

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

DANIEL, JOHN. *Labor, Industry and the Church. A study of the inter-relationships involving the church, labor and management.* Concordia Publishing House, Saint Louis 1957. xi, 229 pp. \$ 3.00.

From the point of view of his Lutheran convictions the author of this book views the fundamental social-economic and ethical questions of today. He observes that the relations between the church, the workers and the management are confused by prejudices on both sides and wishes to contribute to a better mutual understanding. A picture is given of the organisations of the employers and workers, the form of the state and the economic life, work, wages, leisure time etc. An attempt is made to find an answer in the Bible to numerous questions.

GLUM, FRIEDRICH. *Jean Jacques Rousseau. Religion und Staat. Grundlegung einer demokratischen Staatslehre.* Verlag W. Kohlhammer, Stuttgart 1956. 418 pp. DM 24.00

The author has given us a new interpretation of the political writings. Already in his short introductory biography it becomes clear that he does not follow established opinions. In a thorough discussion of the work of Rousseau, including his correspondence, and often in a critical examination of the literature on the subject, he draws a picture of a Rousseau whose theories were in essentials intended for a Christian-inspired democracy – a democracy which in the later writings assumes outspoken conservative traits. One chapter deals extensively with Rousseau's critics whose opinions are reproduced in a detailed form.

LUKÁCS, GEORG. *Der junge Hegel und die Probleme der kapitalistischen Gesellschaft.* Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1954. 656 pp. DM 15.00.

This is certainly one of the most important books written by the Hungarian philosopher. Of particular interest is the thorough analysis of Hegel's early writings which reveal so much of the origins of his later thought and in which Lukács has given special attention to the social and political ideas of Hegel that were strongly influenced by the French Revolution. With much insight the connection between the general conditions in contemporary Germany and the "reflex" on German minds of the events from across the borders on the one hand and the philosophical ideas on the other have been dealt with. The book ends with a profound analysis of the "Phenomenology". The present edition contains some minor revisions as compared with that of 1948.

MEHRING, FRANZ und GEORG LUKÁCS. Friedrich Nietzsche. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 219 pp. DM 6.00.

In this volume have been collected a number of articles and chapters from books written by Mehring and Lukács on Nietzsche and his influence. Mehring presents Nietzsche as "the social philosopher of capitalism", and not of aristocracy in particular. Lukács deals extensively with the influence Nietzsche had on national-socialist thinking. (Rosenberg a.o.).

PETRY, RAY C. Christian Eschatology and Social Thought. A Historical Essay on the Social Implications of Some Selected Aspects in Christian Eschatology to A.D. 1500. Abingdon Press, New York, Nashville 1956. 415 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author, who is Professor of Church History at Duke University testifies in this well documented work to his great erudition and knowledge of the literature dealing with the Christian faith's attitude toward the problems concerning the "Last Days" and the preparation for them by the Christian community. He also sets forth what the opinions were during the period under discussion as to what this community should be. Starting from the Bible, he gives a sympathetic account of many theories and standpoints (e.g., monastic ideals), not sparing with his criticism, however, where he considers his subjects to have been wrong.

PLÉKHANOV, G. Essais sur l'histoire du matérialisme. (D'Holbach, Helvétius, Marx).

— Le matérialisme militant (Materialismus militans). Réponses à Monsieur Bogdanov.

Éditions Sociales, Paris 1957, 1957. 192, 127 pp. F.fr. 600, 400.

The *Essais* although for the greater part originally written by Plechanov in French, are now for the first time published in that language. The latter part of the study on Helvétius has been reproduced from the original text, but the rest had to be translated from the German edition, the manuscript having been lost. Of the *Matérialisme militant* the present edition is the first complete one in French.

RITTER, JOACHIM. Hegel und die französische Revolution. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1957. 118 pp. DM. 6.60.

This book appeared as the 63rd vol. of the publications of the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen*, Division of the Social Sciences. It contains the proceedings of a conference on the subject; a report of the discussions is added, as well as a bibliography of writings on Hegel's political theory composed by K. Gründer. The main thesis of Prof. Ritter is the preponderant influence of the French Revolution on Hegel's philosophy which cannot be understood if his positive evaluation of the Revolution is neglected. In his annotation Prof. Ritter elaborates on the literature; there as well as in the text a great many stimulating ideas are formulated which make this book one of the most important recent works on Hegel.

RUTKEWITSCH, M. N. Die Praxis als Grundlage der Erkenntnis und als Kriterium der Wahrheit. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 259 pp. DM. 6.30.

In conformity with Marxist opinion the author of this book, which originally appeared in Russian, deals with praxis as source, control and – in part also – result of theory, and truth. The pre-Marxian theories of knowledge are compared with that of Marx and later Marxists. Three articles, one by the author, a second by W. M. Podossetnik and the third by the editors of the Soviet periodical "Problems of Philosophy", in which some aspects of the theses of the book have been discussed, have been added in a German translation.

Texte der indischen Philosophie. I. Beginn der Philosophie in Indien. Aus den Veden. 2., unveränderte Aufl. Von Walter Ruben. II. Die Philosophie des Buddhismus. Von Erich Frauwallner. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1956. xii, 338 pp.; xiii, 423 pp. DM. 12.00, 18.00.

The first volume contains a great many texts, mainly from the Upanishads, with explanations by the editor who in his prefaces points to the similarity of ancient Indian philosophy with early Greek and Chinese philosophies. The texts are from the period about 650 B.C. The second volume offers interesting material on the Buddhist reform which is explained by the editor as a spiritual adaptation to changed economic and social conditions. It is to be welcomed that an anthology of Indian philosophy, in a German translation and ably commented upon, has now begun to appear; the series will comprise twelve vols.

THOMAS, WENDELL. *Toward a More Democratic Social Order.* Exposition Press, New York 1956. 64 pp. \$ 2.50.

The author sets forth a number of provocative ideas whose realization should make democracy better suited to human needs and longings. A basic feature is the propagation of a "liberal religion", non-sectarian and social in its essence since it should provide the norms by which each individual can contribute to general happiness. Land should be granted, not sold or seized, in accordance with the interests of the community, and money should be based on work in order to obtain a stable standard; capital, to end up, should be made available for lesser developed countries.

### *SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES*

ARNDT, ERICH. *Theoretische Grundlagen der Lohnpolitik.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1957. xi, 295 pp. Figures. DM. 24.00.

A wage policy that renders both a maximum national production and a stable price level possible will have to be different from that followed up to now under the influence of the trade union movement. In the first place a solution will have to be found to the numerous social tensions which make the wage conflict one of more than just economic interest. A further requirement is co-operation between workers and employers organisations in order to arrive at a wage policy that is compatible with the aims of the entire economic and social policy of the social system and forms an integrating component of it. The argument is supported by a quantitative analysis of the influence of wage increases that is both micro- and macro-economic.

BARBER, BERNARD. *Social Stratification. A comparative analysis of structure and process.* Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc., New York 1957. xix, 540 pp. Tables. \$ 6.50.

In this valuable work the author evolves a theory on the nature and functions of the

social stratification which, based on the general theory of society, can integrate existing knowledge in this field and guide future research. The application of the comparative analysis as method plays an important part in this, use being made of material derived from both the highly developed Western countries and from such Asiatic countries as China and India. Data drawn from the history of England and France are utilized, too.

BARTOLI, HENRI. *Science économique et travail*. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1957. 308 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

In this study, Nr. 9 of the *Essais et Travaux de l'Université de Grenoble*, the writers gives a critical commentary on the science of economics. A reform is necessary to which this book is intended to contribute. He takes human work as the starting point. It is argued that the objectivity of the natural sciences cannot be used in economics; one must arrive at an establishment of values from which the aims of human transactions, also in the field of economics, can be determined and the organisation of the means to the end can be judged.

BURNS, EVELINE M. *Social Security and Public Policy*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, London, Toronto 1956. xvi, 291 pp. \$ 5.50.

This work presents a new approach to the questions concerning social security. The subjects dealt with in the various parts of the book together form the complex of problems that every system of social security must solve in one way or another. These groups of questions: a) Type of benefit and conditions on which it is granted, b) choice of risks for which responsibility must be assumed, c) financing of the programme and d) its administration, together constitute the analytical apparatus with which it is possible to make a comparative study of the different programmes and systems.

CIRTAUTAS, K. C. *The Refugee. A psychological study*. Meador Publishing Company, Boston (Mass.) 1957. 166 pp. \$ 3.00.

The refugee is studied here from a psychological standpoint. The writer depicts the shock of becoming a refugee and the many consequent experiences, such as frustration, home-sickness, loneliness etc., and draws a sketch of the two main types forming the crystallisation: the refugee, who is able to accept the new situation positively, and the type that cannot assimilate the new experiences and whose personality suffers from disintegration as a result. Prof. Sorokin wrote a foreword.

CROPSEY, J. *Polity and Economy. An Interpretation of the Principles of Adam Smith*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1957. xiii, 102 pp. Hfl. 9.50.

Published as vol. 8 in the "International Scholars Forum - A Series of Books by American Scholars", this book re-examines Smith's doctrine of free commercial society (or capitalism). Starting from the observation that Smith was professor of Moral Philosophy the author places his economic theory against the background of his moral theory, expounded especially in his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*. Mr. Cropsey discusses seeming inconsistencies, e.g., Smith's argument for a society in which, as he himself concedes, the "labouring poor" would be nevertheless the victims of the division of labour. A solution of such problems can be found only in Smith's conception of man and his real intentions.

DAHRENDORF, RALF. *Soziale Klassen und Klassenkonflikt in der industriellen Gesellschaft*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. xiii, 270 pp. DM. 24.00.

A new approach to the problem of classes – conceived in sharp distinction to groups (*Schichten*) – is essayed in this important contribution to sociology. The author gives a thorough analysis of Marx's conceptions, criticizing them on a number of points, some of which are ideologically inherent in the system, whilst others have become obsolete in view of modern experience. The author follows this up with a discussion of a great many sociologists such as, e.g., Max Weber, Riesman and Merton, in order to arrive at his own conception of class and class conflict. He observes, *inter alia*, a trend towards institutionalization of class contrasts and points to the significance of the factor of hierarchical authority in the modern concern, also for industrial democracy.

FOURNIER, CHARLES. *La liberté d'opinion du fonctionnaire. Essai de droit public comparé: France, Grande-Bretagne, États-Unis, U.R.S.S., Allemagne, Suisse, Belgique etc...* Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1957. xiii, 466 pp. F. fr. 3.000.

This is a comparative study of a large number of countries with widely divergent social and juridical systems in which the author investigates to what extent the regulations of the public law permit freedom of expression in every field, but in particular in the field of politics by civil servants. The aim is to arrive at a general theory on this question by means of an analysis of the regulations in important states. Three types are distinguished: vassalisation, i.e. the complete political dependence of civil servants, political sterilisation and freedom of expression for the functionary.

FRIEDRICH, CARL J. and ZBIGNIEW K. BRZEZINSKI. *Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1956. xii, 346 pp. \$ 5.50.

Among the works which deal with modern totalitarianism the present book certainly is one of the best introductions. Sharply defining totalitarian dictatorship as something essentially different from autocracy, the authors discuss the major aspects of the former as they became manifest, in most cases, some years after the rise to power of a monolithic party and a charismatic leader. What this means for non-integrated communities (e.g., the churches), the family and the individual, but also for all kinds of human activities, for instance in the field of learning, is made trenchantly clear. As an over-all picture the book offers more of a description than a systematic analysis of deeper causes and trends.

GABLENTZ, O. H. VON DER. *Die politischen Theorien seit der französischen Revolution*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1957. 247 pp. DM. 8.80.

After a lucid introduction of 36 pages Prof. v. d. Gablentz offers a selection of extracts from a number of works in the field of political theory, ranging in time from Burke and Kant to Tillich and Gandhi and in ideology from Constant, J. S. Mill or R. M. MacIver to Mussolini, Hitler and Carl Schmitt. Although a selection of this scope raises of necessity some points of criticism as to the authors and the texts reproduced, it seems

on the whole fully justified in view of the object of the editor, to present a general picture.

GENEVÈS, J. *L'imposture scientifique du "matérialisme historique" allemand (Marxisme). Contribution à la sociologie.* Éditions Bière, Bordeaux 1957. 99 pp. F. fr. 800.

From a number of theories on the natural sciences, biology, etc., the author has drawn some conceptions that lead him, inter alia, to state that "humanity is biologically resisting sexual and social communism". Thus "German" (and Russian) Marxism is condemned and, moreover, depicted as a sinister attack on France.

GOETZ-GIREY, ROBERT. *Salaires et inflation depuis la seconde guerre mondiale.* — ROUSSEAUX, PAUL. *Les critères d'appréciation du bien-être économique.* Editions Domat-Montchrestien, Paris 1953. 269 pp. F. fr. 540.

This is the report of the congress of French speaking economists held in 1953; it comprises both the introductions along with the explanation given in the meeting and the discussions held. The first contribution gives a picture of the development of wholesale prices and the cost of living and also the way in which wages have an inflationary influence through the costs of production and through consumption is investigated. Finally the factors causing the upwards trend of the wages is discussed. The second study deals with the development of economic thought on the concept welfare.

JOUVENEL, BERTRAND DE. *Sovereignty. An Inquiry into the Political Good.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, London 1957. xiv, 320 pp. 27/6.

The French edition of this remarkable work was reviewed in Vol. I (1956) of this journal, Part II, on p. 308. The English translation was made by J. F. Huntington and revised by the author himself, who introduced also some variations, partly in the form of expansions not contained in the original. The main subject is that of social coherence or the moral basis of authority holding together individuals in a free society; it has been elaborated with great erudition and acumen.

KOHR, LEOPOLD. *The Breakdown of Nations.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1957. xii, 244 pp. Maps. 30/—.

Prof. Kohr continues the line of those thinkers who pretend to have discovered the primary cause of the social miseries of their times: According to him it is the overgrowth of social units that is responsible for an accumulation of the critical mass of power which leads to catastrophes. "Size" is the main evil, also in the economic sphere. The essential parts of the book deal, however, with politics and culture and the author's strongest argument is for a dissolution of great and the formation of small states, although he himself does not believe in its imminent realization. He offers many stimulating thoughts and discussions, but in making his conception of "bigness" too absolute and too little related to historical unavoidableities, he often makes unfounded assertions.

LAUTERBACH, ALBERT. *Mensch-Motive-Geld. Untersuchungen zur*

Psychologie des wirtschaftlichen Handelns. Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1957. xii, 355 pp. DM. 19.80.

The author considers economic phenomena to be the product of the human mind; in an economic investigation, therefore, the concepts of psychology, sociology and anthropology must also be taken into account and applied. This tenet forms the starting point for an investigation into the forces underlying economic activity in general and industrial management in particular. Thereafter a picture is given of the connection between socio-economic instability and individual uncertainty and disintegration. It is argued that social and economic reform demands a change in the dominating type of personality.

Marxismus-Studien. 2. Folge. Hrsg. von I. Fetscher. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1957. x, 265 pp. DM. 12.00.

Published as vol. 5 in the *Schriften der Evangelischen Studiengemeinschaft*, the present book contains a number of studies on Marxian philosophy and Marxism, partly written from a Protestant christian point of view. The intense – and scholarly irreproachable – occupation with this subject in those circles is conspicuous for the remarkable results obtained; it is in particular in these *Marxismus-Studien* that an original and new approach can be observed which might be interpreted as a renaissance of Marx-study on a high level. This is especially true for the contributions by the late E. Metzke, I. Fetscher, and R. Nürnberger, all three of whom investigate into Marx's early writings and basic convictions. Th. Ramm deals with Marx's and Engels's view of future society, E. Thier with Proudhon in relation to Marx, E. Matthias with Kautsky and Kautskyanism, Chr. Gneuss with Bernstein and Revisionism (tracing the latter's origins partly in Engels's conceptions of the '90s). H. H. Groothoff treats of the Soviet pedagogue Makarenko and his view of human self-alienation.

MENDIETA Y NUNEZ, LUCIO. Théorie des groupements sociaux. Suivi d'une étude sur le droit social. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1957. 335 pp. F. fr. 690.

This book appeared – in a good translation by A. Cuvillier who also has added some useful annotations – in the *Petite Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale*. It contains two studies both of which are highly important contributions to modern sociology. In the first, the author, a distinguished Mexican sociologist, deals with an essential methodological question, viz. the use of terms such as group, grouping, class, and society. He discusses the standpoints of a number of famous sociologists in order to arrive at a clear-cut definition of those terms of his own. The second study deals with the problem of the limitations of social guarantees and rights on the one hand and those of the individual on the other. Here, too, original thoughts are the product of careful analysis.

MERTON, ROBERT K. Social Theory and Social Structure. Revised and enlarged edition. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1957. xviii, 645 pp. \$ 7.50.

One third of this second edition consists of new contributions. The central theme of the book is the functional analysis of social structures. This conception is elaborated in the first part, the form used in social anthropology being converted into one that can be applied in sociology. In sociology the determination of the functional significance of an activity or of an institution must be accompanied by a specification according to the

section of the community to which it applies, whilst alternative functional action, dysfunctional action and the lack of functional or integrating influence must also be taken into account. Mention might be made of the contributions to the third part devoted to the sociology of knowledge, which bears a more European character and the sociology of mass communications that was born in America. This part aims at promoting a consolidation of concepts, methods and results of both these branches.

MYRDAL, GUNNAR. *Economic Theory and Under-Developed Regions*. Gerald Duckworth & Co. Ltd., London 1957. viii, 167 pp. 18/—.

In this study on the economically undeveloped regions particular attention is paid to the great measure of steadily increasing inequality between the level of prosperity of these countries as compared with that of the highly developed industrial countries of the West. The author rejects the conception that such inequalities will be removed by the free play of economic forces; in order to check the process of increasing inequality deliberate intervention in world economy is essential.

NELL-BREUNING, O. VON. *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft heute*. II. *Zeitfragen*. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1957. vii, 435 pp. DM. 27.00.

The first volume of this work was discussed in Vol. II (1957), Part 1, p. 127. The present second volume is devoted to topical social questions, such as the influence of the trade union movement in the field of politics and economics, and the problems arising from the shortening of working hours. In the discussion on co-determination the author gives his revised opinion on this question: complete co-partnership can only be attained if the worker relinquishes the wage relationship with its attendant social securities and becomes a full co-employer. Of the other subjects dealt with we mention the treatment of church and political problems.

NEUMANN, FRANZ. *The Democratic and the Authoritarian State. Essays in Political and Legal Theory*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Illinois) 1956. x, 303 pp. \$ 6.00.

Some of the invaluable studies the editor H. Marcuse has selected for inclusion in this volume were not wholly finished when Neumann died (1954), others have been translated from the German. The selection offers a general view of Neumann's work in the field of political science and its development up till immediately before his death. Among them are studies on the change of the function of law in modern society, on Montesquieu, on the role of the state in defense of freedom, and on the social and psychological origins of totalitarianism. "Anxiety and Politics", certainly one of the best essays on the subject and in which the author has given us an extremely lucid and scholarly discussion of the contribution of anxiety to totalitarian power, is printed here for the first time in the English language.

*New Concepts in Wage Determination*. Ed. by George W. Taylor and Frank C. Pierson. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1957. xiii, 336 pp. 49/—.

These twelve essays written by economists employed in industry, government or trade union, who are concerned with the creation of the wage policy in the USA, have as their central theme the necessity for knowledge of the institutional milieu in order to arrive at a correct insight into the process of wage determination. The first part is

devoted to one aspect of this milieu: the practice and strategy of the employers and workers organisations in wage negotiations. The contributions comprising the second part deal with the structure of wages. Of interest, too, are the observations in the third part on the general wage level. The contributors are L. Hazard, N. Goldfinger, E. M. Kassalow, J. T. Dunlop, E. R. Livernash, A. M. Ross, R. A. Lester, L. G. Reynolds, C. Kerr and M. Rothbaum.

PIETTRE, ANDRÉ. *Marx et Marxisme*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1957. viii, 234 pp. F. fr. 720.

The author gives an unbiased, concise survey of Marxian philosophy and economics, discussing those features which are essentials with regard to Marx's conception of man and of human alienation. Then he continues with an evaluation of the Russian Revolution and its results, stating that new alienations have been introduced without solving the old ones. In his own analysis of the errors of Marxism the author points to this paradox that the system itself produces those contradictions and evils it set out to eliminate. The appendices contain a number of extracts taken from the writings of Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

Political Economy. A textbook issued by the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1957. xxii, 858 pp. 21/—.

The present English translation has been made from the 2nd Russian edition of the textbook (1955). The book offers a survey of Marxian economics, of Lenin's contributions to communist economic theory, of their practical application in the building up of a new social and economic structure in the Soviet Union, and of the "transition from socialism to communism". Chapters on the European "people's democracies" and China have been added. Some passages bear a strongly polemical character, i.e. where "decaying capitalism" is dealt with.

A Preface to the Social Sciences. By R. F. Bellamy, H. V. Chase, V. V. Thursby and S. G. Young. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1956. vii, 532 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

The purpose of this book is to supply the need for an introductory work on the social sciences felt by those following the general education programmes taught in American universities and colleges. Particular attention is therefore paid in it to the leading questions facing the present day society. First of all consideration is given to the geographical milieu. Out of the necessity for providing a livelihood has developed economic activity which is described in all its diversity and complexity. Of the further subjects dealt with in the contents mention might be made of the educational institutions, religion and the social control exercised by governmental bodies.

