

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

Georg Lukács und der Revisionismus. Eine Sammlung von Aufsätzen. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1960. 340 pp. DM. 9.00.

It is only the later Lukács (i.e., mainly his post-war writings) that is made the target of fierce criticism in the essays collected in this volume. It is, moreover, only the aspect of his "revisionism" that is dealt with. The tenor of all the contributions is that Lukács, in his philosophy and his literary criticism, left the solid soil of Marxism-Leninism for a kind of aestheticism combined with an ideological "revisionism" that must of necessity utter in open defiance of official Communism (publications 1956 and 1957 in the West). Eight Hungarian (a.o. J. Révai and B. Fogarasi), Soviet and German (a.o. H. Koch) authors have written contributions.

LABRIOLA, ANTONIO. *La dottrina di Socrate, Secondo Senofonte Platone ed Aristotele (1871)*. A cura di Luigi Dal Pane. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1961. 294 pp. L. 3.000.

In this second volume of Antonio Labriola's Works his monograph on Socrates is presented in an edition based on the first one of 1871; in the footnotes a great number of variants from the manuscript have been indicated; they are lacking in the editions edited by B. Croce. Moreover, this very carefully prepared volume contains a number of manuscripts not published before, viz. preliminary studies for the "Socrates" and a number of fragments of related studies.

Der Spannungsbogen. Festgabe für Paul Tillich zum 75. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Karl Hennig. Evangelisches Verlagswerk, Stuttgart 1961. 186 pp. DM. 19.80.

The famous theologian Paul Tillich was born in Germany, where he also succeeded Max Scheler as professor at the University of Frankfurt a/Main in 1929. In 1933 he emigrated to the United States; it is there that his theology came to its full development and he achieved his great fame. This anniversary publication contains, besides the theological-philosophical contributions, such other general articles as the brilliant essay by Max Horkheimer on the Jews in Germany, and Hanns Lilje's study on Tillich's importance for American spiritual life. We further mention Adolf Löwe's contribution, in which a step-by-step and essentially pragmatic policy of reconciliation is advocated in order to get out of the political dilemma dominating the world.

TILLICH, PAUL. *Frühe Hauptwerke. Gesammelte Werke, Band I. Evangelisches Verlagswerk, Stuttgart 1959. 436 pp. DM. 32.60.*

With the German edition of Tillich's collected works in nine volumes the authority of one of the most influential theologians of our time (his influence was profound, also outside America, his adopted country) is honoured. This first volume contains the most important works of the earliest period, resp. on mysticism and consciousness of guilt in Schelling's philosophical development (1912), the interesting draft of a systematic arrangement of the sciences according to object and method (1923), philosophy of religion (1925) and the essay with which Tillich puts his own theological thinking – the rejection of the cosmological and his agreement with the ontological way to get, through thought, to God – into historical perspective, i.e. the essay on the concept of religion in the philosophy of religion. A bibliography of Tillich's works concludes this first volume.

### *SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE*

BELLON, JACQUES. *Droit pénal soviétique et droit pénal occidental. Leur évolution, leurs tendances. Editions de Navarre, Paris 1961. 220 pp. NF. 30.00.*

Mr. Bellon's intention in writing this book was twofold; he wished to create a picture of the fundamentals of the Soviet Code and how it has developed since the revolution, and to make a comparative study of the law systems of the Soviet Union and the West. His hypothesis is then, that these two systems show less difference in their essentials than is generally supposed, and that they increasingly develop in this direction. This is particularly the case with the Western school of juridical thought named *Défense Sociale Nouvelle*. Mr. Ancel, in his preface, rejects this thesis.

BOUSQUET, G. H. *Pareto (1848-1923). Le savant et l'homme. [Études et Documents pour servir à l'histoire de l'Université de Lausanne, VII]. Payot & Cie S.A., Librairie de l'Université, Lausanne 1960. 208 pp. S.fr. 12.00.*

Prof. Bousquet, an acknowledged specialist on Pareto's work and life, here gives a biography of the man, which offers many interesting biographical details as well as an elucidation and summary of his scientific work. Successively the *Cours*, *Les Systèmes socialistes*, the *Manuel*, and the *Traité de sociologie générale* are discussed; the book lacks, however, a methodological interpretation of Pareto's sociology to place it significantly in the whole development of this discipline and examine it for its relevance to the present state of sociology.

BRAND, W. *Bevolkingsexplosie. Em. Querido's Uitgeversmaat-schappij N.V., Amsterdam 1961. 157 pp. Hfl. 1.75.*

This lucid survey of the world population issue which, notwithstanding a few minor errors and interpretations that are subject to criticism, is an excellent contribution to understanding and insight, is at its best, when the author discusses the directly related problems of food production and energy. A great many data are produced and a great variety of aspects discussed. Some special attention has been given to The Netherlands,

the role of the Roman-Catholic church (this discussion does not always seem conclusive) and to the question of influencing the policies of underdeveloped countries with a high birth rate. As an over-all and, on the whole, well balanced treatment of a complicated issue this book is excellently suited for the interested layman.

Contribution de la révolution hongroise à la pensée socialiste. Compte-rendu de la Conférence réalisé par l'Institut Imre Nagy de Sciences Politiques. Bruxelles 24-25 octobre 1959. [Les Carnets de l'Institut, 1]. iv, 158 pp.

The conference was introduced by expositions read by, resp., Georges Heltai, Manès Sperber, Pierre Naville, who discusses the repercussions on the communist and socialist parties in the West, and Pierre Fougeyrollas, who stresses the ethical foundation of socialism; everyone, the latter says, has a „religious capital”, the question is where he invests it. In Stalinism it is a question of fetishised religion. In the discussion Czeslaw Milosz states that many of the present developments in the East-European countries can only be explained from their special history, a fact that is often ignored in the West.

