virtually over. He deals with a broad variety of infiltration efforts such as that into the schools (the Nanyang University in Singapore is an example), the penetration of existing parties (the – Chinese – Labour Party combined with the – Malaysian – Party Rakyat to form the Socialist Front) and the exploitation of national issues. Malaya, Singapore and Sarawak receive most attention. The overwhelming importance of China, no matter what its policies are, is stressed. The short-term effects of Sukarno's downfall are analyzed.

### China

BARNETT, A. DOAK. *Cadres, Bureaucracy, and Political Power in Communist China. With a Contribution by Ezra Vogel.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1967. xxx, 563 pp. \$ 12.00; 108/–.

This book, based primarily on interviews held in 1964 and 1965 with ex-cadres living as emigres in Hong Kong, concentrates on problems of party and government operation on the national, regional and local levels, and on the new patterns of social stratification (leading to an "erosion of the elite's revolutionary character") which have evolved since 1949. The first section deals with a ministry, the second (of which Professor Vogel is the co-author) with a county, the third with a commune. Party-Government relations, organizational structures and control mechanisms come up for elaborate discussion.

BIANCO, LUCIEN. *Les origines de la révolution chinoise 1915-1949.* Gallimard, Paris 1967. 384 pp. F.fr. 4.95.

The author offers more of an over-all interpretation than a survey of those factors in the Chinese history of the first half of the twentieth century which cumulated in the Communist victory. The Kuomintang and also the well-meaning social reformers could not solve the national and social problems. The CP took the lead of the peasant masses, otherwise a "blind force". Their importance was recognized by Mao, who did "not invent a theory" but chose the only possible road to be taken. Thus the interpretation – not Marxist in a strict sense – explains 1949 as an (almost) necessary (and historically just) outcome, hastened though it was by the war against Japan.

*The Chinese Communist Regime. Documents and Commentary.* Ed. by Theodore H. E. Chen. Pall Mall Press, London 1967. x, 344 pp. 60/–.

This well-introduced textbook contains almost exclusively (extracts from) party and government documents since the Communist victory in mainland China. They cover the years up to 1966. Special attention has been paid to the real living conditions under a system of (quasi-permanent) social revolution. Another point, illustrated in a number of texts, is the conscious phasing of economic measures – from a toleration of private enterprise to communalization (in the section on economic policy later developments are rather neglected).

GRANQVIST, HANS. *The Red Guard. A Report on Mao's Revolution.* Transl. by Erik J. Friis. Pall Mall Press, London 1967. ix, 159 pp. 35/–.

Originally written in Swedish, this timely book is a good specimen of high-level journalism. The author stresses the continuity of "Maoism" as a typically utopian creed and gives an interpretation of the "Cultural Revolution" as inspired largely by the urge of hastening things that is characteristic of the old party leader. First-hand observations and reports available in Hong Kong have been used, and a description is given of the "Red Guards" in action which betrays a critical spirit: over- as well as underestimation of the effects or the amount of violence seem to have been avoided.

HOUN, FRANKLIN W. *A Short History of Chinese Communism*. Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) n.d. [1968.] viii, 245 pp. \$ 2.45.

After an introduction on the historical factors explaining the chances for revolutionary developments the author deals with the CPC until its final victory in 1949. Some 75 per cent of the book is devoted to a systematically arranged – and up-to-date – treatment of the aspects of Communist rule: party ideology and organization, the administration, agricultural policy, industry, social and cultural policies, etc. The work is an excellent and readable introduction, very matter-of-fact, and deals with most recent events (Cultural Revolution), too. Critical in his approach, the author appears to have avoided the pitfalls of over-simplification, over-generalization and undue bias.

LANG, OLGA. *Pa Chin and His Writings. Chinese Youth Between the Two Revolutions*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1967. xiii, 402 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95.

This well-documented biography sheds light on the history of the intellectuals' evolution in the 30-odd years preceding the Communist victory in 1949. Pa Chin (pen-name of Li Fei-kan, taken from the Chinese transcription of the first and last syllables of the names Bakunin and Kropotkin), who regarded Emma Goldman as his "spiritual mother", was a novelist and essayist of great renown who eventually became a "fellow traveller" of Communism. After 1949 he had to adapt himself, which involved "self-criticism", and completely purged re-versions of his anarchist-inspired former works. The focus is on Pa Chin's influence on, and reflection of the attitudes taken by, a considerable part of the educated youth.

SHIH, VINCENT Y. C. *The Taiping Ideology. Its Sources, Interpretations, and Influences*. University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1967. xix, 553 pp. \$ 10.00.

With great precision the author discusses the sources of the "Taiping ideology" and its development. He proves that it cannot be understood as a social (especially a peasants') revolution as it has been proclaimed from the vantage point of Marxist historiography. The influence of Christian and Confucian ideas is dealt with at length, as are the interpretations, both Chinese and foreign, of the rebellion up to the present day. Chinese, Japanese and Western sources and literature have been used.

SNOW, HELEN FOSTER. *Women in modern China*. Mouton & Co, The Hague, Paris 1967. xvi, 264 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

These observations on the emancipation of the Chinese women and the changing family structure in the last half century are illustrated by portraits of ten outstanding women such as Teng Ying-ch'ao (Chou En-lai's wife) and the three Soong sisters (Madames Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek and Kung). The book abounds in personal details – the author being well acquainted with most of her subjects – but is thoroughly lacking in critical power. On the whole, Mrs Snow adopts a pro-Communist position, interpreting Communism in a most harmless way.

VAN SLYKE, LYMAN P. *Enemies and Friends. The United Front in Chinese Communist History*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1967. xi, 330 pp. \$ 8.50.

The role of the "united front" tactics in the policy of the Chinese CP both at home and – since its victory in mainland China – abroad is discussed here with acumen. Stress is laid on the various phases and on the increasingly purely ideological function of the "united front" conception for China itself. The treatment is concentrated on the Kuomintang-CP alliance in the 1920's, on the years of co-operation against Japan, and on the period since 1949.

#### India

DUMONT, LOUIS. *Homo hierarchicus. Essai sur le système des castes*. Gallimard, Paris 1966. 445 pp. F.fr. 31.10.

According to Professor Dumont Western equalitarian prejudice and "the American ideas of social stratification" are serious obstacles to an understanding of the Indian caste system – the only one that should be indicated as such. For that reason he has chosen the way of describing and analyzing the system "from within", as a cultural and primarily religious phenomenon. The book bears witness to great empathy, and perhaps even sympathy; the author does not envisage a speedy disappearance of the caste system, but then his sense of history is not his strongest point.

ERDMAN, HOWARD L. *The Swatantra Party and Indian Conservatism*. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. xii, 356 pp. 60/-.

A sober analysis of what, under Indian conditions, are Conservatism and Liberalism precedes an excellent account of the forces contributing to the founding of the Swatantra Party, the latter's organization and electoral achievements. The author's balanced judgment on the Indian political scene and careful definitions which avoid any stereotype generalizations have enabled him to offer a critical (though not unsympathetic) evaluation also of the various currents which are to be observed within the party. Swatantra is, on the whole, realistic, less inclined towards "reactionary" policies than other groups right of Congress, and not devoid of elements of liberal, un-dogmatic thought.

RAMAN, N. PATTABHI. *Political Involvement of India's Trade Unions. A Case Study of the Anatomy of the Political Labor Movement in Asia.* Asia Publishing House, London n.d. [1968.] xi, 203 pp. 30/-.

The main point made in this thoughtful study is that the "clue to the political involvement of India's trade unions lies [. . .] in that the nerve-centers of trade-union policy-making and action have remained [for half a century or so] under the control of outside leaders". A wealth of material has been collected to prove this assertion which holds true for the relations among a great variety of parties and unions. A comparison drawn with the situation in some other Asian countries broadens the scope of this book.

SUBRAMANIAN, K. N. *Labour-Management Relations in India.* Asia Publishing House, London n.d. [1968.] xxi, 658 pp. 80/-.

The author, who served in the Indian Ministry of Labour until 1963, presents a critical analysis of labour-management relations in his country. He is particularly opposed to the prevailing system of compulsory arbitration, and pleads warmly for the formation of an independent and self-reliant trade-union movement.

### Japan

*Aspects of Social Change in Modern Japan.* Ed. by R. P. Dore. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1967. x, 474 pp. \$ 9.50.

This volume has its origin in the 1963 seminar of the Conference on Modern Japan of the Association for Asian Studies. Its general theme may well be summed up in the title of the paper by John W. Bennett, "Japanese Economic Growth: Background for Social Change". Among the other twelve contributions there are an interesting comparison of the Japanese and the German cases, by Reinhard Bendix, "Collective Bargaining and Works Councils as Innovations in Industrial Relations in Japan during the 1920's", by George O. Totten, and "Postwar Trade Unionism, Collective Bargaining, and Japanese Social Structure", by Solomon B. Levine.

### Pakistan

PAPANEK, GUSTAV F. *Pakistan's Development. Social Goals and Private Incentives.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1967. xxii, 354 pp. \$ 8.95.

Pakistan's economic development, especially since about 1960, is impressive. In the body of the text as well as in the statistical appendices to this thoroughgoing study, the author provides ample evidence of that development and discusses its causes. Apart from foreign aid (put to good use), the factors making for a higher rate of growth than the average of the underdeveloped countries can show are, to name some controversial ones, the private savings from industry invested in that industry, the business-like attitudes of the peasants, and the restriction of the government role to indirect control.

**Thailand**

RIGGS, FRED W. Thailand. The Modernization of a Bureaucratic Polity. East-West Center Press, Honolulu 1966. xiv, 470 pp. \$ 10.00.

The "bureaucratic polity" is an abstract model used to explain political and social modernization. However, the author – who *expressis verbis* denies that the Thailand reality is in conformity with that model – gives a precise account of the organization, the aims and the values cherished by the country's administrative elites; this account allows for diversity dependent on social and individual factors. Very rewarding is his treatment of the history of efforts at modernization in the twentieth century, the "revolution" of the 1930's occupying a preponderant place. Equally important are the data collected on the connections between political and economic power, the latter more often than not resulting from the former.