RÜHLE, JÜRGEN. *Das gefesselte Theater. Vom Revolutionstheater zum Sozialistischen Realismus*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1957. 479 pp. Ill. DM. 18.50.

"Avantgardism" and didactic, narrowly party-bound "socialistic realism", the official cultural policy of Stalinism, are the two poles between which communist and pro-communist art developed after the first world war. It was especially the theater and the film in which this development can be sharply observed. The author of this masterly study offers a picture not only of the official communist policy in this respect, but also of the work of the men who were prominent in the 'twenties, for example Gorki,

Meyerhold, Piscator and Brecht – Russia and Germany being given most attention. Vivid descriptions, often containing quotations from plays and texts of songs, and able analyses characterize this truly remarkable work.

SAINT-MAURICE, HENRI. *La rémunération du personnel. Un exemple de réalisation.* Éditions Hommes et Techniques, Paris 1956. 207 pp. Tables. F. fr. 1.815.

The significance of the wage level for the worker is dependent on the level of prosperity reached in the country in question; if this is low then the level of the wage is exclusively evaluated according to its capability of satisfying essential needs. In the case of a high standard of living the worker compares his wage with that of others (persons, professions, groups) and then any real or imaginary injustice becomes the source of labour conflicts. A merit-rating system that is as objective as possible is thus of importance; this book makes a valuable contribution to this subject.

SILBERNER, EDMUND. *La guerre et la paix dans l'histoire des doctrines économiques.* Sirey, Paris 1957. lvii, 242 pp. F. fr. 1.800.

By way of introduction the author has preceded his detailed treatment of 19th century economists and their attitude towards, and evaluation of, the phenomenon of war, by a résumé of his book *La guerre dans la pensée économique du XVIIe au XVIIIe siècle*. In doing so he has fitted the present work into its proper cadre. He deals here with the Classical economists in England and France, with the Protectionist (List) and the Historical School, and with the Socialists respectively, bringing together a wealth of material and ably commenting upon it. The relations of the basic philosophies of his subjects with their economic interpretation and evaluation of war, and preparation for war or national defense, are lucidly set forth; moreover, he analyzes inconsistencies inherent in many theories on the question of how to end war in human history.

UTZ, ARTHUR-FRIDOLIN. *Formen und Grenzen des Subsidiaritätsprinzips.* F. H. Kerle Verlag, Heidelberg 1956. 128 pp. DM. 13.40.

This book is the 9th vol. in the *Sammlung Politeia* (publications of the International Institute for Social Science and Politics, Freiburg, Switzerland). Starting from a critical examination of recent developments in Germany, practical as well as – mainly – theoretical, the writer defines his conceptions of the *Subsidiaritätsprinzip* and the possibilities of its being realized, also in view of the established “neutrality” of the state towards religious denominations. In the field of education, e.g., the *Subsidiaritätsprinzip* could and should be applied, according to the writer, with success.

## HISTORY

ARANYOSSI, MAGDA. Leo Frankel. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 404 pp. III. DM. 6.80.

The Hungarian author presents herewith a popularly written biography which is based on much source material, partly in Hungarian. His role in the Paris Commune, where he occupied the post of Labour Delegate, is given particular stress, as are his relations with Marx and Engels in the First Internationale; it was they who advised him to organize a revolutionary socialist movement. He also worked in Germany and Austria. A number of letters and articles are appended, those originally in other languages having been translated into German.

Beiträge zum neuen Geschichtsbild. Zum 60. Geburtstag von Alfred Meusel. Hrsg. von Fr. Klein und J. Streisand. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. 251 pp. DM. 14.00.

Communist historians from Russia, Germany, France and England have contributed to this volume in honour of Prof. Meusel. M. M. Smirin deals with a remarkable pamphlet dating from the German Peasants' War, Ch. Hill with the social and economic consequence of the Reformation in England, A. Soboul with French Jacobinism as an origin of "people's democracy", and K. Obermann with the German labour movement in the 1830's, to mention only a part of the primarily social historical studies collected here.

COHN, NORMAN. The pursuit of the millennium. Martin Secker & Warburg Ltd, London 1957. xvi, 476 pp. Ill. 42/—.

The extremely competent author of this lucidly and excellently written book gives a close and thorough description of the turbulent movements of a Messianic nature, often inspired by the biblical and post-biblical apocalyptic literature that for a longer or shorter period have swept over smaller or larger parts of Europe since the end of the 11th century. An indication is given not only of the common characteristics but also of the causes and of the parallels with modern movements. A detailed treatment is given, *inter alia*, to the sects of the Flagellants and of the Brethern of the "Free Spirit" and the various movements that can be signalled since the end of the 14th century which were directed towards an egalitarian millenium such as that of the Taborites, of Thomas Müntzer and of the Anabaptists.

DESCOLA, JEAN. The Conquistadors. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. 404 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/—.

This is a good translation by Malcolm Barnes of *Les Conquistadors*. The book gives a description of the discovery of the New World and the foundation of the Spanish-American Empire. The influence of the homeland authorities, the search for gold, Christianization, the cruelty with which these ends were obtained, the hatreds and struggles of the Conquistadors among themselves, the impact of the newly arrived on the Red Indians – not only the more highly civilized, but also the more primitive –, and the reaction to the unlimited exploitation of the natives by people like Las Casas are all vividly related. The author has made full use of the sources but has abstained from making any annotation.

ESCH, PATRICIA VAN DER. La Deuxième Internationale 1889-1923. Librairie M. Rivière et Cie, Paris 1957. x, 186 pp. F. fr. 700.

The author had access to many primary sources for her subject, viz., materials deposited at the Institute responsible for the publication of this journal. Mrs. Van der Esch has centered her mainly descriptive survey on some major issues and events. A vivid description is given of the tendencies and conflicts in and among the parties which formed part of the Internationale. Although many data are given and their interpretation is, on the whole, satisfactory, it is to be regretted that some errors occur facts, names and figures. The preface was written by Prof. Bourgin.

GIBB, H. A. R. and HAROLD BOWEN. Islamic Society and the West. A Study of the Impact of Western Civilization on Moslem Culture in the Near East. Vol. I. Islamic Society in the 18th Century. Part II.

Issued under the auspices of the Royal Inst. of Int. Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1957. vii, 285 pp. 35/—.

In this volume the organization of taxation and finance in the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century is discussed, as well as the religious institutions and their evolution. Interesting also from a social historical point of view are the detailed analyses of the Sufi and Dervish brotherhoods which should be considered in part as social movements. The position of the Christian and Jewish communities in the Empire are also treated of, the importance for the social and political history of the country of their organization in largely autarchic entities being stressed. The book is well documented and constitutes an important contribution to Islamic and Ottoman history.

HALLGARTEN, GEORGE W. F. *Dämonen oder Retter? Eine kurze Geschichte der Diktatur seit 600 v. Chr.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a.M. 1957. 331 pp. DM. 18.00.

In contradistinction to his famous book on "Imperialism before 1914", the present work by Dr. Hallgarten is an originally planned interpretation rather than a work based on primary sources. The author traces from a number of examples the situations which proved to be favourable for the rise of tyrants. Four forms of dictatorship are distinguished: the "classical" (at present, e.g., in some Latin-American countries), the "ultra-revolutionary" (e.g., the communist regimes), the "counter- and the pseudo-revolutionary" varieties (e.g. the Horthy regime and the Nazis, respectively).

HERZFELD, HANS. *Die moderne Welt. 1789-1945. I. Teil: Die Epoche der bürgerlichen Nationalstaaten, 1789-1890. II. Teil: Weltmächte und Weltkriege. Die Geschichte unserer Epoche, 1890-1945.* 2., neu bearb. Aufl. Georg Westermann Verlag, Braunschweig 1957. xii, 260; viii, 376 pp. DM. 11.80; DM. 17.80.

These two volumes form part of a projected series *Geschichte der Neuzeit* which is intended as an introduction for undergraduates as well as interested laymen in the first instance, and is to become something of a (shorter) equivalent of the French *Clio*-series. Prof. Herzfeld offers, indeed, a valuable introduction as well as a carefully prepared bibliography for further study and reading. The various aspects of the "history of the modern world" are brought into the picture, the political history of Europe and the USA, and in particular Germany, being given most attention. Some minor errors in facts and also some rather unfounded interpretations – practically unavoidable in a monography of this scope – do not detract from its basic usefulness.

MASPÉTIOL, ROLAND. *La société politique et le droit.* Éditions Montchrestien, Paris 1957. xxiv, 429 pp. F. fr. 1.800.

The history of the interrelations between law and state or the politically organized society up till the origins of the modern state is dealt with very broadly, including, e.g., ancient India. The author's attention is focussed on the evolution of social groups and their influence on the formation of law; the latter is seen as often being contrary to – more or less arbitrary – force. On the other hand, the rise of the state as the central embodiment of political power, strongly influencing in its turn society and social institutions, is masterly developed in this book, especially with regard to those structures such as the Roman Empire in which the process can best be observed.

The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. I: The Renaissance, 1493-1520. Vol. VII: The Old Regime, 1713-1763. Cambridge University Press, London 1957. xxxvi, 532 pp.; xx, 625 pp. 37/—; 37/6.

The deservedly famous Cambridge Modern History is now being completely re-written in order to offer an up-to-date standard work which in every respect meets modern demands. These include a full recognition of the social aspect in history. Both vols. mentioned in the title, the first edited by G. R. Potter, the second by J. O. Lindsay, testify to a broadness of conception and the attainment of a high level of scholarship, due in part to the choice of collaborators. They have written chapters on countries or groups of countries as well as on general tendencies. In this way a sound foundation of facts and of interpretations has been given. The series as a whole to which Sir George Clark has written a general introduction, will be strongly centered around European civilisation; this is naturally so for the two volumes under discussion. The first vol. contains, *inter alia*, chapters on the general aspects of the Renaissance period, on the social, economic and political evolution in Europe and on the civilisation of the period, written by professors D. Hay, H. C. Darby, and H. Baron respectively. In vol. VII a detailed analysis of social classes in the 18th century is given by prof. J. O. Lindsay, whilst prof. A. Cobban deals with the Enlightenment.

RIEDMATTEN, L. DE. *Le problème social à travers l'histoire*. 2e éd. Éditions de l'Observateur, Versailles 1957. 464 pp. F. fr. 1.900.

This book, to which J. Fourastié has written a preface, offers a – necessarily in most parts relatively short – survey of the social doctrines, conditions and struggles in history, in the countries of Western civilisation, but for the 20th century the U.S.S.R., Africa and Asia are also included. A wealth of data is given. On some occasions the writer expresses his own views which are strongly in favour of a modern free enterprise system with social provisions.

*Social and Political Thought in Byzantium. From Justinian I to the Last Palaeologus. Passages from Byzantine writers and documents, transl. with an intr. and notes by Ernest Barker.* Oxford University Press, London 1957. xvi, 239 pp. 30/—.

After a lucid introduction, in which Byzantine literature and the social system and government are treated of, there follows an impressive amount of well-chosen texts on contemporary social and political thought over a period of not much less than a thousand years. Particularly rich were the centuries in which the Macedonians and Comnenians reigned (867-1204); remarkable are also the Nicaea period and that of the Palaeologi. Some of the texts, which have been annotated, are law texts. For those who know the writer's *From Alexander to Constantine* the present book needs no further comment; it is on the same excellent level.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

*Agrarian Societies in Transition.* Ed. by B. F. Hoselitz. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Philadelphia 1956. vii, 217 pp. \$ 2.00.

This issue of "The Annals" (vol. 305, May 1956) is devoted to the process of industrialization and modernization and their impact on the social structure and culture of

underdeveloped agrarian societies. The book offers a stimulating discussion of the problems involved. The editor writes on "nationalism, economic development and democracy", objectively weighing the various forces competing in the nationalist movements. Among others, K. Davis deals with the population trends. Regional and case studies (on Ceylon, Japan, Egypt, West Africa, Jamaica and Israel) have been added.

ALLEN, H. B. *Rural Reconstruction in Action. Experience in the Near and Middle East.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1953 (2nd. printing 1954). xviii, 204 pp. \$ 3.50.

In this well founded analysis the author was able to draw on his broad experience in the field, dating from about 1930. He describes his own work in a number of countries ranging from Iran to Eritrea and Albania. His strongest argument is for a person-to-person approach for those in charge of improvement schemes. The usefulness of this book lies in the broad insight it produces into the theoretical and practical questions pertaining to the agrarian modernization of underdeveloped countries.

ARON, RAYMOND. *Espoir et peur du siècle. Essais non partisans.* Calmann-Lévy, Éditeurs, Paris 1957. 367 pp. F. fr. 850.

The three studies in this volume are interrelated: that on the Right (in particular in France, but also in other countries), that on the (relative) *décadence* of France (in comparison with 100 years ago), and that on modern war and atomic weapons and their consequence for international relations, all have their focus in contemporary problems the common denominator of which is the future of the democratic industrial society. Prof. Aron continues his wellknown analyses offered in other books by him. Once more his extremely lucid argument and richness of thought manifest themselves on practically every page. His discussion of France's policy in Algeria is particularly trenchant, as is, e.g., the comparison he draws between the Right in France and England or the fundamentally different situation in Germany after the first and the second world wars.

BOER, HANS A. DE. *Onderweg genoteerd.* H. J. Paris, Amsterdam 1957. viii, 307 pp. Ill. H fl. 10.90.

The author went on a business mission to South Africa, where he was struck by the inhumanities he saw there. He continued his journey through Southern and Eastern Africa (in Kenya he came into contact with Mau Mau), and Asian countries, e.g. India, China, Japan, and Korea, as well as Australia and the USA. His popularly written journal discusses racial questions and christian attitudes, from a christian-pacifist viewpoint. The reverend Niemöller wrote the preface. The Dutch translation is good.

COUDENHOVE-KALERGI, RICHARD. *Vom Ewigen Krieg zum Grossen Frieden.* Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1956. 280 pp. DM. 15.80.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, taking as his starting-point the realities and possibilities of our atomic age, develops here a theory of the common characteristic of all peaceful periods in history (e.g., the Roman Empire, Japan before 1868, the Swiss Federation), which, in his opinion, is the principle of non-aggressive power. Elaborating on this, he discusses many major wars and proposes a solution for the present state of affairs in

the form of a 50-years-armistice between East and West, as well as the building up of a world federation.

Demographic Yearbook 1956. 8th issue. Statistical Office, United Nations, New York 1956. vii, 744 pp. \$ 7.00.

In English and French this yearbook offers the most recent data on population developments in the world, mainly presenting the results of population censuses carried out between 1945 and 1955. Each issue of the "Yearbook" stresses a special topic; this 8th issue gives particular attention to ethnic and economic characteristics. A lengthy and well-founded introductory text precedes about 600 pages covered with tables. The book represents the most recent authoritative source on the subject.

The 5th Internat. Conference on Planned Parenthood. Report of the Proceedings, 24-29 October, 1955. The Internat. Planned Parenthood Federation, London n.d. (1956). xxviii, 315 pp. 21/—.

At the conference held at Tokyo and having for its main theme "Overpopulation and Family Planning", a number of papers were read that are reproduced in this volume. They are conspicuous for the high level of excellence attained and together form an impressive discussion and analysis of the topical problems of (relative or absolute) overpopulation, in particular in Asian countries (Japan and India being very well represented) and Egypt. Moreover, schemes of family planning were dealt with. The book provides the reader with the best information on the subject.

H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth and Empire. 2 Vols. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1957. xii, 338; xv, 339 pp. Ill. 42/—.

The conference held from 9-27 July 1956 at Oxford was devoted to the impact of industrialization upon older industrial countries, e.g. England, and on those parts of the Commonwealth, for instance the Caribbean and Africa, which are in the process of industrialization. The first vol. opens with introductory chapters dealing with general aspects, and contains all the addresses and the reports of 20 study groups. Vol. II presents the 25 "Background Papers" contributed by experts from various parts of the Commonwealth. Apart from economic and social problems the moral and political issues which arise from modernization have also been fully discussed.

Land Tenure. Proceedings of the Internat. Conference on Land Tenure and Related Problems in World Agriculture Held at Madison, Wisconsin, 1951. Ed. by K. H. Parsons, R. J. Penn, and Ph. M. Raup. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1956. xxiv, 739 pp. \$ 10.00.

This large volume comprises the papers read at the general sessions of the conference mentioned in the title, and a number of working party seminar summaries and other articles. Together they offer both the specialist and the educated layman a well-founded survey of modern land use and land tenure in most parts of the world, and of the policies of the various governments in this respect. The conference was attended by many scholars and government officials of various opinions from numerous countries. Apart from specific problems, those of a general character received full attention, such

as inheritance systems, land reform, the impact of traditions, etc. A wealth of material is offered, some of which is presented in the form of statistical tables.

LIE, TRYGVE. *In the Cause of Peace. Seven Years with the United Nations*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1954. xiii, 473 pp. \$ 6.00.

These recollections of the first Secretary-General of the United Nations (1945-1952) are a real contemporary history of international relations and reflect the developments which were mainly characterized by growing tensions and, on the other hand, patient endeavours to maintain peace. It was in particular the Korean War and the attitude of the UN towards it which made the Communist bloc almost boycott Mr. Lie. His book contributes quite a few details to the history of the time and is outstanding for its frankness. The concluding chapter offers an evaluation of the international situation at the moment of writing, in which also reform projects for the UN are analyzed.

MEMMI, ALBERT. *Portrait du colonisé, précédé du portrait du colonisateur*. Buchet/Chastel Corrêa, Paris 1957. 197 pp. F. fr. 540.

The author investigates which attitudes develop among the colonising and colonised groups of the population of a colony out of contacts between the two. He comments in detail on the opinions that exist concerning the essence and individual and collective aspirations of the members of the other group. The author views the problematics of the subject primarily with the eyes of the colonised and argues against the colonial relationship.

ROMULO, CARLOS P. *The Meaning of Bandung*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1956. ix, 102 pp. \$ 2.50.

General Romulo was the chief delegate of the Philippines to the Bandung Conference of 1955. This book contains the text of the "Weil Lecture" held by him in 1956, together with the text of two of his speeches at the Conference and that of the final communique of the latter. Remarkable is his interpretation of "Bandung" as strongly revealing the impact of democratic ideas in Asia and Africa. He also discusses the policies and personalities of such men as Nehru.

STAUGAARD, WALTER. *Halbinsel Europa. Bedeutungswandel des Abendlandes*. Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg n.d. (1957). 261 pp. DM. 14.80.

To a great extent the author bases himself on his experiences in Asia, particularly in Indonesia, to come to an uncommon evaluation of the present developments in the world. From a Christian and strongly Europe-centered standpoint he discusses critically the abandonment by the whites of their Asian and African positions. His sharpest criticism is reserved for Mr. Sukarno, his greatest sympathy is for a supranational Europe conscious of its supreme values. Also the attitude towards Russia is discussed.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

*AFRICA*

CORNEVIN, ROBERT. *Histoire de l'Afrique des origines à nos jours*. Payot, Paris 1956. 404 pp. Maps. F. fr. 1,300.

In this history of Africa due attention has been paid to the centuries before European colonization began. In fact, those chapters dealing with Antiquity, the Arab invasions, "Black Africa" before the coming of the Whites and the discoveries, forming together about two thirds of the volume, are the best ones. The history of the partition of the continent is mainly a chronological survey. The last chapter treats, relatively concisely, of the transformations of the economic and social structures under the impact of colonization and recent developments.

*Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara*. Prepared under the auspices of Unesco by The Int. African Institute, London. Unesco, Paris 1956. 743 pp. 55/—.

The French edition of this work was favourably reviewed in this journal, 1957, I, on p. 141. The book offers essential information, the contributions being written by a great number of experts who discuss general as well as particular conditions and trends in the countries South of the Sahara.

**Belgian Congo**

*Vers la promotion de l'économie indigène*. Compte rendu du colloque colonial sur l'économie indigène (9-13 janvier 1956). Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1956. 600 pp. B. fr. 275.

By the conference mentioned in the title, devoted to the promotion of native economy, in particular in the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi a juridical and an economic panel were set up. The speeches held and the final conclusions reached are brought together in this book. The juridical committee occupied itself in particular with native land ownership; the central subject of the economic section was the integration of the European and the native economy — measures designed to promote a harmonious development were discussed.

**Egypt**

BERQUE, JACQUES. *Histoire sociale d'un village égyptien au XXème siècle*. Mouton & Co., Paris, The Hague 1957. 87 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 6.50.

In the series *Le Monde d'outre-mer passé et présent* the present volume is devoted to a study, based among other things on a stay of two years, of the village Sirs al-Layyân in the Nile Delta. The author gives a good description of the way of life in the village, and particularly of the changes that have taken place there during about the last thirty years. He analyzes with acumen the causes and effects of these changes. Considerable attention is paid to the folklore.

LACOUTURE, JEAN et SIMONE. *L'Égypte en mouvement*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1956. 478 pp. F. fr. 1,200.

