

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

BERG, J. H. VAN DEN. *Leven in meervoud. Een metabletisch onderzoek.* Tweede druk. G. F. Callenbach N.V., Nijkerk 1963. 319 pp. Ill. Hfl. 17.90.

A broad stream of ideas presented rather unsystematically and in most cases unproved – parallels may suggest causal connections, but do not prove them – is produced here by an author who is certainly very erudite, although there is hardly any argument in his book which can go unchallenged. James' psychology provides at least some central vantage point. Modern man divided against himself, his "plurality" and his pursuit of an equality which is contrary to nature – these are the recurrent themes which are demonstrated by an interpretation of soccer (the end of which is prophesied), by a comparison of pictures, anecdotes, stories, by a discussion of Marx' theory of alienation, and so on. There is nothing which could not be made subservient to the purposes of the author's "metabletics" and properly speaking his method is to collect material conducive to the prediction of a new reign of inequality, which would make an end to human plurality or multiplicity with its neuroses and social diseases.

BEYER, WILHELM RAIMUND. *Hegel-Bilder. Kritik der Hegel-Deutungen.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. 283 pp. DM. 24.50.

Various approaches to Hegel and the multiform reception of Hegelianism in modern philosophical currents constitute the theme of this critical and extensively documented study. The author's guiding star is Lenin whose comments on Hegel are accepted *in toto*. The first part of the book deals with the non-Marxist *Hegelianismus*, including the older currents but centring round the annexation of Hegel's legacy by modern schools of thought. The different Christian and "Fascist" receptions (among the latter developments since 1945 are included) are treated in a highly polemical tone. The second part is devoted to the Marxist view of Hegel's philosophy and offers a learned interpretation of the Leninist standpoint.

*Entfremdung und Humanität. Marx und seine klerikalen Kritiker.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 276 pp. DM. 12.50.

This collective work (by members of the philosophical faculty of the SED Institute of Social Sciences) is a long diatribe against the "distorters of Marxism" and "clerical" Marx-interpretations. As such are signalized scholars like Fetscher, Hommes and all those who contributed to the well-known *Marxismusstudien*. Apart from the fact that they are considered tools in the hands of Federal German "reaction", their analyses especially of Marxian philosophy are said to be utterly devoid of truth.

FISCHER, ERNST. *Zeitgeist und Literatur. Gebundenheit und Freiheit der Kunst*. Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 130 pp. S. 54.

Contrary to the official anathemas against the “decadence” of modern literature the Austrian Communist Ernst Fischer vindicates a more liberal appreciation; even Rilke and Kafka can find favour in his eyes. Some parts of the volume, one of the *Europäische Perspektiven*, have been published before in the same author’s *The Necessity of Art* (Penguin Books).

Jahrbuch des Instituts für christliche Sozialwissenschaften der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. Hrsg. von Joseph Höffner. 3. Band/1962; 4. Band/1963. Verlag Regensberg, Münster. 361 pp.; 237 pp. DM. 26.80; 20.00.

The first volume mentioned, the Gundlach festschrift, contains a biographical portrait (by J. Höffner) and a bibliography, and further 21 contributions mainly on fundamental problems of church and society, resp. state, Catholic social theory, the meaning and limits of freedom, and on social questions: G. Briefs on the evolution from a philosophically founded hedonistic attitude to the view of collective welfare; O. von Nell-Breuning on the ethical foundations of assistance to developing countries; F. Müller on problems of societal order in Africa’s newly emerged states. The second volume mentioned is also predominantly devoted to the philosophical and theological foundations of Catholic social theory. The studies included are in their majority re-statements of and further elaborations on well-established theses. W. Dreier in his discussion of theory and praxis of German codetermination in industry has also given attention to the late Pope John’s encyclical *Mater et Magistra* and argues the necessity of a reform of mentality, including the need for a more conscious and value-directed type of functionary. W. Heinen deals with anthropology and Christian social sciences, Fr. Baerwald both with natural law and sociology, and with the returns of an inquiry on leisure, A. Rauscher with “continuity in Catholic social theory”, and W. Remmers with wage systems and their effects on the happiness and “social contentedness” of the workers.

KAMENKA, EUGENE. *The Ethical Foundations of Marxism*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1962. xvi, 208 pp. 30/-.

Although some parts would seem to suggest that this book is not sufficiently mature in its analysis to be called a truly great contribution, it does discuss, in a critical way and with obvious frankness, highly controversial issues, notably Marx’s very consequential “failure to deal positively with ethical questions”. The “human essence”, or the productive spirit necessary for a Socialist society in which the state and every form of coercion would have been abolished, is postulated in Marx’s early writings and still assumed in his later work, but fundamentally the proletariat meant to him a vehicle of history and the problem of how this class should develop into the community of the free and the “bearers of enterprise” is not solved. The Marxists, it is argued – not only for the Communists –, uphold essentially a servile and unfree morality as characteristic for the existing working class. Over against Marx’s rather ambivalent position Engels’s utilitarian morality and crude voluntarism which are in part responsible for that development are given the full measure of unreserved criticism.

LANGE, DIETZ. *Christlicher Glaube und soziale Probleme. Eine Darstellung der Theologie Reinhold Niebuhrs*. Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn, Gütersloh 1964. 216 pp. DM. 16.80.

The subtitle of this volume is more representative for its contents than the main title, but the latter may be justified by the concern with the "horizontal dimension" in Reinhold Niebuhr's theology. Dr. Lange distinguishes five stages, which he successively deals with in the five chapters of his book; they are marked by, resp., "Does Civilization Need Religion?", "Moral Man and Immoral Society", "An Interpretation of Christian Ethics", "The Nature and Destiny of Man", and "The Self and the Dramas of History". The author confines himself mainly to analysis and immanent criticism, and in this respect he has undoubtedly given an admirable performance.

*Petite Encyclopédie Marxiste*. Éditions Sociales, Paris.

BARJONET-HURAU, MARCELLE. *Descartes*. 176 pp. 1963. NF. 5.00.

BESSE, GUY. *Pratique sociale et théoric*. 127 pp. 1963. NF. 4.00.

COGNIOT, GEORGES. *Le matérialisme gréco-romain*. 192 pp. 1964. NF. 5.00.

French Communist scholars have written these popular introductions to philosophical subjects on behalf of the University of Cuba. Mr. Besse's booklet sets the tenor for the series; it was already noticed on p. 123 of the current volume of this journal. The booklet on Descartes brings lengthy quotations and gives, also in a biographical introduction, a commendable interpretation. The same can be said of the third volume, in which Democritus, Epicurus and – remarkably enough – Lucretius occupy pride of place.

RAWIDOWICZ, S. *Ludwig Feuerbachs Philosophie. Ursprung und Schicksal*. 2. Aufl. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1964. 517 pp. DM. 56.00.

The present edition of this essential work on Feuerbach's philosophy and its impact on various currents of thought (Moleschott's materialism, Marx and Engels, etc.) is a photomechanical reprint from the first edition (of 1931). Feuerbach's partial emancipation from the overwhelming influence of Hegelianism is described with great care, but the portions of the book devoted to Feuerbach's position as regards other German "speculative" philosophers (Kant, Fichte, Schelling a.o.) are perhaps more original in approach. The significance of Feuerbach's conceptions for Marxism is made the object of an examination which includes the Soviet philosophers of the 'twenties.

SCHAFF, ADAM. *Marx oder Sartre? Versuch einer Philosophie des Menschen*. [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 176 pp. S. 78; DM. 12.80.

Existentialism could become, in Poland, the philosophy of revisionism – notably of broad sections of youth – especially because Marxism failed to proceed along the lines set by Marx in his conception of (also individual) alienation. Professor Schaff, by positing the problem in this way, develops a theory of a "humanism" fully in accordance with Marxian theorems and aiming at achieving individual happiness. He digresses on the specifically Communist notion of "freedom" and points to the attractiveness of the new social order of Russia and China as shining examples to the underdeveloped nations longing for human progress.

STIEHLER, GOTTFRIED. *Die Dialektik in Hegels „Phänomenologie des Geistes“*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. 316 pp. DM. 14.50.

Hegel's dialectics are here treated of in general, and more specifically as regards their application to human labour. From this angle the problem of "alienation" is discussed. The author draws a comparison with the Marxian concept and in the process attacks not only "bourgeois" interpretations, but also that offered by the "revisionist" Lukács.

### *SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE*

BIERSTEDT, ROBERT, EUGENE J. MEEHAN and PAUL A. SAMUELSON. *Modern Social Science*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, London 1964. v, 725 pp. \$ 8.75; 68/-.

As an introduction to "general social science" this work – which is intended for two-semester or three-quarter courses – is an excellent example of bringing together methods and objects of different disciplines. For instance, economics, sociology, social psychology are represented, but also politicology, international law and, though not *expressis verbis*, aspects of social history. Lists of "selected reading" have been appended to each of the four parts (dealing with the social, the political, the economic order and with contemporary problems, respectively).

BOASSON, CH. *Approaches to the Study of International Relations*. With a Foreword by B. V. A. Röling. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1963. ix, 100 pp. Hfl. 7.50.

In a small number of pages an enormous quantity of problems pertaining to various aspects of international relations are discussed. Among them we mention, apart from the "philosophical preface", the diplomatic-historical, the geographical, the juridical, the economic, the sociological and the political approaches. All these and others have failed, according to the author, to build a "closed scientific discipline". It is convincingly argued that the different trends in methodological approach "reflect different fundamental philosophical approaches"; an example is provided by the "pacifist" vs. the "realist" attitude.

*Books on Communism. A bibliography*. Ed. by Walter Kolarz. Ampersand Ltd., London 1963. viii, 568 pp. 30/-.

This useful and on the whole satisfactorily annotated bibliography has been brought up to date; the first edition (1959) covered the period 1945-1957, the second includes in an *Addenda* some 50 book titles which appeared in 1963. The bibliography has been divided into 52 sections; only books written in, or translated into, English are represented, but of them there is no smaller number than about 2,500. General theoretical approaches to Marxism are to be found in the first section. Together with studies on Communism in general and the USSR they are to be found in the first part. Part II contains titles on Communism in various other countries, Part III lists United Kingdom, Commonwealth Governments and United States Government publications.

BOTTOMORE, T. B. *Elites and Society*. C. A. Watts & Co. Ltd., London 1964. v, 154 pp. 15/-.

The author's own assumptions as to the possibility of an equalitarian society, though they may be open to serious doubt on sociological and psychological grounds, have not affected his admirably systematic and logic critical summary of the most important class and elite theories (Marx, Pareto, Mosca, Weber, Mannheim, Aron a.o.) and of the arguments pro and contra elites and equality, respectively. Interesting views abound, such as, e.g., that of the static conception of democracy (which involves the acceptance of competing elites) as a consequence of the experience with the one-party dictatorships – even if such views seem to provoke critical judgment. The book will appeal to various, broad categories of readers thanks to both its clarity of formulation and its summarizing capacity.

*Bureaucracy and Political Development*. Ed. by Joseph LaPalombara. [Studies in Political Development, 2.] Princeton University Press, Princeton 1963. xiv, 487 pp. \$ 8.50.

In the winter of 1962 the Committee on Comparative Politics of the Social Science Research Council convened a conference on bureaucracy and political development at Stanford; the papers appear, with substantial revisions, in the present volume. After two introductory chapters by the editor F. M. Marx, S. N. Eisenstadt and F. W. Riggs deal with bureaucracy and economic development. Finally, there are a number of case studies, viz., Russia (M. Fainsod), Eastern Europe (C. Beck), Nigeria (J. D. Kingsley), Viet Nam (J. T. Dorsey, Jr.), Pakistan (R. Braibanti), and the United Nations agencies (W. R. Sharp).

DAHRENDORF, RALF. *Homo Sociologicus. Ein Versuch zur Geschichte, Bedeutung und Kritik der Kategorie der sozialen Rolle*. 4., erw. Aufl. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1964. 92 pp. DM. 6.40.

This study is a demonstration, designed for a non-Anglo-Saxon readership, of the significance for sociology of the notion "social role" to which also Parsons and Merton – to name only two Americans – attach crucial importance. Moreover, the author, far from limiting himself to a true reproduction, tries his hand at a more philosophically defined argument for modern sociology as a contribution to understanding and to better relationships between men. This normative aspect is further discussed in an appendix to this new edition on "sociology and human nature".

EICHHORN, WOLFGANG. *Von der Entwicklung des sozialistischen Menschen*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 268 pp. DM. 6.50.

Ideals are explained from the development of the productive forces and the social structure. Without further argument the highest level of production and the best social organization – in fact, the only good one – are attributed to "Socialism", with which "the history proper of humanity commences". The purpose is "peaceful productive work" combined with more leisure and a higher sense of responsibility. "Historical necessity" is claimed for the reality of such a perspective.

EISERMANN, GOTTFRIED. *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. ix, 256 pp. DM. 37.00.

As the opening volume of the new series of *Bonner Beiträge zur Soziologie* Professor Eisermann has collected nine essays and two book-notices, all written during the last fifteen years. In the first part of the volume, "Economic Theory and Sociology", the author confronts sociology with economics and especially the other way round (there is some useful criticism of, e.g., Keynes); other items include "The Role of the Entrepreneur in the Development Countries" and "Advertizing and Competition". In the second part, "Special Sociological Problems", there are important papers on "Ideology and Utopia", the situation of German sociology, and the relations of depth psychology and sociology.

FAURE-SOULET, J.-F. *Économie politique et progrès au "Siècle des Lumières"*. Préface de Paul Harsin. Avant-Propos d'André Piatier. Gauthier-Villars Éditeur, Paris 1964. xvi, 252 pp. NF. 16.00.

A truly original approach to the subject of the origins of economics as a science is presented here. The philosophy – or, as it is called in this connection, the "ideology" – of Enlightenment as a whole, characterized by its belief in scientific, moral and social progress, has imbued the Physiocrats and Smith with concepts which formed the fundamentals of their special discipline. The author also makes observations on economic theory in general, and offers an interpretation of Marxism as a typical example of an economic theory based in part on extra-economic considerations.

FULTON, ROBERT BRANK. *Adam Smith Speaks To Our Times. A Study of His Ethical Ideas*. The Christopher Publishing House, Boston 1963. 143 pp. \$ 3.00.

The underlying motives of Smith's thought and its ethical quality are made the object of study in this book which offers a great many quotations of some length to prove the argument. The author compares the misinterpretation (or the one-sidedness in the interpretation) of Smith's theory with a comparable fate which befell Marx's doctrine. The "timeless character" of Smith's thinking is underlined and explained in terms of Christian values.

HABERMAS, JÜRGEN. *Theorie und Praxis. Sozialphilosophische Studien*. Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied am Rhein, Berlin 1963. 378 pp. DM. 27.00.

The ten essays included in this volume (three of them, in an appendix, were already published before) deal with a variety of subjects within the fields of social philosophy, sociology and the history of ideas. Whether Marx's views on the relation between theory and praxis, Hegel's critique of the French Revolution, or the revolutionary potential of the concept of natural law are discussed (to name a few items), they have in common a penetrating analysis of rather commonly held opinions on the function and essence of social theory. The author asks incisive questions where generally definite answers are taken for granted; on the other hand, he sometimes resolves complex problems into a number of component parts which appear to be clearly definable. The formulation of the author's theses may seem to be sometimes over-exact and somewhat ponderous; the book is evidently (an important) part of a process of thought which has not yet attained full maturity.

Hamburger Jahrbuch für Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftspolitik. Hrsg. von Heinz-Dietrich Ortlieb. 9. Jahr. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1964. 320 pp. DM. 21.30.

Thirteen "dissertations" and four "reprints" are included in this volume which covers a broad field of the social sciences. It is impossible to mention all the contributions in a few lines. A remarkable, epistemological study by E. Topitsch on "Alienation and Ideology" defines with great lucidity (on the basis of recent literature on the subject) the division of speculative (mythological) and empirical elements in Marxism. E. Heimann, taking as his starting point Marx' conception of alienation (which he criticizes) discusses the lack of balance between production and consumption in modern society. Interesting contributions on political education (F.-W. Dörge), mass society in American theory and European reality (R. Dahrendorf), China and its impact on the underdeveloped countries (W. Klatt) and studies on economic policy render the volume very informative.

HINTZE, OTTO. Soziologie und Geschichte. Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur Soziologie, Politik und Theorie der Geschichte. Hrsg. und eingel. von Gerhard Oestreich. 2., erw. Aufl. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1964. 67\*, 545 pp. DM. 32.00.

The second edition of Vol. II of Hintze's *Gesammelte Abhandlungen* is more than twice as extensive as the first, which contained only the papers on Troeltsch, Sombart, Droysen and Schmoller (*Zur Theorie der Geschichte*, Leipzig 1942). The papers on sociology and politics, which, in national-socialist eyes, were as suspect as the author's "non-Aryan" marriage, have now been added, and they show us hitherto unnoticed dimensions in Hintze's thought: a remarkable openness to the new social sciences which took him farther and farther away from his friend Meinecke's historicism, and which entitles Professor Oestreich, in his excellent introduction, to speak of a *monarchischer Political Scientist*. This category includes papers on Roscher's *Politik* (1897), race and nationality (1903) and the public servants (1911), and thirteen critiques and studies of Max Weber, Scheler, Kelsen, Smend, Oppenheimer and several political issues, all written during the 'twenties.

JANOWITZ, MORRIS. The Military in the Political Development of New Nations. An Essay in Comparative Analysis. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1964. ix, 134 pp. \$ 4.50; 33/6.

In the newly independent countries the role of the military in politics is different in nature from that in Europe and the United States. Professor Janowitz, author of a standard on the professional soldier, offers a sociological analysis of their provenance, organization and ideology as well as of their specific potentials and limitations in Afro-Asian politics.

JOHNSON, CHALMERS. Revolution and the Social System. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford 1964. vii, 69 pp. \$ 1.50.

This thought-stimulating study opens with a systematical adaptation of modern American sociology's concepts to an explanation of the phenomenon of revolution in general. The most important categories are those of the "multiple conditions of

dysfunction" and "elite intransigence". The second part offers a basic typology of revolutions; the author discerns the "*Jacquerie*", "millenarian rebellion" (e.g., the Taiping insurrection in China), the "anarchistic rebellion", the "Jacobin Communist revolution" (e.g., Babouvism), and the "militarized mass insurrection" (the Chinese Communist Revolution a.o.).

KÜNZLI, ARNOLD. *Das entfremdete Paradies. Der Kommunismus auf dem Wege zur Wirklichkeit. [Europäische Perspektiven.]* Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 168 pp. S. 58.

The contents of this book go back to a number of articles by the author whom his work as a journalist enabled to collect on-the-spot experience in several countries. He analyzes Marx's utopian conception of a society of the free and equal, of a full Communism, and proceeds to discuss the (greatly different) Soviet and Chinese views on the realization of Communism. He ends with a dissertation on the Yugoslav experiment with workers' councils.

LANGE, OSKAR. *Entwicklungstendenzen der modernen Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft. Eine sozialistische Analyse.* Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 191 pp. S. 84.

–. *Ekonomia Polityczna. Tom I. Zagadnienia Ogólne.* Wydanie trzecie. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1963. 387 pp. Zł. 33.00.