**Turkey**

BAHRAMPOUR, FIROUZ. Turkey: Political and Social Transformation. Theo. Gaus' Sons, Inc., Brooklyn (N.Y.) 1967. xvii, 100 pp. \$ 5.00.

This booklet is a brief and somewhat flattering account of the political and social history of modern Turkey. A considerable number of references to Turkish and English-language publications have been included.

**AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA****Australia**

DAVIES, A. F. Images of class. An Australian study. Sydney University Press, Sydney 1967. ix, 98 pp. Ill. A\$ 2.25.

This book discusses the results of a survey in 1962 which investigated attitudes of a sample of inner and outer suburban dwellers in Melbourne towards social class. The answers given by the people interviewed are frequently quoted in full.

**EUROPE**

Deutsch-sowjetische Beziehungen von den Verhandlungen in Brest-Litowsk bis zum Abschluß des Rapallovertrages. Dokumentensammlung, Band I. 1917-1918. Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Berlin 1967. xxvi, 886 pp. DM. 35.00.

Among the more than 300 documents printed here there are many which have not been published before; they are mostly of secondary value. The selection concentrates on German rather than on Russian documents, and as regards the latter, statements by Lenin are central. For the last months of the period under consideration also the relations between the German Spartacists and the Bolsheviks are represented in a number of texts. On the whole, the documents which reflect annexionist German (and Prussian) views and projects are the most important.

Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas. Band 9. Band 10. Band 11. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1966; 1967. 428 pp.; 416 pp.; vii, 486 pp. DM. 35.00 per vol.

As is usual in this East German annual of Eastern European history the present volumes consist of papers, reports and miscellaneous contributions, and book reviews. In Vols 9 and 10 only few papers are likely to be of interest to social historians; the most relevant in this respect are those by J. Kowalski, E. Kalbe and K. Dalianis on the resistance movements of Communist observance in Poland, South-East Europe and Greece, allegedly the only ones to have really fought the Nazis. Vol. 11 is largely concerned with the Great Socialist October Revolution and its world-historical importance, to which even the German "bourgeois" historian Hoetzsch, the Austrian intelligence officer Charwat and the Russian General Brusilov are called to witness.

#### Austria

Bibliographie zur Geschichte der Österreichischen Arbeiterbewegung. Band 2: 1918-1934. Zusammengestellt von Herbert Steiner. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1967. 279 pp. S 780.

More than 3,000 titles of books and pamphlets, yearbooks, newspapers, periodicals etc. have been listed in this bibliography which besides the Socialist and Communist Parties includes the Socialist, Christian and German National trade unions. The volume contains sections on Hungarian, Yugoslav, Bulgarian and other publications which appeared in Austria as well as a list of (mostly unprinted) doctorate theses on the Austrian labour movement submitted during the years under consideration.

#### Belgium

BAYER-LOTHE, JEANNINE. Documents relatifs au mouvement ouvrier dans la province de Namur au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. Ière partie 1794-1848. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1967. xiv, 194 pp. B.fr. 320.

The workers' movement in the province of Namur is a field which has hitherto been little investigated, and a collection of almost exclusively unpublished documents is therefore quite welcome. The present opening volume relates to the fifty years after the French conquest when that movement was still *in statu nascendi* and the "social question" manifested itself in periodic disturbances, incidental strikes, and the curious struggle for survival of the corporation of porters.

GALLE, HUBERT. La «famine du coton» 1861-1865. Effets de la guerre de Sécession sur l'industrie cotonnière gantoise. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1967. 166 pp. B.fr. 300.

The impact of the "cotton famine" during the American Civil War on the textile industry of Ghent is the subject of this well-documented monograph.

The stress is on the economic aspect, but the author also pays attention to the conditions and attitudes of the cotton workers.

SPITAEELS, GUY. *Le mouvement syndical en Belgique. Études d'économie sociale.* Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1967. 96 pp. B.fr. 140.

A useful survey of trade unionism in Belgium past and present. Organization, membership, aims and political connections of the *Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique*, the Christian unions and the Liberal unions are separately dealt with.

#### France

BARRILLON, RAYMOND. *La Gauche française en mouvement.* Plon, Paris 1967. 235 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

Around an analysis of the elections of 1965 and 1967 the author examines the formation of a new left concentration since Mr Defferre's failure and the co-operation of the Federation, under the leadership of Mr Mitterrand, with the CP. The latter's evolution is briefly dealt with. The component parts of the Federation are separately discussed. A major item is the lowering of the barriers against the CP as evidenced, for instance, in the election results. The book provides detailed figures rather than outspoken evaluations.

*La bourgeoisie alsacienne. Études d'histoire sociale.* Préface de Jean Schlumberger. Librairie Istra, Strasbourg 1967. 553 pp. Ill. F.fr. 50.00.

The Alsatian bourgeoisie, predominantly Protestant and economically very enterprising, also played an extremely important role in the social field. The present volume, first published in 1954, contains over thirty studies of this remarkable group since the Middle Ages. Though from a scholarly point of view the papers are not all of equal interest, the re-impression of the volume is certainly welcome.

*Les cheminots dans l'histoire sociale de la France.* Rédigé sous la direction de Joseph Jacquet. Préface de Benoit Frachon. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1967. 318 pp. Ill. F.fr. 15.00.

This book gives a survey, first of the history of the French railways and their economic organization (from private, state-supported companies to a "national society") and then, in a more detailed way, of the history of trade unionism and political activities among the railway workers. The authors stress the "class struggle" point of view; as Communists, they do not draw a clear dividing line between syndicalist and political action, setting for both of them the aim of "Socialism". The splits and re-unification are interpreted from this viewpoint. This outspoken bias being taken for granted, the book, based largely on original and partly unpublished sources, contains many interesting details.

DEYON, PIERRE. *Amiens capitale provinciale. Étude sur la société*

urbaine au 17<sup>e</sup> siècle. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1967. x, 606 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 79.00.

In the seventeenth century Amiens was an important centre of administration, trade and industry (textile), but it is especially for the wealth of source materials available that Pierre Deyon has chosen this town as the subject of his thesis. The result is an able and well-documented account of the seventeenth-century crisis in a single town. Population, economy, social classes, religion and politics are the main aspects dealt with. A considerable number of graphs are appended.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. *La Chevalerie du Travail française 1893-1911. Contribution à l'histoire du socialisme et du mouvement ouvrier.* Éditions Rencontre, Lausanne 1967. 565 pp. F.fr. 14.60.

The French Knights of Labour (*Chevalerie du travail française*), inspired by the American and Belgian examples (the author also briefly discusses parallel organizations in other countries), but not identical in programme and structure, originated in 1893 and attracted for a decade or so not only a considerable number of workers, but intellectuals such as Briand, the Pelloutiers and Paul Lafargue. The author places this secret society on which sources are scarce and which has been neglected in historiography, within the framework of French "ordres" from Babouvism onward. A considerable amount of illuminating data has been gathered by the author from various archives. Particularly interesting are the political affiliations of the organization's leaders.

FOLLIET, JOSEPH. *Un génie de l'action. Notre ami Marius Gonin 1873-1937.* Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1967. 285 pp. Ill. F.fr. 25.00.

One of the founders, 75 years ago, of the *Chronique Sociale de France* was M. Gonin, "the Saint of the Catholic social movement" (1873-1937). This sympathetic biography is a valuable contribution to the earlier history of French social Catholicism inspired by *Rerum Novarum*, but with many traits of its own. Special "modern" ideas, held by Gonin and some of his collaborators, and foreshadowing the Second Vatican Council, are stressed.

FOURIER, CHARLES. *Œuvres complètes. Tome X. Manuscrits publiés par la Phalange, Revue de la Science Sociale, 1851-1852, Vols I-II. Tome XI. Manuscrits publiés par la Phalange, Revue de la Science Sociale, 1853-1856, 1857-1858, Vols III-IV.* Éditions Anthropos, Paris 1967. vii, 352 pp.; 360 pp. F.fr. 50.00 per vol.

These two volumes contain an anastatic reprint of the Vols I and II (both originally published at Paris 1852 and covering the years 1851 and 1852, respectively, of the *Phalange*), and III and IV (Paris 1856 and 1858, covering the *Phalange* of 1853-56 and 1857-58). As both the journal and the book editions have become rare, this is a timely undertaking. It is impossible in a few lines to indicate the scope of subjects dealt with. Suffice it to say that Fourier elaborates on the theories developed in his major works; there is

much on the *passions*, on harmonious education, and criticism of "*civilisation*": diatribes against commerce and against the Jews ("in politics" they are "a parasitic sect", etc.).

GUILLEMIN, HENRI. *La première résurrection de la République*. 24 février 1848. Gallimard, Paris 1967. 567 pp. Ill. F.fr. 29.20.

The sad story of the February Revolution and its aftermath is told here by a professional "debunker" who aims the shafts of his wit almost exclusively at the well-to-do. In a sarcastic style he exposes their Machiavellism and hypocrisy, and a wealth of graphic detail greatly adds to the readability of his account. The volume is one of the series *Trente journées qui ont fait la France*, but the day mentioned in the subtitle takes up no more than 7 per cent of the space.

HERMET, GUY. *Les Espagnols en France. Immigration et Culture*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1967. 333 pp. F.fr. 25.20.

This study comprises both political *émigrés* and immigrants who came to France for (preponderantly) economic reasons; the latter category was already very considerable long before the Spanish Civil War (1918: 350,000; about the same number of political refugees in 1939; to-day 700,000 in total). An excellent exposé is given of the recent history of migration. The focus is on problems of cultural adaptation which, with the influx of workers from Southern Spain, have become more difficult. Some case studies illuminate this point. An impressive amount of facts is presented on the various forms of cultural contacts, the attitudes of the French, the impact of regional traditions on the Spanish people in France, and the consequences of the modern mass media for adaptation.

LEFRANC, GEORGES. *Le mouvement syndical sous la Troisième République*. Payot, Paris 1967. 452 pp. F.fr. 36.00.