After a few pages on trends in Egyptian history the authors commence their well

documented story about the time of the opening of the Suez Canal. Intimate knowledge of the country and its people has enabled them to draw a picture of events which is truly fascinating and, for the recent developments since the Republic was proclaimed, comes near to a full report. On the other hand, the description is ably completed by interpretation in an objective spirit. The book is also rich in details of a social historical nature.

#### Uganda

FALLERS, LLOYD A. *Bantu Bureaucracy. A Study of Integration and Conflict in the Political Institutions of an East African People.* Publ. for the East African Inst. of Social Research by W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., Cambridge n.d. xiv, 283 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/—.

The subject of this study is the Soga, a Bantu people in Eastern Uganda who have gone through a stage of rapid political and institutional transformation caused by the introduction of the British civil service system and the evolution towards self-government. Tribal institutions have been preserved as far as possible but have been adopted to modern conditions. Of particular interest is the treatment of that adaptation and of the role played by tribal chiefs and British administrators, who, at the same time, were teachers.

#### Union of South Africa

FULLER, BASIL. *South Africa – Not Guilty?* Jarrolds, London 1957. 288 pp. Ill. 21/—.

The author, who spent many years in the Union, relates his personal experiences and discusses racial problems. He points out the understandability of the whites' attitude and criticizes those abstract opinions condemning integrally the Union's policy. He recommends a gradual socio-economic emancipation of the Natives. In the main, however, the book offers more of a description than of a programme.

NEUMARK, S. DANIEL. *Economic Influences on the South African Frontier 1652-1836.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca) 1957. xiii, 196 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author turns upside down the common "frontier" theory in explaining the expansion of the frontier from economic reasons which not only held good for the frontier regions but also for the colony as a whole. In this way a new picture of the motives for and the significance of the Great *Trek* has been obtained which, because of its well-foundedness, should be of lasting influence on the conceptions of the meaning of "the frontier" in general, and in South Africa in particular.

SACHS, E. S. *Rebels Daughters.* MacGibbon & Kee, London 1957. 238 pp. 21/—.

Mr. "Solly" Sachs, who was general secretary of the Garment Workers' Union from 1928 to 1952, tells of that organization's struggle in this book, to which Father Trevor Huddleston, C.R., wrote a preface. It is a remarkable fact that though it represented mainly Afrikaner girls and women it was particularly the Afrikaner Nationalists it had to fight. As might be expected from this author, he also describes his struggle against *apartheid*. A strong argument is put forward, not only on moral, but also on economic grounds, against every kind of "segregation".

### AMERICA

ALEXANDER, ROBERT J. *Communism in Latin America*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1957. xi, 449 pp. \$ 9.00.

The most extensive part of this valuable work treats of the communist movement (parties, trade unions and front organizations) in the individual Latin American countries. Basing himself on the – mostly scattered – documentary material as well as on personal knowledge assembled by way of numerous interviews with many personalities, the author gives a full picture in which a more general analysis of the economic, social and political situation provides the necessary background. Other parts are devoted to United States' policy with regard to Latin America, the writer being an enemy of support for right-wing dictatorships.

GLICK, PHILIP M. *The Administration of Technical Assistance: Growth in the Americas*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1957. xix, 390 pp. \$ 5.50.

Technical assistance to Latin American countries offered by the United States (for almost two decades), by the Organization of American States and by the United Nations is the subject of this detailed study which offers a fair picture of what has been done, how it has been done, and, mostly implicitly, what still should, or could, be done in this field. The many complex questions, among which that of the best agencies through whose intermediary help should be administered, are adequately dealt with. The author stresses the fact that benefits will be on the side of the giving nations as well as on that of the receiving.

### The Argentine

OWEN, FRANK. *Peron. His Rise and Fall*. The Cresset Press, London 1957. vii, 251 pp. Ill. 21/—.

In an often devastatingly frank manner this book, which is journalistic in the good sense, relates the political biography of Peron and, to a lesser extent, of the latter's wife. Of interest are, among others, those passages that deal with the methods used and the examples followed (such as that of Mussolini) to win power at any cost and with the help of anybody who would lend himself to the job of promoting the officer-demagogue. As to the role played by the *descamisados* and the trade unions and social welfare organizations, the book, in accordance with its set-up, offers a description rather than an analysis.

### Brazil

FREYRE, GILBERTO. *The Masters and the Slaves. A Study in the Development of Brazilian Civilization*. 2nd rev. Engl. ed. Alfred A. Knopf, New York 1956. lxxi, 537, xlv pp. \$ 8.50.

Modestly, the author in his extensive preface to the second English-language edition – the work was originally published in Portuguese under the title *Casa-grande & Senzala* – calls this truly classic study an “anthropological-historical essay”. Its subject is the sociologically, as well as social-historically, highly interesting patriarchal society in colonial and imperial days. The conception “social” includes in this respect the lore of masters as well as slaves. The impact of the latter on the habits of the former is one of the most revealing facts in Brazilian history, contributing as it were to the melting of races and civilizations into a new national culture. The literary qualities of

the book (it has been excellently translated by Samuel Putnam) deserve as much praise as the scientific standard.

#### British Guiana

SWAN, MICHAEL. *British Guiana. The Land of Six Peoples. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London 1957. xv, 235 pp. Ill. 25/—.*

This book, a study of the history and present state of affairs of the colony, forms part of The Corona Library, a series sponsored by the Colonial Office but written by independent authors. Sir Winston Churchill wrote a foreword to the present volume which is an attractively produced, commonly understandable survey also of the social and political problems. Mr. Swan's aim was an objective presentation of the difficulties which arose from the conflicts between Dr. Jagan and the government.

#### Canada

LOGAN, H. A. *State Intervention and Assistance in Collective Bargaining. The Canadian Experience 1943-1954. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1956. vii, 176 pp. \$ 3.00.*

In this essay the writer describes the Canadian system of state intervention in the sphere of collective bargaining, the legislation in this field and the numerous questions emanating therefrom. Since the federal form of government and membership of the Commonwealth cause many complications attention is first of all directed to these problems. The development of governmental intervention is sketched against the background of the conditions against which it formed a reaction. The book also gives a picture of the administrative aspects and effects of the legislation.

SEELEY, JOHN R., R. ALEXANDER SIM and ELIZABETH W. LOOSLEY. *Crestwood Heights. Written in collaboration with Norman W. Bell and D. F. Fleming. Constable & Company Ltd., London 1956. vii, 505 pp. 50/—.*

This study deals with the social and economic life of the inhabitants of "Crestwood Heights", the pseudonym for a rather wealthy residential suburb of a Canadian city. It is based on field work carried out over a period of five years and the results obtained are very impressive. In this highly-educated community education on every level – primary, secondary, and adult education, e.g. in the clubs – was given especial attention, as was family life and "beliefs", which are treated of frankly. The book is not only revealing for the mentality of the Canadian middle class, but will also be of great use to students of sociological problems in general and of the middle classes in particular, in North America and Western Europe especially.

#### United States of America

ALYEA, PAUL E. and BLANCHE R. ALYEA. *Fairhope, 1894-1954. The Story of a Single Tax Colony. University of Alabama Press Tuscaloosa 1956. xiv, 351 pp. Map. \$ 4,50.*

One of the most remarkable of the American Communities is that based on the doctrine of Henri George. Its remarkableness is evident from its prolonged existence, viz. since 1894. After a brief summary of the theory this critical-historical work goes on to discuss the problems which the colony had to solve. These include the communal

possession of water, gas and electricity, the relationship with the affiliated railway company, with its own school and with the proprietors of the semi-public telephone system. And in particular there is the policy towards the land speculation that occurred within the colony. Thus there exists a discrepancy between the theory and the practice – a practice that the writer lays down as critical gauge for the theory in one of the later chapters.

ANSHEN, MELVIN and FRANCIS D. WORMUTH. *Private Enterprise and Public Policy*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1954. xiv, 742 pp. \$ 6.25.

This lengthy work gives a good and detailed survey of the government's role as regards economic life as a whole, the basis for this being formed by the relationships in the United States. An introductory section is followed by a synopsis of the various methods of government action, e.g. anti-trust legislation, the control on the establishment of business concerns, wages and prices policy, taxation policy and independent governmental operations such as the T.V.A. Thereafter special attention is devoted to the policy followed by the government in particular sectors of economic life, for example the heavy industries, banking, agriculture etc., whilst in a number of selected instances such as the fluid milk supply a thorough analysis is given of the influence of governmental management in the relative branch of industry.

APTHEKER, HERBERT. *Toward Negro Freedom*. New Century Publishers, New York 1956. 191 pp. \$ 2.00.

This volume contains the text of a number of –revised– essays already published in various journals, as well as the text of two radio broadcasts and one paper read at a conference. They deal with different aspects of the negro problem in various periods. Applying his Marxist convictions to the history and sociology of the American negro, the author strikes many an original note which, together with his unquestionable expertness, often gives these essays a special flavour.

BOURNE, RANDOLPH. *The History of a Literary Radical & Other Papers*. With an intr. by Van Wyck Brooks. S. A. Russell, New York 1956. vii, 309 pp. \$ 3.75.

A number of papers written by that remarkable young radical R. Bourne, who died in 1918, have been collected in this volume to give the modern reader an impression of his significance as a literary critic, a keen observer and a social-minded man who strove above all after a spiritual regeneration. Brilliantly written and full of original thoughts, his writings reflect the years 1910-1920. Interesting is for instance the report to Columbia University on his journey through Europe 1913-'14, as is also the discussion of America's war experiences.

BOYER, RICHARD O. and HERBERT M. MORAIS. *A History of the American Labour Movement*. John Calder, London 1956. 402 pp. 30/—.

This book was published in the USA under the title: "Labor's Untold Story". The authors have begun this story in the years around the Civil War and continued it to the present day. Many primary and secondary sources have been used by them. They give a lively description of the hard battles fought and of the theories developed or

adopted. Much attention has been paid to the evolution of the CIO and also to Negro emancipation and political problems. The New Deal is praised and for the present a policy of "peaceful co-existence" is recommended and is conceived of in a manner which betrays a pro-Soviet bias.

BURNS, JAMES MACGREGOR. *Roosevelt: The Lion and the Fox*. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York 1956. xvi, 553 pp. Ill. \$ 5.75.

This masterly political biography deals extensively with Roosevelt's rise to power and with his first two terms in office as President and only synoptically – because of the lack of sufficient sources for a balanced treatment – with the war years. The political genius of F.D.R. is lucidly described; so is his improvising which characterized especially his second term. The discussion of the first period of the New Deal is particularly brilliant, as well as the analysis of the motive forces which made of Roosevelt, who had a class background coming nearest in American society to "aristocracy", the champion of the people. There have been included about 50 cartoons and illustrations and a very full bibliography.

COOKE, JACOB E. *Frederic Bancroft Historian. With an Intr. by Allan Nevins and 3 hitherto Unpublished Essays on the Colonization of American Negroes from 1801 to 1865 by Frederic Bancroft*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1957. xiv, 282 pp. \$ 4.00.

Certain hitherto unpublished articles of the historian Bancroft are preceded by a portrait of his life that is more of a description of his scientific approach and position. He is depicted as an independent figure who was not impressed by Rankist historiography and who, in spite of an appreciation of the economic aspects of events, adhered to the traditional political elements in what was supposed to be history in the first place. It can thus be understood that this typically late 19th century liberal felt attracted to the problems surrounding the solution of the negro question. These three essays written by him thus treat of certain remarkable attempts to liberate the slaves by means of colonisation.

DRAPER, THEODORE. *The Roots of American Communism*. The Viking Press, New York 1957. xii, 498 pp. Ill. \$ 6.75.

The radicalism which has tried to take shape in various ways in the United States since the end of the 19th century stands in the background of all Left-Wing attempts within American socialism which since 1919 has been decreasing in power. The Americanism in this tradition was the main issue in many of the rents and divisions that led to the Kremlin domination over the American communistic organisations. The author has succeeded in indicating the influences, the persons and movements, sects, parties, underground and legal groups, and in finding his way through the apparently insoluble confusion of the American Left Wing workers movement. This book is vivid, minutely documented and shrewdly formulated.

DULLES, FOSTER RHEA. *Labor in America. A History*. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York 1955. x, 421 pp. \$ 3.75.

With the exception of the last pages this is a literal reprint of the book reviewed by us in *Bulletin* 1950, p. 244, and which was then described as giving a concise history of its subject, lucidly treating it with many illustrative facts and original quotations. The

unuttered realisation that we were then dealing with an almost classic work deserves to be put into words on the occasion of this reprint.

DUMBAULD, EDWARD. *The Bill of Rights and what it Means Today*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1957. 242 pp. Ill. \$ 3.75.

The author offers an able commentary upon the Bill of Rights, its English predecessor and those state bills (e.g., that of Virginia) which contributed greatly to its formulation. Besides, to make it more understandable for the general reader, the Amendments are discussed as well as the Bill itself, and their various interpretations by Congress, by the Supreme Court and by other commentators. Constitutional history is presented here in a highly attractive manner, and seen as intertwined with the social, political and cultural evolution of the country.

ERICKSON, CHARLOTTE. *American Industry and the European Immigrant 1860-1885*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1957. xi, 269 pp. \$ 4.75.

The author has performed a most praiseworthy scholarly work in studying afresh the history of immigration over the years 1860-1885, and has appended a discussion of the subsequent decades. She has done much research, bringing to light many unpublished sources, not only in the USA, but also in Britain and Ireland. This has enabled her to draw, in some important respects, a new picture. She destroys the current opinion that contract labour played a great role in industry; it did so to some extent only for skilled craftsmen. For the struggles between employers and labour its effects were negligible, although it was often made responsible for strike breaking. The Foran Act of 1885, restricting immigration of contract labourers, was largely the result of the activities of the Window Glass Workers, an assembly of the Knights of Labor. The tendency in the trade unions, strengthened since the founding of the AF of L, to oppose immigration is particularly lucidly treated of.

FAULKNER, HAROLD UNDERWOOD. *American Political and Social History*. 7th ed. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York 1957. xx, 985, cxv pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 7.50.

The seventh edition of this masterly textbook, which in every respect meets with the demands that should or might be made of a general work on American history, has undergone many, though mainly minor, changes in comparison with previous editions. The number of maps and illustrations has been considerably enlarged, whereas the bibliography has been shortened. The book is remarkable for its excellent integration of the different aspects of history into one whole. It should be stressed in particular that social and labour history have received a fair share of treatment.

FONER, PHILIP S. *History of the Labor Movement in the United States*. Vol. II: *From the Founding of the A.F. of L. to the Emergence of American Imperialism*. International Publishers, New York 1955. 480 pp. \$ 5.00 (pop. ed. \$ 3.75).

In this 2nd. vol. Dr. Foner treats of the last two decades of the 19th century. He places the labour movement – the decaying “Knights of Labor”, the A.F. of L., the various socialist parties – against the background of American economic, social and political history of the time, including, e.g., a discussion of the Populist movement. The book

is richly documented and quotes many unpublished sources. Although a bias in the direction of later communist interpretations is unmistakable, the book stands out as a good scholarly contribution to social history.

FRANCE, ROYAL W. *My Native Grounds*. Cameron Associates, Inc., New York 1957. 255 pp. \$ 3.75.

In his autobiography Mr. France tells of two crucial decisions he took, the first being that of leaving the profitable lawyer profession in order to become a professor of economics, and the second that of returning to his old *métier* but now in order to defend the victims of the trend of conformity and McCarthyism. He discusses his activities before the courts to combat the consequences of the Smith and McCarran Acts, e.g. by counselling on behalf of communists.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. *The Negro in the United States*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1957. Maps. 769 pp. \$ 6.50.

This interesting study is in the first place concerned with the historical process by which the Negro has assimilated American culture. The Negroes are considered as part of an organized social life, not as "atomized individuals". The history of the black population of the country is dealt with extensively and the author sees in the drawing together of the white and coloured people the test-case of U.S. progress in real democracy. The lucid descriptions of the emancipation and racial movements among the Negroes deserve also attention.

FREIDEL, FRANK. *Franklin D. Roosevelt: The Triumph*. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Toronto 1956. vii, 433 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

The present third volume of Professor Freidel's monumental Roosevelt-biography treats of the crucial years in his political career, the time of his governorship of the State New York and of the great depression which lead to his formulation of the New Deal Program. It comprises the period from the inauguration, January 1st, 1929, to the end of his successful campaign for presidency in 1932. Unbiased in his judgment, basing himself with scrupulous scholarship only on facts and evaluating them with utmost carefulness, the writer offers a picture of his subject's "triumph" which will remain the standard work for a long time. Social questions coming into the foreground as they did during those years, this volume is also of outstanding social historical importance.

GLAESER, MARTIN G. *Public Utilities in American Capitalism*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1954. xiii, 624 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 7.50.

In this excellent work the writer describes the place in American economic life occupied by public utilities under which are also classified various branches of transport. The first part contains a discussion of the economic and juridical aspects as well as a consideration of the essential features of the development in the field of technology which forms the basis of the public utilities. In the second part which treats of the administrative questions the financial and prices policy is also investigated. Since the concerns that belong to this sector are also the most important consumers of the country's sources of energy, the management and planning of the use of the energy are discussed in the last part.

GREEN, CONSTANCE McL. *American Cities in the growth of the nation*.

University of London, The Athlone Press, London 1957. xii, 258 pp. Ill. 35/—.

Sixteen American cities, among them New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, New Orleans, Charleston, Denver, and Seattle, are investigated as to their historical developments and their contribution to the forming of the American nation. The book is a very attractive one, the author being a distinguished historian as well as a good writer. Much attention has been paid to social, and in particular to labour history (e.g., in the chapters on Detroit and Seattle) and to the integration of the various national and racial groups.

HOUGH, HENRY BEETLE. *Thoreau of Walden. The Man and his Eventful Life.* Simon and Schuster, New York 1956. viii, 277 pp. \$ 4.00.

The author has set out to write a biography which is intended to make the personality of Thoreau accessible to the common reader. He thus explains his subject against the background of his surroundings, his own writings (among which the simpler testimonies occupy a large place) and his influence on others. The experiences of Walden, which influenced American individualists, are given due prominence.

JEHRING, J. J. *Succeeding with Profit Sharing.* The experiences of profit sharing companies in communicating their plans to their employees. viii, 163 pp. \$ 4.00.

— *Profit Sharing: The Capitalist Challenge.* Four studies on the modern practice of profit sharing. 40 pp. \$ 1.00.

— *Profit Sharing.* A suggested reading list for businessmen. With a comprehensive bibliography. 20 pp. \$ 0.50.

The Profit Sharing Research Foundation, Evanston (Ill.) 1956.

The first of these three publications on the practice of profit sharing is based on an investigation into more than 200 companies and, in particular, deals with the problem of communication. Special attention is paid to the correct introduction of a profit-sharing programme, which is of decisive importance for its acceptance by the personnel, and to problems liable to arise during the execution of the programme. The second study deals with the development of profit sharing in capitalist production and sketches the advantages to economic life, e.g. amelioration of employer-worker relations, and increased productivity. The third publication presents a survey of books, pamphlets and articles in periodicals, both American and non-American, on the subject.

JOHANNESSEN, EDWARD. *The Hawaiian Labor Movement. A Brief History.* Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston 1956. 181 pp. \$ 3.75.

Although the period prior to Territorial Rule is discussed rather extensively, the general conditions for, and the history of, the labour movement after 1900 form the bulk of this volume, the present situation particularly being stressed. The interrelation between the yielding of statehood to the islands and the measure of communist influence (mainly exercised through the Int. Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union) is also set forth. Another interesting item is the practically solved problem of the relations between the various races.

KOHN, HANS. *American Nationalism. An interpretative essay.* The Macmillan Company, New York 1957. xi, 272 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author of this work is particularly well equipped to deal with the subject in question – he is an authority on nationalism, knows America well, and yet, by virtue of his foreign origin, is in a better position to maintain a certain distance in his observations. And, indeed, he does deal brilliantly with his subject, offering an interpretation that in many points is truly original. In renouncing a general treatment of the history of American nationalism and national mentality, he has been able to analyze those chapters he has chosen with full, first-hand knowledge of the sources.

KRAMER, DALE. *The Wild Jackasses. The American Farmer in Revolt.* Hastings House, Publishers, New York 1956. xi, 260 pp. Ill. \$4.50.

A revolutionary movement has, on several occasions, arisen among the American farmers. Each time different leaders stressed different points. This book demonstrates that a clear unity can nevertheless be traced right up to the present day, one that is built up on the words and deeds of the leaders in particular. As regards form and style this work is unlike the historical publications that have appeared on this subject of late. The spirit of the revolting masses can also be clearly heard in the very cleverly composed, journalistically illustrative story. Though the historical scrupulousness does not suffer in any way here, the historical conception does in that the author's attention is directed to the highlights.

MAXWELL, ROBERT S. *La Follette and the Rise of the Progressives in Wisconsin.* State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison 1956. xii, 271 pp. Ill. \$ 4.50.

Out of the agrarian reform movements dating from the last decades of the 19th century has grown the progressivism that in Wisconsin was to receive its characteristic features from La Follette. State intervention for the regulation of economic forces, its own organisation in order to be independent of the political bosses were the goal and the means he had in mind. The legislation of 1905 gave him and his adherents the chance for action, for the organisation of the state. The movement, however, was composed of groups that varied too much in character to be able to maintain its influence as such. This fascinating story is founded on a careful working up of personal papers, interviews and many printed sources.