CROOK, WILFRID H. *Communism and the General Strike*. The Shoe String Press, Inc., Hamden (Conn.) 1960. xiv, 483 pp. \$ 8.75.

Though basing his present study largely on his publication of 1931 entitled: *The General Strike in Theory and Practice*, the author has added new material and new findings. He mentions, as the most important development, the systematic attempts of the Communist Party at obtaining control over these strikes. The general strikes, characterised as walk-outs in a key industry or service on the local or national level, are divided into economical (the English strike of 1926), political (the Dutch strike in 1941, and the reaction against the *Kappputsch* in 1920), and revolutionary strikes (Russia in 1905 and 1917, the actions of the German Spartacists). The description of a great many strikes occupies the major part of this book; the chapters on the theory of the general strike deal with the “tactics” as well as with the theoretical development of this weapon in France and Germany.

EISENSTADT, S. N. *Essays on Sociological Aspects of Political and Economic Development*. [Publications of the Institute of Social Studies, series maior, vol. I]. Mouton & Co., The Hague 1961. 88 pp. Hfl. 10.00.

The two essays included here deal with, resp., the sociological aspects of political development in new states, and the social aspects of economic development in Israel. In the first Prof. Eisenstadt finds an uneven change under the colonial government, in which modernisation only works through in a few sectors; to this uneven change, and to an uneven westernisation of the population much of the unbalance after political independence must be attributed.

ESTALL, R. C., and R. OGILVIE BUCHANAN. *Industrial Activity and Economic Geography*. A study of the forces behind the geographical

location of productive activity in manufacturing industry. Hutchinson University Library, London 1961. 232 pp. Maps. 12/6.

This study of the conditions affecting the location of industrial activity chiefly uses examples from the United States and the United Kingdom; the extensively elaborated examples from the iron and steel industry, the motor vehicle manufacture and oil refining have also been taken from these countries. The argumentation is well within the comprehension of the non-professional in the economic field; it is, however, specially designed for the student of economic geography.

Exploring the Base for Family Therapy. Papers from the M. Robert Gomberg Memorial Conference. Edited by Nathan W. Ackerman, Frances L. Beatman and Sanford N. Sherman, Family Service Association of America, New York 1961. xii. 159 pp. \$ 4.00.

The conference of which the papers are here printed was attended by psychiatrists, psychologists and an ethnologist. The latter, Mr. Weston LaBarre, considers the family the ultimate source of all human institutions: the relations within the family find reflection in the whole of society. Against this background various aspects of "family therapy" are dealt with in the other chapters.

FALK, ROGER. *The Business of Management. Art or Craft?* Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1961. 251 pp. 3/6.

Mr. Falk places the role of the management not only within the firm, but also discusses this organ against the background of the development of Western society. The other social aspect brought to the fore here is the human relations within the firm and the role to be played by the management in this respect.

Federalism and Economic Growth in Underdeveloped Countries. A Symposium. By U.K. Hicks, F. G. Carnell, J. R. Hicks a.o. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961, 185 pp. 25/-.

In this symposium, based on the papers presented to the conference of 1959 organised by Leverhulme trust and the University of Exeter, both the viewpoint of the political scientist and that of the economist come to the fore. The paper of F. G. Carnell is in the former category; he goes extensively into the implications of federalism and into the factors promoting and opposing it; although the older federations of Australia and Canada pass in review, his argument is centred on India, Nigeria and the Central African Federation. J. R. Hicks, in his paper on the nature of economic growth, gives a general insight into the relation between economic growth and political federalism, while W. T. Newlyn and A. H. Birch write on, resp., the role of fiscal and monetary policy, and intergovernmental financial relations in new federations.

FOSSAERT, ROBERT. *L'Avenir du capitalisme.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1961. 255 pp. NF. 9.60.

The first half of this book considers the situation of the West and capitalism as it is developing, and formulates prognoses which, though drawn up with qualifications, are not free from speculation. Thus, economic potential and population growth in

the coming three or four decades in the three „blocs”; a relative weakening of the Western potential as compared with the other blocs; and the disappearance of the capitalist structure in favour of a socialist one are expected. The latter process may be gradual or abrupt – the author thinks the gradual transition probable and sees a task for the political Left here. Economically, this task implies state-capitalistic measures and, later, the socialisation of economic life; the author envisages substantial variation corresponding with the national realities. Politically this means decolonisation, an end to the cold war, onesided disarmament and, for France, a position corresponding politically with that of India and Yugoslavia. The second part elaborates these thoughts in greater detail. This work is a truly great projection of future political and economic development, not diminished by the question of whether this prognosis is correct, and contains a sharply outlined task for the Left.

**Freedom and Serfdom. An Anthology of Western Thought.** Edited by Albert Hunold. D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht (Holland) 1961. 288 pp. Hfl. 21.75.

This book contains selections translated into English from, resp., *„Europa, Besinnung und Hoffnung”, „Masse und Demokratie”, „Die freie Welt im Kalten Krieg”, and „Erziehung zur Freiheit”*. Most of the collaborators represent a conservative policy and a liberal economic trend (Wilhelm Röpke, F. A. Hayek, Eric Voegelin and Helmut Schoeck). The latter opens an aggressive attack on a form of intellectualism that he considers typical of Western masochism, and which leads to political impotence. We further mention a contribution by Hannah Arendt.