This work constitutes a remarkable effort at synthesis. The history of French trade unionism from 1871 to 1940, including "*syndicalisme*", is expounded as part of labour history at large; the occasions on which political thought (i.e., Sorel's), party politics and the state's social policy are dealt with in so far as they influenced the trade unions are numerous. Focal problems are revolutionary syndicalism and its weakening before and during World War I, the latter war's impact on the CGT, and the policy of Jouhaux before and since the merger of CGT and CGTU.

Léon Blum chef de gouvernement 1936-1937. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 155.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1967. 439 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

The reports presented to the conference on Blum's first Government are of a high standard. G. Ziebura, for instance, outlines Blum's views before he was called to lead a Popular Front administration, A. Prost deals with the strikes of June, 1936, J.-M. Jeanneney with Blum's economic policy, P. Renouvin with foreign policy. The social policy is treated by several authors. Mention

should be made of valuable “*communications*” on specific issues, such as that by Mrs A. Kriegel on Blum and the Communist Party (the author analyzes in this connection the reasons for Blum’s resignation in 1937). Extremely interesting are the contributions made to the discussions (reproduced *in toto*) by contemporaries such as W. Baumgartner, A. Blumel, P. Cot, J. Moch and M. Moutet. 35 documents illuminating, among other things, the strong resistance offered by the right wing to Blum’s social and economic programme, the attitude of the Catholic Church or that of the Communist Party have been included in this volume which is of essential value for any discussion of the problems involved in the first French Popular Front experiment and of Léon Blum’s personality and opinions.

MARKOV, WALTER. *Die Freiheiten des Priesters Roux*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1967. 429 pp. Ill. DM. 28.00.

—, Jacques Roux oder vom Elend der Biographie. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1966. 111 pp. DM. 7.50.

The first mentioned work is a biography of the “red vicar of the Gravilliers”, the most conspicuous (and significant) of the *Enragés*. The biography, which is as full as the partly scanty sources permit, focuses on the conflicts with the Jacobin leadership (Roux, when persecuted, died by his own hand) and attempts to explain them from “class” positions. The richness of detail – though the book is presented in a popular way, without an apparatus – is such that it stands out as a work of great scholarship. The other volume lists especially books arranged mainly chronologically which contain sections on the *Enragés* from contemporary ones through Marx and Lenin to recent studies such as those by Soboul and Sacher.

Le Parti communiste français dans la Résistance. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1967. 354 pp. Ill. F.fr. 18.00.

This collective work, prefaced by Jacques Duclos, repeats the well-known thesis: from the beginning of World War II onward the CP constituted “the most dynamic anti-Nazi force” and followed a truly patriotic policy during the time of the Hitler-Stalin pact. For the period from June, 1941, the accent is laid on the role of the CP over against that of De Gaulle and “bourgeois” Resistance; the latter is held to be insincere, because it was (partly) intended to form a counter-weight against growing Communist influence.

Paul Nizan, intellectuel communiste 1926-1940. Articles et correspondance inédite. Présentation de J.-J. Brochier. François Maspero, Paris 1967. 287 pp. F.fr. 18.30.

In a short biography (followed by introductions on Nizan’s philosophical and literary work) J.-J. Brochier relates in particular the campaign of slander against Nizan who left the CP after the Soviet military campaign in Poland (October 1939) and was killed in battle in May 1940. Nizan’s reactions are more or less reflected in the letters to his wife during his service in the army. These letters constitute the fifth and last section of this volume. The other sections contain letters from Aden (1926-27), selections from Nizan’s writings in the fields of literary criticism (e.g., on Gide), philosophy and journalism (e.g., *NRF*, *Ce Soir*).

RABAUT, JEAN. Jaurès et son assassin. Éditions du Centurion, Paris 1967. 239 pp. Ill. F.fr. 18.00.

The author is the secretary of the *Société d'Études Jaurésiennes*. He has rediscovered various documents which throw light on, e.g., the question whether the murderer Villain performed his crime as a tool of some conspiracy (*Action Française*, Russian ambassador Isvolskij) or not. Such insights clarify an otherwise not too enigmatic picture. New are the biographic notes on Villain's life since the murder; he died, himself assassinated by Loyalist troops during the Spanish Civil War. The role Jaurès's personality played in French political life and the impact of his death on the political debates in the 'twenties are vividly pictured.

RUDAUX, PHILIPPE. Les Croix de Feu et le P. S. F. Éditions France-Empire, Paris 1967. 399 pp. Ill. F.fr. 18.00.

A lengthy panegyric upon Colonel de La Rocque and his movement. The author, a one-time propagandist of the *Parti Social Français*, is better at deriding political opponents than at providing hitherto unknown facts; his qualities as a historian are rather poor.

SCHMITT, HANS A. Charles Péguy. The Decline of an Idealist. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 1967. ix, 211 pp. \$ 6.00.

In 1965 the English author Marjorie Villiers published her *Charles Péguy: A Study in Integrity*, and two years later the American historian Hans Schmitt followed with the present volume. It would be tempting to compare the two books at some length, but we cannot of course do so here. As is immediately apparent from the subtitles, Mrs Villiers links up with the well-known cult of Péguy, whereas Professor Schmitt tries his hand, if not at "debunking", at a more critical assessment. His is the picture of a humanitarian idealist turning into an alienated misanthrope and an advocate of human destruction. Although his scholarly equipment is more considerable than Mrs Villiers', his approach is too much that of a *bien-pensant* American to be fully convincing; his bracketing of Péguy with "national socialists" such as Julius Langbehn, Moeller van den Bruck and Rudolf Jung is simply embarrassing.

THOMAS, EDITH. Rossel 1844-1871. Gallimard, Paris 1967. 498 pp. Ill. F.fr. 29.20.

Many unpublished sources (among them the Rossel papers) are quoted at length in this biography which is very full as well as rather "engagé", the author making no secret of her admiration for her subject. The book is a valuable contribution to the history of the Commune and to that of French political thought around 1870. Rossel's motives for his resignation as a commander in May, 1871 (he declared to be "incapable to bear the responsibility any longer" in view of a general lack of obedience) are explained; though he was executed by the *Versillais* his reputation had unduly suffered from his resignation, as the author argues on the basis of a thorough analysis of the available sources.

## OTHER BOOKS

- COLTON, JOEL. Léon Blum. Humanist in Politics. Alfred A. Knopf, New York 1966. xv, 512, xv pp. Ill.
- PROUDHON[, P. J.]. Œuvres choisies. Textes présentés par Jean Bancal. Gallimard, Paris 1967. 383 pp.
- WILLARD, CLAUDE. Socialisme et communisme français. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1967. 160 pp. Maps.

## Germany

- BADIA, GILBERT. Le Spartakisme. Les dernières années de Rosa Luxemburg et de Karl Liebknecht 1914-1919. L'Arche, Paris 1967. 438 pp. Ill. F.fr. 24.00.

This is an almost day-to-day account of the activities of the left-wing opposition against the SPD leading to the founding of the German CP and including the Berlin riots of January, 1919. On the whole, the facts are correct (apart from some minor errors); the interpretation is, sometimes rather uncritically, in favour of the Spartacist leaders; this holds true of the criticism bestowed on modern German historiographers, too. A number of documents have been appended. Among them are several unpublished ones; we mention a report by Hugo Eberlein on the illegal activities of the *Spartakusbund* (written some years after 1919) and a short letter from Rosa Luxemburg to Clara Zetkin.

- BEDNARECK, HORST. Gewerkschafter im Kampf gegen die Todfeinde der Arbeiterklasse und des deutschen Volkes (Zur Geschichte der deutschen Gewerkschaftsbewegung von 1933 bis 1945). Hrsg. von der Hochschule der Deutschen Gewerkschaften „Fritz Heckert“. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin n.d. [1967.] 221 pp. DM. 3.30.

Much source material has gone into the making of this account of the suppression of the trade unions in 1933 and the efforts to build up illegal organizations in Germany. In the main the author has taken as his starting point the policy of the KPD which he gives pride of place among those who tried to arrive at unity against the Nazis.

- BRAUBACH, MAX. Bonner Professoren und Studenten in den Revolutionsjahren 1848/49. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1967. 246 pp. Ill. DM. 28.00.

The *Bonner Zeitung*, unpublished sources in the Bonn University archives and other materials have been worked up into this vivid and original account of the role played by Professor Gottfried Kinkel (often the target of Marx's sarcasm), the then student Carl Schurz, and others. University reform and democratic rights were the main objectives. Roughly half of this book is made up of an appendix containing documents and lists of Kinkel's and Schurz's articles in the *Bonner Zeitung* and the *Neue Bonner Zeitung*: those by Schurz (August, 1848 to March, 1850), written in Bonn and Zurich, are reprinted here.

DAHRENDORF, RALF. *Society and Democracy in Germany*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd, London 1968. xiii, 482 pp. 55/-.

The original edition of this book, published three years ago, was favourably noticed in *IRSH*, XI (1966), p. 153. The present volume is a somewhat abridged version, prepared by Professor Dahrendorf himself.

*Dokumente und Materialien zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*. Hrsg. vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands. Band IV. März 1898-Juli 1914. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. 536 pp. DM. 11.50.

This selection which in its majority comprises complete documents focuses on what is called "the struggle of the German working class against imperialism and militarism, for a peaceful evolution of the German nation"; but this conception allows for the inclusion of numerous texts illuminating intra-party clashes of opinion. Thus the protocols of the party congresses have been used extensively; so are, e.g., party materials on a local level. Many documents are not easily to be found elsewhere.

DORNEMANN, LUISE. *Jenny Marx. Der Lebensweg einer Sozialistin*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1968. 331 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

The author has used some unprinted as well as printed primary sources. It is to be regretted that she has refrained from referring to them in an apparatus. In fact a great many particulars are told about Mrs Marx's life, which are not easily to be found elsewhere. Problems, however, are avoided in this book which is a specimen of hagiography.

*Ex Libris Karl Marx und Friedrich Engels. Schicksal und Verzeichnis einer Bibliothek*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. 229 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

The vicissitudes of Marx's (and Engels's) library were such that it proved particularly difficult and in many cases impossible to find traces of many copies. The result of much research is presented here. The *belles-lettres* as well as Russian books have been omitted. The items are annotated; many interesting facts on notes made by Marx, dedications, etc., are communicated.