MOREELL, BEN. *Our Nation's Water Resources – Policies and Politics.* The Law School, University of Chicago, Chicago 1956. v, 266 pp. \$ 3.50.

Admiral Moreell (retired), formerly Chairman of the Task Force on Water Resources and Power, Second Hoover Commission, in these lectures given at the University of Chicago, makes his contribution to the discussion on the TVA and similar federal projects. He is a strong opponent of them in so far as they are not restricted to activities which could not be undertaken by private enterprise or State and local governmental units. Harsh criticism is directed against federal competition, also on economic grounds. Herbert Hoover wrote a foreword.

MYERS, JAMES and HARRY W. LAIDLER. *What Do You Know About Labor?* The John Day Company, New York 1956. xviii, 301 pp. \$ 4.75.

This book sketches the history of the American trade union movement as well as its present structure, functions and activities. The two opening chapters deal successively

with the period 1800-1937 (Wagner Act), and the period 1937-1956 which concluded with the union of the CIO and the AF of L. The author also devotes considerable attention to the problems facing the modern trade union movement, e.g. the guaranteed yearly wage, profit-sharing, the racial question and the democratisation of industrial relations.

NEARING, HELEN and SCOTT NEARING. *USA Today*. Social Science Institute, Harborside (Maine) 1955. xxx, 254 pp. \$ 3.50.

Travelling widely through the United States as well as through Europe and Asia the authors collected impressions as to the state of affairs at home and the reactions to American policy abroad. Their criticism of "witch hunting" and of foreign policy under the Truman as well as the Eisenhower administration is particularly trenchant, and often comes very near to an outright indictment of war mongering. The lack of real world leadership is said to be the consequence of the state of mind of the policy making oligarchy. In a comparison with Britain the latter's superiority in handling international political problems is underlined.

PETERSON, H. C. and GILBERT C. FITE. *Opponents of War, 1917-1918*. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1957. xiii, 399 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

This is an interesting, detailed description in which the authors copiously quote contemporary press comments, letters, and the direct reactions of those involved, i.e. of the "opponents of war", among whom the ideologically inspired are given most attention. An example of this is the treatment of the opposition offered to Union policy by the conscientious objectors, the socialists and the I.W.W. Those who opposed the repressions are also given their due share of attention. The curious interrelations existing between war spirit and negro emancipation are lucidly set forth.

PETRO, SYLVESTER. *The Labor Policy of the Free Society*. The Ronald Press Company, New York 1957. x, 339 pp. \$ 5.00.

In this book the activities of the trade unions within the free society are discussed from a liberal-conservative point of view. Personal freedom is taken to be the most outstanding characteristic of the free society, and from it individual ownership and free enterprise are said to derive, these being, according to the author, the best guarantee of general prosperity. To this end the trade unions must also desist from anti-social practices.

PRICE, H. D. *The Negro and Southern Politics. A Chapter of Florida History*. New York University Press, New York 1957. xviii, 133 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

As W. G. Carleton remarks in his introduction to this book, "there has been surprisingly little research on the actual voting behavior of Southern Negroes". The author fills this gap for the State of Florida. Negro voters now comprise ten percent of the electorate, and the percentage is progressively increasing. The attitudes of Negroes and Whites are discussed and analyzed, and the connexion of White extremism as regards Negroes taking part in elections and primaries with other forms of segregation is ably set forth. The development is illustrated in a number of tables.

SINDLER, ALLAN P. Huey Long's Louisiana. State Politics, 1920-1952. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1956. xv, 316 pp. \$ 5.50.

The great political successes of "the Kingfish", and of his relatives and supporters after he had been shot in 1935, are ably described against the background of class relations and the political and cultural climate in the State. The political emancipation of the negroes in recent years was in part responsible for the Long successes. Basing himself on the history of the four-year administrations – which are treated of in detail – the writer comes to a balanced evaluation of the phenomenon of the Long impact on the State.

WHYTE, WILLIAM H., JR. The Organization Man. Simon and Schuster, New York 1956. 411 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

Here the author depicts a new type of personality which is playing an ever increasingly important role in present day American society. This type is fundamentally the antithesis of the individualistic type that up to a short time ago predominated and that was based on Protestant ethics, since contact and adaption with others are qualities most highly valued in a new social system of ethics. This type is produced by the organisations that play such an important role in industrial society, and peoples them. Although the author does not deny the positive aspects of this development, he advocates measures designed to promote the individual in the organisational sphere.

ZORNOW, WILLIAM FRANK. Kansas. A History of the Jayhawk State. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1957. xii, 417 pp. Ill. \$ 4.95.

One of the most characteristic States is the subject of this elucidating historical study which constitutes a valuable contribution to US history in general. Important are the sections, e.g., on the evolution from a predominantly agrarian to a heavily industrialized economy; the aircraft industry became one of the greatest. A consideration of the State's politics is revealing also because of the social questions involved, for instance when the Populists managed to win influence during the last decade of the 19th century.

### *ASIA*

Far Eastern Affairs, Nr. 1. Ed. by G. F. Hudson. [St. Antony's Papers, Nr. II]. Chatto & Windus, London 1957. v, 145 pp. 12/6.

Eight studies, mostly on recent history and on present problems of Asia, have been collected in this volume. A study by R. Iyer on "economic planning in India and China" contains a very interesting comparison based on careful analysis. S. Rose contributed a study on the Asian Socialist Conference of 1953: a survey of the proceedings, the objectives and the strength of the parties represented there. G. L. Arnold treats of "the imperial impact on backward countries". The other essays also contain matter which is worthy of interest from a social historical point of view.

JURJI, EDWARD J. The Middle East: Its Religion and Culture. The Westminster Press, Philadelphia 1956. 159 pp. \$ 3.00.

The author is an American Presbyterian minister and Professor of Islamic and Comparative Religion at Princeton Theological Seminary, originating himself, however, from Syria. Starting from the present difficulties in the Middle East the book presents

ideas on their causes and origins. According to the writer, the troubles have their roots in religion, and therefore his main theme is a confrontation between Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Particular attention has been paid to the work of the American Protestant mission in the Lebanon and its impact on Arab nationalism.

KING, JOHN KERRY. *Southeast Asia in Perspective*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1956. xx, 309 pp. \$ 5.00.

The problems of Southeast Asia are discussed here from the point of view of U.S. foreign policy. The writer shows himself to be fully familiar with the part of the world in question and starts from sound premises, i.e. the real political, economic and social situation in the countries themselves. In general he seems highly optimistic as to the chances of an American policy striving after friendship with those countries and he propagates a better understanding of the real problems involved.

KIRKBRIDE, ALEC SEATH. *A Crackle of Thorns. Experiences in the Middle East*. John Murray, London 1956. vi, 201 pp. Ill. 21/—.

The greater part of the book is devoted to the author's experiences as a friend of and adviser to the late King (formerly Amir) Abdullah of (Trans-)Jordan. He started his career serving with T.E. Lawrence and ended it as British Ambassador to Libya in 1955. Many details are told of life in the Arabian countries and of the mentality of the people and, more particularly of the ruling men. Some peculiarities of the war with Israel are also described.

*A World on the Move. A History of Colonialism and Nationalism in Asia and North Africa from the Turn of the Century to the Bandung Conference*. With 675 illustrations. Djambatan – Intern. Educational Publishing House, Amsterdam 1956. 264 pp. Hfl. 22.50.

At a moderate price – in view of the outlay of the book which really is beyond praise – this album offers a wealth of pictorial material on the process of the emancipation of Asia. Introductions to the five chapters (1900-1914, 1914-1918, 1919-1941, 1941-1945, and since 1945) were written by Professors J. Romein and W. F. Wertheim, the captions and running text accompanying the plates by H. M. van Randwijk. Without detracting from the value of their contribution it should be said that the album's interest lies mainly in the pictures, some of which could only be produced after a worldwide search. The general lay-out of the book was planned by T. Michels.

### Burma

HAGEN, EVERETT E. *The Economic Development of Burma*. National Planning Association, Washington (D.C.) 1956. ix, 88 pp. Map. \$ 1.25.

The starting point of this study is that the economic development of the so-called underdeveloped areas must lead to drastic social and cultural changes of far-reaching consequence. A picture is given of the significance of Burma in world economy and a survey of that country's history before and after the acquisition of independence. A detailed treatment is given of the economic development of the country and of the technical and economic assistance received.

## China

ADLER, SOLOMON. *The Chinese Economy*. Monthly Review Press, New York 1957. xi, 276 pp. \$ 5.00.

Restricting his study to Chinese economic, and, to a lesser extent, social developments in recent years, the undoubtedly highly expert author does not conceal his sympathies with the way in which the industrial revolution is being carried out in that country. Comparing this with the process in the West, Russia and Japan, he concludes that "China's growing pains appear to have been relatively mild". A careful and documented survey is given of the realizations in agrarian reform, industry, education etc. and the trends for the future are ably discussed.

BEAUVOIR, SIMONE DE. *La longue marche*. Essai sur la Chine. Gallimard, Paris 1957. 487 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

As was to be expected from this author, the present book, which may more or less be called a hymn on Chinese communism and its achievements, is very well written. The author sharply criticizes, for instance, Robert Guillaïn, whose book was reviewed in this journal, vol. II (1957), part 2, on p. 317. She argues that Chinese communism is different from its Russian and people's democratic counterparts in Europe, agrarian collectivization being welcomed in China wholeheartedly by the peasants. The concept of freedom in its Western sense is dispensed with in remarks on the materially based freedom of the Chinese masses. On the other hand, the author expresses her wish for "liberalization". The book is based on literature and on personal experiences during a six weeks' stay in the country.

Chinese Social History. Translations of Selected Studies by E-Tu Zen Sun and John de Francis. Amer. Council of Learned Societies, Washington (D.C.) 1956. xix, 400 pp. Maps. \$ 7.00.

The studies collected here provide an insight into the work of modern Chinese historians in the field of the social history of China from ca. 1500 B.C. up till the Revolution of 1911. The scholarly production of the three decades following the First World War is represented in a way which makes it possible to evaluate its significance. As a matter of fact, many studies report on agrarian conditions and demographic tendencies, but the development of an artisanat receives due attention as do the interrelations between politics and social philosophy. Many of the studies included give a good idea of the influence of Chinese historiographical traditions and the impact of Western historical science.

Contemporary China. Economic and Social Studies. Documents, Bibliography, Chronology. Ed. by E. Stuart Kirby. I, 1955. Hong Kong University Press; Oxford University Press, London 1956. xi, 264 pp. 30/—.

This volume constitutes "a generalized record" of a research seminar on problems of contemporary China by the Dept. of Economics and Pol. Science in the University of Hong Kong. Some of the studies here are historical in character, others are of a topical nature. Relations with Russia since the 17th century, population trends and economic, social and political developments in Communist China from the first part. We might mention here a study by E. F. Szczepanik on the economic policy of Maoism in which it is argued that it contains not a single original economic idea. Part II

contains documents, e.g. the Constitution – in Chinese and English; part III a “current bibliography” of mainly Hong Kong and Taiwan publications; part IV gives a chronology of events, 1954-’55.

HOUN, FRANKLIN W. *Central Government of China 1912-1928. An Institutional Study.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1957. ix, 246 pp. \$ 4.50.

The governmental systems which were tried out in China during the period from the Revolution of 1911 up till the conclusion of the Northern Expedition of the Kuomintang in 1928 are described here as fully as possible on the basis of the available sources. A lack of a “powerful and enlightened middle class” is demonstrated to be, in the socio-economic sphere, the main cause of the failure of democracy. The working of the civil service and the attitude of the people towards it are clearly set forth in this respect.

RICKETT, ALLYN and ADELE. *Prisoners of Liberation.* Cameron Associates, Inc., New York 1957. xiv, 274 pp. \$ 4.75.

“Brainwashing” – in a very moderate form however – was experienced and, at the end, accepted by the authors, an American couple arrested for espionage. In prison they were confronted with their fellow-inmates who re-educated themselves with relatively little outward pressure. The book contains interesting facts; as a whole, it tries to give a sympathetic picture of the spiritual side of the communist Chinese revolution.

ROSTOW, W. W. *Rot-China. Wirtschaft und Politik.* Markus Verlag GmbH, Köln 1957. 417 pp. DM. 18.50.

Prof. Rostow has had to change nothing in this translation of the English-language original. The *Prospects for Communist China* (1954), the tendencies having remained the same. A special preface to the present edition precedes the historical survey and evaluation of the economic and political achievements since the communists’ rise to power. The author stresses the importance of the West helping other Asian countries to carry out social and economic reforms lest China becomes the inspiring example. The inner weaknesses and potential setbacks in the Chinese structure are treated of, too, e.g. the relative agrarian under-production.

TANG, PETER S. H. *Communist China Today: Domestic and Foreign Policies.* Atlantic Press, Thames and Hudson, London; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1957. xvi, 536 pp. 70/—.

A full picture of “communist China today” and its origins is given in this carefully prepared study which encompasses every aspect of political, social and economic reality, as well as of the international relations. The author, who was formerly a member of the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Chungking, is well qualified to write this encyclopedic work because of his intimate knowledge of events preceding and accompanying the landslide which marked the communists’ victory. He strives after objectivity, also when outlining the causes of the Kuomintang’s defeat.

#### Hong Kong

HABRO, EDVARD. *The Problem of Chinese Refugees in Hong Kong.* A. W. Sijthoff, Leyden 1955. x, 214 pp. Hfl. 9.50.

In this Report submitted to the U.N., the author, Chief of the Hong Kong Refugees Survey Mission, deals with the various aspects of the problem. The demographic development since the second world war is not astonishing, especially when account is taken of the fact that the rate of growth of other Asian cities is faster. The number of political refugees is estimated at 670,000; they contribute considerably to the housing problem, which, like unemployment, has been influenced by the natural increase in the population. Suggestions are made for measures to improve the situation. 80 tables offer an impressive amount of statistical information.

### India

DUMONT, LOUIS. *Une sous-caste de l'Inde du Sud. Organisation sociale et religion des Pramalai Kallar.* Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1957. vi, 460 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 32.00.

This descriptive sociology of a sub-caste of the Kallar – the latter being one the most numerous in the South of Madras Province – elucidates, among other things, the remarkable dichotomy between social class and caste. On the basis of a prolonged stay in the region the author has been able to assemble many data which give a good insight into the lore, the religious practices and the social conditions of and among the group studied. The meaning of caste is elaborately dealt with; this, perhaps, is the most valuable quality of the book which offers an abundance of information.

The Gandhi Reader. A Source Book of his Life and Writings. Ed. by Homer A. Jack. Indiana University Press, Bloomington 1956. xxiii, 532 pp. \$ 7.50.

In this volume have been collected important writings by and on Gandhi, his personality, principles and significance for the Indian independence movement. It opens with a few chapters on the early and the South African years, which make a good introduction to the period of his leadership in India. Tribute is paid to the greatness of soul of this exceptional man in some of the contributions by his followers, e.g. prime minister Nehru. The editor has made copious selections from Gandhi's Autobiography as well as from his correspondence.

GHOSH, ALAK. *New Horizons in Planning. A Study of Planning Techniques with special reference to India's First and Second Five Year Plans.* The World Press Private Ltd., Calcutta 1956. xi, 141 pp. Rs. 6/0.

With a view to the Indian planning policy and practice the author studied planning techniques in general, giving particular attention to the Russian "planning with unbalanced growth" (i.e. that most resources go to the producer goods' section and consumption is kept at as low a level as possible). The Indian Five Year Plans are thoroughly analyzed, the Second resembling more the Russian type than the First, although the democratic structure of India forbids excesses and compels to a healthier balance.

Indian Communist Party Documents 1930-1956. Compiled by the Research Staff of the Democratic Research Service with an Intr. by

V. B. Karnik. *The Democr. Research Service, Bombay; The Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1957. xx, 345 pp. \$ 4.00.*

A number of important documents of the C.P. of India have been collected in this volume. They even comprise some which were withheld from the members of the Central Committee of the Party, but their authenticity is beyond doubt. Reflecting the ideological and political developments in the party, the reactions to Soviet policy and inner difficulties, the documents printed here are of great assistance in understanding shifts in policy.

KAUTSKY, JOHN H. *Moscow and the Communist Party of India. A Study in the Postwar Evolution of Internat. Communist Strategy. The Technology Press of Massachusetts Inst. of Technology; John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London 1956. xii, 220 pp. \$ 6.00.*

Dr. Kautsky presents a minute investigation into the shifts in the Indian CP's policy since 1945 and into the various ways in which it was directed by Moscow. As such, it is a good study of the methods used by the Russian party leaders to keep in hand their sister parties, methods which range from direct criticism of a leadership having lost their favour to a very intricate system of playing off various tendencies against each other. The author discerns three types of policies, the "right", the "left", and the "neo-Maoist" strategies, the latter standing for an alliance with the "national bourgeoisie", but seeking unity not through an alliance with non-communist parties, but only "from below".

MASANI, R. P. *The Five Gifts. Collins, London 1957. 192 pp. Ill. 15/-.*

In this book a very sympathetic account is given of the Bhoodan movement and its great leader, Vinoba Bhave who as a disciple of Gandhi in many respects continues his work. The author relates Bhave's experiences in the villages, describes his ideas and evaluates the significance of the movement. The spiritual principles on which it is based are especially outlined. Those who want not only facts but also an introduction into the spirit of an influential group in India, will read this attractive and lucid book with much profit.

PRASAD, RAJENDRA. *At the Feet of Mahatma Gandhi. Philosophical Library, New York 1955. vii, 356 pp. \$ 3.75.*

The President of India was one of the followers of Gandhi who had the opportunity of learning to know him best. In Gandhi's spirit – of which the religious element is strongly underlined – he treats of the life and work of the Mahatma. The book ably evokes the enormous influence of the personality and ideas of Gandhi and forms a major contribution to the literature on the subject.

RUBEN, WALTER. *Die Lage der Sklaven in der altindischen Gesellschaft. Akademik-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 111 pp. DM. 5.50.*

The main source for the author's discussion of slavery in ancient India – a typically patriarchal slavery – are the *Jākata* from which the relevant passages are quoted in a German translation. The first part contains a direct commentary on those texts, the second a further elaboration. An extensive bibliography has been appended.

## Indonesia

KOCH, D. M. G. *Verantwoording. Een halve eeuw in Indonesië.* N.V. Uitgeverij W. van Hoeve, 's-Gravenhage, Bandung 1956. ii, 287 pp. Hfl. 12.50.

In this book the author, a socialist formed in The Netherlands about the turn of the century, a Marxist from the school of Kautsky, reports on the almost fifty consecutive years spent by him in the Dutch East Indies and thereafter in Indonesia. He depicts the colonial society with which he has become well acquainted through his many contacts with it as journalist, leader of important papers, as trade union man and as civil servant. In these capacities he tried to fathom the essence of this society. In addition he describes and analyzes the Indonesian national movement which has always had his sympathy and which he has supported in print primarily, also by founding periodicals.

## Israël

GRANOTT, A. *Agrarian Reform and the Record of Israel.* Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1956. xii, 289 pp. 21/—.

This expert study centres round agrarian developments in Israel since the establishment of the State. Interesting observations are made on the trends of agrarian policy and on the problems which still await a solution, such as that of the threatening fragmentation as a consequence of the inheritance system. Besides, partly in order to win a background for comparison and evaluation, the author has devoted some chapters to general questions, e.g. the place of city and countryside in a sound society, and some 80 pages on over thirty countries in Southern Europe, Latin America and Asia.

MERIDOR, YA'ACOV. *Long is the Road to Freedom.* Newzo Press and Publishing Co. Ltd., Johannesburg 1955. xii, 363 pp. Ill. 25/—.

This is an abridged version from the Hebrew. The book gives the story of the one-time Commander of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, who was captured by the British during the struggle for a free Israel and was flown to Africa, where he escaped several times and, after three years, finally succeeded in returning to Palestine. His adventures are often startling and testify to the zeal of those Jews for whom Zion was a fanatically sought-for ideal.

SHUMSKY, ABRAHAM. *The Clash of Cultures in Israel. A problem of education.* Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 1955. xi, 170 pp. \$ 3.75.

In Israel the conflict between the predominating European Jewish culture and the Eastern Jewish culture of the immigrants from the Middle East has led to the disintegration of the latter. This resulted, in particular, in the uprooting of the Eastern youth which now occupies a marginal position, due in part to the fact that the social institutions have proved incapable of integrating this group in the dominant culture. The author indicates measures, in the field of education inter alia, which could give rise to the creation of a new culture based on the values of both groups.

WILLIAMS, L. F. RUSHBROOK. *The State of Israel.* Faber and Faber Ltd., London 1957. 232 pp. Ill. 21/—.

The author, who became acquainted with the former Palestine in various periods and later visited Israel on several occasions, gives a detailed, penetrating description of the character and the possibilities of the young state in this book. An abundance of documentary material and a broad knowledge of the Asiatic world form the basis of the elucidation of all the important problems and solutions of a home and foreign political nature, an elucidation that is characterized by deep insight, clarity and perspicuity. A number of good illustrations are contained in this book.

#### Japan

QUIGLEY, HAROLD S. and JOHN E. TURNER. *The New Japan. Government and Politics.* University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1956. viii, 456 pp. \$ 5.00.