–. *Political Economy. Vol. I. General Problems.* Transl. from Polish by A. H. Walker. Pergamon Press, Oxford, London, New York; PWN – Polish Scientific Publishers, Warszawa 1963. xiv, 355 pp. 45/–.

The first volume mentioned, prefaced by Ed. März who gives, in a nutshell, the main biographical data on the author, contains a selection from the more popular writings by Professor Lange whose approach is fully Marxist but has adopted elements from non-Marxist economics, especially as regards linear programming and mathematical foundations. Among the major subjects are Socialist planning, types of economic development, the theory of impoverishment, and "Socialism and Humanism". Throughout the author demonstrates his faith in Communism notwithstanding his obvious rejection of some practices (notably "Stalinism"). Vol. I of "Political Economy" is a very interesting and scholarly presentation of the author's views on the (social) role of "political economy" and its general problems which include specialist questions of economic rationality or econometrics, but also issues of principle on the function and tasks of economics as a social science. The full orthodoxy of the author's fundamental outlook is, e.g., evident from his conviction that economic science can only further develop by "union with scientific socialism".

MAST, W. VAN DER. *Praktijk en patroon van recente Nederlandse groeps migraties. Met een suggestie voor een gewijzigde vorm van groeps migreren: Interlinked migratie.* P. Noordhoff N.V., Groningen 1963. x, 564 pp. Ill. Hfl. 37.50.

The substance of this study is formed by an extensive and lavishly illustrated description of recent Dutch group migrations in Australia, Brazil, Argentina and France.

The author enters extensively into the advantages and disadvantages in view of ultimate integration, and in this connection he pleads for an amended type of group migration, called "interlinked migration", in which immigrants work together in the group enterprises in participation with migrants who are autochthonous nationals of the receiving country. A summary in English is appended.

MAX WEBER. *Werk und Person. Dokumente ausgewählt und kommentiert* von Eduard Baumgarten. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1964. xvi, 720 pp. Ill. DM. 49.00.

On the occasion of Max Weber's hundredth anniversary on April 21, 1964, his pupil Eduard Baumgarten has prepared a volume of partly unpublished documents (mainly letters) and selected readings, which throw a good light on life and work of this great German scholar, including his political activities. Two chapters "On the Interpretation of Work and Personality", an extensive chronology, and a number of photographs and facsimiles conclude the collection. The lack of an index like the one in the biography by Marianne Weber is to be regretted; the occasional character of the volume is alas also reflected in the uncommonly large number of misprints. For the rest the production is in keeping with what we have come to expect from the publisher of Weber's works.

MILLER, MARGARET a.o. *Communist Economy under Change. Studies in the theory and practice of markets and competition in Russia, Poland and Yugoslavia.* André Deutsch, London 1963. xiii, 272 pp. 25/-.

Four studies more or less related in their subject-matter but written fully independently from each other have been published in this volume. They are all of great interest and represent the results of serious research and insight into the problems of Marxist economics and Communist economies. As regards the latter, the contribution by Dr. Miller is especially noteworthy because she gives a systematic treatment of a much neglected subject: the "market influences" in the USSR, which have (in some sections of industry, in agriculture, housing and even in labour) proved remarkably lively. Teresa M. Piotrowicz deals with the Polish pragmatist road to socialization of the economy (notably in agriculture) and with the failure of the radical reform of 1956 in the democratization of industry (the workers' councils), Dr. Ljubo Sirc with the Yugoslav experiment, which since 1950 introduced a kind of workers' self-management and a certain restoration of a market economy, and which the author analyzes with devastating criticism. The fourth contribution, by Henry Smith, is a fairly popular refutation both of the Marxian labour theory of value and the conclusions drawn from it as regards the evolution of capitalist society, and of the Communist misconceptions, based on Marx' theory, of the Western economy.

SACHS, IGNACY. *Patterns of Public Sector in Underdeveloped Economies.* Asia Publishing House, London 1964. ix, 196 pp. 35/-.

This book is a revised edition of a Ph. D. thesis (Delhi, 1960) and published in Polish in 1961. The present edition closely follows the Polish one, although the chapter on India has been considerably enlarged. It offers an interesting comparative approach inspired by Marxist views, but sufficiently reasoned to be of value also for those whose outlook is different. The first portion of the book discusses the causes of the difference in growth between "the colonial systems" and capitalism (it is said that Brazil was

more developed at the end of the eighteenth century than the USA). Under circumstances of a "short-cut" towards economic development state capitalism can be relatively progressive. The author discerns a "progressive Indian" and a "reactionary Japanese pattern" (the latter involves state interference on behalf of private capitalists), but even the "Indian pattern" is slower and socially less fruitful than the Soviet and people's democracies' pattern. Much material is provided on the effects of state interference in various countries.

SONTHEIMER, KURT. *Politische Wissenschaft und Staatsrechtslehre*. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg 1963. 53 pp. DM. 5.80.

This is a historical and systematical approach, both learned and clear, to the role of political science and more specifically to its relation with the discipline of political law. Especially the introduction, which defines the breach in political as well as other sciences of 1933 in Germany, is very outspoken in its interpretation of the need for new approaches.

SUCHOMLINSKI, WASSILI. *Über die Erziehung des kommunistischen Menschen*. Volkseigener Verlag Volk und Wissen, Berlin 1963. 165 pp. DM. 7.40.

Marx' "polytechnic man" is the obvious ideal the author cherishes and tries to demonstrate as the outcome of "Socialist education". This education has already produced shining examples of the highest Socialist morality and consciousness in the "best" working people, whose attitude towards production is pictured as foreshadowing a universal reality of the future. "Love" is said to be the highest level of relations between men, and this is meant in the sense of a spirit of creativeness born from collective achievement.

## HISTORY

ANDREWS, CHARLES M. *The Colonial Period of American History*. With a New Foreword by Leonard W. Labaree. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1964. 4 vols. xvi, 551 pp.; x, 407 pp.; xv, 354 pp.; xiii, 477 pp. \$ 2.75 per vol.

It is much to be welcomed that, after *The Colonial Background of the American Revolution* (cf. this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 2, p. 314), Charles Andrews' unfinished *magnum opus*, too, is made available in a cheap paperbound edition. In contrast with most American historians the author, who belongs to the so-called imperial school, approaches pre-revolutionary America from the English end, as a part of the expanding English world. In the first three volumes he thoroughly deals with the seventeenth-century "Settlements", including those that remained under English rule after 1776; Vol. IV is a no less authoritative study of "England's Commercial and Colonial Policy".

Britain and the Netherlands. Vol. II. Papers delivered to the Anglo-Dutch Historical Conference, 1962. Ed. by J. S. Bromley and E. H. Kossmann. J. B. Wolters, Groningen 1964. 229 pp. Hfl. 13.90.

In contrast to what the title might suggest the papers collected in the present volume do not treat of Anglo-Dutch relations *per se*: apart from a contribution by the late Professor Romein they cover various topics of "national" history. The fact that six of them are at the same time in the field of social history renders the volume important to the readers of this journal: C. A. J. Armstrong discusses the relations of the Burgundian government and the nobility, Christopher Hill the social rather than religious triumph of Sabbatarianism in seventeenth-century England, D. J. Roorda the ruling classes in seventeenth-century Holland, C. R. Boxer "Sedentary Workers and Seafaring Folk in the Dutch Republic", W. J. Wieringa "Social Circumstances and the Development of the Dutch Economy in the Nineteenth Century", and F. C. Mather "Chartism: The Present Position of Historical Studies". We further mention the papers on the origins of Protestantism in both countries, by A. G. Dickens and I. Schöffer.

DUGLOS, JACQUES. *La première Internationale*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 368 pp. NF. 12.00.

The French CP leader has given many excerpts from documents in the text of his popular and readable history of the First International. His approach is a very orthodox Marxist one and questions such as the transfer of the General Council's seat to New York are left uncommented upon. A short survey of the history of the international Socialist movement after 1896 is added.

Edward Bellamy Abroad. An American Prophet's Influence. By Sylvia E. Bowman a.o. Preface by Maurice Le Breton. Twayne Publishers, New York 1962. 543 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

After an exposition of Bellamy's "Nationalism" or American "Socialism", by the author mentioned in the title, which is full of admiration there follows a series of contributions by others on the influence of Bellamy's ideas in various countries and the responses they provoked. Among these countries are Australia, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, Indonesia, Italy, the Netherlands and New Zealand. The contributions are not of an equal standard. In three concluding chapters Mrs. Bowman has dealt with some other European countries, the Orient (India; the Theosophists' interest in Bellamy's *Looking Backward*) and with some general aspects of Bellamy's influence. The appendices contain two texts by Bellamy.

ENGELBERG, ERNST. *Fragen der Demokratie und des Sozialismus in der I. Internationale*. Einführung zur originalgetreuen Reproduktion des „Vorboten“. Aus Anlass des 100. Gründungstages der I. Internationale. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 94 pp. DM. 3.50.

This small book constitutes a historical introduction to a separate re-edition of the *Vorbote*, the "central organ of the German language section of the International Working Men's Association" which appeared under the editorship of J. Ph. Becker from 1866-1871 and had its seat in Geneva. Professor Engelberg draws a very sympathetic picture of Becker and stresses the latter's insight into the superiority and rightness of Marx' views. Many interesting facts are brought forward.

HAYES, CARLTON J. H. *A Generation of Materialism 1871-1900*. Harper & Row, New York 1963. xii, 390 pp. Ill. \$ 2.75.

It is, in the author's opinion, "the dual character of the age – at once climax of enlightenment and source of disillusionment – which gives it peculiar interest and

pregnant significance". Not only progress in almost every field, but also incipient totalitarian tendencies of dictatorship and social reaction can be discerned from the vantage point of later times. The book was originally published in 1941. It is a vivid and, because of the wide range of subjects dealt with, impressive interpretative account. Political, economic, social and cultural history are all represented. The very nature of the broad set-up can be held responsible for inaccuracies and such errors as are evidently the consequence of detailed knowledge in some specialized fields.

HEUSS, THEODOR. *Profile. Nachzeichnungen aus der Geschichte.* Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins, Tübingen 1964. 350 pp. DM. 16.80.

This volume was prepared by the late Theodor Heuss himself. It contains short essays written over a period of close on fifty years and indicative of the author's distinguished humanity. They treat almost all of historical personalities, most of them Germans and a good many of them acquaintances or friends. Among the latter category we draw attention to the recollections of Ludwig Frank, Julius Leber and Wilhelm Keil; the short studies of Marx (1933) and Trotsky (1930) are also very much worth while.

KALICKA, FELICJA. *Problemy jednolitego frontu w międzynarodowym ruchu robotniczym (1933-1935).* Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1962. 470 pp. Zł. 35.00.

Published under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist ("United Workers'") Party, the present study of the "Problems of the United Front in the International Workers' Movement, 1933-1935" marks a more critical approach of the Communist policies of the time. Stalin is mentioned only once, but the harm wrought by the theory of "social fascism" is not concealed; on the other hand the Socialists of course also get their due share of criticism. The appendix contains a number of translated documents.

MERRIMAN, ROGER BIGELOW. *Six Contemporaneous Revolutions.* Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.), London 1963. viii, 230 pp. \$ 6.00.

This is an unaltered and unabridged reprint from the original 1938 edition. The author shows that the Puritan Revolution in Great Britain was not an isolated case of anti-monarchical rebellion. He comprises as the "contemporaneous revolutions" the uprisings, revolts or constitutional upheavals in Catalonia, Portugal, France (the *Fronde*), and the Netherlands. This generalizing procedure is more or less argued in a discussion of parallel views and influences traceable between the various countries. Due attention is paid, however, to the diversity of motives and purposes, although the approach may be held responsible for a number of inaccuracies in detail.

Michel Bakounine et l'Italie 1871-1872. Textes établis et annotés par Arthur Lehning. Deuxième partie: La première Internationale en Italie et le conflit avec Marx. Écrits et matériaux. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1963. lxxvii, 500 pp. Hfl. 68.00.

In Vol. VII (1962) of this journal, Part 2, on p. 304, the general plan of the "Bakunin Archives" was indicated. The present second volume on "Bakunin and Italy" continues the polemics against Mazzini, but the central themes are the propaganda for the

International in Italy (for the greater part in the form of voluminous letters) and the controversy with Marx. As to the latter item, the appendices contain among many other documents and texts (such as the provisional rules and the statutes of the International and documents on the London Conference of 1871) the relevant materials from the Marxian side (already published before). Mr. Lehning's introduction summarizes extensively the phases of the relations between Bakunin and Marx. The volume is published under the auspices of the Institute responsible for this journal.

ROMEIN, JAN. *Eender en anders. Twaalf nagelaten essays*. Em. Querido's Uitgeverij N.V., Amsterdam 1964. 269 pp. Hfl. 14.50.

After an outright Marxist period the Dutch historian Romein, as a professor at the University of Amsterdam (1939-62), tackled such divergent subjects as "theoretical history", "comprehensive" historiography, the "Common Human Pattern" and the "deviation" of modern Europe, and the "change-over" to the twentieth century. Whether he has done history a service with this ambitious programme only the future can tell, but it is difficult to maintain that, in the twelve essays posthumously collected in the present volume, all covering one or more of the above fields, he has reached the level of his first volumes, notably *Het onvoltooid verleden* (1937); an exception should be made, however, for "National and Social Revolution in Europe and Asia and the Time Factor", and for the critique of Rüstow's *Ortsbestimmung der Gegenwart*. Most of the essays have already been published in some of the major Western languages; two of the weakest, viz., "The Selfexpression of Western Man in the Twentieth-Century Novel" and "The Offensive-Defensive of Christianity in the Twentieth Century", are preliminary studies for the UNESCO *History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind*, of which Professor Romein was co-author-editor.

VALJAVEC, FRITZ. *Ausgewählte Aufsätze*. Hrsg. von Karl August Fischer und Mathias Bernath. Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München 1963. 418 pp. DM. 33.00.

The late Professor Valjavec grew up under the Hapsburg Monarchy and devoted himself, since the 'thirties, to the history of this area, in particular the German influences. But this is only one of the subjects treated in the present selected essays, No. 60 of the *Südosteuropäische Arbeiten* set up by Valjavec. There are also papers on South-East Europe in general, on Hungarian history and historiography, and on the history of ideas and of civilization. The last-named include contributions to Vols. VII, IX and X of the *Historia Mundi* (also edited by Valjavec) as well as essays on Josephism and the origins of European conservatism. A bibliography of Valjavec's writings is appended.

ZINKIN, MAURICE and TAYA. *Britain and India. Requiem for Empire*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1964. 191 pp. \$ 5.00.

The well-known, expert authors on India in this book explore the impact of India on Britain and *vice versa* both in history and in the present situation. Theirs is a bold argumentation and without trying to disclaim less noble motives they look upon Britain's policy vis-a-vis India as one stimulating, and culminating in, a parliamentary democracy with many traits held in common with England. For the first time the liquidation of an Empire was interpreted by the world as a sign of moral strength, and it may have very positive political consequences in the long run. In the history of India the British "sin" was the "failure to exploit" - otherwise the country would

have become richer; and this is only one among various interpretations which go contrary to the opinions of, e.g., leading personalities in Britain whom the authors have interviewed.

Zur Geschichte der sozialistischen Literatur 1918-1933. Elf Vorträge gehalten auf einer internationalen Konferenz in Leipzig vom 23. bis 25. Januar 1962. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1963. 361 pp. DM. 11.50.

Although German Socialist (in practice mainly Communist) literature got a lion's share of the attention at the conference whose papers are printed here, there are also contributions on other countries (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, USA) and, of course, the impact of Soviet literature is given pride of place. The influence of the Russian Revolution, the emergence of "Socialist Realism" – positively evaluated – and the process of disciplining art (one contributor speaks of the Czechoslovak CP's cautiously manoeuvring vis-a-vis sympathizing writers who "wished to maintain their false freedom") are given relief. Interesting details are, however, related on particular tendencies and writers which are not, or not easily, to be found elsewhere. The longest contribution, which also sets the tone for the others, is by A. Klein, who gives a survey of German Communist literature during the Weimar Republic.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Arbeid en samenleving. Een bundel voordrachten gehouden in het kader van het Studium Generale in het tiende Lustrumjaar van de Nederlandsche Economische Hoogeschool. Universitaire Pers Rotterdam, Rotterdam 1964. 152 pp. Hfl. 8.90.

On the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary the Rotterdam School of Economics invited a number of professors and practical men to speak on the various aspects of labour's changed position: an economist (J. Tinbergen), three sociologists, a philosopher (R. F. Beerling), a psychologist (D. J. van Lennep), an organizational adviser, and two managers. We mention "Position and Meaning of Labour in Contemporary Society" (F. Karrenberg) and "The Unequality of Higher Educational Opportunities" (H. Popitz), both in German; and "Labour Relations and Incomes Policies" (D. A. Morse), in English.

ARENDR, HANNAH. Eichmann in Jerusalem. Ein Bericht von der Banalität des Bösen. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1964. 345 pp. DM. 9.80. (Cloth: DM. 17.80.)

Die Kontroverse Hannah Arendt, Eichmann und die Juden. Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung, München 1964. 243 pp. DM. 9.80.

Hannah Arendt's reflections on the trial of Adolf Eichmann, first published in *The New Yorker* and then separately under the title *Eichmann in Jerusalem*, have roused a storm of indignation in 1963, notably in Jewish circles. The protests were not only directed against the understanding she could produce for the person of Eichmann, but in particular against her (incidental) criticism of the recognized Jewish leaders (but for their co-operation "the total number of victims would hardly have been between four and a half and six million people"). The second volume collects a number of these protests, but also two favourable critiques. The longest is by E. Simon, who

compares Dr. Arendt's reflections with her famous study of totalitarianism; we further mention, more or less at random, B. Bettelheim (pro), E. G. Reichmann, H. Tramer, A. Leschnitzer (on Leo Baeck), M. Buber and G. Mann. The first volume is a revised translation of the controversial book; in the preface the author elucidates her intentions. No doubt these reflections are carelessly written, full of factual inaccuracies and, moreover, often arrogant in tone, but they nevertheless convey a stimulating contribution to the problem of human dignity and human responsibility in the contemporary world.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM E. *The Sino-Soviet Rift. Analysed and documented by* -. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1964. xiv, 508 pp. 63/-.

A sober summary is given in this book of the developments in the Sino-Soviet relations from (roughly) spring, 1962, through autumn, 1963. Apart from an introduction on the "background to the break", less interpretation than survey is given, but the latter is impressive for its broadness of treatment including, e.g., a great number of CP's other than those of the USSR and China, its detailedness and its exactness. Because of these qualities the book ranks among the best to orientate the general reader and to stimulate further research (the documentation is excellent). About half the volume is occupied by "documents" - in translations adopted from the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Soviet News, and Peking Review. Sixteen of them are represented, some reproduced *in toto*, other in excerpt.

Neueste Probleme des Imperialismus. Von K. H. Domdey, D. Klein, E. Haak, J. Gruner, H.-D. Kühne. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1963. 291 pp. DM. 15.00.