FRITSCH, JOHANN. *Eindringen und Ausbreitung des Revisionismus im deutschen Bergarbeiterverband (bis 1914)*. VEB Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie Leipzig 1967. 158 pp. DM. 30.00.

The author considers "revisionism" to be responsible for the eventual victory of "fascism". From this viewpoint he interprets the role of "revisionist" miners' leaders on whom, and on whose unions, he has collected an impressive amount of mostly primary sources. In an appendix he gives the SPD election returns in the major mining districts of Germany.

GARAUDY, ROGER. *Karl Marx. The Evolution of His Thought*. Lawrence & Wishart, London n.d. [1968.] 223 pp. 25/-.

This is an English translation of a book which was originally published four years ago, and which was noticed in IRSH, X (1965), p. 165.

Die Große Sozialistische Oktoberrevolution und Deutschland. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. 2 vols. 638 pp.; 508 pp. DM. 29.60.

These two volumes contain essays and studies on various subjects from the "lessons" of the October Revolution for the German working class to "commercial relations between Hitler Germany and the Soviet Union, 1933-1939". The tone is set in the general introduction by Professor Johannes Dieckmann. New vistas are not opened; in fact, other recent GDR publications are more generous in recognizing the historical existence of, e.g., opposition groups. Various contributions are collective; thus, H. Kolbe, G. Meisel, W. Paff and W. Schumann write together on the impact of the Revolution on German Social Democracy, H. Bertsch and M. Weissbecker on "the bourgeois parties".

KALZ, WOLF. Gustav Landauer. Kultursozialist und Anarchist. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1967. ix, 161 pp. DM. 18.80.

The first part of this book gives a succinct political biography. The bulk of the study is devoted to a systematic treatment of Landauer's ideas; but for the turmoil of his last months in Bavaria (Landauer's role as a collaborator of Eisner and in the "*Räterepublik*" is discussed in a separate chapter) they were thoroughly non-violent and always remained anarcho-socialist with much stress on convincing the individual and on political education. The influence of Kropotkin was probably the strongest; that of Goethe and Proudhon coined his opinion of the individual and of a community of communes, respectively. The book offers a good survey rather than a critical interpretation.

Karl Marx. Eine Biographie. Von Heinrich Gemkow in Zusammenarbeit mit Oskar Hoffmann sowie Heinz Hümmler, Erich Kundel, Karl Obermann, Horst Ullrich, Gerhard Winkler. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. 446 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 6.80.

This popularly written biography pursues pedagogic purposes. Though it is rich in biographical and historical details its interpretations smack of hagiography. Questions which have been and are being discussed as to, e.g., Marx's relationship to Engels, personal and theoretical, or Marx's attitude toward Bakunin, are passed over or dealt with according to standard recipes; Marx is always right, no matter what issues are involved. No new facts are brought to light, but the authors give ample evidence of great knowledge.

LANGE, FRIEDRICH ALBERT. Über Politik und Philosophie. Briefe und Leitartikel 1862 bis 1875. Hrsg. und bearb. von Georg Eckert. Walter Braun Verlag, Duisburg 1968. 707 pp. Ill. DM. 39.00.

The first section of this valuable work contains a part of Lange's correspondence (family letters and the bulk of his Swiss correspondence have been left out); it is a mine of information on Lange's role as a German democrat

and on the ideas held among democrats (including Socialists) on the national and social issues of the time. Among the correspondents are August Bebel, J. Ph. Becker, Hermann Cohen, Fr. Engels, H. Greulich, W. Liebknecht and R. Virchow, to name only a few. The second part contains leading articles written by Lange for the Duisburg *Rhein- und Ruhrzeitung* and the *Wochenblatt für die Grafschaft Mark* (1862-64 and 1863-65). Short introductions to each section illuminate the historical background.

LUDZ, PETER CHRISTIAN. *Parteielite im Wandel. Funktionsaufbau, Sozialstruktur und Ideologie der SED-Führung. Eine empirisch-systematische Untersuchung.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1968. xx, 438 pp. DM. 39.00.

By dint of a great amount of biographical data on top-level functionaries of the SED and the GDR administration this study is of special value for the sociology of a Communist industrial society's structure and organization. The (gradual) changes in the composition of the leadership group are set forth in detail. The effects of what is called an "institutionalized revisionism" on the official ideology, notably on the handling of the conception of alienation and on the adoption of cybernetics, are dealt with separately. In an appendix the social backgrounds of the 1967 Central Committee's new members are given.

MARX[, KARL]. *Writings of the Young — on Philosophy and Society.* Transl. and ed. by Lloyd D. Easton and Kurt H. Guddat. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) 1967. ix, 506 pp. \$ 6.95. (Paper: \$ 1.95.)

In a general introduction it is especially argued that Marx's (later) view of history "as something independent of men's actions" (at least, he tended to this view in his later writings) is "incompatible with existentialism" (and a stress on an element of subjectivity) in his early writings. The selection which has been made from these early writings includes portions from the doctoral dissertation and ends with sections from "The Poverty of Philosophy". The difficult translations have been made satisfactorily.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Werke.* Band 26. Erster Teil. Zweiter Teil. Dritter Teil. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1965; 1967; 1968. xxiv, 497 pp.; 705 pp.; 663 pp. Ill. DM. 10.00 per vol.

In IRSH, II (1957), p. 170, and VII (1962), p. 504, we reviewed a new edition of Marx's Theories on Surplus Value. The present edition, in the *Werke*, is based on the 1956-62 one; some deciphering errors could be corrected. A number of headings introduced by the editors have been revised; even the grouping of paragraphs is not always identical. An important difference is that, contrary to the former edition, where quotations had been rectified after the originals, now Marx's (in some cases not accurate) versions are given with all particulars (e.g., Marx's frequent changes from one language into another) in the notes. The apparatus is therefore of great value; precise bibliographical references as well as cross-references are abundant.

MÜSSIGGANG, ALBERT. Die soziale Frage in der historischen Schule der deutschen Nationalökonomie. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1968. vii, 264 pp. DM. 34.50.

Dr Müssiggang holds a considerably higher opinion of the so-called historical school of German economists than Gottfried Eisermann did in his book *Die Grundlagen des Historismus in der deutschen Nationalökonomie* (Stuttgart 1956), but then he focuses upon their substantial contribution to German social policy. The present volume consists largely of an analysis of how the social question was envisaged by Roscher, Hildebrand, Knies, Brentano, Schönberg, Cohn and, last but not least, Schmoller.

NIEKISCH, ERNST. Politische Schriften. 2. Aufl. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1966. 347 pp. DM. 19.80.

About two years before he died in May, 1967, the well-known "National Bolshevik" made a selection from his writings which enables the reader to gain a good impression of his singular style both of thought and of writing. We mention the 1931 pamphlet against Hitler as the Austrian "revenge for Sadowa" and the "gendarme of the West", an outline of European politics since Machiavelli (1935, first printed here), *Deutsche Daseinsverfehlung* (1945, with the original final chapter), and a more recent essay on the "clerk" as a principal character of the welfare state.

PEISERT, HANS GERT. Soziale Lage und Bildungschancen in Deutschland. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1967. 206 pp. Maps. DM. 28.00.

This is an empirical investigation into the educational chances in the Federal Republic. The author devotes much attention to the regional aspect of the problem and separately deals with the following groups: workers, Roman Catholics, girls and peasants.

SCHLINGENSIEPEN-POGGE, ALEXANDRA. Das Sozialethos der lutherischen Aufklärungstheologie am Vorabend der Industriellen Revolution. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1967. 209 pp. DM. 48.00.

At the time when Edmund Burke maintained that "no sound ought to be heard in the church but the healing voice of Christian charity", such leading German theologians as Franz Volkmar Reinhard, largely adopting the philosophy of the Enlightenment, propagated social and political criticism from the pulpit. This was of course a far cry from the traditional Lutheranism that was to revive in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; it even had some points in common with Max Weber's "inner-worldly ascetism". The author of the present volume has done for Lutheran Germany what Bernard Groethuysen did in his *Origines de l'esprit bourgeois en France*, and she has used the same kind of sources; the German theologians turn out to have been more successful in keeping up with and even influencing the process of modernization.

SCHNEIDER, LOTHAR. *Der Arbeiterhaushalt im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert. Dargestellt am Beispiel des Heim- und Fabrikarbeiters.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1967. 166 pp. DM. 28.60.

The households of home workers (between 1700 and 1880) and factory workers (between 1840 and 1913) in Germany are the general subject of this economic analysis; for the period after 1845 they are exemplified by means of five case studies. Income, budget, living standard and the changing functions of the family are the main aspects dealt with.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. Max Richter †. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 32. Lieferung - Juni 1967; 33. Lieferung - September 1967. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1967. 63 pp.; 98 pp. DM. 18.90; 29.40.

The present issues of this valuable loose-leaf collection of documents and pronouncements on social policy are in the constellation of the new CDU-SPD Government. The subject of old age care is pivotal in the 33rd issue.

STEINBERG, HANS-JOSEF. *Sozialismus und deutsche Sozialdemokratie. Zur Ideologie der Partei vor dem I. Weltkrieg.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1967. 174 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

The author of this highly important study does not fundamentally revise the current opinions on the "reception of Marxism" (and, in part, its mostly silent rejection) during the Wilhelmine Empire, but he puts accents on other places than usual and underlines certain shades. Central is his treatment of the infiltration of "Darwinist" conceptions into the views of "Marxists" (Kautsky) as well as "revisionists". Apart from revisionism and reformism the "practicism" of Ignaz Auer (beyond both Marxist and non-Marxist theory) receives much attention. The radicals such as Luxemburg or Pannekoek are mentioned only *en passant*. The book is of special interest because of the wealth of extensive quotations from the unpublished sources (almost all in the custody of the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis) used by the author. A commendable effort has, moreover, been undertaken to analyze existent materials (concerning lending out of books by libraries) from which some conclusions can be drawn as to the real literary interests of the party members.

TIMM, ALBRECHT. *Verlust der Muße. Zur Geschichte der Freizeitgesellschaft.* Verlag Dr. Johannes Knauel, Buchholz, Hamburg n.d. [1968.] 151 pp. DM. 19.80.