**GRABOWSKY, ADOLF.** Raum, Staat und Geschichte. Grundlegung der Geopolitik. Carl Heymanns Verlag KG., Köln, Berlin 1960. 263 pp. DM. 38.00.

The author tries to give an outline of scientifically sound geopolitics which involves criticism of the Haushofer-tendency, but also a clear demarcation from the essentially static political geography. In a commendable way the method of geopolitics is set out to be one among different equals to clarify our modern „imperialism” – the latter itself is defined more broadly than usual. The author has combined theoretical analysis (e.g., he elaborately criticises Marxism for not having given due attention to the factor “space”) with practical application of his method; in this, he sometimes seems to arrive at somewhat rash and somewhat too absolutely formulated conclusions.

**HACKER, ANDREW.** Political Theory: Philosophy, Ideology, Science. The Macmillan Company, New York 1961. xvi, 612 pp. 49/-.

Mr. Hacker states that there are, at the moment, two kinds of “political theory”; first the “history of political ideas”, and second the “systematic study of political behaviour in the modern world”. The practitioners of the latter branch can benefit from the study of texts of older theorists, and Mr. Hacker, in his study, shows that many elements can be traced back to these old texts. This goes particularly for a man like De Tocqueville who, in method and “theoretical frame”, so strongly anticipates the present method, but in a sense it applies to the others too (the discussion covers thirteen philosophers in all). In the chapter on Marx and Engels a fundamental difference is made between “theory” and “ideology”, the latter being simplified fragments for political use. The

student should set his attitude to the latter aside if he wants to assess Marxism at its scientific value.

HICKS, URSULA. *Development From Below. Local Government and Finance in Developing Countries of the Commonwealth.* Clarendon Press, Oxford (Oxford University Press, London). xvi, 549 pp. 35/-.

In order to obtain a picture of local government in British and formerly British territories Mrs Hicks has chiefly used budgetary accounts, these being the most suitable material (the formal and statutory powers of most local authorities are much wider than would correspond with their actual activities). Much attention has been paid to East and West Africa, but also to India, rightly so, because in many cases the experiences from that country, often going back to the nineteenth century, have been decisive for the introduction of local government in the other areas.

HOROWITZ, IRVING LOUIS. *Radicalism and the Revolt against Reason.* Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1961. viii, 264 pp. 30/-.

This is a commendable essay on Sorel's thought, which the author considers to be of symbolic importance and which contains, apart from highly inconclusive, utterly vague, and totally untenable elements, not a few grains of gold for contemporary political sociology. Against the spirit of the Enlightenment (as represented by such men as Clemenceau, Millerand, Jaurès), against political quietism, against the "corruption of Marxism" by Marx' adepts Sorel, influenced by (parts or fragments of) the theories of Péguy, Pelloutier, Le Bon, and Bergson, he developed his idea of a "socialism without tactics", his theory of violence and "renunciation". The author, who gives an excellent exposé of the major issues among men of letters in *fin de siècle* France in addition to his subject proper, stresses the difference between fascism and "syndical socialism". "The Decomposition of Marxism" is the first English translation of one of Sorel's three most important writings.

LANGE, MAX, G. *Politische Soziologie. Eine Einführung.* Verlag Franz Vahlen GmbH., Berlin und Frankfurt a/M., 1961. 238 pp. DM. 15.00.

Prof. Lange offers in this very useful book, which may also appeal to the interested non-specialist reader, a general exposé of contemporary currents and themes in political sociology. This exposé is of a remarkable lucidity, and although the author does make moderate criticisms in some cases, he presents the major sociologists' theses, with which he deals, without bias. After a historical survey he discusses a number of issues grouped in nine categories. Among them we mention theories on democracy, the typology of political parties (Duverger, Lipset), totalitarianism (a.o. as a "revolution of a new type"; Draht, Lowenthal, Burnham, Djilas, F. L. Neumann), Marxian class theory and its critics.

LASKI, HAROLD J. *An Introduction to Politics.* New ed. prepared by Martin Wight. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 111 pp. 8/6.

The first edition of this well-known Introduction appeared in 1931. Its popularity is apparent from the fact that this is already the twelfth edition, based on the revised

edition (ninth impression) of 1951. The revision chiefly concerns the chapter on the State and the International Community, where now the United Nations Organisation is used as an example.

LEBRET, L.-J. *Manifeste pour une civilisation solidaire*. [Supplément à la revue *Economie et Humanisme*, no 122, nov.—déc. 1959]. *Economie et Humanisme*, Caluire (Rhône) 1959. 93 pp. NF. 3.00.

This Manifesto can serve as a programme of the adherents of the *économie humaine*, in which their position regarding the existing problems is described. This school of thought, which has come to the fore through various publications, puts man in the centre, is of Roman Catholic provenance and considers itself a "universal field of encounter."

MACRAE, DONALD G. *Ideology and Society*. Papers in Sociology and Politics. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1961. xii, 231 pp. 25/-.

The sociological essays collected in this volume deal with a wide range of subjects. A short but very lucid paper on the development of sociology in Britain is the central essay; it is preceded by a general dissertation on the place of sociology "Between Science and the Arts". Of direct relevance to social history are, for instance, the chapter on class relationships and ideology (an excellent, balanced treatment, in which the variety of determining factors for social and cultural evolution is stressed), an analysis of racial ideology and conflict, chapters on Lassalle, the Webbs and the Bolshevik ideology and the last chapter, which offers an incisive review of Prof. Talmon's "Totalitarian Democracy" among other things, and provides, in a nutshell, some essential views held by the author, for instance, on the "intellectual theory of the fall of man" in general.