Economics and politics are clearly mixed up in the contributions collected in this volume. K. H. Domdey deals with "integrationist" policies by the USA and West Germany, with the deepening of "contradictions" as an unavoidable effect (contradictions as regards the different rates of growth, the intensification of the exploitation of the workers, the conflicting interests between capitalist countries and between "monopolies"), and with the Soviet Union's policy of peaceful coexistence. D. Klein discusses the European Common Market, E. Haak the differential development in Great Britain and West Germany, and J. Gruner the West German conquest of previously British markets overseas from identical points of view. H.-D. Kühne offers somber predictions for "imperialist" currencies, using as his main examples recent difficulties for US dollar and British pound.

PAILLET, MARC. *Gauche, année zéro*. Gallimard, Paris 1964. 375 pp. NF. 4.95.

The traditional world view of the Left (including Marxism) does not, in Mr. Paillet's view, apply any more to the world of to-day and should be substituted by a more adequate one. He thinks he has found it in James Burnham's notion of the managerial revolution, on the understanding that he does not consider technocracy as an un-escapable fate: human values should and can be saved by human effort. He enters in detail into the economic and political aspects of this challenge.

1963 Report on the World Social Situation. United Nations, New York 1963. x, 191 pp. \$ 2.50.

This is the opening volume of a new biennial survey of social conditions, programmes and problems throughout the world; like the well-known *Compendium of Social Statistics* in conjunction with which it should be read, it is prepared as a joint undertaking of UNO, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. The present report is devoted to social conditions and social programmes during the 'fifties; it is arranged in two parts, viz., a sector-by-sector review of changes and policies, and four longer chapters on social developments in Latin America, the Middle East, Asia and Africa.

SINAI, I. R. *The Challenge of Modernisation. The West's Impact on the Non-Western World.* Chatto & Windus, London 1964. 256 pp. 25/—.

"Cast not your pearls before the swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you": these words from the Gospel could serve excellently as a motto for the present volume. The corruption, incompetence and ingratitude of the newly independent nations, which are here set out in detail, have made Mr. Sinai impatient of the white man's burden both old style (empire building) and new style (economic aid). His advice is, then, a sort of *cartierisme* on the Atlantic scale: "Even if all Asia and Africa were to go communist, the West would not have to feel much less secure than it is now. [...] Its essential task and mission is to defend Western society against all the dangers that threaten it and to carry out all those changes and innovations which will make it possible for it to survive and to fulfil all its potentialities."

*Yearbook on the International Free Trade Union Movement.* Vol. II. 1961-1962. Ed. by Julius Braunthal and A. J. Forrest. Preface by Omer Becu. Lincolns-Prager International Yearbook Publishing Company Ltd., London 1962. 546 pp. 105/—.

The first edition of this yearbook appeared in 1957 and was favourably reviewed in Vol. III (1958), Part 1, p. 141 of this journal. The second edition has been brought up to date (1961-1962) and contains a wealth of very useful information on the ICFTU — organizational structure and activities — and on trade union movements in 107 countries which are affiliated to the international confederation and on the eighteen International Secretariats which are associated with it. Special mention should be made of the excellent survey of the trade union movements in African countries.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### *AFRICA*

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

*African Socialism.* Ed. by William H. Friedland and Carl G. Rosberg, Jr. Published for the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace by Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. xi, 313 pp. \$ 6.75.

In their introduction the authors critically define the concept of "African Socialism" as something between a vague, general feeling and a specific ideology sprung from

conditions and traditions common to most African countries. The symposium itself is divided into three parts. The first is devoted to a more general exploration; the second to the study of the various national programs; the appendices contain texts by the late G. Padmore, Presidents J. K. Nyerere, K. Nkrumah, L. Senghor et al. Among the authors of parts I and II we mention Ch. Morse, D. Nelkin, and C. Legum (on Ghana); the Soviet point of view is presented by I. I. Potekhin.

GANN, L. H. and M. GELFAND. *Huggins of Rhodesia. The Man and his Country*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1964. 285 pp. Ill. 42/-.

Lord Malvern, formerly Sir Godfrey Huggins, as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and later of the ill-fated Federation, stayed in power longer than any other British statesman (1933-1956, when he retired in favour of Sir Roy Welensky). One of the last "imperialists", his career and policy deserve attention. The authors have been given access to his private papers, which are unavailable to others, and have culled a great many interesting details from them. Very elaborate is the discussion of Lord Malvern's attitude toward the coloured majority of that country, an attitude which was one of outspoken paternalism; he opposed political equality at least until a high level of education would have been obtained by the Negroes. His "Late-Victorian" qualities are stressed, but his awareness of the dangers of a black one-party dictatorship is cited as a modern trait.

GLAZIER, KENNETH M. *Africa South of the Sahara. A Select and Annotated Bibliography, 1958-1963*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford 1964. iv, 65 pp. \$ 1.50.

Books in English (including translations) published or re-published during the years 1958-1963 have been selected for this useful, reasoned bibliography. The comments are drawn in part from reviews which appeared in leading journals in the broad field of African studies. A good balance has been struck between general features and regional (or country) aspects, and between various approaches. For instance, the main works of history – insofar as they were not considered too specialist in character – on many of the African countries are listed together with those on party systems and social change.

*History of the Pan-African Congress*. Ed. by George Padmore. 2nd ed. The Hammersmith Bookshop Ltd., London 1963. vi, 74 pp. 15/-.

Goodwill messages by N. Azikiwe, W. E. B. Du Bois, J. Kenyatta, Mrs. G. Padmore and K. Nkrumah precede the reprint of the 1945 Pan-African Congress held in Manchester. It was edited by G. Padmore and includes the text of speeches by politicians who in part became leading statesmen, resolutions on Africa, the West Indies and the colour problem in Britain, and a list of delegates and organizations.

QUAISON-SACKEY, ALEX. *Africa Unbound. Reflections of an African Statesman*. André Deutsch, London 1963. xv, 174 pp. 27/6.

The author's "contention, in brief, is that Africa unbound means the complete and total freedom of all Africa from colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, and racial discrimination". As the permanent representative of Ghana to the United Nations,

he is a leading African diplomat, and it is extremely interesting to note his reasoning towards the argument of such well-known positions as that of "the African Personality" or that of "positive neutralism". His is further a strong plea for concerted action by African states to make a contribution to the solution of international problems. The book is written in a very vivid style and is often polemical in character; on the whole, it is an able demonstration of the ideas which underly Ghanan and other African governments' policies.

### Algeria

LENTIN, ALBERT-PAUL. *L'Algérie entre deux mondes. Le dernier quart d'heure.* René Julliard, Paris 1963. 321 pp. NF. 17.60.

The present volume is the first part of the diary kept by Mr. Lentin in Algeria and in Paris from the end of 1960 to the end of 1962; two other volumes will follow. The author, a left-wing journalist (*France-Observateur*, etc.) gives, from his point of view, an able picture of the local atmosphere and of the mentality of the *pièds-noirs*, army officers, paratroopers, etc. This volume carries the story to May 1961.

### Republic of South Africa

JAARSVELD, F. A. VAN. *The Afrikaner's Interpretation of South African History.* Simondium Publishers Ltd., Cape Town 1964. viii, 199 pp. Rand 2.80.

The young author, professor of history in the University of South Africa, has collected a number of lectures and articles originally held or published in Afrikaans. The common subject is the Afrikaners' image of their own past inside and outside historiography proper, and one can only rejoice that, in the country of *apartheid*, such sensible things can be said openly. Dr. van Jaarsveld does not frontally attack the policy of his Government, but he does subject the underlying national mythology to an explicit criticism, through which he may contribute to an enlightenment of his countrymen's hide-bound conservatism.

ROUX, EDWARD. *Time Longer Than Rope. A History of the Black Man's Struggle for Freedom in South Africa.* 2nd ed. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1964. xviii, 469 pp. \$ 6.50.

The core of this book (first published in 1948) is based on Professor Roux's own experiences during the 'twenties and 'thirties, when as a member of the Communist Party of South Africa he fought for the rights of the coloured people. These central chapters contain interesting particulars on Clements Kadalie and the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union. Further, the writer has also drawn the preceding and following periods, from the coming of the Bantu into the country to 1963, into his account. Being a professor of botany in the University of Witwatersrand he is not a professional historian, but neither is he a mere compiler.

## AMERICA

- ALBA, VICTOR. *Historia del movimiento obrero en América Latina*. Libreros Mexicanos Unidos, México (D.F.) 1964. 598 pp. \$ 3.60.  
 -. *Los subamericanos*. Costa-Amic Editor, México (D.F.) 1964. 325 pp. \$ 2.00.

Mr. Alba's *Historia* may well be regarded as the first comprehensive survey of the labour movement in Latin America and at the same time as the author's life work. It is the more regrettable that the typographical production and the analytical index are such, that the author disclaims any responsibility for them. The content proper is, however, very valuable: after three chapters on the historical background the anarcho-syndicalist, socialist and communist movements are dealt with, and then follows a detailed description of trade-unionism in the separate countries. A bibliography and statistics are appended. In *Los subamericanos*, which mostly contains articles that have been published before, Mr. Alba investigates the possibilities of real social progress in Latin America. Besides the oligarchies, he mentions, as obstacles, communism and militarism, but he expects much (more, at any rate, than of the Alliance of Progress) of the middle class and the trade-unions, provided that these seek contact with the anonymous masses.

- BEALS, CARLETON. *Latin America: World in Revolution*. Abelard-Schuman, London, New York, Toronto 1963. 352 pp. \$ 5.95; 25/-.

Mr. Beals, who is known as a very prolific writer, describes a number of dramatic episodes and scenes from Latin American history since 1911; the emphasis is on the revolutionary tendencies. Such figures as Perón and Castro are treated with sympathy, and for the rest the book is one long denunciation of "Yankee" business and policies. This is not to say, however, that the author does not offer much interesting information.

- JOHNSON, JOHN J. *The Military and Society in Latin America*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. xi, 308 pp. \$ 7.00.

Professor Johnson describes the role of the military in Latin American society and politics in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Chief emphasis is placed upon their changing social character; they gradually cease to represent the rural land-holding elites and align themselves with the modernizing middle classes, Brazil being a case in point. The volume is partly based on hundreds of interviews *in situ*; a bibliography of 25 pages is appended.

- NEEDLER, MARTIN. *Latin American Politics in Perspective*. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1963. v, 192 pp. \$ 1.75.

The author has adopted the difficult, but fruitful comparative approach, trying with success to stress "the regularities of informal political life". He does so without a trace of over-simplification. His analysis of Latin American society and its class structure provides a solid basis for a balanced discussion of political traditions and processes. The richness of details presented does not obscure the general picture, but lends it colour.

PEASE, WILLIAM H. and JANE H. PEASE. *Black Utopia. Negro Communal Experiments in America. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison 1963. x, 204 pp. \$ 4.00.*

Various Negro communities organized before the Civil War (with the exception of the government-inspired and later privately run Port Royal settlement) in the USA and Canada are described here as – mostly unsuccessful – projects for the Negroes to learn to be free and to “integrate” as citizens of a free American society. Some of the communities resulted from white philanthropists’ action (e.g., Miss Frances Wright’s Washoba settlement which collapsed in 1830 when its founder joined Owen’s New Harmony) and on the whole the Negro’s interest was small. The significance of the communities as an episode in the struggle against suppression becomes nevertheless evident in this well-told story.

TANNENBAUM, FRANK. *Lateinamerika. Kontinent zwischen Castro und Kennedy. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 194 pp. DM. 9.80.*

This is a German translation of *Ten Keys to Latin America*. The book, by the outstanding expert on Latin American problems, is written for the general reader; it is a monument of lucidity and is attractive even where the author, by making opposition provoking statements, appears not to draw fully logical conclusions from his own theses. The peculiarities of state and society – with due concern for enormous differences between the various origins or countries – are described with unsurpassed mastery of detail and broadness of approach. Centralization as the enemy of democratization, Castro’s experiment based on the wrong parallel (agrarian reform is not the problem for urbanized Cuba) and leading to unavoidable failure, the position of the *caudillo*, the causes of (and remedies for) anti-Yankeeism are among the most characteristic themes.

#### Argentina

CORDERO, HECTOR ADOLFO. Alberto Ghirardo. *Precursor de Nuevos Tiempos. Editorial Claridad, S.A., Buenos Aires 1962. 215 pp. Peso 150.*

About the turn of the century Alberto Ghirardo played an important role in Argentine anarchism, especially as a journalist; in addition he was a prolific man of letters. The present volume is a sympathetic popular biography; relatively little attention is paid to the last thirty years of Ghirardo’s life, when he lived in exile.

#### Cuba

Cuba. By Dudley Seers, Andrés Bianchi, Richard Jolly, Max Nolf. Ed. by Dudley Seers. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1964. xx, 432 pp. \$ 7.50.

The English and Chilean authors of this timely book have written their contributions on the basis of a thorough study of sources and, in part, of investigations made in Cuba in 1962. The statistical material published here contains data not available elsewhere. By (successfully) trying to give a balanced picture, *sine ira et studio*, the

authors may have sacrificed, on the altar of a rigorous objectivity, elements of interpretation which could have made the book more of a guide into the complicated problems involved. The work is, however, unsurpassed as a mine of information and the comparisons drawn between the time before and since 1959, or those between the specific conditions of Cuban economy and social structure and those of other Latin American countries, Russia and China are of great value.

DUMONT, RENÉ. Cuba. Socialisme et développement. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1964. 190 pp. NF. 9.90.

This book on Cuba is dedicated "to the Algerians": the newly emerging nations should know the Cuban revolution better, both in its successes and in its economic difficulties and failures. The author writes on Fidelism with critical sympathy. He points out the negative effects of overcentralization and bureaucratization and writes on those matters with expertness. The Cuban Communism is called "romantic" and the fact that it is not fully totalitarian and that Latin American Socialism does not wish to become subservient to either Moscow or Peking contributes to a possibility of an easing of the relations with the USA (which is said to have missed a unique opportunity to ally itself with the forces of social progress in 1959).

#### United States of America

BAGDIKIAN, BEN H. In the Midst of Plenty. The Poor in America. Beacon Press, Boston 1964. viii, 207 pp. Ill. \$ 4.50.

From various parts of the USA the author has gathered material on (relative) poverty among Negroes, Indians and whites, among the aged and the (12 million) children. Government offices, welfare agencies, trade unions, and especially private people were the sources of information and many interviews have been reproduced. Detailed information of a general nature is provided as well as a great number of cases.

BOGGS, JAMES. The American Revolution. Pages from a Negro Worker's Notebook. Monthly Review Press, New York 1963. 95 pp. \$ 1.00.

This book is a second printing, preceded by an editor's foreword, of the July-August 1963 issue of *Monthly Review*. The author is an automobile worker who in eight different chapters deals with as many different subjects which all centre round a deep-rooted sense of frustration and rebelliousness. The main theses are that of a necessity for a new unionism, that of automation becoming increasingly a problem which Marx could have answered, but Marxism in its traditional form cannot, that the USA is a centre of reaction, that its power is declining, and that the Negroes should and will be spearheading an "American revolution". It is a not too strict pro-Communist line of reasoning which fills these vividly written pages.

The Crisis in the American Trade-Union Movement. [The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 350.] The American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia 1963. xii, 230 pp. \$ 1.50.

Several opinions on the present position of the American trade-union movement are confronted with each other in this series of contributions of various aspects of the problem – if there is any, which is denied in a general approach by Ph. Taft and confirmed by E. T. Townsend, S. Barkin and A. A. Blum giving “the trade-unionists’ views”. These contributions constitute only an introduction to a larger number of articles on such subjects as the impact of automation, the dilemma of union democracy, the outlook for growth, the need for institutional arrangements and collective-bargaining traditions, intellectuals and their historical relationship to organized labour. Among the authors we mention M. F. Neufeld, J. Shister and J. P. Windmuller. W. E. J. McCarthy deals with the British Unions, and – in a supplement – M. M. Gordon with “recent trends in the study of minority and race relations”.

DAHRENDORF, RALF. *Die angewandte Aufklärung. Gesellschaft und Soziologie in Amerika*. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1963. 262 pp. DM. 11.80.

Modestly presented by the author as an introduction to American society and sociology this well written book provides a vivid account of tendencies and problems in both, with a sincere concern in the historical roots. The social and political immobilism of late – so contrary to the image of America – is stressed, but also the capacity for change or reform inherent in the typical experiment which is American history, viz. that of the “rational mastering of the world”, or, as the title says, the “Enlightenment put to (practical) use”. The part devoted to American sociology gives an excellent analysis of the main currents and representatives, that on “society” and the conclusions are no less thought-stimulating.

FUESS, CLAUDE MOORE. *Carl Schurz, Reformer (1829-1906)*. Kennikat Press, Inc., Port Washington 1963. ix, 421 pp. Ill. \$ 10.50.

Without neglecting Schurz’s German origins and the role he played in the revolution of 1848-49, this is essentially a biography of Schurz the American citizen. It is based on a wide range of sources, but evaluation takes pride of place over sheer description. One of the most typical chapters is that on Schurz’s one-term membership of the US Senate (1869-1875), during which he fiercely attacked practices of corruption and the abuses of “rotation in office”. His passion for reform, his political and moral independence, his typical liberalism are among the features most lively treated.

GALBRAITH, JOHN KENNETH. *De krach van ’29*. J. H. de Bussy, Amsterdam n.d. 219 pp. Hfl. 5.90.

This translation of *The Great Crash* was prepared by Mr. A. Westervaarder. The well-known author gives an absorbing account of what happened in Wall Street now thirty-five years ago; the book is a model of good popularization. The preliminary history of the crash is deeply gone into – a separate chapter is devoted to holding companies and investment corporations – and the aftermath also receives attention.

*Growth of Labor Law in the United States*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington (D.C.) 1962. viii, 316 pp. Maps. \$ 1.00.

The wide diversity between states and – more so – the general trend in labour legislation and other regulations aiming at more security and greater welfare for workers are dealt with in a balanced treatment of the main aspects such as child protection,

restriction of working hours, minimum wages, safety requirements, sickness, disability and unemployment insurance, industrial relations and state laws against discrimination in private employment. The information provided is very rich, and, in a relatively small compass, the evolution over the decades of a totally new approach to and settlement of social issues is demonstrated with great clearness. A detailed and systematically arranged bibliography has been appended.

KINZER, DONALD L. *An Episode in Anti-Catholicism. The American Protective Association.* University of Washington Press, Seattle 1964. ix, 342 pp. \$ 6.50.

The APA was founded by H. F. Bowers in 1887 and died with its founder in 1911. Its influence reached its peak in the 1890's, and it claimed a membership of some 2,500,000 around 1895. This book is the first modern (and very extensively documented) study devoted to the curious movement which offers a good insight into the pluriform motives which underlied its strength: they went from a rigid anti-Catholicism operating with the most irresponsible arguments to a liberalism which took offense at the Catholics' urging religious schools. Its order-like structure made the APA, further, the object of fears, and even Protestants could speak of a "devilish" organization. Very rewarding is the chapter on the APA's influencing the elections of 1894.

*Labor and the New Deal.* Ed. by E. David Cronon. Rand McNally & Company, Chicago 1963. iii, 60 pp. \$ 0.75.