Introductory chapters on pre-war Japanese political forces and trends precede an excellent description and analysis of the situation prevailing since armistice. Pains-takingly objective, the writers have treated of the most important aspects of political life, e.g., of the strongly conservative mentality in rural districts, of the various tendencies observable in the socialist party, and of the social and political reforms introduced by the MacArthur administration which have been progressively counter-balanced by a return to power of traditional groups. Lucidly the – not too brilliant – prospects for a democratic development are discussed. In the appendices a number of documents have been reproduced, among them the new and old constitutions.

STORRY, RICHARD. *The Double Patriots. A Study of Japanese Nationalism.* Chatto and Windus, London 1957. ix, 335 pp. 25/—.

The "Double Patriots" are the super-chauvinists whose star was rising during the 'thirties. The author has made a full study of Prince Saionji's memoirs and other unpublished Japanese sources, as well as of the Tokyo War Crimes' Trial's proceedings. The history of Japanese nationalism is treated of in a general way, but the events and ideals of the years after the first world war are subjected to a thorough analysis. The author shows much understanding of the interrelations between such factors as tradition, industrialization, and social revolt, all of which had a bearing on the rise of the extreme nationalist movements, including those with a "national-socialist" character.

UHLAN, EDWARD and DANA L. THOMAS. *Shoriki: Miracle Man of Japan. A Biography.* Exposition Press, New York 1957. 202 pp. Ill. \$ 3.50.

This biography has for its subject one of the most successful newspaper-publishers who began his career with the Tokyo police and is now Atomic Energy Commissioner for his country. The main part of the book is devoted to his work as publisher of the *Yomiuri*, which he built up into one of the most influential papers. Intermingled with his life story are developments in Japanese domestic and foreign policy. Much is told of his struggle against the communists after 1945.

#### Saudi Arabia

MEULEN, D. VAN DER. *The Wells of Ibn Sa'ud.* John Murray, London 1957. ix, 270 pp. Ill. 25/—.

Before and during the last war the author was Netherlands Minister in Saudi Arabia.

As a keen observer, who witnessed the rise to power of Ibn Saud and the transformation of the country caused by that political event and by the exploitation of oil, he has given us a book that ranks among the best on the subject. He offers a life picture of the king, but deals also with other prominent personalities such as Lawrence, Philby and Abdullah of Jordan. He explains the inadequate methods of the court from the fact that Ibn Saud originally was a patriarchal tribal chieftain, who could not fully adapt himself to changing conditions. The latter include the dwindling of orthodox Wahhabism.

#### Vietnam

JEANDEL, PAUL. *Soutane noire et béret rouge. Récit recueilli par Paul Vincent.* Éditions de la Pensée Moderne, Paris 1957. 219 pp. Ill. F. fr. 690.

This is the story of a chaplain in the French army in Indochina who was captured in 1952 by the Vietminh and remained in the prisoners' camps for two years. The present book reproduces his experiences which comprise, e.g., the treatment at the hands of the Vietminh and their attempts to indoctrinate the prisoners, and the responses given by the soldiers to the challenge of their situation.

#### EUROPE

DALLIN, ALEXANDER. *German Rule in Russia 1941-1945. A Study of Occupation Policies.* Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1957. xx, 695 pp. Maps. 60/—.

A masterly, detailed account is given here of German occupation policy in Russia — or the various policies attempted or put into effect by conflicting authorities: Rosenberg being constantly played down by his deputy, Koch, the sinister Bormann, or Himmler and Hitler himself. Moreover, there was the army which generally took quite another stand. The policy on the East became one of the fields on which the battle for the succession to Hitler was fought out. The blunders resulting from inconsistencies and from the Nazi ideology of the *Herrenvolk* contributed considerably to their defeat. Apart from the intricate political questions, the economic exploitation, the use made of Great-Russian, Ukrainian (etc.) labour and later also soldiers, and the reactions to all this on the part of the population and the Soviet regime are treated of thoroughly.

*European Jewry Ten Years After the War.* Institute of Jewish Affairs, World Jewish Congress, New York 1956. x, 283 pp. \$ 3.00.

A survey is given here of the "development and present status of the decimated Jewish communities of Europe", considered mostly, but not exclusively, as religious and cultural communities. Each country which had a substantial Jewish population is dealt with. It should be noted that, in the case of Italy for instance, a description is given of persecution under fascism. In addition the communist policies are discussed, as well as anti-semitism in the East of Europe and in the West.

*Les frontières européennes de l'U.R.S.S. 1917-1941. Recueil d'études sous la direction de J.-B. Duroselle.* Armand Colin, Paris 1957. xv, 355 pp. Maps. F. fr. 1.300.

In the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques* the present volume, written by Miss Ch. Beaucourt and Messrs. J.-Y. Calvez, B. Goriely and S. R. Schram

gives a well documented survey of the changes in the frontiers between the Soviet Union and its European neighbours (Finland, the Baltic States, Poland, and Rumania) from 1917-1941. The international implications and especially Soviet foreign policy during those years are put into relief. The detailed treatment of the countries mentioned above is preceded by a study on the doctrine of frontiers held by the Russian communists.

KRACAUER, SIEGFRIED and PAUL L. BERKMAN. *Satellite Mentality. Political Attitudes and Propaganda Susceptibilities of Non-Communists in Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.* Atlantic Press, Thames and Hudson, London; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1956. xii, 194 pp. 18/—.

In this book an answer is given to many questions pertaining to the direct implications of the communist regimes on the people. Curious results were obtained by interviewing a number of escapees. Many quotations are given literally. It is remarkable how a passive, or some kind of active, resistance is fostered by the hope of a speedy liberation. The successes of communist propaganda, mostly partial, receive their due share of attention.

NEMEC, F. and V. MOUDRY. *The Soviet Seizure of Subcarpathian Ruthenia.* William B. Anderson, Toronto 1955. ix, 375 pp. \$ 4.75.

A relatively lengthy introduction, tracing the history of Ruthenia (Carpathian Ukraine) under Hungary in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, in Czechoslovakia and then once more under Hungary is followed by a full and expert treatment – Mr. Nemeč having been intimately connected with the negotiations of the émigré Czechoslovak government with the Russians during the years 1944 and '45 – of the Soviet seizure of the territory. Some 150 pages of documents in an English translation have been appended.

Pour un Bilan de la Formation Ouvrière. *Enquêtes sur les principaux types d'expériences nationales.* Sous la direction de Marcel David. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1957. 315 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

On p. 497, part 3, of vol. I (1956) of this journal, the book *La formation ouvrière*, an account of a congress on workers' education was reviewed. The present book, published as vol. 3 of the series *Travaux et Enquêtes* of the *Institut de Droit et d'Économie comparés* of the Faculty of Law and Pol. Sciences of Strasbourg University, offers a more exhaustive analysis of workers' education for Scandinavia, Great Britain, the German Federal Republic, Belgium, Italy, the USSR and Yugoslavia. Workers' education is here understood as being individual learning outside the sphere of one's own trade. Only those activities which are supported by the labour movements are taken into consideration.

SIEBURG, HEINZ-OTTO. *Deutschland und Frankreich in der Geschichtsschreibung des 19. Jahrhunderts.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1954. xi, 340 pp. DM. 24.00.

In this scholarly work, which was published as vol. 2 of the *Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Europäische Geschichte, Mainz*, the author discusses French and German historiography, and, to a lesser extent, philosophy and belletristic literature, from the point of view of the attitude of the said countries towards each other 1814-1871.

Whereas in France Michelet and Quinet, e.g., showed little understanding, another current, which became strong especially after 1830, admired Germany (*Romantisme*); in Germany the conservative-romanticist tendencies were generally anti-French, the liberal (Heine!) were often excessively Francophile. History, but also political realities – Thiers in 1840! – contributed to form and change the picture. 1848 brought a definitive rift for the time being.

Siedlung und innere Kolonisation im europäischen Raum. Hrsg. von H. J. Seraphim. Verlagsgesellschaft Rudolf Müller, Köln-Braunsfeld, 1957. 100 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 7.20.

Internal colonisation is one of the means of economic expansion or of relieving population pressure by winning new arable lands. The technical, economic, sociological and political aspects of the internal colonisation are discussed on the basis of examples taken from practice, e.g. reclamation work in Germany, Italy, Finland and the Zuider Zee reclamation works in The Netherlands.

THOMSON, ERIK. Baltische Bibliographie 1945-1956. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1957. x, 218 pp. DM. 12.00.

This book consists in two parts. The first contains a bibliography of books and pamphlets by Baltic-German authors published after the Second World War. The second part contains those books on the Baltic States which were published since 1945 in the non-communist world, in various different languages. Also translations into German have been listed.

WEISSBERG, ALEX. Die Geschichte von Joel Brand. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1956. 335 pp. DM. 12.80.

This book was written by A. Weissberg in co-operation with Joel Brand, one of the leaders of the *Waada Ezra we Hazalah* which organized, mainly from Hungary, the escape of a great many Jews threatened by extermination. It is the story of an almost unbelievable action which involved the SS, the Hungarian police, Jewish organizations, the Allies etc., and in which human beings were bought and sold for money. The documents appended to the text include a letter by Himmler (who was involved in the transactions). The name of Karsten, whose role has been sharply criticized of late, occurs often because of his work for the organization.

WHEELER-BENNETT, J. W. Brest-Litovsk. The Forgotten Peace, March 1918. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1956. xx, 478 pp. Ill. 40/—.

Writing this book in 1938 – the present edition is a reprint – the author had particularly in mind the impact of the German Eastern policy of the days of the Brest-Litovsk treaty on Hitler's schemes. In a thorough study of the available sources the subject of the treaty in relation to the Central Powers' objectives and to those of the Bolsheviks is lucidly told, and the – in the end fatal – consequences for Germany are underlined. For the military, diplomatic, political and also for the social history of the later years of the First World War the book offers important details.

WILSON, CHARLES. Profit and Power. A Study of England and the

Dutch Wars. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1957. vii, 169 pp. Maps. 25/—.

A penetrating study is offered here of the relations between England and Holland during the 17th century up till the Treaty of Breda (1667). In particular the author discusses the question of the character and the main causes of the wars. "Profit and power" were both motives for the English, whereas the Dutch were only reluctantly driven into war because of their curious institutions and mentality. The social structure of both countries comes up for treatment in so far as it influenced the theories developed on economics and politics (De Witt, De la Court, Selden, Downing etc.).

#### Austria

EICHSTÄDT, ULRICH. Von Dollfuss zu Hitler. Geschichte des Anschlusses Österreichs 1933-1938. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1955. x, 558 pp. DM. 28.00.

This book is the 10th vol. in the *Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für europäische Geschichte, Mainz*. It is based on a great amount of documents on the history of the *Anschluss*. Except for the two introductory chapters the author's survey is only descriptive, omitting as far as possible an analysis of the basic forces and still more an evaluation. The documentary evidence is, however, clear enough to permit a judgment on the policy of the various Austrian parties and groups and that of the German and Italian governments, whose diplomatic activities are in the foreground of the author's attention. The book can be expected to remain for many years the most profound authority on the subject.

SHEPHERD, GORDON. The Austrian Odyssey. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1957. xiv, 302 pp. Ill. 30/—.

Three main tendencies are observed in this history of Austria under the two Republics and in the years between – with an introduction on imperial Austria –: first, the differences between Austria and Germany, resulting, during and after the second world war, in a proper conscience of nationhood; second, the influence of Christianity as an important asset to Austrian nationhood, the latter having been generally less recognized by the socialists; and thirdly, the conception, still considered practicable, of a Danube federation. An original contribution to Austrian history is the chapter on the resistance offered to the Germans.

#### Belgium

MORSA, JEAN. Recherches sur le chômage des employés. Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1957. 76 pp. Tables. B. fr. 125.

This is the report on an investigation into the causes for the extent and characteristics of unemployment among the administrative employees of banking, insurance and trading concerns. This unemployment is characterized by a certain rigidity and by the fact that employees above the 30-35 age limit experience difficulty in finding other work: they are more expensive than younger ones and the difference in experience is not so important in the lower functions.

#### Czechoslovakia

BROCK, PETER. The Political and Social Doctrines of the Unity of

Czech Brethren in the Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Centuries. Mouton & Co., The Hague 1957. 302 pp. Hfl. 24.00.

In this valuable study, published as vol. IX in the series "Slavistic Printings and Reprintings", Dr. Brock treats of the political and social doctrines of the early Czech Brethren, among whom Chelčický was a thinker of outstanding importance. They formed a link between the socially radical medieval sects and the left wing of the Protestant Reformation. As such, their ideas have contributed to European social thought and political movements of the left. A curious aspect is the tendency toward piece-meal reform, though on a very extensive scale, after a short period of chiliastic hopes. The primary sources used are practically all in the Czech language.

#### Finland

TANNER, VÄINÖ. *The Winter War. Finland Against Russia 1939-1940.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca) 1950. x, 274 pp. \$ 5.00.

Former Foreign Minister Tanner deals in a very detailed way with mainly the diplomatic aspects of the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-40, its origins and its conclusion. Soviet diplomatic methods are described, as well as Scandinavian, and in particular Swedish, policies. Much unpublished material has been used; among it are notes taken during important negotiations by the author himself.

#### France

ALBERS, WILLI. *Die Einkommensbesteuerung in Frankreich seit dem Ersten Weltkrieg. Eine Analyse ihrer wirtschaftlichen, sozialen und administrativen Probleme.* Inst. für Weltwirtschaft, Kiel. x, 320 pp. DM. 36.00.

In this work the juridical, institutional and technical, as well as general economic questions pertaining to taxation policy are discussed. Here the French taxation system is made the object of an investigation partly because the political instability characteristic of this country has led to the execution on a large scale of experiments in this field which are interesting from a theoretical point of view. A lengthy and detailed description is given of the construction of the taxation system and of the structure and evolution of income tax. The book appeared as vol. 42 of the *Kieler Studien*. Many tables and figures are worked into the text.

*Les attitudes des mineurs du Centre-Midi et l'évolution de l'emploi.* Éditions de l'Institut National d'Études Démographiques, Paris n.d. 168 pp. Maps.

The life and mentality of the mine workers in Aquitaine and the Cévennes were studied through the intermediary of interviews and questionnaires on the social conditions in those regions. Ph. Cornuau has studied the trend of the market, and, together with Alain Girard, the attitude of the mine workers. The latter author has formulated a number of general conclusions as to the standard of living, and recruitment. J. Milhau's contributions are especially concerned with the question of mobility.

BLOCH, MARC. *L'étrange défaite. Témoignage écrit en 1940. Suivi de Écrits clandestins 1942-1944.* Éditions Albin Michel, Paris 1957. 265 pp. F. fr. 570.

After a preface by Georges Altman giving details as to Bloch's activities in the Re-

sistance which in the end led to his death at the hands of the *Gestapo*, the remarkable text written soon after the defeat in 1940 is republished, followed by some writings from the following years. Among them is a project for the reform of education. The book is also of literary value.

BOUVIER-AJAM, MAURICE. *Histoire du travail en France des origines à la Révolution*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1957. xxiv, 771 pp. F. fr. 3.850.

This impressive work, devoted to the history of labour necessarily involves a major part of economic and social history, as well as some of technological history, i.e. the evolution of productive techniques. The author has devoted ample attention to the various social and economic structures and their development. Moreover, theories of the time are analyzed with much insight into their relations with philosophical, theological and political ideas. The book ends with the *Loi Chapelier*, suppressing professional associations.

COMBE, PAUL. *Niveau de vie et progrès technique en France (1860-1939). Contribution à l'étude de l'économie française contemporaine. Postface (1939-1949)*. Presses Universitaires de France. Paris 1956. 618, xli pp. F. fr. 1.960.

This study investigates thoroughly the relationships between the standard of living and technical progress in France since 1860. The roots of the relative decline of the country are laid bare. Increase in production was more than absorbed by the raising of profits and wages and shortening of hours of work. Moreover, the author discusses in this respect the ways of life and thought of the average Frenchman, cultural traditions and the discrepancy between the brilliancy of French philosophy and science on the one hand and technological backwardness and the low level of investments on the other. The book is a valuable contribution to the basic economic and social characteristics of French development in the industrial age.

DALE, LEON A. *Marxism and French Labor*. Vantage Press, New York, Washington, Hollywood, Toronto 1956. 273 pp. \$ 4.50.

Taking as his own starting-point that trade unions should be completely independent of governments, employers, and political parties, the author sets out to offer a study of the history of the French labour movement and, more in particular, of the role played by the communists. He shows how the CGT was captured by the CP and analyzes the strength and power of the CFTC and the F.O. Much material has been brought together, without, however, detracting from the fundamentally popular character of the book.

DUVEAU, GEORGES. *Les instituteurs*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1957. 192 pp. Ill. F. fr. 390.

The extremely important role played by the French teachers since the Revolution is described in this vivid book which testifies to its author's great erudition. Their contribution to forming the French mind as it manifested itself, e.g., in the Dreyfus case or on the battlefields of the First World War, is set forth with much candour, as is their social position. Among the many illustrations there are a great number of well-chosen caricatures.

Les élections du 2 janvier 1956. Sous la direction de M. Duverger, Fr. Goguel et J. Touchard. Armand Colin, Paris 1957. xvi, 505 pp. Maps. F. fr. 1.700.

An essential contribution has been made by the authors of this book, which forms part of the *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*, to political science in their very full study of the elections of January, 1956. The campaigns, the influence of the press, the results as compared with previous elections are dealt with extensively, as are such questions as the relation between social class and voting. Very interesting, too, are the chapters dealing with a number of cities and regions in detail.

FAURE, PÉTRUS. Histoire du mouvement ouvrier dans le département de la Loire. Imprimerie Dumas, Saint-Étienne 1956. 503 pp. Ill. F. fr. 1.000.

Within the framework of brief synopses of the economic development of the territory dealt with, this book gives mainly detailed descriptions of the course of strikes and other direct actions by workers. As regards the years of the French Revolution, 1848 and the period of the Commune, mass political action is also dealt with. The questions of professional and political organisation are discussed briefly. A bird's eye view is given of the period after 1939. An abundance of illustrations provide pictures of the life of the workers conflicts as well as a survey of labour methods and the development of industry.

France: Government and Society. Ed. by J. M. Wallace-Hadrill and John McManners. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1957. vii, 275 pp. Maps. 25/—.

This volume unites the texts of twelve lectures delivered in the University of Oxford by authorities in French history. Together they offer a vividly presented survey which, although necessarily introductory, is based on the results of up to date research. Each chapter is followed by an extensive bibliographical note. The contributions on the French Revolution, the period from the Restoration till the end of the 19th century, and those on 20th century France until the end of the last war and on the Fourth Republic, were written by J. McManners, A. F. Thompson, P. M. Williams, and M. Beloff respectively, who have given to the social evolution its due share.

FRANDON, IDA-MARIE. Autour de "Germinal". La mine et les mineurs Librairie E. Droz, Genève 1955. 128 pp. Sw. fr. 8.00.

Zola's working method is investigated in this study by means of a comparison of *Germinal* with four novels that appeared in the same period and which also treated of life in the mines, and further with some works of a scientific nature from which Zola borrowed his factual data. In this a treatment is also given of the artistic conceptions and human attitude of Zola.

FRÖLICH, PAUL. 1789. Die grosse Zeitwende. Von der Bürokratie des Absolutismus zum Parlament der Revolution. Europäische Verlagsanstalt GmbH, Frankfurt am Main 1957. xvi, 176 pp. DM. 7.50.

Two fragments, complete in themselves, of a work on the French Revolution on which the author worked in his period of emigration and which was never finished, are contained in this book. The author investigates which groups were the bearers of the

ideas that in part coincided and in part clashed, the role played by the parliament and its relation to the lower constitutional bodies, to the clubs and to the activities of the unorganised people, the concepts democracy and dictatorship being described in a non-formal way. In the study on the ancien regime the essence and the role of the bureaucracy are defined by the author who also had in mind the problematics of his own time.

**GARAS, FÉLIX.** Charles de Gaulle. Seul contre les pouvoirs. René Julliard, Paris 1957. 305 pp. F. fr. 750.

With much sympathy for his subject the author describes the personality and the work of general De Gaulle. He analyzes the real significance of this "unique" man in French history. Apart from the role the general played during the war his political activities thereafter are also discussed, as are the R.P.F. and its relations with its leader. General Catroux has written a preface to the book.

**HEINTZ, PETER.** Die Autoritätsproblematik bei Proudhon. Versuch einer immanenten Kritik. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1956. 222 pp. DM. 18.00.

According to the author the work of Proudhon, devoid of system and full of contradictions, is founded on a fundamental attitude, the anti-authoritarian. This is demonstrated in an analysis of the whole extensive work and of the correspondence, in which are indicated the position adopted by Proudhon with respect to the conceptions of the authoritarian system, as well as the core and the most important conceptions of his own anti-authoritarian system. The further investigation of the significance of these conceptions for the present day is accompanied by an indication of their historical and personal determination.

**HIRSCHFELD, ANDRÉ.** La coopération agricole en France. J.-B. Baillière et Fils, Éditeurs, Paris 1957. 178 pp. F. fr. 850.