MEERHAEGHE, M. VAN. *Recente bijdragen tot de theorie der internationale economische betrekkingen*. Studie- en Onderzoekcentrum voor Sociale Wetenschappen, Rijksuniversiteit te Gent 1959. [Verhandeling Nr. 3]. 100 pp. B.fr. 95.

Prof. van Meerhaeghe aims at giving a survey accompanied by a critical reappraisal of what has been published in the field of international economics. The most important periodicals from the English, German, French, Italian and Dutch language areas have been consulted for this purpose. The conclusion forces itself upon the reader that the presuppositions of the Classical Economists are no longer valid. The author considers valuable contributions scarce; progress was mainly booked in the study of devaluation.

MERCIER, LOUIS. *Presencia del Anarcosindicalismo*. Traducción del francés kor José de la Colina. Ediciones CNT, México, D.F. 1960. 120 pp.

Here is a short study by a well known libertarian syndicalist about the problems and possibilities of anarcho-syndicalism in the world of to-day. The author emphasizes the value of the anarcho-syndicalist ideas; he gives a survey of the anarcho-syndicalist

movement and tendencies in the world (including the workers revolts in Eastern Europe) and he criticizes the attitude towards the social changes in the world among libertarians.

MICHAUD, JEAN CLAUDE. *Teoria e storia nel "Capitale" di K. Marx.* Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1960. 207 pp. L. 2.000.

For the author, himself a convinced Marxist, the most essential quality of Marx' "Capital" consists in that it offers a balanced total of social theory and "empirical" history. His argument is based not only on Marx' major work, but also on the smaller writings, among which the Communist Manifesto is discussed in some detail. The author also takes into account modern currents of thought which label themselves Marxist, and modern "Marxology".

MILIKOWSKI, HERMAN PHILIP. *Sociale aanpassing, niet-aanpassing, onmaatschappelijkheid. Tevens een bijdrage tot de discussie over probleemgezinnen.* Van Loghum Slaterus, Arnhem 1961. 271 pp. Hfl. 12.50.

Maladjustment, according to the conclusion of the first part of this book, belongs to the essence of man (in the shape of social creativity), since otherwise the whole phenomenon of change would be inexplicable. This element of motion (the process of social emancipation) is stressed throughout the book and is also taken as a criterium for the determination of a-social and anti-social behaviour. This latter, then, obstructs the emancipation process and, in the final issue, the "development of man". Dr. Milikowski discusses a number of reports on "a-social behaviour" (a subject that has received relatively much attention in Holland) and finds that some of them give rise to the objection that, due to an unscientific application of criteria, a-social behaviour is only found in the economically weak.

ODIORNE, GEORGE S., and ARTHUR S. HANN. *Effective College Recruiting.* Bureau of Industrial Relations, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1961. xiv, 288 pp. \$ 5.00.

The urgent need of skilled employees for executive jobs has led to college recruiting, a system in which representatives of companies canvass students on the campus. The authors investigate the results of this practice and give an extensive "manual" for the recruiters to promote correct judgment and a more efficient procedure.

PETERSEN, WILLIAM. *Population.* The Macmillan Company, New York 1961. xx, 652 pp. Ill.

Dr. Petersen has written a very lively, and indeed probably the best general work on population analysis of the last few years. Population analysis, as distinguished from formal demography, is defined as "the systematic study of population phenomena in relation to their social setting". Thus, with a necessary minimum of technical tools – which are explained in an appendix – the author has given a very full treatment of the interrelation between demographic phenomena and trends on the one hand, and technological, economic, cultural and political elements in the picture of "population" in various stages of human history, civilisations and sub-cultures, on the other. About

half the book is devoted to a study of population in the United States which provides an excellent means for an understanding of the most significant factors determining growth in a pre-industrial and an industrialized society. The second part of the book is entitled "Population in Various Types of Society" (for instance, primitive, totalitarian, and underdeveloped society) and contains an admirable survey of the attitudes towards (different forms of) birth control – in our times the only way of reducing excessive growth. With superior mastery of details and from an unbiased standpoint ticklish problems are dealt with. For a thorough orientation this book is invaluable.

RAAPE, LEO. Internationales Privatrecht. 5. neubearb. Aufl. Verlag Franz Vahlen GmbH, Berlin und Frankfurt a.M. 1961. xvi, 720 pp. DM. 45.00.

In comparison with the fourth (published in 1955), the fifth volume of this well-known standard work has again been extended and revised. It is rightly praised for its clarity and convenient arrangement, on account of which it has especially proved its value for practical purposes, while it has been planned carefully according to meaning, content and validity of international civil law. The general theory has been kept together and covers the first part of the book; the second part is occupied by family law, law of succession, contract law, expropriation, etc.

SCHELSKY, HELMUT. Der Mensch in der wissenschaftlichen Zivilisation. [Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Geisteswissenschaften, Heft 96]. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1961. 68 pp. DM. 5.00.

This short essay by Prof. Schelsky, followed by a discussion, is very rich in interesting ideas. Prof. Schelsky discusses the rise of the "technological world" and its consequences for man (the term "technological" has here been taken in its widest sense, i.e. including mastery and influence over human relations and the human spirit), of which the "technological state" with its own *ratio* is one of the most important aspects. The disappearance of the political element in favour of the technical-organisational, the prominence of efficiency as a criterium and the special logics of the "apparatus" are mentioned as the chief characteristics. The part played in politics by ideas and ideologies is restricted to the providing of rationalisations (called "dialectics" in the Soviet Union) of what is happening in any case, but from other motives.

SPAEMANN, ROBERT. Der Ursprung der Soziologie aus dem Geist der Restauration. Studien über L. G. A. de Bonald. Kösel Verlag, München 1959. 216 pp. DM. 18.50.