The loss of *Musse* or *otium* (no equivalent in English) between increased working hours on the one hand and "organized" leisure on the other is the subject of this not too penetrating essay. The author's approach is so definitely German that, in spite of E. P. Thompson's study in No 38 of *Past & Present* and the literature mentioned there, he can state: "Strangely enough, even in the economic literature there is no dissertation which has for its subject the problem of 'time' . . . ."

VOLKMANN, HEINRICH. *Die Arbeiterfrage im preußischen Abgeordnetenhaus 1848-1869*. [Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, Band 13.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1968. 218 pp. DM. 39.60.

The working-class issue as viewed and discussed by the members of the Prussian Second Chamber during the two decades after the March Revolution is the subject of this book. Initially there was a relatively great deal of interest, which resulted in some important social legislation, but the interest was paternal and largely based on fear, and it subsided when, notably during the 'sixties, other issues came to the fore.

WELLER, E. O. *Wegweiser zur sozialistischen Literatur (1847/1850)*. Zentralantiquariat der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Leipzig 1967. 48 pp. DM. 10.00.

Three bibliographical articles by Emil Weller are here reprinted in facsimile, viz., *Die deutsche Presse und ihre neuesten Bestrebungen (1847)*, *Wegweiser auf dem Gebiete der freien demokratischen Literatur (1847)*, and *Wegweiser auf dem Gebiete der sozialdemokratischen Literatur Deutschlands (1850)*. Bruno Kaiser has written a short introduction.

#### OTHER BOOKS

DLUBEK, ROLF [und] HANNES SKAMBRASK. „Das Kapital“ von Karl Marx in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung (1867 bis 1878). Abriß und Zeugnisse der Wirkungsgeschichte. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. 405 pp.

FORSTER, THOMAS M. *The East German Army. A Pattern of a Communist Military Establishment*. Transl. by Antony Buzek. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 255 pp. Ill.

#### Great Britain

ARNOLD, RALPH. *A Social History of England 55 B.C. to A.D. 1215*. Constable Young Books Ltd, London; Longmans Canada Ltd, Toronto 1967. xvi, 423 pp. Ill. 63/-.

This is a popular and extremely readable history of the British and English people up to Magna Carta, covering societal and political as well as social history. No original research has gone into its making, but the author is abreast of recent historical scholarship, witness, e.g., the way in which he discusses the Norman Conquest and its significance. The volume is richly illustrated.

ARNOT, R. PAGE. *The Impact of the Russian Revolution in Britain*. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1967. 191 pp. 45/-.

This interesting collection of press and other contemporary comments includes reactions to the February Revolution and the growing anxiety about Russia's war weariness and the rise of the Soviets, as well as the impression made in Britain by the October Revolution and the Brest-Litovsk peace

treaty. The last chapters are devoted to the Intervention and to British "Hands off Russia" actions. The conclusions stress very strongly the positive effect of the Russian Revolution on the class consciousness of British workers.

CHESTER, LEWIS, STEPHEN FAY [and] HUGO YOUNG. *The Zinoviev Letter*. Heinemann, London 1967. xix, 219 pp. Ill. 30/-.

That the famous "letter" was forged (by Russian *émigrés* in Berlin), how it was received and used (by the Conservatives), and how Labour leaders tried to handle it in such a way as to make it less harmful to their interests is told in this popularly written book. The authors are three journalists whose lively style contributes to the readability of this thrilling story. The general aspects of British attitudes towards Soviet Russia are given some consideration.

DEANE, PHYLLIS and W. A. COLE. *British Economic Growth 1688-1959. Trends and Structure*. 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. xx, 350 pp. 45/-.

The first edition of this pioneering work was noticed in *IRSH*, VIII (1963), p. 161. In the present edition, which is of the same size but considerably cheaper, the authors have taken some account of their critics and incorporated certain new, more definitive, research results.

GASKELL, PHILIP. *Morvern Transformed. A Highland Parish in the Nineteenth Century*. Cambridge University Press, London 1968. xix, 273 pp. Ill. Maps. 65/-.

An interesting case-study of a poor parish in the West Highlands of Scotland during the nineteenth century. The author breaks a lance in the landlords' defence and shares their belief that in evicting the peasants they were acting for the greatest good of the greatest number. The book largely draws on manuscript sources, some of which are printed or summarized as appendices.

HENDERSON, PHILIP. *William Morris. His Life, Work and Friends*. Thames and Hudson, London 1967. xii, 388 pp. Ill. 63/-.

A good balance is struck in this valuable biography, which is based on a wealth of primary sources, between Morris the artist, the craftsman, the poet and the politician. Most interesting is the description and analysis of his many personal relationships, notably of his marriage and of his friendship with the pre-Raphaelite painter and poet Rossetti. His influence on Shaw is dealt with; so is his (loose) connection with Engels, who qualified him as "a settled sentimental Socialist". Morris's ideals of simplicity of life, harmony and fellowship were the sum and substance of his Socialism. A critical evaluation of his "utopianism" is given. Mention should be made of the very fine illustrations, some of them in colour.

HENDERSON, W. O. *Industrial Britain under the Regency. The Diaries of Escher, Bodmer, May and de Gallois 1814-18*. Frank Cass & Co Ltd, London 1968. xi, 188 pp. Ill. 45/-.

Following up his publication of J. C. Fischer's diary (cf. IRSH, XI (1966), p. 307), Dr Henderson has now brought together a number of documents on the "workshop of the world" as seen by foreigners: the letters of the Swiss entrepreneur J. C. Escher (1814), the diary of his countryman J. G. Bodmer (1816-17), and the reports of the officials J. G. May (1814) and L. de Gallois (1818). These four visitors present another quite favourable picture of the Industrial Revolution.

**Ideas and Institutions of Victorian Britain.** Essays in honour of George Kitson Clark. Ed. by Robert Robson. G. Bell & Sons, Ltd, London 1967. viii, 343 pp. 63/-.

On the occasion of his retirement as Reader in Constitutional History at Cambridge, Dr Kitson Clark has been offered the present collection of eleven essays, all written by pupils of this distinguished expert on Victorian England. We mention "Social Structure, Political Structure, and Public Opinion in Mid-Victorian England", by D. C. Moore; "Coal Mines Regulation: the First Decade 1842-1852", by O. O. G. M. MacDonagh; "Cobden and Bright in Politics 1846-1857", by N. McCord; "Popular Protestantism in Victorian Britain", by G. F. A. Best; "Mid-Century Scottish Nationalism: Romantic and Radical", by H. J. Hanham; and "The Atheist Mission 1840-1900", by F. B. Smith. Further there is an analysis of the foundations of the Conservative Party in the time of Lord Salisbury, by J. P. Cornford.

**JONES, PETER d'A.** *The Christian Socialist Revival 1877-1914. Religion, Class, and Social Conscience in Late-Victorian England.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1968. xiii, 504 pp. \$ 12.50.

Drawing upon a wealth of both printed and manuscript materials Professor Jones has broken new ground in the curious landscape of later Christian Socialism in England. Besides Anglican "Sacramental" Socialism, to which he gives the lion's share, he has discovered separate types of Swedenborgian and Quaker Socialism. The organizations and ideas of these people (Georgeism, Guild Socialism, etc.) are described at length and with lucidity.

**KERRIDGE, ERIC.** *The Agricultural Revolution.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 428 pp. 84/-.

The thesis demonstrated in this book is that the real Agricultural Revolution did not more or less coincide with the Industrial Revolution, but took place during the reign of Elizabeth I and the seventeenth century. The criteria or landmarks emphasized by the author include the floating of water-meadows, the introduction of convertible ("up-and-down") husbandry, new fallow crops and selected grasses, marsh drainage, manuring, and stock-breeding. Compared with the conventional view (last presented by Chambers and Mingay, cf. IRSH XI (1966), p. 501), this thesis itself may well be called revolutionary. It is not up to us to take sides here, but it should be added that, to corroborate his argument, Dr Kerridge draws upon a huge amount of primary sources pertaining to all parts of England.

**Land, Labour and Population in the Industrial Revolution.** Essays

presented to J. D. Chambers. Ed. by E. L. Jones & G. E. Mingay. Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd, London 1967. xvii, 286 pp. 50/-.

The four essays in this festschrift most likely to cater for social historians include: "The Classical Economists and the Labourer", by A. W. Coats; "Gravener Henson and the Making of the English Working Class", by R. A. Church and S. D. Chapman; "Allotments and the Problem of Rural Poverty, 1780-1840", by D. C. Barnett; and "The Home Market and Economic Growth in England, 1750-1780", by D. E. C. Eversley.

LINCOLN, JOHN A. *The Restrictive Society. A Report on Restrictive Practices.* Foreword by Lord Shawcross. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 262 pp. 30/-.

This is a comprehensive and very readable survey, with chapter and verse, of the stranglehold of restrictionism which has been throttling the British economy since the end of the nineteenth century. Mr Lincoln shows up not only the practices of the trade unions, but also those of the employers and the professions. As an effective remedy he pleads for a return to the Common Law.

LOCKE, JOHN. *Two Treatises of Government.* A critical edition with an introduction and apparatus criticus by Peter Laslett. 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, London 1967. xvii, 525 pp. 70/-.

By his *Two Treatises of Government* Locke greatly influenced the history of political thought, but oddly enough not by the version he most probably intended for posterity. It is Mr Laslett's merit that he has reconstructed this version from the author's master-copy at Cambridge; the result, when first published in 1960, was universally welcomed as a real landmark in the study of Locke. The present second edition only deviates from the first in points of detail.

MILLER, KENNETH E. *Socialism and Foreign Policy. Theory and Practice in Britain to 1931.* Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1967. viii, 301 pp. Hfl. 35.75.

A lucid survey is given of the various different currents of thought which contributed to shape Labour's conceptions of foreign policy. The importance of Radical and Liberal opinion (Bentham, Cobden, J. S. Mill, Gladstone) is given at least as much attention as that of Chartist tradition. (The IWMA's role in this connection has been a very restricted one.) Interesting is the critical treatment of Fabianism, in which, among other things, ideas of "Empire" are clearly discernible (the Webbs, Shaw). The bulk of the volume is, however, devoted to the foreign policy of the first two Labour Governments (1924 and 1929-31) and its ideological foundations. Here the author goes into great detail and critically assesses the effects (and the relative weakness of these effects) of widely adopted theories on government policy.