Co-operation in the field of agriculture has made great strides in France. This book, which aims at further expanding the conception of co-operation, gives a picture of this. Attention is also paid to the activity of the organs of the co-operative movement, its statutes, the legal regulation in France and the fiscal provisions that apply to co-operation.

**HOFFMANN, STANLEY.** Le Mouvement Poujade. Avec la collaboration de M. des Accords, S. Hurtig, J. du Rostu, J.-M. Royer. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1956. xxvii, 417 pp. Ill. Maps. F. fr. 1.250.

Nr. 81 of the *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*, this excellent study on the Poujadist movement is the product of a detailed research into its roots (economic backwardness and fiscal pressure). The movement is strongest among those provincial social groups that formed the bulwark of the regimes of the Third Republic. With masterly expertness and a penetrating analysis, at the same time often with humour, vividly and objectively the subject is treated of here. The book also throws much light on the political and social conditions prevailing in the various regions of France, on the history of political ideas and on the trends in other parties, some of which (the parliamentary Right and the Communists) needed a long time indeed to distance themselves from the movement.

LACOUR, RENÉ. *La révolution de 1848 dans le Beaujolais et la Campagne lyonnaise*. Chez l'auteur, Lyon n.d. 104 pp. Ill. F. fr. 300.

The author, chief archivist of the Department of the Rhône, here contributes an interesting chapter on the regional history of "1848". His work, based in part on a careful research carried out in a number of municipal archives, is a welcome completion of that done in larger centres, e.g. that of F. Dutacq on the history of the city of Lyon. In the present description the general situation in the regions under discussion and the course of events is treated of in minute detail.

MANUEL, FRANK E. *The New World of Henri Saint-Simon*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1956. xi, 433 pp. \$ 7.50.

From innumerable sources, among which many unprinted ones, Prof. Manuel has drawn the materials to write this book that stands out both as a model biography and as an excellent discussion of the philosophical, political and social theories of his subject, placed against the background of his time. The author is not only particularly well versed in the literature of the 18th and the first decades of the 19th century, but also in the various different attempts to annex Saint-Simon to later social philosophies. His is a balanced, erudite treatment of the problems involved in such historical appropriation. Many stubborn (anti- as well as pro-Saint-Simonist) myths are disturbed in the process and an acceptable picture is offered of the man and his work. The high literary quality of the book contributes to its readability.

MEISTER, ALBERT. *Coopération d'habitation et sociologie du voisinage. Étude de quelques expériences pilotes en France*. Entente Communautaire B.E.C.C., Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1957. 178 pp. F. fr. 400.

This book, to which M. Anselme wrote a preface, is an important contribution to housing on a co-operative basis. Four projects which have been realized have been studied; most attention is given to the housing community of 150 *Castors* at Bordeaux which is ideologically related to the Communities of Work. It is a remarkable undertaking of self-management by the workers themselves. The three other co-operative housing projects are dealt with in a somewhat more general form.

Mounier et sa génération. *Lettres, carnets et inédits*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1956. 429 pp. F. fr. 900.

Emmanuel Mounier was born in 1905 and lived most of the time up to his death in 1950 in Paris. For the years 1930-1950 his letters and other papers, which have never previously been printed are of importance and together with his *Esprit* testify to his catholic opinions. The latter do not exclude unorthodox thoughts, often to be expressed in his correspondence with his numerous relations many of whom do not share his religious views. His political and social opinions are given their full share of attention in this careful selection made by Paulette Mounier-Leclercq from his letters.

NAVILLE, PIERRE. *L'intellectuel communiste (A propos de Jean-Paul Sartre)*. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1956. 64 pp. F. fr. 200.

From a Marxist point of view Sartre's defense of the general line of Communist policy is devastatingly criticized - this is done by quoting from his many writings published since the last war which offer so many opportunities for such criticism. On the other

hand, the author explores the role assigned to the intellectual by Stalinism (and, more or less, by post-Stalinist Communism too), the theoretical inconsistencies and practical submittance to momentary party interests being made the object of trenchant analysis.

PHILIP, ANDRÉ. *Le socialisme trahi*. Plon, Paris 1957. 241 pp. F. fr. 600.

In the first part of this highly remarkable book which deserves attention not only from those interested in particular in French problems, Prof. Philip deals with the basis of socialism in a new concept of classes. He follows in part Geiger, but elaborates the latter's theses with regard to the peculiar French social situation. A new, broad perspective is opened for socialist thought and treated of in a way which makes the book completely understandable for the layman. The second part is devoted to the ethically as well as politically rejected policy of the SFIO and especially the war in Algeria and the action taken against Egypt. The book opens in an extremely promising manner a new series, the *Tribune libre*.

Die Sansculotten von Paris. Dokumente zur Geschichte der Volksbewegung 1793-1794. Hrsg. von Walter Markov und Albert Soboul. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1957. lxxiv, 532 pp. DM. 38.00.

In this valuable publication of sources, to which Prof. G. Lefebvre has written a preface, an impressive number of documents from the "Sansculottes" themselves (119) from the years 1793-'94 have been reproduced here in print in the original language with a German translation. Others have been used in the notes. They are partly taken from provincial archives hitherto less thoroughly searched. The presentation is of a high scholarly standard and the annotations given by the editors, in German, are a useful help.

SIMON, FRANÇOIS. *La Chouannerie en Anjou au IX<sup>e</sup> siècle*. Chez l'auteur, Angers. Ill. 287 pp. F. fr. 800.

In this historical study the author attributes the *Chouannerie* of 1832, a revolt on behalf of the Duchess of Berry, the Legitimist Bourbon opponent of Louis Philippe, mainly to economic causes and to the political traditions in the region, including the preponderant influence of the aristocracy and the clergy. A great number of documents, published here for the first time, have been appended to this work which has been illustrated by Michel Altermatt.

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

This publication of the *Forschungsgemeinschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie* is a compilation of extracts and summaries of reports on an investigation into the different forms of social security as they occur in agriculture in the various parts of Western Germany, an investigation carried out with a view to the forthcoming legislation on this subject. The social-economic situation in the relevant area, is included in the investigation.

TERSEN, ÉMILE. *Quarante-huit*. Club Français du Livre, Paris 1957. 285 pp. Ill. Maps. F. fr. 900.

In the series *Portraits de l'Histoire* the present volume, a real bibliophile publication

because of its beautiful outlay, deals with the origins and the development of the revolution of 1848. The author has made full use of the available literature, based himself on the Marxist interpretations of the events. The lack of strong organization is said to be one of the main causes of the failure of the revolution.

ZOLA, ÉMILE. *La République en marche. Chroniques parlementaires* 13 février 1871-4 mai 1872. Texte présenté par Jacques Kayser. 2 Tomes. Fasquelle Éditeurs, Paris 1956. 347, 309 pp. F. fr. 1.380.

These two volumes contain the articles written by Zola as parliamentary correspondent to the Paris paper *La Cloche*. The paper having been suppressed during the latter part of the *Commune*, the reactions of the Versailles parliament to that revolution are not dealt with and Zola's own evaluation of the events remains rather terse. As to parliamentary discussions on peace, on the new constitution and on the standpoint of the various parties, however, the work is elucidating.

#### Germany

ANGER, WALTER. *Das Dritte Reich in Dokumenten. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a.M. 1957. 216 pp. DM. 9.80.*

Each chapter of this documentary survey of the Third Reich is preceded by a short historical survey of events. Moreover, a chronology has been added to the book. The major aspects of national socialism, its roots, its growth and influence and the developments in Germany under the Hitler regime are represented. The author should be congratulated on his selection.

ANTELME, ROBERT. *L'espèce humaine. Éd. revue et corrigée. Recueil Gallimard, Paris 1957. 307 pp. F. fr. 850.*

This is a sober picture of life in a German concentration camp (Buchenwald-Gandheim), the methods used by the SS, the reactions of the prisoners and the long, bitter journey made after the camp had to be evacuated. What was denied to the inmates of this relatively less murderous camp was their humanity, their quality of being men – and this was felt, at that time already, most deeply. The book is one of the best on the subject.

*Archivar und Historiker. Studien zur Archiv- und Geschichtswissenschaft. Zum 65. Geburtstag von H. O. Meisner. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. 588 pp. Ill. DM. 19.90.*

In this volume, Nr. 7 of the *Schriftenreihe der Staatlichen Archivverwaltung*, have been collected also a number of studies in the fields of charter and constitutional history. Mention should be made of the contribution made by H. Schlechte on "Pietism and State-reform in the Electorate of Saxony, 1762-63", treating of the relation between theology on the one hand and political ideas and praxis on the other. Other studies, too, are of interest for German regional history in the 15th-19th centuries.

*Bäuerliche Familienbetriebe in Nordrhein-Westfalen. Von H. Prief, H. Lüscho, E. Dohne, H. Kettmann, J. Koch, E. Schubert. Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie e.V., Bonn 1956. 246 pp.*

This study is based on an industrial economic research project set up among 400 agrarian enterprises in various parts of Nordrhein-Westphalia. Particular attention was paid to the factors that exercise a determining influence on the productivity of these concerns. Thus an investigation was made into the influence of various location factors, of the personality, age and training of the works manager. The natural limits placed on the family concern are also considered.

BEYER, HANS. *Von der Novemberrevolution zur Räterepublik München*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1957. xvi, 185 pp. Ill. DM. 12.50.

For this study of the events in Bavaria from November, 1918, until the repression of the revolution in April-May, 1919, the author has made use of many primary and secondary sources. His analysis and interpretation of the facts and of the standpoints which were represented during those stormy months are strongly dominated by his actual political opinions, i.e. the SED-party line of 1957. The book appeared as vol. 2 in the series of the Institute for German History at Karl-Marx-University, Leipsic; Prof. E. Engelberg wrote a foreword.

BORCKE-STARGORDT, HENNING. *Der ostdeutsche Landbau zwischen Fortschritt, Krise und Politik. Ein Beitrag zur Agrar- und Zeitgeschichte*. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1957. 200 pp. DM. 11.80.

The present book, published in the *Ostdeutsche Beiträge* from the *Göttinger Arbeitskreis*, contains, apart from a survey of the agrarian development during the Weimar Republic, a discussion of the question of financial subvention to the agrarians in the years of the economic depression. By reproducing many documents (testimonies by Brüning, Stegerwald, etc.) the writer tries to prove that Hindenburg's conduct of affairs was not in the least influenced by considerations of any social group. In this light the *Osthilfe*-programs are dealt with.

BREPOHL, WILHELM. *Industrievolk im Wandel von der agraren zur industriellen Daseinsform dargestellt am Ruhrgebiet*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1957. ix, 400 pp. Maps. DM. 36.00.

An insight into the nature of the social and spiritual changes and the difficulties that occur in the course of the transformation of an agricultural population into one engaged in industry is given by this study by means of a sketch of the development of the population of the Ruhr in the period 1750-1950. A description is given of the social and cultural situation at the beginning of the period and of the main factors that played a part in the process of development. The purpose of this study is to contribute to an *Industrievolkskunde*.

BUBER-NEUMANN, MARGARETE. *Von Potsdam nach Moskau. Stationen eines Irrweges*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1957. 480 pp. DM. 16.80.

The author, who told of her life in Soviet and Nazi prisons and camps in "Under Two Dictators" now treats of her life up till her husband's arrest by the NKVD (1937). That husband was Neumann, one of the former leaders of the German CP. The author, grown up in imperial and war-time Potsdam, became a member of the CP some time after the first world war, mainly because of her opposition to the old order. She tells

vividly of her life and of her anxieties about the course the party was taking. Among the many persons dealt with are Russian leaders such as Lominadse, her brother-in-law Münzenberg, Thälmann, and Ulbricht. The book is an important source for the history of the CP and offers a masterly description of the state of mind of many left-wing intellectuals before 1939.

CONZE, WERNER. *Quellen zur Geschichte der deutschen Bauernbefreiung*. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1957. 219 pp. DM. 15.80.

The documentary texts on the emancipation of the German peasant from serfdom brought together in this volume begin with extracts from Kant and continue with texts elucidating the attitude of Maria Theresia's government and of Joseph II. This is the beginning of a movement which – via the work done, e.g., by Vom Stein – came to an end in 1848 when emancipation became an established fact. The texts are preceded by a good introduction by Prof. Conze who gives a general survey.

DIETZE, WALTER. *Junges Deutschland und deutsche Klassik. Zur Ästhetik und Literaturtheorie des Vormärz*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1957. 393 pp. DM. 18.50.

These studies of the pre-1848 19th century German literature and theory of literature are published as the 6th vol. of the *Neue Beiträge zur Literaturwissenschaft*. The author, highly expert and fully documenting his argument, traces back the general trends to the social evolution and conditions of the time. This is particularly clear from his essays – which are from a social historical point of view the most interesting – on Börne and Heine, historical conceptions of the “Young Germans” in general and in relation to Hegel.

DORNEMANN, LUISE. *Clara Zetkin. Ein Lebensbild*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 440 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

This biography, in which the author fully identifies herself with the ideas of her subject and accepts the present interpretation of history by the German communist party, contains many quotations from her writings and data on her relations with, e.g., Ros Luxemburg, Lenin and his wife. Her attitude during the first world war receives ample attention, as well as her devotion to the Soviet Union.

GROENER, WILHELM. *Lebenserinnerungen. Jugend, Generalstab Weltkrieg*. Hrsg. von Fr. Hiller von Gaertringen. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1957. 584 pp. DM. 32.00.

These, carefully edited, memoirs end with the year 1920. They cover Groener's youth in Württemberg, his experiences as a young officer, his role in World War I (organization of railway transports, War Food Board, Ukraine, and succession to Ludendorff 1918) and immediately after, when his part in laying a common basis for action between the SPD and the army was such a considerable one. Throughout the book the reader feels the spirit of a personality who, although remaining a loyal officer in the service of the German Emperor, understood more of politics and international realities than most of his colleagues. Remarkable are those passages dealing with social questions during the war.

GROOTE, WOLFGANG VON. *Die Entstehung des Nationalbewusstseins in Nordwest-Deutschland 1790-1830*. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1955. xi, 143 pp. DM. 11.80.

In this regional study it is made clear that general developments in Germany strongly influenced its North-Eastern sector (Bremen, Oldenburg, etc.). The national consciousness was, at least partly, a product of the Enlightenment by which nationality replaced feudal relations as a focus of loyalty. The French occupation in some ways and at least in its after-effects strengthened the rise of this national feeling.

GROS, PAUL und KARL ELWERT. *Handwörterbuch des Arbeits- und Sozialversicherungsrechts für die tägliche Praxis*. Mit 1 Nachtrag. Forkel-Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. 503, 120 pp. DM. 29.00.

It is for all those who in their daily life are concerned with social legislation, that the authors have written this book that is intended as a general source of information from which the desired knowledge can easily be acquired. In the first part a summary of labour law is given by means of alphabetically arranged key-words. The second part dealing with social security is classified according to the different forms of legislation in this field. The book as a whole refers to relations in the Federal Republic. A supplementary section treats of the latest social security legislation for workers and employees.

HEINE, HEINRICH. *Briefe*. Erste Gesamtausgabe nach den Handschriften, hrsg., eingeleitet und erläutert von Fr. Hirth. Bände 4, 5 und 6 (1., 2. und 3. Kommentarband). Florian Kupferberg Verlag, Mainz n.d. (1957; copyright 1951). 260, 430, 420 pp. DM. 16.50, 20.00, 22.50.

As was stated in the "Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History", 1955, Nr. 3, on p. 208, where the first three volumes of the present edition of Heine's correspondence were reviewed, those volumes comprise the henceforward authoritative edition. The high standard of editing is fully continued in the three volumes with commentary which are now under discussion. They are of a great help for the understanding of Heine's way of thinking, his life and his surroundings. Extensive bibliographical data are given. The sixth volume also contains some additions to, and corrections on, the text in vols. 1, 2 and 3, as well as an index.

HERTEL, GERTRUD. *Inhaltsvergleichsregister der Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgaben*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1957. xx, 295 pp. DM. 22.40.

In this bibliographical index the first and where possible also the shortened, and still far from complete, second Russian editions of Marx's and Engels's Works have been taken as a basis for an item to item (articles, letters, etc.) comparison with the MEGA-edition, the new German edition of the Works (based on the 2nd Russian), the *Nachlass*-edition and – preferably the most recent Dietz editions – separately published writings. The first publication in the original language has also been indicated, wherever possible. The book proves a great help not only for comparisons with the Russian editions, but also for purposes of bibliographical chronology and will enable students to find accessible editions without great effort.

HERTZ, FREDERICK. *The Development of the German Public Mind. A Social History of German Political Sentiments, Aspirations and*

Ideas. The Middle Ages, The Reformation. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. 524 pp. 35/—.

Beautifully written, the lucidity of its style appealing to the layman as its scholarly quality does to the specialist, this work of great erudition deals refreshingly with the question of the "development of the German public mind". It includes, especially, the evolution of social and political ideas and habits of thinking and evaluation. For instance, the Thirty Years War and the Westphalian Peace are discussed from this angle, thereby offering new and interesting insights into the history of the period. The author has made use, e.g., of contemporary pamphlets; in doing so, he has succeeded in presenting the point of view not only of an elite, but also of the broad masses of the population.

HEUSS, ALFRED. Theodor Mommsen und das 19. Jahrhundert. Ferdinand Hirt, Kiel 1956. 285 pp. DM. 18.80.

Apart from biographical particulars this work offers mainly a – very thorough – study of Mommsen's work as an historian and, more specially, as a man who took an active part in the politics of his time. It is in this respect that the book throws new light on many facts in Mommsen's life and philosophy, such as, for instance, his advice, at the end of his life, to his congenial liberals to co-operate with social democracy, but also on his political evolution and that of his scientific opinions. Besides, German history from the '40ties until the end of the century is given particular relief from the viewpoint of this penetrating study of the liberal historian.

HIRSCH-WEBER, WOLFGANG und KLAUS SCHÜTZ. Wähler und Gewählte. Eine Untersuchung der Bundestagswahlen 1953. Unter Mitarbeit von Peter Schran, Marin Virchow u.a. Verlag Franz Vahlen GmbH., Berlin, Frankfurt a.M. 1957. xxii, 462 pp. DM. 41.00.

A thorough study has been made by the authors of this work, which appears as the 7th vol. of the *Schriften des Instituts für Politische Wissenschaft* and to which Otto Stammer has written a preface, of the elections for the Federal Parliament of 1953, the activities of the parties and the connection between the results and the social and religious composition of the people, as well as, e.g., their intellectual level. An impressive amount of data is given, also as to the political, social and regional origins of the men and women elected at the polls.

HÖHLE, THOMAS. Franz Mehring. Sein Weg zum Marxismus, 1869-1891. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. 348 pp. Ill. DM. 12.90.

In Stalinist historiography of the labour movement it had become a tradition not to expend too much eulogy on the leading theoreticians of social democracy, even if they became communists after 1917. The author criticizes this tendency and has given a true picture of the significance of Mehring's theoretical work up till his definite adoption of Marxism. Among other things, it is interesting to note how and why Mehring had and later renounced certain leanings toward national liberalism. The book was published as vol. 1 of the *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für deutsche Geschichte an der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig*.

Jahrbuch des Deutschen Genossenschaftsverbandes für 1955. Deutscher Genossenschafts-Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1956. 96 pp. DM. 45.00.

Edited by the *Deutsche Genossenschaftsverband (Schulze-Delitzsch)*, Bonn, the present vol. offers a wealth of information on the activities of the co-operatives which form part of that organization, mainly in 1955, but including data on previous years as well. They refer to credit co-operatives and to those operating in the productive sphere.

**Der Kampf der deutschen Sozialdemokratie in der Zeit des Sozialistengesetzes 1878-1890. Die Tätigkeit der Reichs-Commission.** Hrsg. von Leo Stern. Quellenmaterial bearb. von Herbert Buck. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. lviii, 1096 pp. (in 2 vols.). DM. 29.00.

Paragraph 26 of the Law of 1878 against social-democracy instituted a commission as the highest court of appeal. Its decisions form the basis of this voluminous and important publication of sources and are published here for the first time. The two volumes are intended to be the first of a series; the activities of the Commission are naturally not the only source for the history of the Law and of social democracy in the period under discussion, but they certainly constitute one of the most important. A general introduction by K. A. Hellfaier precedes the sources in the first volume; a very full subject and a persons' index conclude the second volume. The work is published as vols. 3/I and 3/II in the *Archivalische Forschungen zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*.

**KRUCK, ALFRED.** Geschichte des Alldeutschen Verbandes 1890-1939. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1954. vii, 258 pp. DM. 16.00.

The beginnings of the movement that became the *Alldeutsche Verband* were characteristic for its whole development: the anxious and completely immoderate indignation over the exchange of – formerly British – Heligoland for some German territories and claims in East-Africa. The present thorough study, published as the 3rd vol. in the *Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für europäische Geschichte, Mainz*, testifies fully to this distorted ultra-nationalism. The organization, having greatly contributed – as the author explicitly concedes – to national socialist ideology, was nevertheless disbanded in 1939.

**Krupp und die Hohenzollern.** Aus der Korrespondenz der Familie Krupp 1850-1916. Hrsg. von Willi Boelcke. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. vii, 164 pp. Ill. DM. 5.10.