The social philosophy of De Bonald is ably set forth in this book. As the philosopher of the Restoration, conceived as a restoration of Catholicism, of true reason and the only possible form of a "*volonté générale*", and the Bourbon monarchy, he created a metaphysical sociology directed against the conceptions held by Montesquieu and Rousseau. His "traditionalism" became the starting point of such very different currents as represented by Lamennais, Saint-Simon, Comte and Maurras. The more or less official critical attitude of many Roman-Catholics shows the "nihilistic" tendency inherent in a system which has as its central theme the reproduction of God by society. The author often quotes De Bonald and convincingly argues his influence.

Staatslexikon. Recht, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von der Görres-Gesellschaft. 6., völlig neu bearb. und erw. Aufl. 6. Band. Oligopol bis Schweiz. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1961. viii, 1251 pp. DM. 68.00.

The sixth volume of this new edition (completely revised as compared with the previous edition of 1932) covers the ground from *Oligopol* up to and including *Schweiz*. It is often remarkable how well this encyclopaedia meets the demands that can be made of a reference book on Law, Society, History and Economics. This also applies to this volume, in which social-historical subjects are expertly dealt with.

STARK, WERNER. Die Geschichte der Volkswirtschaftslehre in ihrer Beziehung zur sozialen Entwicklung. D. Reidel, Dordrecht 1960. viii, 86 pp. Hfl. 9.00; DM. 9.90.

In this thought-provoking essay, originally published as "The History of Economics in its Relation to Social Development", Prof. Stark advocates a history of economics in which each school of thought is tested against the demands of its social environment. In this manner he explains the why and wherefore of the physiocratic school from the social conditions in France under the *ancien régime*, and likewise of mercantilism, and he points out the parallelism of Carl Menger's theory of marginal utility with the rebirth of philosophical idealism, individualistic thought, and expressionism in art. As examined against the conditions of contemporary reality he considers Marx's surplus-value theory "wrong", and Smith's theory of values, from which it was derived, "right".

STEINER, KURT. Die Gewerkschaften in der heutigen Wirtschaftsordnung. [Veröffentlichungen der Handels-Hochschule St. Gallen, Reihe A]. Polygraphischer Verlag AG., Zürich und St. Gallen 1960. xxvi, 328 pp. S.fr. 24.00.

Trade Unionism is here studied primarily economically, although there are pieces on unionism as a realisation of the subsidiarity principle and as a social integration frame. The stress of this assessment of trade unionism is on its wage and employment policy, its task regarding a fair distribution of income and an optimal economic growth; the book has evidently been written for the professional economist, although some parts are of interest for the layman. The author concludes with some advice for the improvement of the functioning of trade unionism, in which he gives further proof of a very subtle and objective approach to these problems.

STIEGLITZ, HEINRICH. Der soziale Auftrag der freien Berufe. Ein Beitrag zur Kultursoziologie der industriellen Gesellschaft. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1960. 340 pp. DM. 14.80.

Rather than an empirical determination of the position of the "liberal professions" an attempt is here made at giving a structural-functional analysis of this social group. The author begins his study with a consideration of the "intelligentsia" as a group related to the intellectuals (he warns against an identification of the two groups); he has investigated some interesting problems, such as the social function of the latter category, and its self-criticism. He then passes on to the liberal professions, and it is here, that the conception of *Kulturberuf* is used for a further designation of their

function, and that the structural-functional analysis renders great service. The author views this function especially as derivative, namely transmitting culture, not "originally creating" it.

**Studies in Political Science.** Edited by J. S. Bains. Asia Publishing House, London 1961. xv, 448 pp. 45/-.

This volume was edited on the occasion of Prof. C. J. Chacko's sixtieth anniversary. It contains contributions in the fields of international relations, political theory and public administration, by a large number of collaborators. We mention Norman D. Palmer's consideration of the "neutral group" in the U.N.O., of which he investigates composition and political outlook. Of great interest is P. S. Muhar's contribution on the Indian "synthesists": Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghose and Rabindranath Tagore, who, basing themselves on the Indian heritage, were not adverse to the West, in contrast to the Revivalist and Occidental schools of thought. Prof. Muhar discusses their theories with admirable clarity and critical insight.

**TALMON, J. L.** *The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy.* Mercury Books, London 1961. xi, 366 pp. 12/6.

The first volume of Prof. Talmon's famous, thought provoking and much praised and criticised work is now available in a paperback edition which is fully identical with the original, 1952 edition.

**WANKLYN, HARRIET.** *Friedrich Ratzel. A Biographical Memoir and Bibliography.* Cambridge University Press, London 1961. x, 96 pp. 10/6.

The sharp criticism of Ratzel in the last few decades (according to the author often on account of insufficient knowledge of, and lack of understanding for his work) is beginning to make way for a positive judgment of his scholarship. The biographical part of this book contributes to the "rehabilitation" by placing this figure in the framework of the German nineteenth-century geography and understanding it in its own development. Other aspects than geographic determinism and *Lebensraum* theories come equally to the fore.

**WILSON, BRYAN R.** *Sects and Society. A Sociological Study of Three Religious Groups in Britain.* William Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1961. x, 397 pp. 35/-.