Contemporary comments and debates on Section 7-a of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the National Labor Relations Act have been excerpted in this small volume, one of *The Berkeley Series in American History*. It is a useful primer on the Roosevelt Administration's collective bargaining policy.

LASCH, CHRISTOPHER. *The American Liberals and the Russian Revolution.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1962. xix, 290 pp. \$ 6.50.

American liberal attitudes toward the Russian Revolution were on the whole coined by the belief in revolution as a means of progress which led to a strong reluctance to recognize in Bolshevism its anti-democratic elements, notably its inherent tyranny. However, this is not true for all liberals, as the "war liberals" were much less inclined, at least since Brest-Litovsk, to forgive the Communists their war attitude than the "anti-imperialists" – as the author calls those who accepted America's entrance into the war only on the condition that it should never serve British or French imperialist interests. The latter category of liberals were ready to adopt the special Soviet peace proposals. The major point which is elaborated with much acumen and on the basis of much material (including unprinted sources) is the disillusion to be repeated so often since then that revolution can be directed not only against autocracy but against liberal democracy as well. How many basic misinterpretations both of the nature of Bolshevism and of other issues were current is made perfectly clear.

*The Negro Protest.* James Baldwin, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King talk with Kenneth B. Clark. Beacon Press, Boston 1963. v, 56 pp. \$ 2.50.

The three television interviews conducted by Dr. Clark who also wrote a short general appraisal constitute a fine source of information on the various approaches to the Negro problem by Negroes. Mr. Baldwin tries to understand and to explain why Mr. Malcolm X and his followers went extremist, speaking as an individual without being the representative of any special group. Mr. Malcolm X – at the moment of the interview still adhering to Elijah Muhammed's movement – gives his opinion on the need for total separation. Dr. King's statement on his faith in non-violence and its practicability is eminently clear.

NEUFELD, MAURICE F. *A Representative Bibliography of American Labor History*. Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1964. ix, 146 pp. \$ 1.00.

It has been the purpose of Professor Neufeld to select "a wide variety of types of useful materials", among other things general and specialist books, government, union and management reports, and also articles from learned journals as well as popular magazines. Moreover, a wide range of viewpoints is represented. The history of the American labour movement is given much space; the same goes for general aspects of contemporary labour both on a federal and on state, regional and city levels. More than 60 percent is devoted to the "individual occupations, trades, and industries" which are alphabetically arranged and go from "agriculture" to "white collar and service". Only titles are given, but of them there are well over 2,000. An index of persons and subjects is appended.

Trade Unions Monograph Series. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, London 1962. \$ 2.95; 23/- per vol.

HOROWITZ, MORRIS A. *The Structure and Government of the Carpenters' Union*. xv, 168 pp.

KRAMER, LEO. *Labor's Paradox. The American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO*. xx, 174 pp.

ROMER, SAM. *The International Brotherhood of Teamsters: Its Government and Structure*. xi, 160 pp.

ROTHBAUM, MELVIN. *The Government of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union*. xv, 185 pp.

SEIDMAN, JOEL. *The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen: The Internal Political Life of a National Union*. ix, 207 pp.

STIEBER, JACK. *Governing the UAW*. xiv, 188 pp.

ULMAN, LLOYD. *The Government of the Steel Workers' Union*. xv, 200 pp.

The present series was commissioned by the Trade Union Study of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions; general editor is Walter Galenson, who also provided a foreword to each monograph. The authors are university professors (mainly of economics), except Mr. Kramer, who is assistant to the president of the Federation he discusses, and Mr. Romer, who has long been labour reporter of the *Minneapolis Tribune*; they write for the educated layman, yet the average level of the volumes is high. The unions were chosen for their impact on the national economy (UAW = United Automobile Workers), and the emphasis is on the sore subject of internal democracy. Of course especially the Carpenters and the Teamsters fare badly in this respect, but they, too, are treated in the same sober spirit.

WATSON, BRUCE and WILLIAM TARR. *The Social Sciences and American Civilization*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1964. x, 584 pp. \$ 7.95; 60/-.

The purpose of the authors of this work, destined in the first place for undergraduate students, has been, in their own words, to present a selection of "some of the major themes and concepts from the behavioral sciences – sociology, anthropology, and psychology" and to apply "these to the various trends and institutions of American civilization". For the foreign reader the book is particularly useful as an introduction into American society as it is reflected by American social science. The historical context is discussed in full for each of the special items treated, such as the shift from traditional to urban society, the role of the family, the church, the school, the economic structure and political institutions.

WIDICK, B. J. *Labor Today. The Triumphs and Failures of Unionism in the United States*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1964. xi, 238 pp. \$ 3.75.

In this lively and in some parts even brilliantly written account of American trade unionism to-day the author time and again makes it clear that to him the labour movement should be guiding in democratic values and dignity, instead of the "philosophy of business unionism" of which J. Hoffa is the worst, G. Meany an honest example. The impact of automation (and, also in this connection, the position of the workers which is not one of easy-going middle-class prosperity) is, next to the call for another philosophy, one of the main points in the book, to which a number of individual portraits (apart from those mentioned, W. P. Reuther and John L. Lewis) add attractiveness.

### ASIA

COULAND, JACQUES. *L'éveil du monde arabe*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 188 pp. NF. 5.00.

The positive self-confidence characteristic of Communists in general and the smooth rhetoric specific to the French comrades pervade this little book on the Arab world (including the Maghreb) in the twentieth century. The true problems of the area are eclipsed by non-stop invective against the imperialists, the capitalists and the bourgeoisie, by such phrases as "the whole of the people, workers, peasants, intellectuals and progressist strata", etc. Special attention is paid to Algeria and Egypt.

HERSHLAG, Z. Y. *Introduction to the Modern Economic History of the Middle East*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1964. xiv, 419 pp. Hfl. 64.00.

The economic history of the Middle East – i.e. roughly the pre-1918 Ottoman Empire, Egypt and Persia – is a neglected domain. It is treated here on the basis of respectable scholarly knowledge. One of the most interesting questions in "Book I" (carrying the story from the nineteenth century to the First World War) is the "duality of centralism and feudalism", although the definition of both conceptions and the treatment of their interrelation might well provoke criticism. The impact of prevailing land tenure systems on the economy – notably on its relative incapacity for a more dynamic development – is discussed in a masterly way. "Book II" – as a preparation to a second

volume – deals with the period between the two wars. Very interesting is, for instance, the cautious analysis of Turkish “etatism”. On the whole, Eastern economy was in a process of disintegration during the period under discussion; the causes and effects of this are studied, also methodologically, with great acumen. The work contains, apart from its generally interpretative purposes, a very solid foundation of factual information which in this field cannot easily be obtained elsewhere.

Südostasien. Von Pakistan bis Korea. Eine politische Länderkunde. Hrsg. von Hans-Joachim Winkler. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1964. 143 pp. Maps. DM. 4.80.

A useful short survey of South-East Asia past and present. Five chapters on, resp., historical background, political forces, domestic problems, development aid and the separate countries, are followed by some shorter items, including a chronology and a bibliography. The booklet, *Hefft 16/17* of the series *Zur Politik und Zeitgeschichte*, is conveniently arranged.

#### China

BARNETT, A. DOAK. China on the Eve of Communist Takeover. Thames and Hudson, London 1963; Engelse Boekhandel Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. xii, 371 pp. 42/–.

This volume contains a selection of 23 of the approximately 40 reports written by the author for the Institute of Current World Affairs during the years 1947-1949, which he spent in China as a correspondent. He travelled widely and often under conditions of hardship; the resulting reports are the more interesting as they cover aspects and situations that are scarcely dealt with elsewhere. The descriptions are vivid, the background knowledge is solid and the interpretation unbiased. All chapters – notwithstanding their diversity – reflect the total disintegration of political, economic and social life. There are accounts of the atmosphere in big cities (Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Nanking) and also in the rural districts. Much attention is given to political groups or currents outside either Kuomintang or CP, and the analysis of their position is impressive. The author was in Peking at the time of the Communist take-over of the city; with the report on the first months of their rule the book concludes.

CHESNEAUX, JEAN. Le Mouvement Ouvrier Chinois de 1919 à 1927. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1962. 652 pp. NF. 59.00.

Although the over-all interpretation given in this work is rather biased in favour of a definitely Marxist (and even Marxist-Leninist) evaluation, the material offered is so rich as to make the book of fundamental importance as a contribution to modern Chinese history. With great care a wealth of details have been collected from a wide range of sources. They pertain to the process of economic and social transformation, the growth of a modern working class (as yet lacking an upper “aristocrat” layer and in some respects strongly uniform), native and foreign capitalism and its developmental tendencies, the political struggle between CP and Kuomintang, and so on. The labour conflicts (in the broadest sense) of the period under discussion are dealt with extensively and thoroughly. A bibliography and a chronology have been appended.

The Legacy of China. Ed. by Raymond Dawson. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1964. xix, 392 pp. Ill. 30/-.

In a lucid and critical survey the editor of this series of introductory studies deals with the wide range of Western conceptions of the nature (or the specific roots of the particularities) of Chinese civilization, including the country's pre-Communist and especially pre-1911 societal and political structure. Other contributions discuss Chinese religion, art, literature and science, but mention should be made here of the study on reason in the Chinese philosophical tradition (A. C. Graham), that on the Chinese "art of government" (E. A. Kracke), and the very stimulating essay by G. F. Hudson on intellectual and artistic influences as part of the world's spiritual heritage.

VAN DORN, HAROLD ARCHER. A Decade of Communist Rule. Pageant Press, Inc., New York 1963. iv, 99 pp. \$ 3.00.

Although the author lived in China, this book is based on the most important literature on the subject, not on Chinese sources. It is a good compilation from views and facts – with many quotations – which are offered to the reader in a very readable set-up. As a first guide to Chinese CP history the book can fulfil a useful purpose. The Sino-Soviet conflict is scarcely mentioned and not dealt with in any detail. The "decade" of the title is not to be taken too literally; the story is continued up to the middle of 1962.

YEN, CHUNG-PING, JÜRGEN KUCZYNSKI, WOLFGANG JONAS. Die Lage der Arbeiter in der Baumwollindustrie Shanghais insbesondere in den englischen Fabriken. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. ix, 255 pp. DM. 21.80.

Although the British-owned cotton mills of Shanghai are given pride of place, the conditions of the workers there over the years and especially during the First World War are not the only subject dealt with. Professor Chung-ping Yen contributed a study on the history of the cotton industry in China up till 1937; the same author and Professor Kuczynski offer also a general survey of Chinese modern history. The book, besides providing much material, is very polemical in its tone against "foreign capitalists", and the present condition of those workers who were interviewed on their former life under capitalism is eulogized.

#### India

DEY, S. K. Community Development. A Bird's-Eye View. Asia Publishing House, London 1964. xi, 104 pp. 18/-.

Minister Dey, who has played such a great role in Community Development, in this booklet has collected, firstly, the anniversary articles published by him in the *Kurukshetra* journal since October 2, 1952. He then gives, in three chapters, a lucid exposition of the philosophy and objectives of Community Development. Some appendices, a bibliography and an index are included.

Economic Strategy and the Third Plan. Asia Publishing House, London 1963. vii, 132 pp. 28/-.

With absolute frankness J. K. Galbraith and Th. Balogh criticize what they consider the main shortcomings of the Indian economic policy: the first points out the "intolerable and unworkable centralization" and notes that it is "the socialists who are responsible for the paralyzing belief that success is a matter of faith, not works", the second, in a more thorough-going analysis, states, among other things, that the national effort remains far below a level guaranteeing an appreciable growth of production, that, so long as the agricultural population's growth in absolute numbers is continuing, internal inequality will persist, and that development is hampered by the "inability of the public sector to expand". Other contributions on a high scholarly level are those by M. Kalecki (on financial policy and on agricultural production in the Third Five-Year Plan) and L. Lefebvre and M. Dutta Chaudhuri (on transportation policy). A foreword was written by P. C. Mahalanobis.

HEIMSATH, CHARLES H. *Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1964. xiv, 379 pp. \$ 8.50.

The contribution of the social reform movement to Indian nationalism has hitherto received little attention. Professor Heimsath has done pioneering work in this respect; taking as a source the writings of the reformers themselves he offers a reliable survey of their changing thought and their organizations (especially the National Social Conference). It should be stressed that the volume covers intellectual rather than social history, and that the Muslim reformers have been excluded.

SMITH, DONALD EUGENE. *India as a Secular State*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1963. xix, 518 pp. \$ 10.00.

Unlike Pakistan and Burma, and in spite of a powerful religious tradition, India is slowly and surely emerging as a secular state. Professor Smith treats all aspects and problems of this transformation in sixteen chapters, among which those on "State versus Religious Regulation of Society" are the most interesting for readers of this journal. The American author, who calls himself "deeply committed to the principle of the secular state", gives proof of an admirable familiarity with the specifically Indian situation.

SREENIVASAN, K. *Productivity and Social Environment*. Asia Publishing House, London 1964. ix, 181 pp. 35/-.

A very commendable and in some points original analysis of the factors positively or negatively determining or influencing productivity in India is offered here in a readable form. To a great extent, social environment, especially the "sociological climate", is responsible for the lack of sufficient growth. The discussion of the attitudes of the rural population and the possibilities for a change is very rewarding. Both a greater capability and a mentality better equipped for modern society's needs can be obtained by training, and this is one of the points on which the author insists.

*Studies in Social History (Modern India)*. Ed. by O. P. Bhatnagar. St Paul's Press Training School, Allahabad 1964. xiv, 387 pp. Rs. 7.50.

The eighteen papers that make up the present volume were submitted to the Summer School on Indian Social History held at Kodaikanal in June and July 1963. Apart from "Literature and the Social Historian" (especially on Shakespeare), by P. E. Dustoor, and "Technique and Method in Social History", by R. I. Crane, the contri-

butions deal with various aspects and basic forces in Indian society past and present; religion, caste and the British impact are of course duly represented. Alas the volume is disfigured by a large number of misprints. A bibliography is appended.

#### Indonesia

HIGGINS, BENJAMIN with JEAN HIGGINS. *Indonesia. The Crisis of Millstones*. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1963. 144 pp. \$ 1.45.

The authors spent several years in Indonesia where Professor Higgins lived as a member of a United Nations technical assistance mission. They have collected a great many data on the political, social and economic development of the country, analyze its history and, also on the basis of personal interviews with their representatives, survey the main currents including the now proscribed Masjumi and the CP. It is to be regretted that serious errors of detail occur in the historical parts.

Indonesia. Editor: Ruth T. McVey. *Southeast Asia Studies*, Yale University; Human Relations Area Files Press, New Haven 1963. xviii, 600 pp. Maps. \$ 12.00.

Topical analysis rather than encyclopedic information is the scope of the ten essays that make up this No. 12 of the well-known *Survey of World Cultures*; an index of over thirty pages, however, renders reference easy. To give a general impression we cannot do better than list titles and authors: "Physical and Human Resource Patterns" and "The Agricultural Foundation", both by K. J. Pelzer; "Indonesian Cultures and Communities", by H. Geertz; "The Chinese Minority", by G. W. Skinner; "From Colonial to Guided Economy", by D. S. Paauw (93 pages); "Labor in Transition", by E. D. Hawkins; "The Course of Indonesian History", by R. Van Niel; "Dynamics of Guided Democracy", by H. Feith (101 pages); "Genesis of a Modern Literature", by A. H. Johns; and "The Enduring Tradition: Music and Theater in Java and Bali", by M. Hood. The notes and bibliographies appended to each chapter contain many Dutch and Indonesian titles, with short abstracts helpful especially to readers who are not proficient in these languages.

#### Japan

JOHNSON, CHALMERS. *An Instance of Treason. Ozaki Hotsumi and the Sorge Spy Ring*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. x, 278 pp. \$ 6.50.

Though this work is not written as lucidly as the author's excellent study on "Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power" (*vide* the previous issue of this periodical, p. 325 f.) it constitutes a major contribution to what is known in the West as the Sorge espionage affair; it is argued on good grounds that the role played by Ozaki Hotsumi is just as important and, moreover, revealing for a remarkable tendency among Japanese intellectuals during the 'thirties. The book encompasses too many subjects which are in some way or other interrelated (e.g. Richard Sorge's and Ozaki's biographies, Comintern policy, Japanese nationalism and Chinese developments), but have not been wholly satisfactorily composed into an integrated whole. Ozaki, with due regard for his unique position, was representative of a nationalism combined with Commun-

ism which led to an attitude adopted towards the Red Chinese that betrayed a striking insight into the result of the Sino-Japanese war. The book is based on an impressive volume of mainly Japanese sources.

JOHNSTON, BRUCE F. *Agricultural Development and Economic Transformation. A Comparative Study of the Japanese Experience.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1962. 54 pp. \$ 1.00.

With the help of a great many tables an instructive picture is drawn of the contribution of Japanese agriculture to the over-all economic development of the country. Comparisons with Taiwan and Denmark illustrate the argument. The period discussed is that from the Meiji Restoration up to the present. It is fully demonstrated that, even without the availability of the resources necessary for industrial expansion and the ensuing stimulus, important increases in agricultural production are possible. The study is reprinted from *Food Research Institute Studies*, Vol. III, No. 3.

## AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

### Australia

*Historical Studies. Selected Articles* compiled by J. J. Eastwood and F. B. Smith. Melbourne University Press 1964; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. vii, 225 pp. 20/-.

Articles which have appeared previously in various issues of *Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand*, have been republished here unchanged. Among them there is an interesting survey, by D. J. Mulvaney, "of opinion and research in aboriginal Australia", 1606-1929. K. Buckley's study on the role played by Gipps in the squatting question (1841-1846), aiming at both improving the social circumstances and reinforcing the legal protection of Crown land, throws much light on the political pressures exerted by interest groups both in Australia and in England. Other articles deal also with land problems and economic forces which had a large share in creating the Australian Federation.

## EUROPE

*Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas. Band 7.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 710 pp. DM. 33.80.

The first part of this volume contains articles on a great variety of subjects. B. Spiru's contribution reflects the official Soviet position on the periodization of the history of the "Socialist World System". E. Donnert traces Pokrovsky's significance for Soviet historiography and makes in this respect full use of the opportunities offered by the de-Stalinization. J. Mai discusses forms of co-operation between German and Polish Socialists during the years of the *Sozialistengesetze*. Other articles deal, for instance, with the part German colonists played in the Pugachev rising and with Eastern Slav colonization before the Tatar reign. The second and third parts contain shorter studies and general bibliographical surveys, the fourth book reviews; West German authors (e.g., K. Mehnert and W. Hahlweg) are also represented.

ROUGEMONT, DENIS DE. *Die Chancen Europas. Berufung und Hoffnung.* [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 108 pp. S. 48.

The famous author derives, not only from a rather metaphysical conception of Europe, but also from a special approach to its history, a strong sense of faith in its future. Many of his ideas are brilliantly formulated, but his impressive knowledge does not make him refrain from very bold speculation. The refutation of Sartre's anti-Europeanism is an able piece of critique.

WELLISZ, STANISŁAW. *The Economies of the Soviet Bloc. A Study of Decision Making and Resource Allocation.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, Toronto, London 1964. vii, 245 pp. \$ 6.95; 54/-.