MUGGERIDGE, KITTY and RUTH ADAM. *Beatrice Webb. A Life 1858-1943.* Secker & Warburg, London 1967. 272 pp. Ill. 36/-.

The first mentioned author's mother was Beatrice Webb's youngest sister; the book is based to some extent on family memories, though the most solid single source is Beatrice Webb's diary. The passages on the various personal relationships (Joseph Chamberlain, Balfour, Shaw and so many others) are of interest. The portions of the book centering on Beatrice Webb's opinions and work are in part rather weak because they remain purely narrative even where an attempt at critical appraisal would seem to be biographically necessary.

**A Radical Future.** Ed. by Ben Whitaker. Jonathan Cape, London 1967. 223 pp. 35/-.

Twelve young Socialists who entered Parliament in 1966 present their views on a number of social and political topics. In spite of their age and the title of their book they do not show up as *Radikalinskies*; both their criticism and the alternatives they put forward are shrewd and sensible.

**ROTHBLATT, SHELDON.** *The Revolution of the Dons. Cambridge and Society in Victorian England.* Faber and Faber Ltd, London 1968. 319 pp. 50/-.

Unless one is prepared to label any young Turks and any reform as "revolutionary", the title of the present book does not make much sense. This is not to say that Professor Rothblatt's study in the institutional history of Cambridge University is not an important contribution to the history of education and, indirectly, to social history. Under the impact of a number of political, social and cultural factors, and with the active participation of a new group of "undonnish" dons, the famous collegiate system underwent in the mid-Victorian era a process of transformation and modernization which has left its mark until the present day. The author has thoroughly investigated this process and worked up a considerable amount of unpublished materials in his book.

**SKIDELSKY, ROBERT.** *Politicians and the Slump. The Labour Government of 1929-1931.* Macmillan, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1967. xiv, 431 pp. Ill. 84/-.

The present volume is a very critical account of the Second Labour Government's coping, or rather failure to cope, with the slump and the problem of unemployment. According to Mr Skidelsky it was not "Reformism", but rather an "all or nothing" Utopianism, which left the Government without a concrete short-term policy and made them prefer the "Treasury view" to joining forces with the Liberals and "Keynesian" entrepreneurs.

**TOBIAS, J. J.** *Crime and Industrial Society in the 19th century.* B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1967. 288 pp. 55/-.

This outstanding work is the result of broad and thorough research combined with great analytical power. The author has avoided the generalizations inspired by current ideologies and has gone to the bottom of the many problems inherent in his subject as far as the sources made this possible.

He discusses the forms and extent of crime mainly in urban centres and offers cautious explanations, e.g., for the decline of juvenile crime since about 1850. Crime is said to be much less a direct consequence of poverty than is often assumed. Rapid population growth plus social change provide its major causes. The remarks on the youngsters transported to Australia are interesting; in fact, amelioration of circumstances was not without effect as is also shown by the successes of the reformatory and industrial schools. Some clearer differentiation as to the literary sources (as regards their political or philosophical implications) would have been useful.

**TSUZUKI, CHUSHICHI.** *The Life of Eleanor Marx 1855-1898. A Socialist Tragedy.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1967. xi, 354 pp. Ill. 45/-.

It is very much to the credit of the author of this first real biography of Eleanor ("Tussy") Marx that it is the product of thorough and broad research. The relation with Marx is described only summarily, but the role Eleanor played in the British labour movement and her unhappy life with Aveling are dealt with in great detail. The composition of this biography is not on a par with its richness in facts and its intelligent observations.

#### OTHER BOOKS

**BURNETT, JOHN.** *Plenty and Want. A social history of diet in England from 1815 to the present day.* Nelson, London 1966. x, 296 pp. Ill.

**CRITCHLEY, T. A.** *A History of Police in England and Wales 900-1966.* Constable, London 1967. xx, 347 pp.

*Labour Party Bibliography.* [Compiled by Irene Wagner.] Labour Party, London n.d. [1967.] ii, 96 pp.

#### Hungary

*The Hungarian Revolution In Perspective.* Ed. by Francis S. Wagner. F. F. Memorial Foundation, Washington (D.C.) 1967. 351 pp. \$ 6.95.

The contributions to this volume are of a very unequal standard. Among them are purely political statements as well as more scholarly essays. A bibliography with some 1,300 entries (books, pamphlets, articles) has been prepared by I. L. Halász de Béky. Of the other contributions we mention – choosing at random – statements by Mr R. Nixon and Otto v. Habsburg, a thoughtful essay by Salvador de Madariaga and an exposé of the impact of the 1956 revolution on the West African independence movement (by Yemi Ogunbiyi).

#### Italy

**BARBANTI BRÒDANO, FRANCESCA.** *Un uomo, un tempo. Bologna 1870-1900. Inizi del Socialismo. Vita – Cultura – Politica.* Editrice Ponte Nuovo, Bologna 1967. iii, 328 pp. Ill. L. 1500.

The life and times of the Bolognese lawyer "Beppe" Barbanti up to his expulsion from the Socialist Party in 1896 told by his daughter. The author herself does not enter the story until she appears on the last page as a *piccolo*

*essere inetto e sorprendente*, but she has had access to letters by Andrea Costa and other friends of her father's, some of which are reproduced in full. Mario Missiroli has written a preface to this popular book.

BARNES, SAMUEL H. *Party Democracy: Politics in an Italian Socialist Federation*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1967. xii, 279 pp. \$ 7.50; 67/6.

A systematic collection of empirical data on the Arezzo provincial federation of the Italian Socialist Party has enabled the author to draw some important general conclusions as regards the functioning of democratic procedures within political parties, and to a considerable extent in society at large. One of the most significant questions is that of the requirements of a democratic political system in relation to its component parts (not only parties, but also the family structure and traditions).

FIORI, GIUSEPPE. *Vita di Antonio Gramsci*. Editori Laterza, Bari 1966. 366 pp. L. 900.

Although unpublished sources have been worked up into this biography, it can be qualified as popular in a positive sense. It is the politician rather than the philosopher who is dealt with. The general political climate in Italy, notably during the first years of Fascist rule, is depicted with perspicacity. The same is true of the elaborate treatment of Gramsci's formative years.

KÖNIG, HELMUT. *Lenin und der italienische Sozialismus 1915-1921. Ein Beitrag zur Gründungsgeschichte der Kommunistischen Internationale*. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteuropaforschung, Tübingen 1967; distr. by Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz. x, 240 pp. DM. 32.00.

Although the short historical introduction on Italian Socialism before 1915 is not free from misinterpretations, the bulk of the work constitutes an accurate and detailed account of the PSI and the PCI in the light of their relations with the Bolshevik Russians and the Comintern. The factional struggles are set forth in a lucid way (Turati – Serrati – Gramsci – Bordiga), and the interpretation of the decline of Italian Socialism after the factory occupations of 1920, whose failure was instrumental in weakening faith in the Russian example, merits consideration.

PAPA, EMILIO RAFFAELE. *Origini delle società operaie. Libertà di associazione e organizzazioni operaie di mutuo soccorso in Piemonte – 1848-1861*. Lerici editori, Milano 1967. 368 pp. L. 2800.

The Italian workers' movement has its origin in the mutual relief societies which, however, have been hitherto rather neglected by the historians. On the basis of largely unpublished documents, of which a number are here printed as appendices, Emilio Papa traces their rise in the kingdom of Piedmont after 1848.

ROMANO, ALDO. *Storia del movimento socialista in Italia*. I. *L'Unità italiana e la Prima Internazionale 1861-1871*. II. *L'Egemonia borghese*

e la rivolta libertaria 1871-1882. III. Testi e documenti 1861-1882. Editori Laterza, Bari 1966; 1967. xii, 577 pp.; iv, 697 pp.; xxvii, 567 pp. L. 6000; 7000; 7000.

The first three volumes of Professor Romano's History of Socialism in Italy, first published in Rome in 1954 and 1956, are now available in a revised edition. The six parts (Italian democracy and Bakunin, the origins of Anarchist dissent, the Paris Commune, the Anarchist secession, the revolutionary experience of Bakunism, and the end of the Anarchist International) have now been distributed over Vols I and II. The documents, originally appended to each volume, have been brought together in Vol. III; they contain more of the Engels-Cafiero letters, but the papers of the "correspondence committee" have now been omitted (cf. IRSH, XI (1966), p. 504). The author hopes that his ever growing "internationalist" conviction will eventually result in a new monograph on the same subject.

TARROW, SIDNEY G. Peasant Communism in Southern Italy. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1967. xvii, 389 pp. Maps. \$ 8.75; 79/-.

Extensive field work and a careful examination of the available statistics have enabled the author to draw a picture of how the discrepancy between North and South affected and had to affect the CPI policy, and how this policy was influenced by the Agrarian Reform in the South. He gives very detailed data on voting behaviour in the *Mezzogiorno* which evidences a peculiar discontinuity not caused by the Reform itself, but by its implementation (different behaviour of administrators). He also deals with the consequences of the new forms of habitation (isolated houses on the peasants' own land instead of town dwelling). Remarkable – and instructive for an understanding of different positions among Communists on underdeveloped countries – are his observations on the clash between the (revisionist) "Italian road to Socialism" line and the (rather revolutionary) championship of the landless.

#### OTHER BOOKS

GRAMSCI, ANTONIO. Scritti 1915-1921. Nuovi contributi a cura di Sergio Caprioglio. I Quaderni de "Il Corpo", Milano 1968; distr. by Cooperativa Tipografica degli Operai, Vicenza. xvii, 198 pp.

#### Spain

CROZIER, BRIAN. Franco. A Biographical History. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1967. xxi, 589 pp. Ill. Maps. 70/-.