The three sects here studied on the basis of printed material as well as of participation are: the Elim Church, Christian Science, and Christadelphianism. Christian Science mainly draws its members from the middle class, and its creed is particularly this-worldly; the other two sects find their followers mostly in the lower status groups. Elim Church is a redemption religion, which expects salvation wholly in the next world, while Christadelphianism expects an overthrow of the existing social order by divine intervention. The author shows how strongly the teachings of the sects are tied to the social-economic position of their members, and how they are conditioned by the whole economic background. On the other hand he points out that the functions of many sects have changed; the Elim movement, for instance, which, in the 'Twenties

and 'Thirties, offered a refuge to the victims of unemployment and of the economical conditions in general, now, in the general rise of prosperity, fulfils its members' need of intimate communication and emotional relationships. The book is particularly interesting in its detailed elaboration of the thesis of the connection between sectarian life and social-economical circumstances and its acknowledgment of other fundamental factors besides.

**WOLIN, SHELDON S.** *Politics and Vision. Continuity and Innovation in Western Political Thought.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. xii, 529 pp. 36/-.

Each political philosopher is here dealt with in relation to the fundamental issues of his system and his time: those of the Roman Empire against the background of an enormous expansion of space in comparison with the old *polis*, those of the early Christians in relation to the new notion of community. Macchiavelli's attitude towards violence (the application of political violence in order to prevent greater violence) is gone into and favourably compared to that of a Georges Sorel. For modern times Prof. Wolin has followed an unusual method, which is the reverse of the usual "ideological" approach; he has put the stress on the resemblances rather than the differences of such thinkers as De Maistre, De Bonald, Comte, Durkheim, Marx and Lenin, to mention only a few, and finds, in the period of the last century and a half, for instance a quest for community, an adoration of organisation, and an attack on the political.

### HISTORY

**ARON, RAYMOND.** *Dimensions de la conscience historique.* Librairie Plon, Paris 1961. 337 pp. NF. 13,87.

With unusual lucidity the author of the essays collected in this volume (they were written in the years 1946-1960) treats of various aspects within a field of knowledge in which history, sociology and philosophy merge. Apart from the question of the scope and purpose of history as a scientific discipline he deals with present-day issues in a historical setting. We mention the very stimulating study on Thucydides and his account of the Peloponnesian War as compared with the interpretation of the major wars of our time, or the dissertation on the social responsibility of the philosopher - which philosophy is said to be the dialogue of relativism and truth.

**BENEYTO, JUAN.** *Historia social de España y de Hispanoamérica.* Aguilar, Madrid 1961. xvi, 519 pp. Ill.

This book deals with the social history of Spain since antiquity, and of Spanish America since the *conquista*. The author considers social history to be pre-eminently the history of social structure, but neglects almost completely the social contrasts, the working-class movements and the political and social eruptions. Beneyto attaches great value to the syndicate (in the meaning given to it in present-day Spain) for modern times. He chiefly discusses, however, the constitutional aspects of the syndicate.

**BRAUNTHAL, JULIUS.** *Geschichte der Internationale. Band I.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1961. 404 pp. Ill. DM. 38.00.

With great mastery of many details in the history of the First and the Second Internationals Mr. Braunthal has undertaken to write their history (up to 1914, in this first

vol.), as an "insider" who does not try to show detachment where he is personally moved and involved, but also as a man who proceeds on scholarly lines and who has an absolute respect for facts. The presentation is such that the book is suited for the interested layman, but specialists will find chapters that reveal unknown aspects, and that are based on manuscript sources which are not easily accessible. The First International has been given relatively more space than the Second International; this is due to the fact, that the author has not restricted himself to the history of the two Internationals as organizations proper; he has expanded his treatment into the field of the history of socialism in general. The parts which deal more or less exclusively with the Internationals as operative units are nevertheless the most detailed and, from a scholarly point of view, the most interesting, e.g. the study on the strength of the First International in myth and reality.

**BURN, DUNCAN.** *The Steel Industry 1939-1959. A Study in Competition and Planning.* Cambridge University Press, London 1961. xvi, 728 pp. Maps. Tabs. 80/-.

This impressive economic-historical study is a sequel to Mr. Burn's earlier book entitled *The Economic History of Steelmaking 1867-1939*. With great knowledge of the technical, economical and organisational aspects of the steel industry he describes the phases of its planning since 1945, and the discussion around it. Naturally the nationalisation and subsequent denationalisation in Britain, the European Coal and Steel Community, and the American anti-trust legislation, all of them instances of wide-scale planning and regulation of consumption, are the main points of the description.

**Es gibt keinen jüdischen Wohnbezirk in Warschau mehr!** Hermann Luchterhand Verlag, Neuwied am Rhein, Berlin, Darmstadt 1960. 257 pp. Ill. DM. 9.80.

The so-called Stroop report here printed consists of a description, signed by Stroop, of the liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto, 31 reproductions of daily reports from Stroop to his chief Krüger in Cracow between April 20 and May 16, 1943, and 45 photographs, mostly captioned. The Stroop report was sent to Himmler as a kind of "memorial volume"; besides that there were two other copies. The present edition of this deeply moving document was provided with a short preface by Andrzej Wirth.

**GÖLLNER, CARL.** *Turcica. Die europäischen Türkendrucke des XVI. Jahrhunderts. I. Band. MDI-MDL.* Editura Academiei R.P.R., Bucuresti; Akademie-verlag G.m.b.H., Berlin 1961. 264 pp. Ill. Lei 26.50.

This volume, which covers the period 1501-1550, includes the titles of writings concerning the Turkish empire and particularly the Turkish wars. The writings varied in size; the greater part, however, were very cheap and intended for circulation in great numbers. They circulated in practically all the European countries, sometimes translated more than once. Under each title this bibliography prints some data on the size of the document, its whereabouts, and sometimes information on the writer, the background of the events narrated, etc.

GRAYZEL, SOLOMON. *A History of the Contemporary Jews from 1900 to the present*. Meridian Books, Inc., New York; The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia 1960. 192 pp. Ill. \$ 1.25.