Most letters included in this publication of sources for the history of the impact of the German armaments industry on state policy have never been published before. They testify not only to the strong personal ties between the Krupps and Wilhelm II, but also to the intricate relations between high bureaucracy and the industry, and to the social conceptions of the most important members of the Krupp family.

**KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN.** Der Ausbruch des Ersten Weltkrieges und die deutsche Sozialdemokratie. Chronik und Analyse. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1957. xi, 252 pp. DM. 9.80.

The author analyzes the diplomatic events immediately preceding the outbreak of the first world war, the reactions of the working class and of the social democratic party, especially also the latter's policy during the first days of the war and the attitude of the left wing. The documentary evidence offered is detailed and rich. The author fully endorses the Leninist criticism and evaluation of the party leaders' attitude as "treason".

MARX, KARL. *Capital*. Vols. I and II. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow; Lawrence and Wishart, London 1954, 1957. xii, 807; xi, 546 pp. 7/6, 7/—.

Up till now the first two books of Marx's *Capital* have appeared in the present new edition. The first vol. contains, with a few corrections, the translation of 1887, authorized by Engels, together with the latter's preface and all prefaces and epilogues by Marx and Engels to the German and French editions. The second vol. (Book II: *The Process of Circulation of Capital*) is translated after the 1893 German edition, but with the help of a former translation (Chicago 1919). Extensive indexes have been included.

MARX, KARL. *Das Kapital*. Kritik der politischen Ökonomie. Im Zusammenhang ausgewählt und eingeleitet von Benedikt Kautsky. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. DM. 17.50.

This edition of the abridged "*Capital*" is, as regards the text, identical with that of 1929. In the introduction some references to recent literature are added, and a foreword to this new edition gives the editor the opportunity of telling the reader of his own evaluation of Marx's work. The greater part of vol. I of *Capital* and relatively much smaller parts of the second and third vols. have been reproduced here. The selection made seems well founded.

Materialien zur Feststellung der wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Lage der Landwirtschaft in verschiedenen Gebieten der Bundesrepublik. Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie e.V., Bonn 1956. 152 pp.

In 1954-55 an investigation was set up in Western Germany into the social and economic position of agrarian enterprises with a view to the forthcoming legal regulation of social security in this branch of industry. In this book an account is given of the results of this investigation among 200 industries; it contains data on the formation of income and the use put to it, revenues obtained from outside sources, the relation between consumption-market-sale of produce and the distribution of the income.

Meisterwerke deutscher Literaturkritik. Hrsg. und eingeleitet von Hans Mayer. Vols. I (2. Aufl.), II-1 and II-2. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. xl, 962; xxv, 939; 342 pp. DM. 22.90, 25.20.

The first volume of this impressive work is devoted to the Enlightenment, the Classical period of German literature, and the Romantics; the second has as its title: "From Heine to Mehring". The annotations to this 2nd vol. have been separately bound. The work forms a valuable contribution to the history of literature, in particular to literary criticism. To the relationship between literature and social conditions and philosophies much attention has been paid. The selection includes essays by Heine, Gutzkow, Engels, Marx, Hauptmann and, naturally, Mehring. In his extensive introductions Prof. Mayer develops a theory on the background of German literary development from about 1730 till 1900. The annotations contain many useful bio- and bibliographical data.

NEUSS, ERICH. *Aktenkunde der Wirtschaft*. Teil I: Kapitalistische Wirtschaft. Teil II; Volkseigene Wirtschaft (1945-1955). Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1954, 1957. 367, 468 pp. DM. 10.40, 14.40.

These two volumes are published in the series *Schriftenreihe der Staatlichen Archivverwaltung*. Together they form a reference work on the knowledge of documents on economy and offer interesting details of, e.g., book keeping since the 16th century. From a social historical point of view the second vol. is of interest because of its detailed description of the nationalized section of industry in Eastern Germany, especially its organizational structure.

Der Nürnberger Prozess. Ausgewählt und eingeleitet von P. A. Steiniger. 2 Bde. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1957. 318, 612 pp. Ill. DM. 33.50.

Prof. Steiniger has made a selection in two volumes from the official 42 volume edition published by the secretariat of the Nuremberg Court. A full index to the latter edition is given in an appendix. The present work offers an extensive testimony to the criminal activities of the nazis. The national socialist ideology has received a great deal of attention, as well as, relatively, the actions taken by the Germans in Russia during the latter's occupation.

RUBEL, MAXIMILIEN. Karl Marx. Essai de biographie intellectuelle. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1957. 463 pp. F. fr. 1.250.

A broad knowledge of the printed and manuscript sources forms the basis for the description of the course of development of the thinker Marx and of his thoughts, depicted in detail, phase for phase. The author of this important book views Marx principally as a sociologist and ethicist whose work is analysis and indictment. According to him, therefore, in the "Capital" it is primarily the sociological interpretation of the capitalist mode of production that is of importance, and the fact that the work has remained a torso does not detract from its sociological worth. The author believes that Marx's "communism" is a positive and practical humanism; his "materialism" a sensualist and pragmatic conception of the world, the basis of a system of social ethics.

SCHÄFER, WOLFGANG. NSDAP. Entwicklung und Struktur der Staatspartei des Dritten Reiches. Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover, Frankfurt a.M. 1957. 100 pp. DM. 6.80.

A thorough survey is offered here of the organizational development in connection with the political activities of the national-socialist party in Germany and its affiliated organizations. The author has succeeded in offering a full picture in a concise form and also imparts many elucidating peculiarities.

SCHMEER, KARLHEINZ. Die Regie des öffentlichen Lebens im Dritten Reich. Verlag Pohl & Co., München 1956. 165 pp. DM. 9.80.

The author has made a valuable contribution to the understanding of the national-socialist "stage-management of public life" in which Goebbels and company were past masters. The subject has never been dealt with as systematically and fully as it is here. Not only the party but also the affiliated organizations are discussed. All public festivities were brought under the management of the nazi movement, which in this way added enormously to its influence.

SCHRAEPLER, ERNST. Quellen zur Geschichte der sozialen Frage in Deutschland. Band II: 1871 bis zur Gegenwart. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1957. vii, 246 pp. DM. 19.80.

Just as he has done in the first volume of this attractive work, the author and editor of the "sources of the history of the social question" has made a selection from texts of the most divergent ideological and political tendencies. The extremely patriarchal – and especially anti-union – opinions of the industrialists Stumm and Alfred Krupp are reproduced here as well as the social conceptions of national socialism, christian socialism and, naturally, the social democratic movement.

**SIEBRECHT, VALENTIN.** *Arbeitsmarkt und Arbeitsmarktpolitik in der Nachkriegszeit.* W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. 259 pp. Tables. DM. 16.50.

This book presents a good survey of the development of the labour market in Western Germany in the years 1946-1956, of the factors and events that influenced this development and of the policy carried out by the authorities. A picture is given of the state of affairs in the years 1946-47 when, due to hunger, want and disorganisation, there was no question of regular work, and also of the monetary reorganisation of 1948 that laid the foundations for the upward trend in production and employment.

**Sozialplan für Deutschland.** Verlag nach J. H. W. Dietz GmbH, Berlin, Hannover 1957. 208 pp. DM. 6.80.

This "plan" offers "the way out of the crisis of social policy". It has been edited by a number of social democratic physicians and is preceded by an exhortation by Mr. Ollenhauer to readers to help realize the plan. The necessity of planning is stressed, also in order to make a greater measure of co-ordination possible.

**Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Band 4.** Hrsg. von M. Richter. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg, 1957. DM. 26.00.

This new part of the standard work on social legislation in the Federal Republic, reviewed in Vol. I (1956), p. 528, contains, among other things, bills for the standard payment of workers in the case of sickness, for the improvement of benefits of health insurance and the draft bill on old age pension for farmers. The work as a whole gives a good picture of the activity in the field of social legislation up to May 1957.

**TREUE, WOLFGANG.** *Deutsche Parteiprogramme 1861-1956.* 2. Aufl. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1956. 371 pp. DM. 18.60.

As compared with the first edition of this useful work (1954) the present second edition has been considerably enlarged. After an introduction on the history of the German political parties, which is of excellent quality, the author reproduces the main parts of the party programs and a number of proclamations – a selection which seems fully justified.

**Übersicht über die Bestände des Deutschen Zentralarchivs Potsdam.** Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1957. 232 pp. Ill. DM. 17.50.

This is the first publication in the *Schriftenreihe des Deutschen Zentralarchivs*. It contains an inventory of the rich archives deposited in the Central Archives of the DDR (Eastern Germany), among which there is much material of interest for social historians, in particular on the labour movement.

WEERTH, GEORG. *Sämtliche Werke in fünf Bänden*. Hrsg. von Bruno Kaiser. 3. Band: *Skizzen aus dem sozialen und politischen Leben der Briten*. 4. Band: *Prosa 1848/49*. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 519, 567 pp. Ill. DM. 8.10, 8.10.

In this journal 1957, Nr. 1, the first two vols. of Weerth's works were reviewed. The present third vol. contains a selection made by the author himself of his essays on England published in part in various periodicals. Vol. IV reproduces his contributions in prose to the *Kölnische* and to the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* which reflects in a remarkable way the revolutionary events of 1848-49 and the "*Schnapphabski*", his best satirical book. The annotation has been carefully prepared.

#### Great-Britain

ALLEN, V. L. *Trade Union Leadership*. Based on a study of Arthur Deakin. Longmans, Green and Co., London, New York, Toronto 1957. xiii, 336 pp. 30/—.

This is a study of a large trade union – the Transport and General Workers' Union – and of its leadership which for a long time was in the hands of the late Arthur Deakin, who also became President of the World Federation of Trade Unions until the latter became entirely dominated by the Communists. The history of the union and the role Deakin played in it since he became its Acting General Secretary in 1940 are described in minute detail. A clever analysis is also offered of the working of the machinery, the establishment of relations with the state and the employers, and of the political activities. Particular attention has been given to special groups, e.g. the dockers.

ASHLEY, MAURICE. *The Greatness of Oliver Cromwell*. Hodder and Stoughton, London 1957. 382 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/—.

In this new biography of Cromwell, which is written from a post-war outlook and for which the author has done much research, a milder picture of his subject is given than is usual. Cromwell is represented as having been relatively tolerant, even towards Roman Catholics, and his Irish campaign and the massacre of the Drogheda garrison, e.g., are discussed from an altogether sympathetic angle, historical conditions and the general background of the operations being put into the right light. The eminent significance of Cromwell as a statesman is brought forward.

DALTON, HUGH. *The Fateful Years. Memoirs 1931-1945*. Frederick Muller Ltd., London 1957. xvi, 477 pp. Ill. 30/—.

This second part of the Memoirs is particularly revealing as to the relations between the leading members of the Labour Party during the period dealt with. Mr. Dalton speaks quite frankly of them, drawing upon his own diaries, and throwing much light on such events as, e.g., the expulsion from the party in 1939 of Sir Stafford Cripps. Besides, the book is a valuable contribution to the understanding of Labour's evolution with regard to such issues as defense and foreign policy. The author's work as Minister of Economic Warfare and later as President of the Board of Trade is also treated of extensively.

Industrial Trade Associations. Activities and Organisation. [Political

and Economic Planning]. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1957. xiii, 340 pp. 30/—.

In this work the term industrial trade association is taken to mean a voluntary, non-profit making organisation of independent industrial concerns for the protection and achievement of common ends. The research on which this study is based was limited to the national organisations. By means of the collection of a great amount of material it was attempted to form a picture of the latter, in particular of their structure, activities and internal organisation. The material was supplied by the organisations themselves, the participating concerns and the governmental bodies that co-operate with the organisations.

KEMP, BETTY. *King and Commons 1660-1832*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London 1957. vii, 168 pp. 16/—.

The period in which both the King and the Commons were politically decisive entities – the third to the ninth decades of the 18th century being the years in which their co-operation was relatively most harmonious and fruitful –, i.e. the period of the rise of parliamentary government, is the subject of this study. The writer has succeeded in presenting a concise picture of the development of constitutional relationships and the remarkable balance of legislative power; a power which, for the Commons, was not based on electoral choice as after the Reform Act of 1832.

KNIGHT, FRIDA. *The Strange Case of Thomas Walker. Ten Years in the Life of a Manchester Radical*. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1957. 184 pp. Ill. 21/—.

By offering this biography of the radical Manchester merchant Thomas Walker, a friend, e.g., of James Watt, Mrs. Knight contributes to the history of an interesting period. Her work is based on an impressive amount of sources, many of which have never been printed. The focus of attention is placed on the attitude towards war with revolutionary France, which Walker opposed. This led to his trial in 1794 for seditious activities. The “witchhunt” aspect is strongly underlined by the author who makes no secret of her own convictions. Prof. Cole in his foreword pays homage to the excellent qualities of the book.

PANKHURST, RICHARD K. P. *The Saint Simonians, Mill and Carlyle. A Preface to Modern Thought*. Lalibela Books, Sidgwick & Jackson, London 1957. Ill. 21/—.

Drawing from a wealth of sources (e.g., the manuscripts in the *Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal*, Paris), the writer describes the influence of the Saint Simonians in Britain, his story centering in the two “missions” from France, that of d'Eichthal and Duveyrier, and that of Fontana and Prati (1831-'32 and 1834). He investigates the curious attitude of J. S. Mill towards them – his sympathies being tempered only after their religious eccentricities became only too obvious – and that of Carlyle, and the sympathetic or hostile interests they awoke in Britain. The second mission greatly influenced worker and socialist groups.

PELLING, HENRY. *America and the British Left. From Bright to Bevan*. Adam and Charles Black, London 1956. xii, 174 pp. 18/—.

A remarkable aspect of the development of the world of ideas of the English workers

movement is stressed in this book. The sympathy for the democratic features of the young North American republic which originally prevailed in its circles and in those of the radicals clearly began to make way for antipathy after 1900. The New Deal and English "rethinking" of socialism after 1945 have made a revival of the understanding possible. Throughout this development a great part is played by the relations of trade unions, parties and leaders from both countries. The description of this is based both on a large collection of documents (newspaper reports to a great extent) and on the remarkable versatility of the author in this subject.

POCOCK, J. G. A. *The Ancient Constitution and the Feudal Law. A study of English Historical Thought in the Seventeenth Century.* Cambridge University Press, London 1957. x, 262 pp. 30/—.

In a shrewd explanation of the theories, which at the same time are both historiographic and illustrative for the manner in which the parties formed their opinion in the 17th century, the author presents an analysis of the conception of the fundamental law as formulated by such men as Coke and Davies. It is supposed to be immemorial, and thus, says the author, more than just an historical reservoir for political arguments; it is *rather the testimony of a general living idea of law.* On the one hand, because of the lack of a legislator, the parliament derives its rights from it, on the other hand the king emerges as maintainer of this law in the Whig tradition. Moreover an historical consciousness that is increasing (Brady) and that discerns the feudal characteristics in the system, stresses the significance of the prince as sovereign.

PONTING, K. G. *A History of the West of England Cloth Industry.* Macdonald & Co. Ltd., London 1957. vii, 168 pp. 15/—.

The cloth industry in the West of England goes back as far as the Neolithic age; production for the market developed about the middle of the thirteenth century with Bristol as its most important centre. The author surveys its further development which reached its zenith in the period 1450-1700. The closing chapter gives a good picture of working conditions among the weavers in the 19th century, of their poverty that led to social unrest and promoted the establishment of the first trade union in this branch of industry.

SHENFIELD, B. E. *Social Policies for Old Age. A review of social provision for old age in Great Britain.* Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1957. viii, 236 pp. 25/—.

This book aims at giving a general survey of the principles underlying the social provision for old age in England, the basis for this survey being the literature published on research and discussion of this question. A number of open questions are treated of. The conceptions forming the basis of the social policy in this field have drastically altered as a rule, and reform of the policy followed is likewise necessary. Other questions emanate from the fact that the social provisions have been in operation for some time now, and defects in the system have come to light. The book is volume in the Internat. Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.

SHEPPERSON, W. S. *British Emigration to North America. Projects and Opinions in the Early Victorian Period.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1957. xvi, 304 pp. Ill. 3 1/6.

The Early Victorian years (1837-1861) were an important period for British emigration

to North America, i.e. to the U.S.A. and Canada, and also period in which emigration problems became manifest. In this scholarly work the author has carefully analyzed the motives and impetuses for emigration for the various sections of the population; excluding the Irish, he has studied the peasant and worker emigration, business interests, and humanitarian and religious reasons for, and activities in, promoting emigration. Also the attitude of the state has been considered. The documentation and presentation of this book are both beyond praise.

**The Unserving State. Essays in Liberty and Welfare.** Ed. by George Watson. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. 324 pp. 21/—.

British Liberalism is the subject of the stimulating studies collected in this volume – Liberalism as a political philosophy that also has a programme for our time. Liberal attitudes are re-defined with regard to the modern “welfare state” – liberty *and* welfare being stated as inherent parts of any true liberalism –, economics in general and international and colonial policy. The book is a valuable document of modern Liberal thinking; the place of Liberalism is, according to the authors (among whom are, e.g., G. Allen, J. Grimond, H. Harvey, A. T. Peacock and N. Secar) definitely on the left.

**WEARMOUTH, ROBERT F.** *The Social and Political Influence of Methodism in the 20th Century.* The Epworth Press, London 1957. xiii, 265 pp. 35/—.

The increase in the numbers of Methodists up to 1906 and their subsequent decline, and the relations of Methodism with the social movement, spirit and policies of this century are the main themes in this concluding volume of the historical survey of Methodist activities. The important role played already at an early date by Methodists in the Labour Party and the Trade Unions, is a highly remarkable feature. It is not the least of the qualities of this book that the interrelations between Methodism, social responsibility, and practical work for social reform, in and outside the Labour Party, are lucidly set forth.

**WHITE, R. J.** *Waterloo to Peterloo.* William Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1957. ix, 202 pp. Ill. 18/—.

The author, announcing his book as “a work of re-interpretation”, nevertheless has consulted primary sources not used before, i.e. in describing the “Pentrich Revolution” and the personality of Jeremiah Brandreth. The four years, tumultuous and full of action, are studied from the viewpoint of the social transformations based on industrial development taking place and the political reforms that began to force themselves on the country. In this respect, “Peterloo” was, according to the author, a turning point, and the Luddites as well as the old aristocratic ways of thought phenomena of the past.

**WOOD, ALAN.** *Bertrand Russell: The Passionate Sceptic.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. 249 pp. Ill. 21/—.

This attractive biography has been written mainly for the general reader and should be considered an excellent introduction to Russell’s philosophy for the very reason that it offers so many interesting particulars on the man Russell and his environment. To his political activities much attention has been paid, too, whilst his philosophical work is commented upon in such a way as to make it understandable for those who have no previous training in this field. Moreover, the book offers insight, based on unpublished documents and of the relation of the author with his subject, on some details of Russell’s life and work not to be found elsewhere.

## Hungary

FRYER, PETER. *Hungarian Tragedy*. Dennis Dobson, London 1956. 96 pp. Ill. 5/—.

— *Ungarische Tragödie*. Markus Verlag GmbH., Köln 1957. 115 pp. Ill. DM. 3.10.

The author was a correspondent of the *London Daily Worker*, and was in Hungary from October 26 to November 11, 1956. There he saw the revolution and its suppression by the Soviet troops. Besides being a good eye-witness-account this book deserves interest as a remarkable document on the reaction of a Marxist and communist, who was fourteen years in the party, to the events in Hungary. He also deals with the attitude taken toward him by the British CP. The German edition is an unabridged translation.

*Das Schicksal der Deutschen in Ungarn*. Hrsg. vom Bundesministerium für Vertriebene, Flüchtlinge und Kriegsgeschädigte, Bonn 1956. viii, 306 pp. DM. 9.50.

In the series *Dokumentation der Vertreibung der Deutschen aus Ost-Mitteleuropa* which is prepared by well-known German historians, the present book appears as the second volume. After an elaborate introduction which depicts the situation of the Germans in Hungary before and during the Russian occupation, on 200 pages documents are reproduced, mainly letters from victims of the deportations.

## Italy

*Le campagne emiliane nell'epoca moderna. Saggi e testimonianze a cura di Renato Zangheri*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1957. 503 pp. L. 3.500.

The present vol., published in the series *Studi e Ricerche Storiche*, contains the revised and enlarged papers read at a conference held at Bologna in 1955 which was devoted to the history of the Emilia since the *Risorgimento*. The book begins, however, with the closing years of the 18th century. After an introduction by L. Dal Pane there follow contributions on the agrarian development, and on the social and political questions in one of the most revolutionary minded regions of the country. Particularly interesting are the studies on agrarian trade unions.

*Esperienze e studi socialisti. In onore di Ugo Guido Mondolfo*. A cura di "Critica Sociale". La Nuova Italia Editrice, Firenze 1957. xii, 342 pp. L. 2.500.

Many socialists and democrats have contributed to this beautifully produced volume in honour of U.G. Mondolfo who is now 82 and has been one of the most active socialists of the country. After a foreword by the editor, T. Codignola, and a short evaluation of the socialism of Mondolfo and a biographical note by G. Faravelli, there follow five parts devoted to the personality of Mondolfo, to topical questions, to economic problems, to those of doctrine and history, and to some details of the history of Italian socialism. Mention should be made of the contribution of A. Poggi on social democracy and dictatorship. Some further impression of the book might be given by citing the names of R. Mondolfo, G. E. Modigliani, G. Salvemini (on "Tagore and Mussolini"), A. Schiavi, and A. Silone among the contributors.