This extensive biography of Franco recalls in many respects the well-known book by Hugh Thomas on the Spanish Civil War. It has been equally lavishly produced, it contains an impressive apparatus of notes and a lengthy bibliography. It is also equally slipshod and superficial, would-be scientific and pseudo-objective. The reader does not, in fact, learn much that is new concerning the man Franco, except that the author admires him moderately.

DELPERRIE DE BAYAC, JACQUES. *Les Brigades internationales*. Fayard, Paris 1968. 469 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 26.50.

The International Brigades numbered 35,000 foreigners and at one time about 45,000 Spaniards. It is the former category which constitutes the main theme of this book. The author bases his (strongly narrative) account on many interviews (especially with Frenchmen), letters and printed sources. He concentrates on a description of the organization and composition of the Brigades, their exploits (Madrid, Teruel, Jamara, etc.) and day-to-day life of the members. The over-all political realities, though not suppressed, occupy a minor place as compared with military achievements. The book is lively and presents many contemporary texts not easily to be found elsewhere.

GOLDSTON, ROBERT. *The Civil War in Spain*. Phoenix House, London 1967. 224 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Evidently Mr Goldston did not have any pretensions in writing this account. The result is a very well got-up book which contains a readable but superficial story of the Spanish Civil War, adding nothing to the existing knowledge of the subject.

PRIETO, INDALECIO. *Convulsiones de España. Pequeños detalles de grandes sucesos. I*. Ediciones Oasis, S.A., México 1967. 411 pp. \$ 5.20.

In this book a number of articles have been collected which Prieto, one of the leaders of the PSOE and, among other things, Minister of Defence during the Civil War, wrote in exile. Many of the pieces relate to the Civil War. There are no index, notes and acknowledgement of sources.

SABORIT, ANDRES. *La Huelga de agosto de 1917 (Apuntes históricos)*. Editorial "Pablo Iglesias", México, D.F., 1967. 186 pp. Ill. F.fr. 12.00.

The author of this book, an old militant of the Socialist Party, went into prison in 1917 for his part in the organization of the General Strike he now has described. His work does not contain much inside information hitherto unknown; it is an interesting general description of the background and course of events. About half the volume consists of appended documents.

*Der Spanische Bürgerkrieg in Augenzeugenberichten*. Hrsg. und eingeleitet von Hans-Christian Kirsch. Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf 1967. 470 pp. Ill. DM. 24.80.

One-page-extracts from a wide variety of contemporary sources constitute the bulk of this volume which, on account of the excellent selection of these short texts and their grouping as well as of the introductions given by the editor, is an outstanding achievement based on extensive research (not made easy by the Spanish authorities) and interviews. The result is a very vivid and authentic account of military operations and political struggles seen from various angles. The internecine conflicts within the Loyalist camp (the Communists' persecution of "Trotskyites" and Anarchists) are also dealt with.

ULLMAN, JOAN CONNELLY. *The Tragic Week. A Study of Anticlericalism in Spain, 1875-1912.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1968. x, 441 pp. \$ 9.50.

During the last week of July, 1909, a Catalan strike against the war in Morocco soon developed into a curious rebellion, in which no military or industrial premises were destroyed, but religious establishments suffered all the more. After an extensive historical introduction the author gives an hour-by-hour account of the dramatic events in Barcelona and environs. She pays much attention to the interplay of crowd and leaders as well as to the question in how far the Radical Republicans used the anti-church pogrom as a diversionary manoeuvre.

#### OTHER BOOKS

MIRÓ, FIDEL. *Cataluña, los Trabajadores y el Problema de la Nacionalidades.* Editores Mexicanos Unidos, México 1967. 332 pp.

SALVADOR, TOMAS. *La Guerra de España en sus fotografías.* 3a ed. Ediciones Marte, Barcelona 1967. 573 pp. Ill.

#### Sweden

ROSENTHAL, ALBERT H. *The Social Programs of Sweden. A Search for Security in a Free Society.* The University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1967. xix, 193 pp. \$ 6.00.

On the basis of extensive research done *in situ* Professor Rosenthal discusses the Swedish social security, health insurance, public health and welfare programmes, with case examples. He also compares the situation in the United States, where social legislation is, in general, certainly not inferior; in Sweden, however, both the social services and the average citizen are more responsive.

SCHILLER, BERNT. *Storstrejken 1909. Förhistoria och orsaker.* Akademiförlaget, Göteborg 1967. viii, 301 pp. S.kr. 36.00.

In 1909 the Swedish workers waged an unsuccessful general strike against the offensive policy of the Swedish Employers' Federation. The present volume is a detailed study of the origins of this strike, based on a wealth of published and unpublished sources; the different trends in the labour movement are given due attention. A summary in English is appended.

#### Switzerland

MATTMÜLLER, MARKUS. *Leonhard Ragaz und der religiöse Sozialismus. Eine Biographie. Band II: Die Zeit des Ersten Weltkriegs und der Revolutionen.* EVZ-Verlag, Zürich 1968. xi, 588 pp. S.fr./DM. 58.00.

The middle volume of this large-scale biography of Ragaz, Vol. I of which was noticed in IRSH, III (1958), p. 354, deals with the relatively short period from 1912 to the end of his Zurich professorship in 1921. The treat-

ment of these eventful years is in the key of "his life and times". The First World War and the General Strike of 1918, the Zimmerwald movement, Lenin and Karl Barth sometimes tend to eclipse Ragaz and his record, but the volume is not less interesting for that.

**SCHMID-AMMANN, PAUL.** Die Wahrheit über den Generalstreik von 1918. Seine Ursachen. Sein Verlauf. Seine Folgen. Morgarten Verlag, Zürich 1968. 440 pp. Ill. S.fr. 16.00.

In this important study the preliminary history of the November 1918 General Strike (mainly in the German-speaking urban centres) is extensively dealt with; in fact, the position of Social Democracy and the (reformist) trade unions since 1914 is related in great detail as are the intra-party differences of opinion. The impact of Zimmerwald and Kienthal is set forth and the activities of Robert Grimm both on the national and on the international level are discussed, also in their relation to Swiss federal politics (resignation of Federal Councillor Hoffmann, 1917). The motives for and the failure of the strike receive meticulous attention. The author gives a balanced interpretation which elucidates the problem of a fundamentally reformist labour movement in the process of its confrontation with its revolutionary traditions, ideology and make-up.

#### **Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia**

**ANDERSON, THORNTON.** Russian Political Thought. An Introduction. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1967. xiii, 444 pp. \$ 9.75.

It is Professor Anderson's thesis that there is a distinct Greek-Mongol-Russian tradition of political thought and practice, and that Bolshevism immediately derives from that tradition. Separation of the government from the governed is one of its features, enforcement of orthodoxy another, a blend of isolation and Messianism a third. The volume displays both the advantages and disadvantages of having been intended, at least in part, to offset wishful thinking in the West, but it bears witness to considerable learning and great acumen.

**BUNYAN, JAMES.** The Origin of Forced Labor in the Soviet State 1917-1921. Documents and Materials. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1967. xi, 276 pp. \$ 10.00.

On the basis of materials which, for the most part, were not hitherto available in English the author traces the "socialization of the labour force" from the October Revolution to the Tenth Party Congress. The role played by Trockij in the introduction of compulsory labour even before Stalin is thrown into its proper relief.

**CASH, ANTHONY.** The Russian Revolution. Ernest Benn Ltd, London 1967. 128 pp. Ill. 25/-.

The historical background of the 1917 revolutions and the first years of the Bolshevik triumph (up to the stabilization in 1921) are here described in a

popular way. Some (minor) inaccuracies can be detected. The "conclusion" on the time after 1921 is very summary indeed. What gives this work its special flavour is the great number of very well selected illustrations covering pre-1917 Russia, the revolutions of that year and the Civil War period.

CHURCHWARD, L. G. *Contemporary Soviet Government*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968. xxi, 366 pp. 45/-.

One of the distinctive features of this new textbook on the political fabric of the USSR is that the author does not regard Soviet theory as mere window dressing, but as a (qualified) determinant. His approach to Soviet politics and policies is Marxist and critically sympathetic. The focus is on post-Stalin developments, and notably on the increasingly substantive role played by state (as distinct from party) agencies.

DANIELS, ROBERT V. *Red October. The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917*. Secker & Warburg, London 1968. xiv, 269 pp. Ill. 50/-.

Much like the Nazi seizure of power, the Bolshevik Revolution has generally been viewed, both by partisans and by enemies, in terms of historical necessity and/or superior planning. If Professor Daniels had done nothing but puncture this untenable mythology his book would be a most valuable contribution, but it is a very readable and absorbing account of what preceded the storming of the Winter Palace at that. In the author's opinion, Kerenskij's unwise moves on November 6 and a number of contingencies were more decisive than Lenin's leadership. The volume is without references, but a list of primary and secondary sources is appended.

FISCHER, ALEXANDER. *Russische Sozialdemokratie und bewaffneter Aufstand im Jahre 1905*. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1967. viii, 198 pp. DM. 28.00.

This interesting study deals with the Menshevik and Bolshevik positions on a people's insurrection, taking into consideration that Engels had refuted barricade struggles as no longer appropriate. Various opinions were represented within both factions, and the author does full justice to each of them. The actual fighting in the 1905 revolution is discussed in so far as it set the tone for the ensuing debates. Apart from Lenin's and Trockij's Plechanov's, Vel'tman's and other people's views are set forth.

LAVROV, PETER. *Historical Letters*. Transl. with an Introd. and Notes by James P. Scanlan. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1967. x, 371 pp. \$ 9.50.

It is a strange paradox that until recently none of the writings of Lavrov, who of all Russian revolutionaries came perhaps closest to "Anglo-Saxon" attitudes, should have been available in English. The present translation of his chief and most influential work, which in the 1870's became the "Bible" of Russian Populism, is therefore very welcome; it is preceded by a good intellectual biography. The content is less a clear-cut political programme than a philosophy of history stirring up action. The underlying

idea of the "enormous accumulated cost of progress" from which only a few profited not only bears witness to the bad conscience of the "repentant gentry", but also led Lavrov to insights which were later worked out by writers such as Nietzsche, Mannheim and Toynbee (dominant minority, internal proletariat, etc.).