This history of Jewry from 1900 onwards is excellent as an introduction and orientation. Since it is primarily intended for the American reader the chief point of the description is the history of American Jewry. Much attention is also paid to Zionism and the development of the State of Israel. In a final consideration the author enumerates the difficulties that confront the diaspora (he points out the strong numerical decline of the Jewish community), and expresses his opinion that Israel should be a spiritual and cultural centre of Jewry and should, as such, continue to influence diaspora life.

HERLITZ, G. *The Central Zionist Office, Cologne: Zz (Zionistisches Centralbureau). 1905-1911. The Central Zionist Archives, Jerusalem 1961. vii, 36, ix, 39 pp.*

The administrations of the periodicals *Die Welt* and *Ha Olam*, the *Jüdischer Verlag* and the Head Office of the Jewish National Fund were attached to the Central Zionist Office in Cologne, which was the successor of the Zionist Office in Vienna. The files of the Head Office and part of those of the two periodicals have been preserved.

Honderdvijftig jaar katholieke arbeidersbeweging in West-Europa 1789-1939. Onder redactie van S. H. Scholl. Met ills. van Frans Masereel. S.V. De Arbeiderspers, Brussel; Paul Brand, Hilversum 1961. 551 pp. Hfl. 45.00.

This collection sets out to present some rounded descriptions, in which the interpretative element often remains in the background and as many facts are given as is possible. As a source of information and as a book of reference it is, therefore, of great value, the more so since this concise history of all Roman Catholic labour movements in Western Europe clearly fulfils a need. The history of the Roman Catholic labour movements in all the West- and South-European countries (except Eire) are described by authorities well-known in their own sphere, while Prof. Dr A. Simon has written on the attitude of the Vatican towards the social problem, particularly since Leo XIII, and J. Verstraete contributed with a study on the (Christian) International. This book is finely produced; it contains, for instance, many engravings.

LAFEBER, CORNELIS VICTOR. *Vredes- en bemiddelingspogingen uit het eerste jaar van wereldoorlog I. Augustus 1914-december 1915. Universitaire Pers, Leiden 1961. xv, 321 pp. Hfl. 22.50.*

Basing himself on the German archives confiscated by the Allies after the Second World War Dr. Lafeber describes the attempts at peace during the first sixteen months of the war. By attempts at peace or mediation is understood both official steps and private initiatives; less attention is paid to the activities of "international powers", so that the socialist conferences, for instance Zimmerwald, are only succinctly dealt with. The social-historical aspect remains in the background in this well-documented study.

NOACK, ULRICH. *Geist und Raum in der Geschichte. Einordnung der deutschen Geschichte in den Aufbau der Weltgeschichte*. Muster-schmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1961. 250 pp. Maps. DM. 26.80.

The stabilisation process of the "historical spaces" has proceeded since thousands of years, which finds expression, for instance, in the peace treaties since 1648; only the last war is an exception to this. Unstable fields of tension still occur in Western Europe, the Middle East and Eastern Asia. German history presents an interesting case, because here different historical elements occur side by side (four tribes, three different "spaces"). Most of the statements in this book do not rise above pure speculation, and nowhere the great pretention – a universal-historical interpretation – is justified. A further objection can be made against the terminology, which tends to lead to mystification.

RAMA, CARLOS M. *Teoría de la historia. (Introducción a los estudios históricos)*. Editorial Nova, Buenos Aires 1959. 238 pp.

In Prof. Rama's broadly planned argumentation some current problems of modern history are brought up. He investigates the relation to sociology and then passes on to the discussion of historicism and the question of periodisation and of historical typologies (Max Weber's typology comes up for treatment here).

REINHARD, MARCEL R. et ANDRÉ ARMENGAUD. *Histoire générale de la population mondiale*. Éditions Montchrestien, Paris 1961. v, 597 pp. Maps. NF. 50.00.

This monumental and authoritative handbook on demographic history is a thoroughly revised and enlarged new edition of the *Histoire de la population mondiale* written by the first named author. The work offers a bibliographical apparatus for detailed study of exceptional scope and quality, and a "general", but indeed elaborate history of population development which should be called well-balanced, as due attention is paid both to non-European countries and to pre-1800 developments. Major currents in demographic theory have been discussed in their essentials. In his conclusion Prof. Reinhard thoughtfully discusses the topical importance of the demographic issue for the social and political decisions to be made in the near future.

RELGIS, EUGEN. *La Paz del hombre*. Ediciones "Humanidad", Montevideo 1961. 143 pp.

The well-known Rumanian anarchist and pacifist has here collected pieces from various periods and articles published on various occasions. There are pieces relating to the War Resisters International (reports, addresses, recollections), an article on the Dutch anarchist-pacifist Bart de Ligt, messages to various conferences and congresses, an article on Esperanto, etc.

ROBINSON, JACOB, and PHILIP FRIEDMAN. *Guide to Jewish History under Nazi Impact*. With forewords by Benzion Dinur and Salo W. Baron. [Joint Documentary Projects, Bibliographical Series No. 1].

Yad Washem Martyrs' and Heroes' Memorial Authority, Jerusalem; YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York 1960. xxxi, 425 pp. \$ 15.00.

This excellently executed guide contains four types of material: references to archival sources and literature, descriptive material pertaining to institutes, documentation, and analytic and synthetic works. The editors state, that only in the fourth category a selection has been applied, in the other three everything that could be found has been included. This guide is also intended for the non-professional student; the material allows for this, while on the other hand the guide is so detailed as to be up to professional standards.