In this book, which is presented by the author as a primer, a good survey is given of the broad issues of the economies of the (European) Soviet Bloc countries. The importance of the goals set by the political leadership for the position of workers, consumers and also for the possibilities of further growth is lucidly demonstrated. The author has avoided the pitfalls of rash generalizations.

#### Austria

LESER, NORBERT. *Begegnung und Auftrag. Beiträge zur Orientierung im zeitgenössischen Sozialismus.* [Europäische Perspektiven.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1963. 257 pp. S. 76.

The author, who adopts many of the insights developed by Kelsen, gives a thoughtful and well-documented analysis of the evolution of Social Democracy in general and of Austrian Socialism in particular. His presentation of the essential views on state and society held by the most important "Austro-Marxists" is lucid. The tone is, notwithstanding critical distance from absolutist tendencies in the past and a positive attitude towards democratic conservatives, rather optimistic.

#### Belgium

GRONINGEN, R. J. VAN. *Sociale wegwijzer voor België.* Éditions de la Librairie Encyclopédique, Bruxelles 1964. 176 pp. B.fr. 200.

The author, who as a social attaché has been attached to the Netherlands Embassy in Brussels for more than fifteen years, gives an expert survey of Belgian social legislation in the broadest sense. The booklet is designed for a wider public; a useful index is appended.

JÜRGENSEN, KURT. *Lamennais und die Gestaltung des belgischen Staates. Der liberale Katholizismus in der Verfassungsbewegung des 19. Jahrhunderts.* [Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Europäische Geschichte Mainz, Band 29.] Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1963. xv, 434 pp. Ill. DM. 46.00.

The share of Lamennais' ideas in the establishment of the Belgian State is a subject on which much has been written. Dr. Jürgensen has now presented a contribution, which, based on thorough research (including periodicals and unpublished sources), may well be called authoritative. It is demonstrated that the influence of the French priest was extensive, though not until after the Catholic-Liberal Union of 1828. An autochthonous transformation of Catholic political thought (from legitimism *à la* de Maistre towards acceptance of the modern constitutional state) paved the way for the reception of Lamennais' ideas, whose influence even survived the condemnation by the pope and made Belgium into a trial-plot of what is nowadays called Christian Democracy. Impressive erudition is the hall-mark of this book and induces the reader to take such a misconception as King William's "Calvinist" regime into the bargain.

SPITAELS, GUY. *L'année sociale 1963*. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1964. xviii, 358 pp. B.fr. 375.

As usual, Dr. Spitaels' annual survey of social life in 1963 has been divided into five parts, viz. social legislation (with extensive information on the issue of national health insurance), industrial relations, labour movement, social aspects of the Common Market countries, and employment and unemployment. Professor Troclet has again contributed a foreword.

#### Czechoslovakia

KIMBALL, STANLEY BUCHHOLZ. *Czech Nationalism: A Study of the National Theatre Movement, 1845-83*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1964. xiv, 186 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

The author describes the remarkable Czech National Theatre movement against its proper background: the national emancipation movement which at the same time contained such strong – though not truly dominating – social elements. A well-documented survey is given of the evolution also in the broader setting, viz. imperial Austrian policy vis-a-vis the national minorities. The opposition of the "New" to the "Old Czechs" is lucidly discussed and it is argued, in this connection, that the "Old Czechs" could be the more radical in their refutation of everything German; a case in point is that of "Wagnerian" traits in Smetana.

#### France

ADAM, PAUL. *La vie paroissiale en France au XIVe siècle*. Préface et avertissement de G. Le Bras. Sirey, Paris 1964. iii, 327 pp. NF. 26.00.

The present volume, maintained as a doctoral thesis in the University of Strasbourg in 1946, contains a good description of French ecclesiastical life at the parish level between the Council of Vienne and the Council of Constance. The religious and moral decay of the time is given much relief (often with the help of Latin quotations which, however, are bound to restrict the author's readership), but a separate chapter is devoted to the work of such reformers as Gerson.

ALEM, JEAN-PIERRE. *Enfantin, le Prophète aux Sept Visages*. J.-J. Pauvert, Paris 1963. 229 pp. NF. 19.50.

The story of the curious life of Barthélémy-Prospér Enfantin (1796-1864) is here popularly told. The author has set himself the task of describing rather than explaining and of explaining the *Père's* psychology rather than his theories, though the latter get a reasonable share of the attention. It should be mentioned, however, that the treatment of Saint-Simonianism constitutes one of the weaker elements in the book. A certain vagueness as to Enfantin's ideas is, however, unavoidable, and both the flashing insights of the man and his power over others are pictured with vividness. The same holds true for the long series of conflicts which he provoked.

BELLEVILLE, PIERRE. Une nouvelle classe ouvrière. René Julliard, Paris 1963. 316 pp. NF. 14.00.

The author has singled out a number of industries (Lorraine: metal, Nord: textiles, Grenoble: electric energy, the French railways, the striking miners) for a very detailed study of the evolution of "neo-capitalism" and of the position of the workers, or – in a broader sense – of the total labour force, including higher employees. Apart from the wealth of factual data collected the book deserves interest as an effort to define the sociological bases for trade union and political action – a basis which is here supposed to be the firmer as – according to the author – the gap between the salaried employees and the workers is rapidly narrowing. This thesis is argued for the indicated wide range of industries, private as well as nationalized ones.

Chronique des prêtres-ouvriers 1942-1959. Préface d'André Latreille. Éditions Universitaires, Paris 1963. 174 pp. NF. 12.35.

This is a chronological survey of the priest workers' issue, which came to a head in 1954; numerous quotations enhance the value of the booklet. In his comments the anonymous author keeps to the *via media*. His sympathy goes out to Father Lœw, who refuses to identify the working class or even the Kingdom of God with Marxism; in this connection the influence of Communist *militants* on the priest workers is given some relief.

La Commune de 1871. Éditions de Delphes, Paris 1964. 304 pp. NF. 27.00.

This album-like produced book has been composed from articles which appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of the Paris Commune of 1871 and other contemporary documents. Among the latter we mention decrees, proclamations and non-official newspaper articles and pamphlets. As much as possible the original form in which the texts appeared has been faithfully reproduced.

1789. Les Français ont la parole... Cahiers de doléances des États généraux présentés par Pierre Goubert et Michel Denis suivis d'un glossaire pratique de la langue de quatre-vingt-neuf. René Julliard, Paris 1964. 268 pp. NF. 4.80.

This is a balanced anthology of extracts from the tens of thousands of *cabiers* of the three estates in 1789. In their introduction the editors draw a lucid picture of the enormous regional differences which are reflected in the *cabiers*. The vocabulary is extremely useful for its definition of contemporary expressions whose meaning is not evident to the modern reader.

KRIEGEL, ANNIE. *Aux origines du communisme français 1914-1920. Contribution à l'histoire du mouvement ouvrier français*. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1964. 995 pp. (in 2 vols.) NF. 55.00.

This 1,000 page doctoral thesis fills a gap in social history: the formative years of a new "Left" which eventually became coined by developments alien to French Socialism. Mrs. Kriegel has performed an enormous task in compiling the material for this broad study, which rather stresses, however, the organizational aspects of the political developments. In minute detail she reproduces the quantitative strength at various moments of the main tendencies in the SFIO before the split occurred. On the other hand, the war-and-peace issue in the intraparty discussions before and during the war is not neglected. The relations between the Left and Moscow are carefully scrutinized; this problem constitutes in a certain sense the introduction to an analysis of the doctrinal positions vis-a-vis the new phenomenon of Bolshevism – the treatment centres round some Marxist interpretations, including Kautsky's and those by Menshevik theoreticians – and it seems a satisfactory opening to the question why Bolshevism could have a strong appeal for a section of French Socialists.

KRIEGEL, ANNIE et JEAN-JACQUES BECKER. 1914. *La guerre et le mouvement ouvrier français*. Armand Colin, Paris 1964. 244 pp. Ill. NF. 8.50.

The authors have managed to give a clear picture both of the manifold attitudes and of some more general aspects in the French Socialists', Anarchists' and Syndicalists' and trade unionists' approach to the issue of war and peace (including, of course, the general strike) and to the practical situation which arose in July-August, 1914. Also the fiercest opponents of Socialism (the *Action Française* which was morally not free from a share of responsibility for Jaurès' assassination) come up for discussion. Very many well-selected quotations from contemporary documents, especially newspaper articles, are given. The excellent illustrations deserve special mention.

LARMOUR, PETER J. *The French Radical Party in the 1930's*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1964. 327 pp. \$ 8.50.

The somewhat piece-meal treatment in this fully documental study of the Radical Party can be partly justified by the more systematical than chronological approach which, in the first part (devoted to questions of social composition, organization and structure), is legitimate, but in the second (historical) part less so. The "chameleontic" character of the party became particularly manifest in the decade before the defeat of France; it is very strongly criticized, and whereas it is argued that the acceptance of the Popular Front had something to do with ignorance of the CP, the (later) anti-Communism is styled a "potent but sterile ideal". The book is largely based on the contemporary national and provincial press – indeed the most important sources extant as minutes of party congresses have disappeared in 1940.

MARCILHACY, CHRISTIANNE. *Le diocèse d'Orléans au milieu du XIXe siècle. Les hommes et leurs mentalités*. Préface de G. Le Bras. Sirey, Paris 1964. xv, 501 pp. NF. 35.00.

Mrs. Marilhacy extensively describes the social structures and especially the social attitudes in the Department Loiret in the middle of the nineteenth century. The part

played by the Roman Catholic Church in this, a still half feudal, society is given pride of place; for this purpose the author has especially used the inquiry, which the new Bishop of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup, caused to be held in 1850. The volume bears witness to a remarkable erudition and is an important contribution to the social history of the French countryside.

MOHLER, ARMIN. *Die Fünfte Republik. Was steht hinter de Gaulle?* R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1963. 331 pp. DM. 8.80.

This book is remarkable for its set-up. The first part, headed "Compendium", is grouped into a number of rather essayistic chapters. One of the most fruitful theses is that of the power of a French "establishment" operating through what is called "the committees" – a factor not accounted for in the widespread French myth of the "people". Sometimes the originality of interpretation does not seem to be equalled by sufficient distance; the vividness of style and now and then the rashness of judgment (on the whole not unfavourable to De Gaulle, whose foreign policy is said to be the first one to have grasped the polycentricity of power since the Soviet-American dualism came to an end) are both attributable to the author's work as a correspondent. The second part contains a chronology, a very useful, elaborated, reasoned bibliography, and a "vocabulary of the Fifth Republic".

*L'Orientation professionnelle et la réussite ouvrière. Travaux dirigés par la J.O.C. et présidés: le 8 juin par Paul Bacon et le 9 juin par Fernand Besse.* [Collection "Jeunesse Actualité".] Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1964. 213 pp. NF. 9.90.

This is the report of a symposium organized by the *Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne* (the young Catholic workers' movement) at Royaumont in June, 1963. The contributions are all concerned with the (dis)proportion existing in France between professional aspirations, professional training and professional employment. François Bloch-Lainé has provided a preface.

OZOUF, MONA. *L'École, l'Église et la République 1871-1914.* Armand Colin, Paris 1963. 304 pp. Ill. NF. 8.50.

No 23 of the *Collection Kiosque* shows the school issue as seen and commented upon by the French press. Numerous excerpts and also cartoons convey the peculiar spirit of the main antagonists, but the positions in between and "beyond" (the Anarchists and Socialists tending to see in the state-appointed teachers mere supporters of bourgeois society and "*des jésuites en robe courte*") also receive their share.

*Pour un front des travailleurs.* René Julliard, Paris 1963. 155 pp. NF. 9.90.

The anonymous group of "Voices of Socialism" is composed of Communists and Marxist Socialists of various or no party affiliation. It proposes, starting from an analysis of "neo-capitalism" (although enormous changes are recognized, the "nature of capitalism" has remained unchanged, according to the authors) and of the thesis of the impossibility of a return to parliamentary liberal democracy, a new approach to working people's unity (including salaried employees). This unity of action is supposed to be possible with the continued existence of the existing parties and trade unions.

First and foremost should be the struggle for control of the economy. Other points are the necessity to withdraw from the NATO and to accept co-operation of European states with the object of fusion between Common Market and Comecon.

SHEAHAN, JOHN. *Promotion and Control of Industry in Postwar France*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1963. xiii, 301 pp. \$ 5.95.

Starting from a general comparison of the different principles guiding the American and French economic policies the author analyzes the causes of the impressive growth of the French economy in the decade 1950-1960. Industrial planning and control have been, in some respects, decisive for the economy as a whole. A number of branches have been considered in detail (steel, automobile, aluminium, machinery and textile industries). Social factors have, on the whole, not been dealt with, and the politico-ideological motives for planning are neglected – obviously on purpose, as the valuable study is limited to purely economic aspects. The book offers, however, much background material for research into social or political questions.

TALMY, ROBERT. *Aux sources du catholicisme social. L'École de La Tour du Pin*. Desclée & Cie, Paris, Tournai, New York 1963. vii, 304 pp. NF. 29.00.

The subject of this half historical, half theological study is the important contribution made by the French branch of Social Catholicism (*Œuvre des Cercles Catholiques d'Ouvriers*) and especially by La Tour du Pin to the social doctrine of the Church as expounded in *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*. The issues of charity and justice, property, the just wage and trade-unionism, on which the Catholics' opinions differed very much indeed (cf. the author's previous study mentioned in this journal, Vol. VIII (1963), p. 148), are treated in great detail. The volume is based on numerous unpublished sources.

THOMAS, ÉDITH. *Les Pétreuses*. Gallimard, Paris 1963. 288 pp. NF. 15.60.

It is doubtful whether there were women among the *Communard* incendiaries and there is no proof that the *Union des Femmes* advocated any action which could have justified the name of "pétroleuses" given to the revolutionary women of Paris under the Commune. The author has gone into great detail to explore the role played by women in the events at large of 1871. She opens her book with a sober evaluation of the position of the woman-power in industry and especially the ateliers. Her sympathies are not camouflaged, but the work is solidly based on the main sources available, both secondary and primary, among which the collections of the *Archives Nationales* are of special importance.

WEINSTEIN, ADELBERT. *Das ist de Gaulle. Anspruch und Wirklichkeit. Versuch eines Porträts*. Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf, Köln 1963. 100 pp. DM. 6.80.

This popular picture of General De Gaulle is not unpretentious, not without errors (it is stated as a fact that De Gaulle has resolved to retire in 1965!), but with some charm in its endeavour to strike a balance between admiration and distance. Cunning

is said to be the most obvious trait in De Gaulle's character. The pre-war military views get a relatively big share of the attention. A deeper analysis of actual French policy is scarcely tried, but the relation with Germany is fairly elaborately discussed.

### Germany

ABENDROTH, WOLFGANG. *Aufstieg und Krise der deutschen Sozialdemokratie. Das Problem der Zweckentfremdung einer politischen Partei durch die Anpassungstendenz von Institutionen an vorgegebene Machtverhältnisse*. Stimme-Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1964. 143 pp. DM. 9.80.

According to the author, himself a representative of left-wing Marxist Socialism, the crisis of German Social Democracy (evident in 1914, 1933 and also in the Godesberg programme of 1959, which accepts on principle the present order of things) is the consequence of a process of corruption of the party apparatus and their thought by the capitalist milieu. For the right theory, Marx and Engels and the Marxists (Kautsky until about a decade before the First World War) are cited, for German Socialist practical policy the period from roughly the Erfurt programme until the beginning of the century. Professor Abendroth has appended the texts of party programmes as an illustration of his general thesis.

After Hitler. Germany, 1945-1963. [The Wiener Library Catalogue Series, No. 4.] Vallentine, Mitchell & Co., London 1963. x, 261 pp. 42/-.

The grouping of the items included in this catalogue has been chosen according to general principles and those resulting from the special tasks of the Wiener Library whose holdings on Germany since 1945 (including, however, Allied wartime plans for the country) are here inventorized. It is a very rich collection indeed comprising well over 3,000 titles. The headings include reference books, the Occupation, the problem of Berlin, expellees and refugees, the Federal Republic, East Germany, "Germany between East and West" and "Jews in Post-War Germany". There are many sub-headings and the latter are further divided into paragraphs. For instance, there are sections on parties, on re-education, on compensation - e.g., for Jewish organizations - and so forth.

AUFHÄUSER, SIEGFRIED. *An der Schwelle des Zeitalters der Angestellten. Eine wachsende und dynamische Leistungsschicht in Wirtschaft und Verwaltung*. Westliche Berliner Verlagsgesellschaft Heene-mann KG, Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1963. 143 pp. DM. 13.80.

The enormous increase in numbers and importance of the salaried employees (both in private industry and in government service) is dealt with here in the main as regards Germany by one of the outstanding leaders of the German Employees' Union who, as a sincere democrat and member of the SPD, fought against reaction (Kapp Putsch and Nazism (he had to emigrate in 1933) and also played a political role. He offers an interesting survey of the rise of the percentage of employees among the total labour force in several countries and within groups of industry. He also gives a good survey of the main factors responsible for that rise. He deals in fairly great detail with the legal

position of the employees in Germany and with their place in the trade union movement.

BRÜDIGAM, HEINZ. *Der Schoss ist fruchtbar noch... Neonazistische, militaristische, nationalistische Literatur und Publizistik in der Bundesrepublik*. Röderberg-Verlag GmbH, Frankfurt/M. n.d. [1964.] 212 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

This alphabetic survey of neo-Nazi and ultra-rightist publishing houses and periodicals in the Federal Republic links up with the same author's *Wahrheit und Fälschung*, noticed in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 1, p. 141. The documentation is excellent; the comments smack somewhat of leftist alarmism, but (in spite of the quotation from Bert Brecht in the title) not necessarily of communism. An index of proper names is appended.

CASTONIER, ELISABETH. *Stürmisch bis heiter. Memoiren einer Ausenseiterin*. Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung, München 1964. 362 pp. DM. 19.80.

These memoirs by a woman, whose English, Russian, French, German and Jewish family background did not predestine her to any narrow chauvinism, constitute a very well written appraisal of several milieus, e.g., that of the Munich (Schwabing) artists during the First World War, the Berlin atmosphere in the 'twenties and early 'thirties, Vienna before and during the *Anschluss*, and England which became Mrs. Castonier's second homeland. Very incisive is the description of Nazi tyranny against intellectuals and artists. The author's open-mindedness and perspicacity lend the book its special charm.

DAHRENDORF, RALF. *Das Mitbestimmungsproblem in der deutschen Sozialforschung. Eine Kritik*. Soziologisches Seminar der Universität Tübingen, Tübingen 1963. 123 pp. DM. 4.80.

In 1960 the well-known sociologist Ralf Dahrendorf wrote a critical report on four investigations into the practice of codetermination, viz., Otto Neuloh's first study (*vide* this journal, Vol. I (1956), p. 525), *Arbeiter, Management, Mitbestimmung* (*vide ibid.*, p. 526), *Das Gesellschaftsbild des Arbeiters* (*vide* Vol. III (1958), p. 341 f.) and *Betriebsklima* (by the Frankfurt Institute of Social Research). Three years later the report was published after all; particularly in view of Dahrendorf's methodological criticism this is fully justified.