HERIOT, ANGUS. *The French in Italy, 1796-1799*. Chatto & Windus, London 1957. 316 pp. 30/—.

Not only the states system, but equally the ideas and conceptions of their inhabitants, were strongly influenced by Napoleon's invasion of Italy in 1796. The French Revolution had already captured the keen attention of many Italians, but now the French were forcing upon them their measures. The author has brilliantly succeeded in evoking the Italian reactions, the sudden turns of fortune (Napoleon's departure to Egypt had its consequences), and the former situation in the many monarchies, principalities and cities which constituted the geographic concept "Italy". This description of the state of affairs preceding the coming of the French armies is both masterly and rich in interesting details.

HINTERHÄUSER, HANS. *Italien zwischen schwarz und rot*. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. 225 pp. DM. 3.60.

This book, published as nr. 21 of the *Urban Bücher* – a series of scientific pocket books –, gives an interesting survey of the political, economic, social and cultural developments in Italy since the end of the second world war. The competent author analyzes the trends observable and discusses them both lucidly and thoroughly. The very way in which the author energetically takes sides in the political conflicts contributes to the attractiveness of the book.

MORI, GIORGIO. *La Valdelsa dal 1848 al 1900*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1957. 311 pp. L. 2.900.

The Valle-region (in Toscana) constitutes the subject of this essentially social-historical study which deals, on the basis of much documentary research, with its development from the middle up to the end of the 19th century. In addition to giving a careful description of the economic, social and political evolution – industrialization and modernization fostering the rise of the socialist movement –, the author interprets that evolution along Marxist lines.

#### The Netherlands

GRINTEN, W. C. L. VAN DER en A. J. HAAKMAN. *Buitengewoon Arbeidsrecht. Aantekeningen en verklaringen voor de praktijk*. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn 1957. x, 135 pp. Hfl. 8.75.

The Extraordinary Decree on Labour Relationships of 1945 developed from an emergency measure into a component of the Dutch Labour Law. This book gives a detailed treatment of the contents, first of the general provisions and thereafter of the important sub-sections such as right of dismissal, wages and other labour conditions and collective bargaining. The authors have taken the latest regulations, jurisprudence and literature into account.

HENTZEN, CASSIANUS. *Uit onze sociale geschiedenis. Herinneringen en documentalia*. Uitgeverij Paul Brand N.V., Bussum 1956. viii, 253 pp. Hfl. 17.50.

This book has mainly a documentary character in that it reproduces and comments on the discussion between the author and his fellow-priest Father Poels on the Roman Catholic social organization in the years 1915-1925. This discussion took on a very

sharp tone and led to intervention by the Bishops. On the other hand episcopal and papal directives constituted the basic material for the discussions. The book offers data which can be considered a critical reply to, and extension of, those given in the biography of Poels by Colsen.

KAMPHUISEN, P. W. *De Collectieve en de Individuele Arbeidsovereenkomst*. Universitaire Pers, Leiden 1956. xii, 242 pp. Hfl. 25.00.

This work presents a thorough consideration of both the individual and the collective labour agreement as regulated in Dutch law at the moment this study was concluded. The first part is devoted to the collective labour agreement, and the content of the pertinent law. In the treatment of the individual labour contract in the second part the subjects considered include the commitments of employer and employee, the consequences of non-fulfilment and the regulation of the termination of the contract.

*Sociaal-Wetenschappelijke Verkenningen*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1957. 187 pp. Hfl. 10.00.

This jubilee publication is composed of contributions describing the research projects undertaken by the Institute for Social Research of the Dutch People. The contents include a sociological approach to immigration, and observations on the problematics of family sociology and the results of the research on the opinions of the Dutch woman as regards birth control.

VERWEY-JONKER, H. and P. O. M. BRACKEL. *The Assimilation and Integration of Pre- and Postwar Refugees in the Netherlands*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1957. xii, 55 pp. Hfl. 4.75.

In this work are set forth the main results of a recent investigation, made on behalf of the Netherlands Research Committee for European Refugee Problems, of the position of the refugees who came for different reasons and whose assimilation varied individually considerably. Their occupational situation has been given much attention in this respect. Comparisons are drawn between the various categories (pre-war and postwar refugees).

#### Spain

FERNÁNDEZ, JOACHIM. *Spanisches Erbe und Revolution. Die Staats- und Gesellschaftslehre der spanischen Traditionalisten im 19. Jahrhundert*. Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster 1957. 127 pp. DM. 9.80.

This is a sympathetic account of the "traditionalist" theoreticians Aparisi, Balmes, Donosco Cortés and Mella, whose work is studied as a result of the fierce struggle between liberalism and conservatism. The Roman Catholic author also deals with the social ideas, especially in the case of Balmes, and relates them to the teachings of the church.

#### Sweden

LUNDBERG, ERIK. *Business Cycles and Economic Policy*. Transl. by J. Potter. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. xx, 346 pp. 32/—.

This study is based on an investigation led by the author into the effectiveness of the Swedish post-war economic policy that is characterized by direct and detailed controls and regulations. In order to arrive at a true evaluation a comparison is made with the economic policy followed during the years between the two world wars, that consisted in general and indirect measures, both monetary and fiscal. The book not only gives a good survey of the conjunctural development and economic policy, but also devotes attention to the discussions held by experts on these subjects.

#### Turkey

RAMSAUR, ERNEST EDMONDSON, Jr. *The Young Turks. Prelude to the Revolution of 1908.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1957. xii, 180 pp. \$ 4.00.

The origins of national movements in colonial or backward countries having been somewhat neglected by scientific research – and this applies in particular to the Young Turk movement –, the present study fills a considerable gap in presenting a well documented picture of the origins and development of the Committee of Union and Progress up to the revolution of 1908. The modernistic, but also often extremely nationalistic ideas of the Young Turks, their lack of experience and the foreign influences undergone by them are described, as well as the functioning of the archaic regime they wished to destroy.

#### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ALEXANDROV, VICTOR. *Khrushchev of the Ukraine. A Bibliography.* Victor Gollancz Ltd., London 1957. 176 pp. 15/—.

This biography is based in part on information obtained from a former Soviet diplomat. The son of a village blacksmith, Nikita Khrushchev only took a continuously active part in the workers' movement after the October Revolution. A great amount of data on his youth are produced which throw light on his character; in addition, his startling career, which led him through the period of his work in the Ukraine to his present position is related. The book was written before the removal of Malenkov, Molotov and Shepilov. The translation from the French is by P. Selver.

BAUER, RAYMOND A., ALEX INKELES, and CLYDE KLUCKHOHN. *How the Soviet System Works. Cultural, Psychological, and Social Themes.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1956. xiv, 274 pp. \$ 4.75.

This publication under the auspices of the Russian Research Center is based on hundreds of interviews and thousands of questionnaires. The result is a convincing picture of daily life in the Soviet Union which is certainly not too much coloured by resentments on the part of the refugees who were the main informants, since the writers have selected their material critically. The way of thinking of the average Soviet citizen and the impact upon it of the official propaganda are reflected, as well as the peculiarities of a thoroughly bureaucratized society, other questions being the nationality problem, the attitudes of the "intelligentsia", the peasants and the workers and the differences in outlook between the generations. Recent developments are treated of in the concluding chapters.

BEGIN, MENACHEM. *White Nights. The Story of a Prisoner in Russia.* Macdonald & Co. Ltd., London 1957. 240 pp. 18/—.

The author was the leader of the *Betar* in Poland, the Zionist youth organization founded by V. Jabotinsky. Later he was in command of the *Irgun Zvai Leumi* in Israel and now he is the leader of the *Herut* party. He was arrested by the NKVD in Vilna. He vividly tells of his experiences during two years in Russian prisons and in a camp in the North (where the summer nights were white). The particular aspect of this story is that of the political and racial issues among Jewish, Polish and Lithuanian prisoners.

CALVEZ, JEAN YVES. *Revenu national en U.R.S.S. Problèmes théoriques et description statistique*. Société d'édition d'enseignement supérieur, Paris 1956. 267 pp. F. fr. 2.000.

The study of the evolution of national revenues and national productivity in the USSR is here laid on thorough foundations: the first part of the book treats of the macro-economic approach and of those concepts necessary to the study of the subject, as well as of Marxian economics pertaining to this particular problem and of the development of conceptions in this respect among Soviet economists. The second part gives a statistical description in which much attention is given to Soviet views and in which the distribution of national revenues is also dealt with.

Current Soviet Policies – II. The Documentary Record of the 20th Communist Party Congress and its Aftermath. Ed. by L. Grulioiw. Atlantic Press, Thames and Hudson, London; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1957. vi, 247 pp. 42/—.

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

GOGOL, NICOLAS. *Lettres Spirituelles et Familières*. Bernard Grasset, Paris 1957. 263 pp. F. fr. 870.

This is a translation by Jean Chuzeville of the revealing "spiritual letters" to which have been appended a number of letters to Gogol's relatives. They give evidence on Gogol's political ideas, his religiosity and on the social and philosophical climate in the Russia of his days.

HAMMOND, THOMAS TAYLOR. *Lenin on Trade Unions and Revolution 1893-1917*. Columbia University Press, New York 1957. xi, 155 pp. \$ 3.50.

The writer has brought together in this survey Lenin's declarations present in his Collected Writings (for the greater part the third Russian edition has been used) and comments upon them without bias. He treats of Lenin's opinions on the subordinate role of the trade unions vis-à-vis the conscious "vanguard" (the revolutionary party), on the function of the struggle for reforms in the preparation of revolution and on the impedimental tendency of partial improvements if the latter are not won in revolutionary action. The book is one of the series "Studies of the Russian Institute".

HUNT, R. N. CAREW. *A Guide to Communist Jargon*. Geoffrey Bles, London 1957. xvii, 169 pp. 15/—.

In alphabetical order much used concepts such as, e.g., Bourgeoisie, Coexistence, Cosmopolitanism, Criticism and Self-criticism, Dialectic, Imperialism, People's Democracy, Proletariat, Socialist Realism and Volufftarism are analyzed with the help of Soviet dictionaries and encyclopedia's as well as of studies on communist ideology. The author has made a balanced selection and offers a well-founded and carefully defined commentary for the general reader.

IZARD, GEORGES. *Viol d'un mausolée. Le sens et l'avenir de la déstalinisation*. René Julliard, Paris 1957. 221 pp. F. fr. 600.

In this book, by its style reminiscent of an indictment, the author investigates how, as a result of the experiences of the first revolutionary years, Lenin was forced to organising and strengthening of the state that were in opposition to the theories he had built up on the incidental utterances of Marx. Thereafter the rise and development of Stalinism are described in the same manner and the thought is evolved that this authoritarian, bureaucratic and anti-humanistic system is flagrantly contrary to the fundamentals in the thinking of both Marx and Lenin. The author indicates why, in his opinion, a reversal of the policy followed is impossible and the slogan "back to Lenin" false and irrational in consequence.

KAMENETSKY, IHOR. *Hitler's Occupation of Ukraine (1941-1944). A Study of Totalitarian Imperialism*. The Marquette University Press, Milwaukee (Wisconsin) 1956. x, 101 pp. Maps. \$ 3.00.

In this book the Ukraine is said to have been the key to the Nazis' plans for conquering *Lebensraum*. The author quotes lavishly from nazi publications and gives a survey of the occupation policies pursued by the Germans. He also analyzes the driving forces behind the Ukrainians' resistance and elaborates on the role played by the - anti-communist as well as anti-nazi - UPA. The book was published as vol. II of the "Marquette Slavic Studies".

KLUTCHEVSKY, B. *Histoire de Russie. I. Des origines au XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle*. Traduit du russe et annoté par C. Andronikof. Préface de Pierre Pascal. Gallimard, Paris 1956. 414 pp. Maps. F. fr. 950.

This French translation of the first volume of the great Russian historian's work based on his lectures from the first years of the 20th century has been carefully translated and edited. The annotations are a valuable aid to the understanding of the beauty and the vivid portrayal of events that are so characteristic of this great work, which, although in its essence 50 years old, retains the flavour of a truly modern book. The deep interest paid by the author to social conditions and social evolution contributes considerably to this fact.

KOHN, HANS. *Basic History of Modern Russia: Political, Cultural, and Social Trends*. An Anvil Original, publ. by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), New York, Toronto, London 1957. 191 pp. \$ 1.25.

This volume consists of two parts. In the first Prof. Kohn outlines the history of "modern Russia", i.e., from the Decabrist suprising onward with a short introduction

on the classification of Russian history in periods and a chapter on the 18th and the first quarter of the 19th century. His main object is to elucidate Russia's response to the challenge of the ideas and the political, economic and social developments in the West, and to point out the most important tendencies. The interpretative qualities of the book deserve praise. The second part contains a number of texts, e.g. from Gogol, Herzen, Lenin and ends with a selective bibliography.

LAMPERT, E. *Studies in Rebellion*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1957. xi, 295 pp. 30/—.

The three studies in this book, which is designed as the first part of a trilogy on a number of revolutionary thinkers from 19th century Russia, are devoted to Belinskij, Bakunin and Herzen. Brilliantly written, they form a masterly example of a fertile union of biography with social and cultural history. Drawing from his rich knowledge and offering often daring interpretations, the author has made a real new contribution to the understanding of his particular subjects and of the subject as a whole. At least some of his theses will provoke criticism, as will also the interesting introduction.

LAWRENCE, JOHN. *Russia in the Making*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. 335 pp. 25/—.

A — necessarily succinct — survey is given here of Russian history, about one third being devoted to the years since 1917. The thread forming the pattern throughout the whole work is that authoritarianism characterizes the Russian political developments from the oldest times. This book presents a good, popular introduction to the subject and, in particular, to the understanding of those streams in Russia history that are still clearly influential.

LOCKHART, R. H. BRUCE. *The Two Revolutions. An Eye-Witness Study of Russia, 1917*. Phoenix House Ltd.; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam London 1957. 116 pp. 10/6.

The author spent more than six years in Russia, going to Moscow in January, 1912, as Vice-Consul, and leaving the country in October, 1918. He was an eye-witness of the events that led to both revolutions of 1917. He tells vividly of his experiences and gives an interpretation of the rise to power of the Bolsheviks. The most useful parts of the book are those which give a direct reflection of the attitudes prevailing in Russia during the First World War.

MEYER, ALFRED G. *Leninism*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1957. x, 324 pp. \$ 5.50.

This work offers a descriptive analysis of Leninism, in which the latter is compared with the teachings of Marx and the interpretation by currents of socialist opinion other than the Bolshevik. As the author, who is extremely well versed in the subject, gives a careful explanation of the deeper causes and motives for major political decisions, his work has a broader character than others. He has performed this difficult task in an admirable way, not only pointing out inconsistencies in Lenin's theories (or in his "Marxism"), but also making clear the enormous significance of them. Seeking himself a "deeper understanding", he offers the reader the mature product of his research and reflexion in a highly readable and stimulating form.

RAUCH, GEORG VON. *A History of Soviet Russia*. Transl. by Peter and Annette Jacobsohn. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1957. xiii, 493 pp. Maps. \$ 6.75.

The German edition of this work was favourably reviewed in this journal, 1956, part II, on p. 374. As the writer states in his Preface, this history "is intended to be a generally understandable and clearly-organized outline of Russia's history since 1917". He indeed offers a vivid picture of events and an explanation of the bolshevik techniques without digging too deep into theoretical problems. The present English edition has been brought up to date.

ROSSI, A. *Autopsie du stalinisme. Avec le texte intégral du rapport Khrouchtchev*. Éditions Pierre Horay, Paris 1957. 296 pp. F. fr. 690.

Mr. Rossi has written an introduction and notes to the secret report made by the present party-leader in the Soviet-Union of which a full translation is given. In an appendix Lenin's "Testament" is also published with commentary. It is argued that the system as a whole is in great danger of disintegration and the repercussions produced by the report in the Eastern European countries and the communist parties are analyzed in this light. Mr. Denis de Rougemont wrote an epilogue on the limits of destalinization.

*Russian Thought and Politics*. Ed. by H. McLean, M. E. Malia and G. Fischer. Mouton & Co., The Hague 1957. xi, 513 pp. Hfl. 28.50.

This volume – the 4th in the "Harvard Slavic Studies" –, dedicated to Prof. M. Karpovich, of whom a short biography is presented by Ph. Mosely, contains 26 studies by American scholars, mainly on Russian history from the 18th century up till the first years of the Soviet regime. Many of them are on a high level; some will undoubtedly provoke discussion. It is in particular the general trend of revolutionary thinking, the leaning towards autocracy and the struggle against it, that are the subjects dealt with. Voluntarism unites, e.g., Populists and Lenin. To mention only a few contributions: G. Fischer, *The Russian Intelligentsia and Liberalism* (also among socialists such as Struve); R. V. Daniels, *Lenin and the Russian Revolutionary Tradition* (Lenin "ceased to be Marxist" because of his – voluntaristic – "elite" theory); and D. W. Treadgold, *The Ideology of the White Movement: Wrangel's "Leftist Policy from Rightist Hands"*.

*The Soviet Secret Police*. Ed. by S. Wolin and R. M. Slusser. Publ. for the Research Program on the U.S.S.R. by Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1957. xii, 408 pp. \$ 8.00.

A concise, but lucid survey is given here of the evolution of the Soviet secret police, in which an interpretation is also offered of the developments that have taken place since Stalin's death. Here the opinion is held that the secret police is an inherent part of the communist system that is not to be expected to be abolished. The greater part of the book is filled with essays by former Soviet citizens on various aspects of the secret police, e.g. its structure and organization, its methods of investigation and its influence in other fields of political, military and economic activities.

STARLINGER, WILHELM. *Stalin und seine Erben*. Marienburg-Verlag, Würzburg 1957. 343 pp. DM. 14.80.

To at least the same extent as in the previously published works of the late Prof. Starlinger a preconceived conception is taken here as the starting point for further analysis. It is the conception of the national community and character, rooted in the hereditary cultural and biological features inherent in each nation. Stalin has therefore been interpreted as a "Caesar and Pope". The book is in part the result of personal observations made in a Soviet camp. "Geopolitical" tendencies occupy, once more, a conspicuous place in the argument which is meant to promote the understanding of the post-Stalin developments.

YARMOLINSKY, AVRAHM. *Road to Revolution. A Century of Russian Radicalism.* Cassell & Company Ltd., London 1957. xiv, 369 pp. Ill. 25/—.

In this extremely readable work which is partly based on the rich collections in the New York Public Library, the author gives a lively and at the same time scholarly account of the events and ideas that prepared the way for the Revolution. He begins with a description of Radiščev's "A Journey from Petersburg to Moscow" (1790), continues with the Decembrists, Pestel, Belinskij, Herzen, Lavrov, Tkatchev, etc. — to name only a few —, deals with Populism and with the rise of Marxism up to the foundation of the Social Democratic Labour Party. The book relates, e.g., the preparations for the assassination of Alexander II, the imperial regime and its policies providing throughout the work the background against which the revolutionary ideas took shape. This magnificent example of historiography includes many a comparison with, or hint on, the course events were to take during the 20th century.

#### Yugoslavia

HALPERIN, ERNST. *Der siegreiche Ketzler. Titos Kampf gegen Stalin.* Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1957. 394 pp. DM. 15.80.

Apart from his thesis of a general decomposition of international communism after the events in Hungary, the author presents a well documented analysis of the developments in Yugoslavia since Tito's struggle for power up till the end of 1956. Particular attention has been given to the conceptions of Djilas. The importance of the workers' councils' movement for the evolution of international communism is stressed. The book forms an original contribution to the understanding of the significance of "Titoism", its impact on Russia and other communist countries and parties, and its weaknesses.

LAZITCH, BRANKO. *Tito et la révolution yougoslave 1937-1956.* 275 pp. F. fr. 690.

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

MACLEAN, FITZROY. *Disputed Barricade. The Life and Times of Josip Broz-Tito, Marshal of Jugoslavia.* Jonathan Cape, London 1957. 480 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/—.

The author, who has an intimate knowledge of Tito and his collaborators (during the war he was Churchill's personal emissary to the partisans and he described his experiences in "Eastern Approaches") has succeeded in presenting a book in which biography and history of party and state are well-balanced. To Western readers much of what is told about Tito's early years was unknown up till now. The analysis of the events and of the role played by Tito and the Yugoslav C.P. is continued till after the Hungarian rising, is excellent in its impartiality and testifies to a thorough knowledge of facts.

MEIER, PAUL J. *Der sozialistische Wohlfahrtsnationalstaat als Spätform der industriellen Produktionsgesellschaft. (Die Föderative Volksrepublik Jugoslawien)*. Keller Verlag, Aarau 1956. 62 pp. Sw. fr. 5.70.

On the basis of a philosophical-sociological approach to the use made by ideologies of immaterial goods and energies the author discusses the Yugoslav communist cultural and educational policy. He also analyzes against this background the shifts in the aims striven after by the party leaders. An original and scholarly contribution is thus offered to the problem of the realisation of socialist-communist ideology, especially in Yugoslavia, before the latter's relations with the Soviet Union had become as cordial as they seem to be at the present moment.

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