Lenin. The Man, the Theorist, the Leader. A Reappraisal. Eds: Leonard Schapiro and Peter Reddaway. Assistant Ed.: Paul Rosta. Pall Mall Press, London 1967. x, 317 pp. 45/-.

Among the contributions to this very commendable volume those by the editors are outstanding. Schapiro's re-assessment ("Lenin after 50 years") is a crystal-clear exposé, Reddaway's study of Lenin's attitudes toward art and literature, and of the light shed by his utterances on his personality, brings scarcely available material to the fore. Of the other contributors we mention J. Keep ("Lenin as a Tactician"), J. Erickson ("Lenin as a Civil War Leader") and A. Nove ("Lenin as an Economist"). The other essays and studies deserve attention, too. In an appendix, among other things, a comparative survey is given of the five "Collected Works" editions in Russian.

MARIE, JEAN-JACQUES. Les paroles qui ébranlèrent le monde. Anthologie bolchevique 1917-1924. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1967. 363 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

This selection of extracts covers the years from the February Revolution up to the defeat of Trockij. Most of the texts from which they are taken were not published in French before. Thus, many less-known Bolsheviks are brought to the fore alongside with Lenin, Stalin and Trockij. We mention the discussions on the appropriateness of a Bolshevik *coup* (September 1917), those on the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty, the interpretation of the Kronstadt rebellion (Trockij, Kirov) and the debate over the "Socialism in one country" conception. A special chapter is devoted to the Comintern.

MARKO, KURT. Evolution wider Willen. Die Sowjetideologie zwischen Orthodoxie und Revision. Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Graz, Wien, Köln 1968. 219 pp. DM. 38.00.

Eight perspicacious and well-documented studies of the recent shifts in Soviet ideology and its functions. In contrast with many Western observers who mistake a certain amount of "streamlining" for a realization of their own dreams or a rapprochement towards their own establishment, the author is not optimistic: "Increasing mobility in detail goes hand in hand with a development which can but be termed restorative, conservative-'Wilhelmine', and often simply reactionary". Even the much-advertized introduction of sociological research is liable to create another type of "servants of power".

Osteuropa-Handbuch. Sowjetunion. Verträge und Abkommen. Verzeichnis der Quellen und Nachweise 1917-1962. Unter Mitwirkung von

Jörg K. Hoensch und Helmut König hrsg. von Werner Markert † und Dietrich Geyer. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1967. xi, 611 pp. DM. 78.00.

This carefully prepared handbook is a trustworthy and useful tool for all those who in some way or the other are concerned with diplomatic, political, economic and cultural treaties concluded by the Soviet Union. The first part of the book, moreover, lists the treaties and agreements concluded by governments on the territory of the former Russian Empire from November, 1917 to July, 1923; the Baltic States and Poland are not represented, but Georgia, the Ukrainian *Rada* and other ephemeral (semi-)independent polities are. The RSFSR as the main constituent part of the USSR founded in 1923 has here pride of place. The bibliographical data on sources of the documents are very precise and helpful.

The Peasant in Nineteenth-Century Russia. Ed. by Wayne S. Vucinich. Contributors: John S. Curtiss, Terence Emmons, Donald Fanger, Mary Matossian, Michael B. Petrovich, Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, Donald W. Treadgold, Francis M. Watters, Reginald E. Zelnik. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1968. xx, 314 pp. \$ 8.50.

In the nine papers that make up the present volume the above contributors discuss several aspects of peasant life and the peasant question in pre-revolutionary Russia, Professor Riasanovsky summarizing the main findings. Mr Emmons deals with the emancipation of the serfs by Alexander II, Mr Watters with the peasant and the village commune, and Mr Zelnik with the peasant and the factory.

PLANTY-BONJOUR, GUY. The Categories of Dialectical Materialism. Contemporary Soviet Ontology. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1967. vi, 182 pp. Hfl. 30.00.

The original French edition under the title *Les catégories du matérialisme dialectique* appeared in 1965 at the same publisher's. The book provides a thorough exposé of the development of (official) Soviet philosophy since de-Stalinization. That the confrontation with Western philosophies – filtered though they are – remains in the ban of a Dialectics-of-Nature type of materialism is demonstrated beyond doubt. The conception of "matter" along Engels's and Lenin's lines is still considered a necessary cornerstone; without it the foundations of "dialectical materialism" are thought to be apt to crumble.

SCHAPIRO, LEONARD. Rationalism and Nationalism in Russian Nineteenth-Century Political Thought. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1967. viii, 173 pp. \$ 5.00; 45/–.

The author of this book which contains the expanded text of six lectures delivered at Yale University (1965) introduces the conceptions of rationalism

and nationalism as models of thought whose interaction explains much of the intellectual and political issues at the turn of the century. Superbly written, the work analyzes the roots of the two currents – Speranskij (and the Decembrists) vs. Karamzin, the impact of the West (the antithesis Westernizers-Slavophiles is seen in the light of, but not identified with, that between rationalism and nationalism), the reforms and projected reforms (e.g., by Loris-Melikov), the rise of radical revolutionary thought and “the liberal failure” – due to the inadequacy of the institutional framework to the requirements of modernization.

SMITH, R. E. F. *The Enserfment of the Russian Peasantry*. Cambridge University Press, London 1968. xiv, 180 pp. 42/–.

Professor Smith has collected 56 documents, almost all unabridged and translated for the first time, which throw light upon the enserfment of the Russian (Muscovite) peasantry from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries. The introduction, partly written by Professor R. H. Hilton, contains an interesting comparison with contemporaneous developments in Western Europe.

STALIN, I. V. *Works — Sočinenija*. Vol./Tom 1 [XIV]. 1934-1940. Vol./Tom 2 [XV]. 1941-1945. Vol./Tom 3 [XVI]. 1946-1953. Ed. by Robert H. McNeal. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford (Calif.) 1967; distr. by Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague. xiv, 408 pp.; v, 220 pp.; v, 320 pp. \$ 20.00; Hfl. 72.00. (Not singly obtainable.)

Originally Stalin's *Sočinenija* were to be published in sixteen volumes, but the project was dropped after the author's death, Vol. XIII having appeared in 1951. The present continuation and completion of the series in a Western edition is justified in terms of convenience and of “reluctance to see the Orwellian ‘memoryhole’ swallow up documents of historical significance”. Dr McNeal has not, of course, been able to provide new archival materials, and so he has just reprinted the well-known and the less widely known writings, speeches, orders of the day, and interviews. He has included the section on dialectical and historical materialism in the official History of the CPSU (1938), but left out the wartime correspondence with Churchill and Roosevelt.

TOMPKINS, STUART RAMSAY. *The Triumph of Bolshevism. Revolution or Reaction?* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1967. xi, 331 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95.

The approach to Bolshevism is historically broad, but does not escape the pitfalls of overgeneralization. The use of “Aesopian language” is said to be a special characteristic making for a fundamental misunderstanding of things Russian in the West. That language, used by, e.g., the satirist Saltykov-Ščedrin and adopted by Bolshevism, made it possible that a “revolution” which in fact meant a return to the tradition of autocracy was styled progressive and democratic.

WILDMAN, ALLAN K. *The Making of a Workers' Revolution. Russian Social Democracy, 1891-1903.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1967. xxiv, 271 pp. \$ 8.95; 72/-.

The young author, a pupil of Professor Leopold Haimson (who has contributed a preface), deals with the social and organizational history of Russian Social Democracy up to the schism of 1903. The focus is on the strained relations between intellectuals and workers. Like Richard Pipes and J. L. H. Keep, Dr Wildman tries his hand at a rehabilitation of what Lenin decried as "Economism", but his argument is differently accentuated.

WORTMAN, RICHARD. *The Crisis of Russian Populism.* Cambridge University Press, London 1967. xii, 211 pp. 40/-.

"What united the [Populist] movement was not a particular programme [...], but shared attitudes and preconceptions", and the unity of the heyday of Populism was rather "psychological" than "ideological". Thus the author of these largely biographical studies on Engel'gardt, Uspenskij, and Zlatovratskij defines his theme, and from his special subjects he draws more general conclusions, for instance, concerning the crisis of Populism and the factors determining some of its adherents (e.g., Aksel'rod and Plechanov) to embrace Marxism.

#### OTHER BOOKS

Istorija Kommunističeskoj Partii Sovetskogo Sojuza. Tom I. Sozdanie bol'shevistskoj partii. 1883-1903 gg. Tom II. Partija bol'shevikov v bor'be za sverženie carizma. 1904 – fevral' 1917 goda. Tom III. Kommunističeskaja partija – organizator pobedy Velikoj Oktjabr'skoj socialističeskoj revoljucii i oborony Sovetskoy Respubliki. Mart 1917 – 1920 g. Kniga 1: Mart 1917 – mart 1918 g. Kniga 2: Mart 1918 – 1920 g. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968. liv, 633 pp.; xii, 775 pp.; xvi, 607 pp.; 607 pp. Ill. Maps.

K. Marks, F. Engel's i revoljucionnaja Rossija. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1967. vi, 810 pp. Ill.

NAJDUS, WALENTYNA. Polacy w rewolucji 1917 roku. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1967. 403 pp. Maps.

Rabočee dviženie v Azerbajdžane v gody novogo revoljucionnogo pod'ema (1910-1914 gg.). Dokumenty i materialy v dvuch častjach. Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk Azerbajdžanskoj SSR, Baku 1967. 487 pp.; 691 pp.

Revoljucionnaja Rossija i revoljucionnaja Pol'sha (vtoraja polovina XIX v.). Sbornik statej pod redakcij V. A. D'jakova, I. S. Millera, N. P. Mitinoj. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1967. 464 pp.

#### Yugoslavia

GÜNTHER, HORST. *Die Verstädterung in Jugoslawien. Darstellung und Probleme.* Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1966. 224 pp. Maps. DM. 22.00.

The author gives a full exposé of the factors making for a rapid urbanization since 1945 in Yugoslavia: the Communist ideology, the agrarian overpopulation, the growth of industry and the increase of people employed in government and other services. The economic and social consequences, e.g., the change in the family structure, and the exact proportions of the growth of urban centres are also discussed at length.

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### NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

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