*Dokumente der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung zur Journalistik. Teil I: Vormärz bis 1905. Teil II: 1900 bis 1945*. Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, Leipzig 1961; 1963. vii, 254 pp.; 451 pp. Not for sale.

These textbooks prepared by members of the Institute of the History of the Press in Leipzig contain not only journalistic work written by those Socialists and Communists whose views are considered valid, but also statements and correspondence on subjects directly or indirectly related to newspapers and periodicals. The selection is based also on practical viewpoints: Marx' more elaborate semi-journalistic writings have, for instance, been omitted. The first volume opens with the *Rheinische Zeitung*, contains

texts on among other things the Gotha congress, the foundation of the *Sozialdemokrat*, and concludes with the *Vorwärts* conflict of 1905. The second volume comprises the antimilitarist actions from before the First World War, the illegal press activities of the *Spartakus* group, the Communist press during the Weimar Republic, the illegal press under the Nazi regime, and the *Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland*.

EBEL, WILHELM. *Quellen zur Geschichte des deutschen Arbeitsrechts (bis 1849)*. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1964. 295 pp. DM. 22.50.

Professor Ebel, who published his *Gewerbliches Arbeitsvertragsrecht im Deutschen Mittelalter* in 1934, has no love for the traditional view that labour law dates only from the time of the industrial revolution. In the present collection of documents covering the period 1300-1849 he demonstrates how, apart from the guild system, labour law developed in the German mining, metal, textile, etc., industries. This is Vol. 16 of the *Quellensammlung zur Kulturgeschichte*.

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. *Ausgewählte militärische Schriften. Band II; Register*. Deutscher Militärverlag, Berlin 1964. 720 pp.; 143 pp. DM. 21.60.

The second volume contains most of Engels' military writings from "Po and Rhine" (1859) up to his introduction to the 1895 edition of Marx' pamphlet on the class struggle in France, 1848-1850. A few writings of Marx have been also included. The interesting series Engels wrote for *The Pall Mall Gazette* is to be found here *in toto*; from the "Anti-Dühring" and other works only extracts have been reproduced. The index volume contains a subject index to both volumes and an index of persons as well as the annotations to the present second volume.

GECK, L. H. ADOLPH. *Über das Eindringen des Wortes „sozial“ in die deutsche Sprache*. Verlag Otto Schwartz & Co., Göttingen 1963. 48 pp. DM. 3.80.

Hitherto it has been assumed that the word *sozial* (or rather, *social*) entered the German language in the eighteenth century under the influence of Rousseau; the earliest evidence known, however, was of 1837. In this highly interesting paper Dr. Geck shows that the word was adopted twice: first, in the context of Natural Law, from modern Latin during the 1790's (Schlözer and others), then from French during the 1830's (Baader and others); the case is the same with *Socialisten*. Although the author has included hardly any periodicals in his research, his documentation is very impressive.

GEHRING, PAUL. *Friedrich List. Jugend- und Reifejahre 1789-1825. Mit einem Geleitwort von Oskar Kalbfell*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1964. xvi, 511 pp. Ill. DM. 26.00.

On the occasion of Friedrich List's 175th anniversary the present monograph on his years in Württemberg is published under the auspices of his native town of Reutlingen. The author, who is very familiar with the regional history and has made a thorough study of the available sources, offers a minute account of List's education and of his many-sided activities, which in the end led to his conflict with the Württemberg Government and his emigration to America. The volume is beautifully illustrated and magnificently produced.

GEISE, GERHARDT. Quellen zur deutschen Schulgeschichte seit 1800. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1961. 372 pp. DM. 26.80.

An extensive introduction is followed by about seventy documents relating to the "external" history of school education since the Humboldt Reforms (1809-10). They are for the greater part laws, regulations, etc., which, however, especially in the case of the Third *Reich* and the German Democratic Republic, also create a good impression of the underlying ideologies. The book, Vol. 15 of the *Quellensammlung zur Kulturgeschichte*, is supplemented by a very useful bibliography as well as by indexes of persons and subjects.

GLASER, HERMANN. Spiesser-Ideologie. Von der Zerstörung des deutschen Geistes im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg B. 1964. 280 pp. Ill. DM. 14.80.

The well-known hunt for precursors of Nazism is brought to a new stage by Mr. Glaser. In his view it is not German idealism and romanticism that are the sources of all the trouble, but their perversion in the subculture of the *Spiesser*. This elder cousin of Babbitt was in outward appearance a paragon of virtuousness and *Gemütlichkeit*, but in reality a whitened sepulchre of escapism, parochialism and sadism. Hitler marked only an acute stage of the syndrome: as A. J. P. Taylor put it in another context, he was "a very ordinary German". No doubt the author lays his finger on an important precondition to Hitler's success, but he does make a caricature of what *Die Gartenlaube*, etc., stood for; that the Nazis had not much use for the *Spiesser* either (cf., e.g., Denis de Rougemont, *Journal d'Allemagne*, p. 22 f.), escapes him.

GLUM, FRIEDRICH. Der Nationalsozialismus. Werden und Vergehen. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1962. xv, 474 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

Personal recollections lend this book a great deal of its attractiveness. It is more of a history of Germany during the rise of Nazism and under its rule than a typical history of the NSDAP, although its ideological roots have been given much attention, and the Weimar era is treated of at considerable length. There are not a few inaccuracies both in facts and in interpretations. The book is written in a vivid style. The documentation is not very full; this is in accordance with the educative purpose it has to fulfil for a broader readership.

GOLLWITZER, HEINZ. Die Standesherrn. Die politische und gesellschaftliche Stellung der Mediatisierten 1815-1918. Ein Beitrag zur deutschen Sozialgeschichte. 2., durchges. und erg. Aufl. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1964. 465 pp. DM. 28.00.

Professor Gollwitzer's pioneering study of the mediatised nobility appears in a revised but, despite the new publisher, not reset edition. A survey of the contents was given in this journal, Vol. IV (1959), Part 1, p. 156 f. We emphasize the importance of this well-written book, which treats the "conflict between positive, historical rights and the revolutionary right of historical development" in an admirably fair spirit.

HAAK, GERDA und HORST KESSLER. Politik gegen die Kultur. Aus der Bonner Meinungsfabrik. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 365 pp. DM. 12.50.

The cultural field in the Federal Republic is said to be monopolistically ruled through the intermediary of education, the press, even the organization of leisure. The purpose is to serve "the political schemes of the West German revanchists", and it is granted that the ruling circles have "in a considerable measure" suppressed the cultural consciousness of the workers. A great many sources (newspapers, books) have been used to provide documentary evidence.

HAUSHERR, HANS. Hardenberg. Eine politische Biographie. I. Teil: 1750-1800. Hrsg. von Karl Erich Born. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1963. viii, 263 pp. DM. 20.00.

This first part of a Hardenberg biography, which, because of the author's death in 1960, cannot be completed, is particularly interesting for the complicated political situation in Germany in the later part of the eighteenth century. The biographical data on Hardenberg are illuminating and the treatment is exhaustive. For the period under discussion it fills a gap, since no other scholarly Hardenberg biography exists. One of the sources reproduced in an appendix is a memo on the administration of Ansbach and Bayreuth from 1792, which gives a remarkable account of the history of financial and general state policies in the principalities.

HUNT, RICHARD N. German Social Democracy 1918-1933. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1964. xviii, 292 pp. \$ 7.50; 56/-.

The historian's approach is seconded by sociological analysis in this interesting picture of the SPD (and, to a much smaller extent, of USPD and SAP) during the Weimar period. It is especially the process of increasing conservatism and devitalization which provides the clue to the interpretation, and sometimes seems to come near to a *petitio principii* in the treatment of historical events. The conclusion, a thought-provoking summary of findings plus an outlook, pronounces optimistic tones as to the party's future as modernization shakes off the stagnation typical of the 'twenties and early 'thirties.

KAehler, SIEGFRIED A. Wilhelm v. Humboldt und der Staat. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte deutscher Lebensgestaltung um 1800. 2., durchges. Aufl. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1963. xx, 579 pp. DM. 30.00.

The gentle art of debunking has no doubt come into the world as part and parcel of the leftist onslaught against the powers that be, tradition, and the classics. As to Germany it was especially the expressionists and Emil Ludwig, who won their spurs in this field. In 1927, however, Wilhelm von Humboldt, the theorist of the "New-Hellenic Movement" and one of the Prussian reformers, was made a butt of by the rightist Dr. Siegfried Kaehler who, like so many of his fellow-officers, had exchanged the quest of classicist *Bildung* for a "to hell with culture" mentality. Kaehler represented Humboldt as an epicurean egotist, a political failure and even a romantic in the sense of Carl Schmitt – an escapist, that is. The publication of the book put a heavy strain on the author's relations with Friedrich Meinecke, who wrote: "I feel as if the statue of a god has been smashed without necessity." (The relative correspondence is printed in the present edition.) From the above the reader should

not understand, that the volume is a worthless pamphlet; as a correction to the prevailing idealization of Humboldt it was (and, perhaps, is) certainly useful, and at the same time it is a valuable contribution to social history in a wider sense.

KIESSLING, WOLFGANG. *Stark und voller Hoffnung. Leben und Kampf von Albert Kuntz*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 244 pp. Ill. DM. 6.80.

This biography of a functionary of the German CP, who died in a Nazi concentration camp in January, 1945, offers a survey of his political activities mainly since he joined the CP in 1919. With great sympathy the author describes Kuntz' role as a Resistance fighter, who managed to organize sabotage against the German war machine among his co-prisoners.

KUBY, ERICH u.a. Franz Josef Strauss. *Ein Typus unserer Zeit*. Verlag Kurt Desch, Wien, München, Basel 1963. 380 pp. DM. 16.80.

Various contributions have been included in this volume, that by Mr. Kuby being only the longest (82 pages). His is indeed a strong indictment of ex-minister Strauss as a "demagogic functionary", and of the Federal Republic as a weak organism to resist challenges to democracy. In this connection the problem of authoritarian tendencies in modern society is discussed. This more analytical part is followed by a biographical study by O. v. Loewenstein which is especially interesting as regards Strauss' role as a CSU leader. A selection from speeches held by Strauss from 1946-1962 and one from a wide diversity of opinions on him demonstrate special characteristics and certain shifts in outlook. The critical *Spiegel* case is ably dealt with by J. Seifert. E. Kogon's concluding contribution is an over-all evaluation of trends in German policy and its supposed lack of (democratic) initiative to stimulate social progress, to solve the Berlin question, or to overcome reaction. The book offers intelligent and thought-provoking comments.

LAMBI, IVO NIKOLAI. *Free Trade and Protection in Germany 1868-1879*. [Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Beihefte, Nr. 44.] Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1963. xi, 267 pp. DM. 28.00.

This work attempts to re-examine the German tariff policy during the crucial period 1868-1879 in the light of previously unused sources (including those in the German Central Record Office at Merseburg) and the advantages of a better perspective. The author presents a broad view of the forces working for free trade and protection, examines the impact of interest groups on German politics, and observes the operation of the conflicting forces on the political plane. He also puts the tariff question in the context of other issues confronting Germany during this period: industrialization, fiscal policy, parliamentarism vs. autocracy, and federalism vs. unity.

LAMER, REINHARD J. *Der englische Parlamentarismus in der deutschen politischen Theorie im Zeitalter Bismarcks (1857-1890)*. Ein Beitrag zur Vorgeschichte des deutschen Parlamentarismus. [Historische Studien, Heft 387.] Matthiesen Verlag, Lübeck, Hamburg 1963. 132 pp. DM. 13.80.

In the second half of the nineteenth century German political theorists and students of constitutional law paid much attention to English parliamentarism. The most authoritative among them was Gneist, but in the present volume many others are dealt with, including Treitschke and Bismarck. Their "images" of the English polity are systematically analyzed and also judged on their accuracy. The Liberals, and to an even greater extent the Conservatives, appear to have indulged in wishful thinking, whereas Bismarck's interpretation is called "almost unsurpassed".

LANGBEIN, HERMANN. ... wir haben es getan. Selbstporträts in Tagebüchern und Briefen 1939-1945. Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 136 pp. DM. 8.80.

"Dedicated to sceptics" is the title of the opening chapter of this useful booklet, which is composed of diaries, letters and other utterances by major and minor German war criminals. It is striking how sceptical many *dei minores* were regarding the official Nazi ideology; small wonder they could afterwards calmly declare that things had not been so very bad. A good case in point is Professor Johann Paul Kremer, who did tests on human beings in Auschwitz, but who, when the Nazis thwarted him in his designs because he believed in the heredity of acquired characters, compared his lot to that of Galilei: "Almost I should be ashamed of being a German. In this way I shall have to end my days as a victim of science and a fanatic of truth." Further, Dr. Fritz Mennecke, Otto Bräutigam, the policemen Jacob and Landau, Goebbels, Frank, Himmler and Hitler are given the floor. Some fragments from Kremer's and Bräutigam's diaries are printed in facsimile.

LASSALLE, FERDINAND. Aus seinen Reden und Schriften. Mit einer Einleitung von Ernst Winkler. Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 143 pp. Ill. DM. 9.80.

Mr. Winkler's biographical introduction is highly sympathetic though not uncritical. The selection of texts is fully justified from the point of view of "actuality" and readability: "Workers' Program", "On Constitution" and "Open Reply". A number of characteristic passages from other writings constitute a concluding chapter. The annotation is useful.

LIEBKNECHT, KARL. Gesammelte Reden und Schriften. Band VI. Januar bis Dezember 1913. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 441 pp. DM. 7.50.

The 1913 speeches and articles by Karl Liebknecht deal, apart from the question of militarism which took primordial place in his political activities, with the mass strike issue, on which he took the point of view of the extreme Left, the centenary of the 1813 liberation, and national and patriotic feelings, and with (direct vs. indirect) taxes. In 1913 a lawsuit against two leading persons of the Krupp concern gave Liebknecht a special opportunity to demonstrate the armaments industry's influence on warlike foreign policy.

MARX, KARL. Ausgewählte Schriften. Hrsg. und eingel. von Boris Goldenberg. Kindler Verlag, München 1962. 1322 pp. DM. 38.00.

The selection made from Marx' works is satisfactory if judged from the point of view that all aspects of his specific doctrine should be represented with balance. The first

portion contains texts on the foundation of historical materialism, the second on “the anatomy of bourgeois society” (extracts from the three volumes of *Capital* have found a place here), and the third on “state and revolution”. It is interesting to note that important letters have been included. For those early writings which were not printed during Marx’ life the choice between variants in the texts has been utterly eclectic. The introduction by Dr. Goldenberg stresses the ambivalent character of Marx’ theories and gives much attention to their reception both by Social Democracy and Communism. The annotations are relatively small in number but extensive and lucid.

MARX, KARL. *Œuvres. Économie. I. Préface par François Perroux. Édition établie par Maximilien Rubel. Éditions Gallimard, Paris 1963. clxxvi, 1818 pp. NF. 53.50.*

Among the various Marx anthologies in different languages the present one deserves special attention. In the first place the present first volume contains the most important works which were considered by the editor predominantly economic in character – it includes, e.g., the Communist Manifesto, as well as (completely) the first volume of *Capital* (in Roy’s translation revised by the editor), but also a number of relevant letters. Secondly, a very elaborate chronology of eminent usefulness precedes the texts (whose presentation is commendable). Thirdly, the apparatus is of exceptional quality; it includes notes and variant readings, and – particularly helpful – indexes, one of names and works (comprising those quoted by Marx), the other of subjects. A number of texts have been translated by L. Evrard.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Werke. Band 29. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. xviii, 819 pp. DM. 12.50.*

More than 500 pages comprise the correspondence between Marx and Engels, somewhat over 100 pages their letters to third persons, and 15 pages letters written by Mrs. Jenny Marx to Engels and some other persons. Published for the first time are an interesting letter by Marx to his wife from June 21, 1856, and a small number of others. The annotations, bibliography and indexes are very elaborate and useful.

MEHRING, FRANZ. *Gesammelte Schriften. Band IV. Aufsätze zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 556 pp. DM. 9.50.*

On the whole a good selection has been made from Mehring’s articles on the history of the German labour movement, on Marx and Engels, and on some leaders of Social Democracy such as Bebel, Bracke, Motteler and Singer. The introduction by the president of the editorial “collective”, Dr. H. J. Friederici, states the reasons why, for instance, a number of articles on Lassalle, Schweitzer, Bakunin a.o. have been omitted: they are said to repeat or give variations only of “Mehring’s well-known erroneous evaluation of those champions of opportunism or of open treason”.

MONZ, HEINZ. *Karl Marx und Trier. Verhältnisse, Beziehungen, Einflüsse. [Schriftenreihe zur Trierischen Landesgeschichte und Volkskunde, Band 12.] Druckerei und Verlag Neu, Trier 1964. 222 pp. Ill. DM. 14.00.*

About two thirds of the contents of this book are not on Marx, but on the town where he was born. In minuscule detail the social conditions and the political situation of the town are described on the basis of much archival research work. On Marx,

his relatives and the von Westphalen family a number of facts are communicated; even the origins of Marx' housemaid are dealt with. One part is devoted to the influences his local surroundings may have had on the young Marx.

MÜLLER, ERNST. *Kleine Geschichte Württembergs. Mit Ausblicken auf Baden*. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 260, lvii pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 13.80.

In 1948 the author published a much smaller book under the same title. The present work is based on recent research, among other things on the Middle Ages, and offers a rather popular survey, in which the interpretation of facts and trends betrays some bias in favour of good old times (e.g., the last king is given very much credit indeed). The comparison with Baden is often illuminating.

MÜLLER, HANS. *Katholische Kirche und Nationalsozialismus. Dokumente 1930-1935. Mit einer Einleitung von Kurt Sontheimer*. Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung, München 1963. xxvi, 433 pp. DM. 28.00.

The editor of this important volume of documents, who is a Catholic himself, has had to overcome great difficulties in collecting them because of widespread lack of co-operativeness on the part of custodians of church archives. The most controversial issue is, of course, the Church's attitude which changed from condemnation to a great measure of acceptance of the Nazi regime (as is fully evidenced by the documents produced) since about March, 1933. This is explained, both by the editor in his balanced introduction to the sections, into which the book has been divided (1930-1932, 1933, 1934-1935), and in the very stimulating and frank general introduction by K. Sontheimer, from a partial identity of aims - anti-Liberalism, anti-Marxism - between Nazis and most Catholic Church authorities. The editor has restricted the volume to the attitude of the episcopate and the Catholic associations; excluded is, e.g., the *Zentrum* party. Curiously enough, racialism was scarcely mentioned even before 1933, when the Church forbade its members to associate with the NSDAP, and the opposition in 1934-1935 rather strikingly overlooked the ordeal of Communists or Socialists, in general of other groups than the Catholic ones. The myth of a Church resisting from the very start is destroyed.

NSDAP Hauptarchiv. *Guide to the Hoover Institution Microfilm Collection*. Compiled by Grete Heinz and Agnes F. Peterson. [Hoover Institution Bibliographical Series, XVII.] The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1964. xii, 175 pp. \$ 4.50.

The Central Archive (*Hauptarchiv*) of the Nazi Party was established in 1934; it was soon enriched with a number of Bavarian police, court and government files. In 1946 a large part of the collection was transferred to the US Berlin Document Center, and some years ago it was returned to the Federal Record Office at Karlsruhe. Before this restoration the Hoover Institution has been able to microfilm the files, so that they remain available for free research. The present guide contains an analytic survey of this important source material, and also of the Streicher and Himmler Collections equally microfilmed by the Hoover Institution. An index of persons and organizations as well as a list of the prices at which positives of the film reels can be purchased are appended.

Ökonomik der Arbeit in der DDR. Leitung und Redaktion: H. Wagne-  
ner, E. Sachse, H. Freyer, R. Sprengel, H. Bley. 2. überarb. Aufl.  
Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1963. 661 pp. DM. 18.00.

Various authors have contributed to this volume, which constitutes a compendium on the economics of labour in the broadest sense. Marx', Engels' and Lenin's definitions and statements provide the core of the theoretical approach. Productivity and the methods to increase it are extensively dealt with, and social security regulations are communicated in detail. Planning and education, including vocational training, are discussed also in connection with their effects on productivity.

ORTLIEB, HEINZ-DIETRICH. Die Legende vom Volkskapitalismus.  
Käthe Vogt Verlag, Berlin 1963. 74 pp. DM. 4.80.

Economically partly irrelevant, partly impossible (the modern economy cannot be reduced to a small enterprise system), socially and politically undesirable – that is the essence of the author's judgment on "people's capitalism" (small share-holding). He pleads for better education and more social security as against the propagation of the fiction of real private property. The arguments brought forward are founded in a Christian Socialist outlook.

Quellen zur Geschichte des deutschen Bauernstandes in der Neuzeit.  
Gesammelt und hrsg. von Günther Franz. R. Oldenbourg, München,  
Wien 1963. xx, 592 pp. DM. 50.00.

As compared with the two volumes *Deutsches Bauerntum* (1939-40) only a few items have been omitted, but many more documents have been included, bringing the total to almost 300. The Peasant War is weakly represented; justifiably so, as it has been made the object of a separate publication of about the same size (*vide* the previous issue of this journal, p. 346). On the whole it can be said that not one decade is bypassed. To mention a few examples, the Stein-Hardenberg reforms, some of Marx' and Engels' statements, Bebel's agrarian program, various party programs, Nazi regulations (*Erbhofgesetze*) are as well represented as are documents more directly or exclusively on the situation of peasants and/or agricultural labourers at a given time, and statutes of organizations of agrarians.

Regierung Adenauer 1949-1963. Mit einem Geleitwort von Bundes-  
kanzler Dr. Konrad Adenauer. Hrsg. vom Presse- und Informations-  
amt der Bundesregierung. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden  
1963. 983 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 38.00.

Under the general editorship of Professor H. Arntz this work has been designed to give as full a survey of the Federal Republic as possible. To a great extent the wealth of information offered is statistical material. The book is based on the *Deutschlandbuch* which is published since 1953 in various languages; but the present volume is characterized by the many photographs of Chancellor Adenauer. The title is therefore somewhat misleading, although the whole period is taken into account. Special features to be mentioned here are the "Bolshevization" of Eastern Germany and the social developments in the Federal Republic (standard of life, housing, social security, etc.). The contributors have succeeded in making a very useful, because thorough and trustworthy, book of reference.

REICHEL, WALTRAUT. *Studien zur Wandlung von Max Lehmanns preussisch-deutschem Geschichtsbild*. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1963. 201 pp. DM. 19.80

Breaking with the "Little German" school of historiography Max Lehmann substituted, after 1871, his initial cult of the Prussian past by a more critical approach which in the end even carried him to the neighbourhood of a Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster; he died in 1929. Twenty years later Professor Siegfried Kaehler of Göttingen University, a Lutheran defender of the honour of Prussia (cf. above, p. 530), wrote in a private letter with reference to Lehmann's posthumous "pamphlet" on Bismarck: "What a blind fanatic that man was!" Since German professors usually find a pupil prepared to corroborate such judgements, Miss Waltraut Reichel (now Mrs. Rauter) took her Doctor's degree of history with the present thesis, published as Vol. 34 of the *Göttinger Bausteine zur Geschichtswissenschaft*. The author judges Lehmann's criticism of Frederick the Great, etc., hardly on its factual merits; she rather demonstrates, with the help of unpublished documents, that he could behave very shockingly, e.g. in his conflict with Albert Naudé. Though she does not call him a blind fanatic, she thinks the clue is a Kantian moralism.

ROSSMANN, GERHARD. *Der Kampf der KPD um die Einheit aller Hitler-Gegner*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 275 pp. DM. 6.40.

Over against the "reactionary conspiracy" responsible for the 20th July, 1944, attempt on Hitler's life, the importance of the illegal CP organization in Berlin and Brandenburg is stressed. The period under consideration is that since "Volgograd" and much is made of the co-operation between the *Nationalkomitee Freies Deutschland* in the Soviet Union and the CP leadership in Germany. The unity slogans are given much relief, but on the other hand the centralization of action under one (CP) leadership is proclaimed to have paved a road to a better future.

SCHEFFLER, WOLFGANG. *Judenverfolgung im Dritten Reich*. Ergänzte Neuauflage 1964. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1964. 94 pp. DM. 4.80.

This *Heft 4/5* of the series *Zur Politik und Zeitgeschichte* (first published in 1960) contains a useful survey of the persecution of the Jews by the Nazis; a number of documents are printed in small type.

SCHMIDT, GUSTAV. *Deutscher Historismus und der Übergang zur parlamentarischen Demokratie*. Untersuchungen zu den politischen Gedanken von Meinecke, Troeltsch, Max Weber. [Historische Studien, Heft 389.] Matthiesen Verlag, Lübeck, Hamburg 1964. 327 pp. DM. 32.80.

When Friedrich Meinecke, Ernst Troeltsch and Max Weber, during the First World War, advocated a democratization of imperial Germany, they were handicapped not only by the spirit of the time – even Thomas Mann regarded parliamentarism as something fundamentally un-German – but also by their own historicism. There was an ambiguous appreciation of Western democracy; the most positive was Weber, who believed he had discovered, in the English polity, the secret of world power. Such an approach did not necessarily imply acceptance of Western values, and in many respects new democracy was only old Bismarck writ large. The impact of this

*Gelehrtenpolitik* on the making of the Weimar Republic is also covered in the present volume, which is perhaps somewhat overlaid, but certainly an important contribution to our knowledge of the German idiosyncrasy.

SCHRAEPLER, ERNST. *Quellen zur Geschichte der sozialen Frage in Deutschland. Band II. 1871 bis zur Gegenwart. 2. Neubearb. und erw. Aufl.* 1964. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1964. vii, 270 pp. DM. 23.00.

In comparison with the first volume the present second one is even less uniform; more ideological and political tendencies and currents had to be represented and this fact had a strong impact on the selection made. The latter is undoubtedly satisfactory, and the items chosen (to give a few examples: Wagener, Schmoller, Höchberg, Bebel, Alfred Krupp, Stumm, Stöcker, Abbe, R. Luxemburg, Erkelenz, Nazis such as R. Ley) are indeed highly representative of definite viewpoints, notwithstanding their shortness. As a general introduction the book serves a useful purpose.

SCHÜSSLER, WILHELM. *Preussen und Österreich in der deutschen Geschichte.* Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen 1963. 70 pp. DM. 5.60.

Two essays, one on Prussia and the Prussian spirit (personification: Frederick the Great), the other on Austria (personification: "the most womanly of rulers", Maria Theresa) are republished here. They are full of interpretations reminiscent of Spengler, argument is often replaced by sentiment (the "obliging Prussian legacy", etc.), and the spirit they betray is that of a romantic, missionary, national conservatism.

*Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen.* Hrsg. Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 29. Lieferung – Januar 1964; 30. Lieferung – Juli 1964. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1964. 172 pp.; 172 pp. DM. 21.50; 21.50. Complete edition, in 8 vols.: DM. 95.00.

These two issues contain various pronouncements on social issues by political parties and other organizations, and extensive reports on the harmonization of social services within the European Economic Community. The 29th issue includes the *Sozialbericht 1963*.

SPENGLER, OSWALD. *Briefe 1913-1936.* In Zusammenarbeit mit Manfred Schröter hrsg. von Anton M. Koktanek. Verlag C. H. Beck, München 1963. 818 pp. Ill. DM. 28.00.

This collection of letters commences the publication of Spengler's literary estate. About half and half written by and addressed to the author of *The Decline of the West*, they offer a picture of the anti-democratic and anti-Western German Right (Tirpitz, Hugenberg, Cuno, and numerous *dei minores* down to Hans Klöres) rather than a look into what Mr. Koktanek calls "the workshop of genius". The correspondence with Eduard Meyer and Alfred Jeremias is hardly an exception to this rule; that with Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche is particularly revealing. As to Spengler's personality, the reader gets an impression of a social climber, a snob (as Thomas Mann called him in 1924) and "an anaemic figure who, as a compensation for forcible feelings of inferiority, wielded a forcible pen" (Hermann Glaser).

STERN, CAROLA. Ulbricht. Eine politische Biographie. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1963. 357 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

An impressive amount of careful research work and cautious checking of old and new (official) texts form the basis of this excellent and authoritative political biography of the East German Communist leader whose personality seems less interesting than his career which typifies that of the successful "apparatus man". Miss Stern has managed to explain rather than to attack, which of course does not exclude a strong dose of antipathy. As far as possible, and critically making use of interviews with people who knew him at the time, Ulbricht's youth and first years as a party worker are reconstructed. The sources are not abundant for the period of the emigration either, and here, too, the author has taken great pains to offer sufficient evidence for the description of Ulbricht's role. The major portion is, however, devoted to the years since the war and contains also many details on intra-party struggles and shifts in Soviet appreciation.

SYMANOWSKI, HORST und FRITZ VILMAR. Die Welt des Arbeiters. Junge Pfarrer berichten aus der Fabrik. Mit einem Geleitwort von Helmut Gollwitzer. Stimme Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt/M. 1963. 160 pp. DM. 6.80.

The authors have written this book on the basis of interviews with a number of young theologians who worked for two months in some industrial enterprises to get acquainted with life, mentality and thought of the workers. One of the recurrent themes is that of the dissatisfaction with conditions and distrust of management or even society at large, another that of codetermination (approached differently). Some general conclusions are drawn and connected with proposals both for further research and for a better mutual understanding of workers and clergymen.

THOMAS, KONRAD. Die betriebliche Situation der Arbeiter. [Göttinger Abhandlungen zur Soziologie, Band 9.] Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. viii, 172 pp. DM. 25.00.

Mr. Thomas, who spent several years in the German metal-working industry as a skilled labourer, took his Doctor's degree of Divinity with the present study of the "working situation" as experienced by the workers. The volume has been divided into three parts: the first and longest one is based on participant observation, then the author compares the findings of contemporary sociology, and finally he offers a contribution to the (theological) ethics of the working situation. Much attention is paid to the practice of the piece-work incentive.

WINDSOR, PHILIP. City on Leave. A History of Berlin 1945-1962. Chatto & Windus, London 1963. 276 pp. 25/-.

This is the first comprehensive history of Berlin and the Berlin problem since the Second World War in English. The author pays as much attention to the international background as to the reconstruction and the specific problems of West Berlin. As to the latter, the light is focused on the part played by Ernst Reuter; as to the former, the vicissitudes of Soviet policy and their interrelation with the troubles of the SED regime are given much relief.

ZIEBILL, OTTO. *Politische Parteien und kommunale Selbstverwaltung*. [Schriftenreihe des Vereins für Kommunalwissenschaften e.V. Berlin, Band 7.] W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. vii, 81 pp. DM. 9.80.

After an extensive historical introduction the author, who is eminently expert in this field, enters into the relation of local government and political parties in the Federal Republic; contrary to a widespread view he sees an important task here for the latter. A bibliography is appended.

#### Great Britain

ARNOT, R. PAGE. *William Morris: The man and the myth*. Including letters of William Morris to J. L. Mahon and Dr. John Glasse. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1964. 131 pp. 15/-.

Both the "bourgeois" and what he styles the "Menshevik" (i.e. Democratic Socialist) "Morris myth" are sharply attacked here, and although the author does not prove his point he has managed to underline not a few facts (among them Morris' own statements) which demonstrate at least that, at times, Morris was more of a Marxist than is generally assumed. Not only the letters to Dr. John Glasse are reproduced, but also the recently discovered correspondence with J. L. Mahon (the Socialist League's secretary) is printed here for the first time. They comprise 30 items and run from 1884-1888.

CLAPHAM, JOHN. *A Concise Economic History of Britain*. From the earliest times to 1750. Cambridge University Press, London 1963. xvi, 324 pp. 15/-.

COURT, W. H. B. *A Concise Economic History of Britain*. From 1750 to recent times. Cambridge University Press, London 1964. x, 368 pp. 15/-.

With some minor corrections the first volume is the text formulated by the late Sir John Clapham, edited by J. Saltmarsh. The second volume completes Clapham's design to provide a concise economic history from prehistoric Britain up to the Second World War. Both volumes are outstanding achievements. Well written, with care for detail, but never losing sight of the main lines, both volumes offer not only economic history in a narrow sense, but include interesting sidelights on political and social history as well. W. H. B. Court has important things to say on the development in the conditions of life of workers in the nineteenth century and neglects neither social nor specifically socialist theories. Considered as a whole, the two volumes are an excellent and very readable work suited for the interested layman and at the same time stimulating for the specialist.

CLEGG, H. A., ALAN FOX and A. F. THOMPSON. *A History of British Trade Unions since 1889*. Vol. I. 1889-1910. The Clarendon Press, Oxford 1964. x, 514 pp. 55/-.

Both to provide a background and to revise some theses held by the Webbs in the first (1894) edition of their *History of Trade Unionism*, the first chapter describes the broad outlines of the movement before 1889. The other chapters contain a very detail-

ed and on the whole well-documented history for the years 1889-1910. A good balance has been struck in the treatment of the union movement in general, the individual unions, and the questions of political action (parliamentary representation and Socialism). The book is authoritative in its field; it is based in the main on thorough research, including various trade union archives, the contemporary press, Hansard, and a wealth of secondary sources (almost exclusively British).

COLE, G. D. H. and RAYMOND POSTGATE. *The British People 1746-1946*. Methuen, London; Barnes & Noble, New York 1961. x, 742 pp. \$ 1.95.

This is a reprint of the famous history of the British "common people" which offers political, economic and social history at the same time. For the 1840's onward that history to all practical intents and purposes largely coincides with the history of the labour movement in the broadest sense. Very ably written, the book is a fine example of (not always unbiased) popular historiography.

COOK, P. LESLEY. *Railway Workshops: The Problems of Contraction*. Cambridge University Press, London 1964. vii, 92 pp. 10/6.

This is a study of reorganization and contraction as scheduled in the Main Workshop Plan of the British Railways Board, 1962. Written as a paper of the Department of Applied Economics of Cambridge University it deals only indirectly with the social aspects.

CRAGG, GERALD R. *Reason and Authority in the Eighteenth Century*. Cambridge University Press, London 1964. ix, 349 pp. 42/-.

In a certain sense this book provides for England a study along lines comparable with those drawn up by Paul Hazard for Continental philosophy. The author argues that the "age of reason" was less self-assured in spirit than is often assumed; "authority" was as central a pre-occupation as "reason". The book opens with a very commendable section on the impact of Locke's thought and proceeds to demonstrate how the extent to which reason was considered the key to truth and knowledge was debated. Berkeley, Butler, Hume and Wesley are among the representatives of religious, Warburton and Godwin among those of political thought who are discussed in fairly great detail. The learned and stimulating book ends with the beginning of Romanticism as a definite countercurrent.

JACKSON, R. M. *The Machinery of Justice in England*. 4th ed. Cambridge University Press, London 1964. xiii, 456 pp. 45/-.

The fourth edition of Dr. Jackson's standard work on the administration of justice in England has been thoroughly revised and completely reset. It incorporates a great deal of new material on such important topics as the new procedures in the Court of Appeal, changes in legal aid, juvenile courts, special tribunals (including the Vassall tribunal), and the new Law Society examinations. In this form the book is now as useful as it was in 1940, when it was first published.

JAMES, LOUIS. *Fiction for the Working Man 1830-1850*. A study of the literature produced for the working classes in early Victorian urban England. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1963. xiv, 226 pp. Ill. 35/-.

In his introduction the author states that this is "primarily the study of literature" published for the working classes in the towns since books and periodicals became less costly about 1830. All categories (popular science, political theory, fiction in all its forms) are represented, though fiction is dealt with most systematically and in greatest detail. Very noteworthy is, for instance, the study of the wide range of plagiarisms of Dickens and other popular authors; another special feature is that of working-class poetry (in an appendix, as it does not constitute of necessity cheap literature). The author offers an as yet unsurpassed picture of the reading habits of the workers. The book is excellently documented.

*Jewish Life in Modern Britain*. Papers and Proceedings of a Conference held at University College London on 1st and 2nd April, 1962, by the Institute of Contemporary Jewry of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, under the auspices of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. Ed. by Julius Gould and Shaul Esh. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1964. xiv, 217 pp. 28/-.

A number of historians, sociologists and prominent figures from the Jewish community in Britain contributed papers to the conference mentioned in the subtitle. These are collected in the present volume, with excerpts from the ensuing discussions. The whole gives a many-sided picture of Jewish life in contemporary Britain, its problems and its prospects.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Darstellung der Lage der Arbeiter in England von 1640 bis 1670*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. vii, 290 pp. DM. 24.50.

Among the many volumes by this author on "the condition of the workers under capitalism" the present one is among the best. The book is largely based on secondary sources, but the amount of these is very impressive. The interpretation and systematization are fully in agreement with Marxian conceptions, but as compared with volumes dealing with more recent periods there is a great deal less effort to reconcile fact and doctrine. Indeed, the ideological viewpoint here sharpens the eye for problems of periodization and – without direct necessity to prove the existence of long-term trends for the period under discussion – stimulates careful research into living conditions and the factors influencing them. The author has performed this research with success.

*Labour's New Frontiers*. Ed. by Peter Hall, André Deutsch, London 1964. v, 180 pp. 12/6.

This book could be described as a very intelligent and varied election manifesto. The position of Labour is outlined in a lively introduction by the editor who also wrote the chapter on regional and urban planning and proclaimed "the long term objective" as one of "investing in skill". E. Shils in a contribution entitled "Britain

Awake!" attacks the "inheritance of moral inequality". C. D. Foster suggests, in a fine analysis of the factors hampering the growth of productivity to reach the continental rate, to require companies to have an annual "efficiency audit" in addition to the financial credit. Further contributions are by J. Corina (incomes policy), H. Rée (education), B. Abel-Smith (social security), P. Pulzer (international policy), R. Pryce (Britain and Western Europe – Mr. Pryce is a protagonist of Britain's joining the Common Market), and C. Veliz (who from the point of view of a Latin American discusses the possibilities of a new approach to Britain's economic and technological assistance and the profits it could derive from it).

MORTON, A. L. *Socialism in Britain*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1963. 80 pp. 5/–.

A general survey of the history of Socialism in Britain is given here from a Communist point of view. The book ushers in an argument for a non-violent, but still revolutionary Socialism. It is the idea of a concept of revolution not necessarily in contradiction to a peaceful introduction of "Socialist Democracy" which permeates the book as a whole. Marx' famous statement of 1872 is cited in this connection.

### Italy

Bibliografia del Socialismo e del Movimento Operaio Italiano. II. Libri, opuscoli, articoli, almanacchi, numeri unici. Tomo II. Edizioni E.S.M.O.I., Roma, Torino 1964; distr. by Leo S. Olschki, Firenze. 673 pp. L. 12.000.

The general plan of the bibliography published by the Modigliani Institute was described in our notice of the first volume of the second part, *vide* this journal, Vol. VIII (1963), Part I, p. 165. The present volume covers, by the same conditions of inclusion, the authors' names (or, if these are not known, the titles) from E to M inclusive; Mussolini, too, is of the party.

BORTOLOTTI, FRANCA PIERONI. *Alle origini del movimento femminile in Italia 1848-1892*. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1963. 285 pp. L. 2.000.

The origins of the feminist movement in Italy are studied here from various angles. The middle-class woman's emancipation struggle ushered in a campaign for equal suffrage, and this provided a common ground with the activities and purposes of Socialist feminists. The book is well documented and brings to light unknown material, especially on A. M. Mozzoni.

PISACANE, CARLO. *Scritti vari, inediti o rari*. A cura di Aldo Romano. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1964. 3 vols. xxvii, 228 pp.; 280 pp.; 387 pp. L. 7.000.

The publication of Pisacane's complete works is continued with the present three volumes of less known and partly unpublished essays, all of them written during the decade after 1848. The subjects discussed are mostly in the fields of warfare and history; Pisacane's political testament of 1857 is printed in Vol. III.

## The Netherlands

Antwoord aan deze tijd. Studie voor een nieuw Christelijk Sociaal Program van Patrimonium. Uitgeverij T. Wever, Franeker n.d. 340 pp. Hfl. 3.90.

Patrimonium, the oldest organization of the Christian-social movement in the Netherlands, has increasingly identified itself with the right wing of the Anti-Revolutionary Party. This is apparent from the present lengthy draft of a new "Christian-Social Programme", which in a sense is a twentieth-century sequel to Da Costa's *Bezwaren tegen den geest der eeuw* ("Objections to the Spirit of the Time", 1823); Marx, Nietzsche, Lenin, Hitler and the modern Welfare State are here "in the same condemnation".

Arbeidsovereenkomst. Supplements 17, 18 and 19. N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij Æ. E. Kluwer, Deventer 1963; 1964. Hfl. 4.62; 2.95; 4.93.

These three supplements again keep the reader thoroughly informed on current legislation and administration in the field of labour agreement. Supplement 19 renews the literature survey and lists the CAO's through March 1964.

BROK, C. J. M. De verhouding openbaar-bijzonder onderwijs in Breda gedurende de negentiende eeuw. Stichting Brabants Historisch Contact, Tilburg 1964. xx, 256 pp. Hfl. 20.00

The struggle for the denominational school (in this case mainly the Roman Catholic elementary school) was fiercely fought in the town of Breda. On the basis of relatively abundant sources the author gives a commendable survey in great detail of the various stages of development which showed an increasing reinforcement of the radical Catholic as against the more transigent position. The story ends with the year 1900, when the situation had considerably deteriorated for the neutral state schools, but full financial equality had not yet been attained by the denominational schools.

DORGELO, J. D. De koloniën van de Maatschappij van Weldadigheid (1818-1859). Een landbouwkundig en sociaal-economisch experiment. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1964. vi, 229 pp. Hfl. 14.90.

The aim of the *Maatschappij van Weldadigheid*, founded in 1818, was poor relief by agricultural colonization in the area between Groningen and the Zuyder Zee. Dr. Dorgelo discusses the Society's record up to the reorganization of 1859 mainly from the angle of the agriculturist. In this respect he finds a great deal to criticize, but "the social profits cannot be evaluated in terms of money". A summary in English is appended.

KOOR, G. A. Het echec van een „volkse” beweging. Nazificatie en denazificatie in Nederland 1931-1945. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1964. vii, 359 pp. Hfl. 22.50.

The sociological approach applied here to the study of the rise and fall of national-socialism in a strongly agrarian and middle-class community (Winterswijk) brings to light a number of details which deserve interest. The book is written in a unsatisfactory style, its sociological qualities have their historical faults and the title promises

much more than is actually given. Nevertheless, factors (social position, religious affiliation and non-affiliation, but especially personality structure) which help to explain the attraction exerted by national-socialism are precisely dealt with; and as a case study the book is a useful tool for analyzing the various theories developed by Adorno, Lipset and many others.

SPIERTZ, M. G. Maastricht in het vierde kwart van de achttiende eeuw. Kerkelijke, politieke en sociale verhoudingen 1775-1801. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1964. xxvii, 255 pp. Hfl. 17.90.

The town of Maastricht, under the condominium of the Dutch Republic and the Prince-Bishop of Liège involving two sorts of citizenship, was before 1795 a perfect example of *ancien régime* polity. At the same time the ideas of the Enlightenment paved the way for the establishment of the French administration, which was here confronted with far less opposition than in the surrounding areas. In the present opening volume of the *Maaslandse Monografieën* Dr. Spiertz gives a well-documented account of this period; he pays attention to the social background, but especially to the changing relationship of Church and State. Summaries in German and in French are appended.

Uit het rijke Roomsche leven. Een documentatie over de jaren 1925-1935. Samengesteld door Michel van der Plas. Nawoord van Kees Fens. Vierde druk. Ambo-Boeken, Utrecht n.d. [1964.] 340 pp. Ill. Hfl. 8.90.

This richly and very attractively illustrated book reproduces much of the typical atmosphere in Roman Catholic milieus in the years preceding the Second World War. Seclusion, intolerance and formalism could be the motto for the selection made by an editor who is himself a Catholic. The postface contains a readable explanatory view of the phenomena documentarily evidenced in the main part of the book.

VLEGGERT, J. C. Kinderarbeid in Nederland 1500-1874. Van bevestiging tot beperking. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1964. vii, 196 pp. Hfl. 14.50.

The author who had in his youth some personal experience with the subject matter of this book and who became later a functionary of the trade unions has done much archival research in order to unearth quite a number of interesting documents on child labour beginning with the fifteenth century. The years from about 1835 up to the passing by Parliament of the first act of social legislation in the Netherlands, the law on children's labour, in 1874, are in the focus of attention. The book is written for the general reader. Many documents are reproduced in full, others in extract form; they comprise well over 50 percent of the book.

#### Poland

JORDAN, Z. A. Philosophy and Ideology. The Development of Philosophy and Marxism-Leninism in Poland since the Second World War. [Soviética.] D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1963. xii, 600 pp. Hfl. 58.00.

The present volume ranks among the impressive series of which it is a part not only as one of the most comprehensive, but also as one of the very best and interesting. The author has brought into the picture intellectual life in Poland since 1918 and the book covers also the first years since 1956 (roughly up to 1959). Moreover, a critical inquiry into a number of basic assumptions of Marxism-Leninism was undertaken in a very objective vein and this provided the necessary ground for a lively analysis of the import of recent trends in what is perhaps the most original and thoughtful modern brand of Marxism – represented by such men as Kolakowsky or Lange who, notwithstanding enormous differences in method and even in outlook, have much in common as to fundamental attitudes and an interpretation of the function of (Marxist) social philosophy and science.

The Modern Polish Mind. An Anthology. Ed. by Maria Kuncewicz. Secker & Warburg, London 1962. viii, 440 pp. 35/–.

The greater part of this book is filled with short stories or extracts from novels by contemporary Polish writers. Besides, there are not a few extremely interesting essays on a diversity of subjects but all reflecting aspects of intellectual life in Poland. There is, for instance, an article by L. Kolakowski on “the priest and the jester” in which relativism is defended, A. Schaff and O. Lange are represented by contributions on Socialist ethics and economics, respectively, and there are arguments typical of a new generation of Roman Catholic philosophers. The introduction, for all its conciseness, is very commendable and gives in a nutshell a good survey of the intellectual forces at work since 1956.

Zwischen Kritik und Ideologie. Methodologische Probleme der polnischen Geschichtswissenschaft auf dem VII. polnischen Historikerkongress in Breslau 1948. Protokollauszüge und Kommentar von Klaus Zernack. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1964. 86 pp. DM. 9.80.  
Mittelalterliches Polen. Probleme der polnischen Mediävistik auf dem Historikerkongress in Krakau 1958. Protokollauszüge und Kommentar von Klaus Zernack. Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1964. 128 pp. DM. 15.00.

Both congresses – that of 1948 and that of 1958 – whose minutes are reproduced here in a slightly shortened German translation, had in common that they did not reflect a rigidly enforced absolute “Marxism-Leninism”: the first formed in a certain sense a prologue, the second an epilogue to the period of fiercest indoctrination. In the first, the paper on methodological principles (by R. Lutman) does not pay even so much as lip service to Marxism, whereas W. Moszczenska fully embraces the new state philosophy; other contributions are somewhere between those standpoints. The second volume shows, among other things, some historians’ readiness to revive the “Jagiellon” concept (originally that of a Greater, multinational Poland) over against the “Piast” concept (more restricted to nationally Polish territory plus the recovering of areas lost in the West). One of the main themes is further that of the special character of Polish feudalism.

#### Rumania

IONESCU, GHITA. Communism in Rumania 1944-1962. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1964. xvi, 378 pp. 45/–.

Although the historical introduction does not seem very satisfactory both as regards composition and interpretation, the treatment of the years of Communist rule is rich in detail and on the whole balanced. The documentation is rather meagre, however, and includes relatively little Rumanian sources. The author offers a personal evaluation of the possibilities inherent in the country's position in the Soviet orbit since the Sino-Soviet conflict and it is stated in this connection that a new generation is ready to use any opportunity of more freedom.

### Spain

DETWILER, DONALD S. Hitler, Franco und Gibraltar. Die Frage des spanischen Eintritts in den Zweiten Weltkrieg. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1962. xi, 185 pp. DM. 20.00.

As the Spanish archives were not put at his disposal the author had to rely, apart from secondary sources, mainly on German materials. In his study he does not add new insights, but corroborates the idea of a fox-like policy which enabled Franco to keep out of the war as soon as he had some reason to suspect that Germany's victory was not yet a foregone conclusion (autumn 1940). Documents (including curious letters by Franco to Hitler) have been appended.

LONGHURST, JOHN E. The Age of Torquemada. 2nd ed. Coronado Press, Lawrence (Kans.) 1964. xii, 146 pp. Ill. \$ 3.95.

This is a popular account (first published in 1962) of the persecution of the *Marranos* (converts from Judaism) during the fifteenth century and of the role played in it by the notorious Inquisitor General Thomas de Torquemada. References to the sources and a bibliography are lacking.

SABORIT, ANDRÉS. Asturias y sus hombres. Imprimerie Dulaurier, Toulouse 1964. 325 pp. Ill. NF. 10.00.

This book by Saborit – elderly leader of the PSOE and biographer of Besteiro – contains many interesting details on the lives of leaders and *militants* of the PSOE and the UGT in Asturias since the beginning of the Socialist movement in Spain. The author does not deal with the UHP rising of 1934, the Civil War and the recent strikes; he only gives some information on the repressions. The volume is illustrated with many interesting photographs.

### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

DUMONT, RENÉ. Sovkhoz, Kolkhoz ou le problématique Communisme. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1964. 380 pp. NF. 19.50.

The author has widely travelled in different parts of the USSR and got acquainted with life in Kolkhoz- and Sovkhoz-type agricultural units in Moldavia, Georgia, Kazakhstan and the central part of Great Russia. His (benevolent) criticism is directed against the "proletarian" position of the agrarian workers. He does so on the basis of a detailed knowledge of facts. The interpretation – smelling of an eclectic Socialism in the broadest sense – is rather vague and often less convincing than the treatment of

factual material. Abundance as prophesied by Khrushchev is still a long distance ahead but de-Stalinization opens, according to the author, perspectives for a less rigid and more successful agrarian policy.

GROTHUSEN, KLAUS-DETLEV. *Die Historische Rechtsschule Russlands. Ein Beitrag zur russischen Geistesgeschichte in der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts.* Kommissionsverlag Wilhelm Schmitz, Giessen 1962. 261 pp. DM. 21.00.

The so-called juridical school (or *rodovoi byt* school) in Russian historiography, to which, among others, Sergei Solov'ev belonged, is treated for the first time in a special monograph by Dr. Grothusen. The author not only analyzes the relative interpretations of the Russian past, but places them in the frame of the history of ideas. The merits, but also the weak sides of the juridical school (e.g., neglect of social history) are equally done justice; a separate chapter is devoted to the appreciation by subsequent Russian historians (including the Communists). The extensive bibliography and the two indexes are in keeping with the minute planning of this study.

HERZEN, ALEXANDER. *Mein Leben. Memoiren und Reflexionen. I: 1812-1847. II: 1847-1852. III: 1852-1868.* Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1962; 1963. 999 pp.; 521 pp.; 799 pp. DM. 63.00.

This is the first complete German edition of Herzen's famous autobiographical work. The translation has been made by Hertha von Schulz. The annotations are extremely useful and even in those cases where ideology is at stake (Herzen's criticism of Marx) the comments betray little political fervour. The first volume is invaluable for its picture of contemporary Russian society, the second (on the first years of Herzen's emigration to Western Europe) contains, among other things, the very illuminating reflections on the revolutions of 1848, and the third brings the recollections of the London period, when the *Kolokol* was founded. One outstanding characteristic of all three volumes is the brilliantly written portraits of a whole series of contemporaries (e.g., Bakunin and Kossuth).

LASERSON, MAX M. *The American Impact on Russia 1784-1917. Diplomatic and Ideological.* Collier Books, New York 1962. 541 pp. \$ 1.50; 11/6.

This is a re-edition of the late Professor Laserson's thoughtful study which originally appeared in 1950. The author, who was a leading functionary in the Kerensky government, offers a vividly written general account of the subject. It is, e.g., interesting to learn about American constitutional thought influencing Pestel and other Decembrists, or to have, each in one paragraph, a survey of Herzen's and Chernyshevsky's opinions on America, or to see how Henry George's famous theory was received in Russia. Especially for the twentieth century the political relations between the two countries are also discussed. The numerous and often extensive quotations from a wealth of literature have been chosen so as to make them fit well into the story.

LENIN. *Ausgewählte Schriften.* Hrsg. und eingel. von Hermann Weber. Kindler Verlag, München 1963. 1538 pp. DM. 46.00.

The introduction to this voluminous selection from Lenin's works comprises some 60 pages. The author offers an interesting analysis of Lenin's role and significance,

also for the discussions within Communist ranks, e.g. on de-Stalinization. He discusses Lenin's alleged "amorality", stresses his devotion to the revolutionary cause and points to the fact that the revolutionary in him was stronger than the bureaucrat – even after 1917. The selected texts contain relatively little on Lenin's economic views, the more, however, on his conception of the party, on "imperialism and war" (here, of course, the economico-political theory of "imperialism" is represented), the theory and praxis of the revolution (position of peasants and proletariat, the agrarian program, the problems of Communism in power: the International, "left Communism", Kronstadt, etc.) and the "theory of Communism". Each of these categories is grouped separately; within the latter a chronological order has been observed. The annotations are useful; the index of subjects is rather compact, whereas the index of persons deserves praise for its carefulness.

LENIN, W. I. Werke. Register Band I; Band II. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. 696 pp.; 378 pp. DM. 14.00; 8.00.

The two index volumes bring the new German Lenin edition of 37 volumes to a close. The first contains a very convenient index of subjects, which is sufficiently detailed to make its use even for relatively minor questions often worth its while. A list of catchwords on "Germany" – including "Marx, Engels, Marxism" – is appended. The second volume contains, in alphabetical order, the titles of books, articles, reports and speeches.

NOVE, ALEC. Was Stalin Really Necessary? Some Problems of Soviet Political Economy. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1964. 316 pp. 35/-.

The papers included in this volume were written during a period of some ten years; the majority were published in various journals, compendia, etc. The first one has given its name to the book; it is also interesting because a discussion with Leopold Labedz is appended (published before in *Encounter*). The author argues that, given the premises, "certain elements" of Stalinism were objective necessities, including part of the excesses. Other contributions deal with the use and the limits of Kremlinology, reforms in Soviet planning and agriculture, the scope of social security and the evolution of wages. An article on the ideology of Communism discusses the meaning of the Sino-Soviet conflict. Most chapters, however, are within the fields of political economy, statistics and economic and social planning.

SHAW, BERNARD. The Rationalization of Russia. Ed. with an Introd. by Harry M. Geduld. Indiana University Press, Bloomington 1964. 134 pp. Ill. \$ 3.95.

The hitherto unpublished manuscript recently acquired by the British Museum is an unfinished comment on Shaw's visit to the Soviet Union in 1931. Apart from an often contradictory apologia for the country's policy he presents the reader with various digressions on the admissability of violence, the validity of Marxism (denied for its economic contents and its theory on the causes of revolution), the corruption of capitalism and the downfall of old-style Socialism. Shavian wit and paradox are to be found here in abundance. The editor wrote an excellent introduction in which Shaw's Russian experiences are summarized and his views discussed.

TROTSKY. *The Basic Writings of* -. Ed. and introd. by Irving Howe. Random House, New York 1963. vi, 427 pp. \$ 5.95.

This anthology presents a selection from Trotsky's writings, for the major portion dating from the years of exile. In Part I the sequence of selections is roughly chronological, Part II offers "a sampling of miscellaneous writings". The criticism and explanation of Stalinism are the central theme, and in his lucid introduction Professor Howe gives an analysis of the strength and weaknesses of Trotsky's interpretation.

VALENTINOV, NICOLAS. *Mes rencontres avec Lénine*. Trad. du russe par Yan Margarith. Préface de Bernard Féron. Introd. de François de Liencourt. Plon, Paris 1964. 337 pp. NF. 16.50.

These recollections date for the overwhelming part from the year 1904 when the author was in the frequent company of Lenin in Geneva. Philosophical and political differences (Avenarius, Mach, Bogdanov, etc.) led to a rather sudden rupture. The story, though not being anything like a revelation, contains a number of soberly told details especially on Lenin's character, notably his fanaticism in matters of theory. This fanaticism gave way to an attitude of greater tolerance in later years, the author argues. The book was published in Russian in 1953; to the French translation a postface has been appended.

VON YORK, TANIA S. *Russia's Road to Revolution. A Social, Cultural and Intellectual History of the Russian Revolution of 1917*. The Christopher Publishing House, Boston 1963. 200 pp. \$ 4.75.

In a rather personal account, into which her own and other emigrants' experiences have been worked up, the author argues the complete uniqueness of Russian politics and the impossibility to explain the revolution from a Western democratic vantage point. She goes into some detail to interpret the pre-1917 conditions in the country, and describes the social background and the intellectual forces - both the more autochthonous ones and those imported from the West: their reception is one of the more interesting themes - and recurrently deals with the reactions in the West which are generally criticized for their failure to recognize the particular position of the country.

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