SETON-WATSON, HUGH. *The Pattern of Communist Revolution. A Historical Analysis.* Revised and enlarged ed. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1960. xv, 432 pp. 30/—.

In this new edition of the well-known, useful general work on the history of world communism, chapters I-XI have been left unchanged, XII ("Stalinism in Russia") has been revised, XIII-XVI (on Eastern Europe since the last war, China under communism and communism outside the Soviet and the Chinese orbit) have been slightly adapted. Two new chapters deal with the development since Stalin's death, the first with the communist regimes, the second with "Communism outside the Zone". The discussion of the Hungarian Revolution, the rather capricious theoretical shifts of the Yugoslav C.P., the impact of China and the developments in the political sphere in Africa and Europe, in so far as communism is involved, is concise and fits well into the framework of the book.

TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J. *A Study of History. Vol. XII. Reconsiderations.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1961. x, 740 pp. 45/—.

Prof. Toynbee here offers "reconsiderations" of his views on a great variety of questions in the light of discussions of his works by a great many critics (for instance, P. Geyl, H. Kohn, to name only two among those who are often quoted – the list of critics comprises nearly 200 names). Some pages full of humour and selfanalysis are devoted to the formative influences which put their mark on his views and inclinations. Archeology is among the factors which made necessary some regrouping of the system of civilisations. The harsh opinion on Israel has been moderated, but not fundamentally changed. A strong belief is expressed in the possibility of an ever growing approach between Russia and the West, based on the idea that Communism "was a product and expression" of Western civilisation. This point may demonstrate a significant outlook cherished by the author. Another example is provided by his adoption of Spengler's concept of "Pseudomorphosis" as illuminating for the next phase of history – a break-through of non-Western elements in superficially westernized societies.

WIDGERY, ALBAN G. *Interpretations of History. Confucius to Toynbee.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 260 pp. 28/—.

Because Prof. Widgery has intended this book especially for the general reader, footnotes have been omitted and, of each interpretation of history, only the essentials have

been given. In this way, however, the book has become a little too compact and too much of a compendium of facts and theories for it to answer its purpose completely. Relatively much attention was paid to the non-Western historical views, so that, within certain bounds, completeness can be claimed.

### *CONTEMPORARY ISSUES*

Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization [of the United Nations] 16 June 1960-15 June 1961. General Assembly. Official Records: Sixteenth Session. Supplement No. 1 (A/4800). United Nations, New York 1961. viii, 181 pp. \$ 2.50; S.fr. 10.50.

Among the political questions in this report that of the former Belgian Congo takes precedence; the report further comprises economic and social developments, questions concerning non-self-governing territories and legal issues. The introduction to the annual report reviewing the role of the Organization will be submitted as an addendum to the present report.

BLACK, EUGENE R. *The Diplomacy of Economic Development*. [The William L. Clayton Lectures on International Economic Affairs and Foreign Policy, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford (Mass.)]. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1960. xii, 74 pp. \$ 3.00.

As President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development the author has witnessed the whole process of development policies of the underdeveloped countries at close quarters. In this book he advocates a "development diplomacy", which should have a status in between the official diplomacy and private business. He further points out, that economic support by the West will, and must, have a totally different character from, for instance, aid in the framework of the Marshall Plan, if only because help to the poorer nations will have to be of much longer duration and in behalf of more general objectives.

Commodity Survey 1960. United Nations, New York 1961. xii, 240 pp. \$ 3.00; S.fr. 13.00.

In this United Nations publication statistical data have been collected on the developments on world markets of the most important primary commodities over the period 1959/1960. In the introduction the most important characteristics of this period are mentioned: surpluses for a number of commodities, a lag in North-American demand, etc.

FOOT, M. R. D. *Men in Uniform. Military Manpower in Modern Industrial Societies*. Weidenfeld and Nicholson for the Institute for Strategic Studies, London 1961. xii, 163 pp. 21/-.

Successively the various methods of military recruitment are here compared and judged on their advantages and drawbacks. Although, on political grounds, the author

is in favour of a "citizen army" he concludes that the voluntary system is, military speaking, more efficient; however, on account of the high cost and the low number of volunteers (as experienced in Canada and Australia) he advocates the so-called mixed systems, preferably a combination of the West-German and American systems. He considers conscription as applied, for instance, in France and Turkey, less desirable in highly industrialised countries, although, again, the French situation is an exception in many respects.

HANCOCK, W. K. *Four Studies of War and Peace in this Century*. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. viii, 129 pp. 18/6.

The first of these four essays discusses the forms of war in this century, its consequences and its economical aspects. The second is wholly devoted to Smuts' attitude towards the Anglo-Boer treaty of 1902 and the Versailles treaty, and deals with Smuts' extremely realistic and rational approach to political problems. Gandhian non-violence and various forms of international order are the subjects of the two last essays.

KEE, ROBERT. *Refugee World*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1961. x, 153 pp. Ill. 15/-.

Concentrating on the refugee camps in Germany and Austria the author depicts in glaring colours the suffering and misery of the foreigners, i.e. those that are not ethnic Germans. As a solution he proposes a relaxation of the criteria applied by the immigration countries, even if this would result in a number of refugees becoming a charge upon the community. Those remaining in Germany or Austria should be provided with houses at a greater speed than is the practice now.

LABIN, SUZANNE. *Il est moins cinq. Propagande et infiltration soviétiques*. 2ème éd. revue et augmentée. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1960. 131 pp. NF. 6.00.

This book sets out to draw attention to the vast body of communist propaganda, the manner in which it works, and the danger it signifies for the West. Especially the description of the forms in which this propaganda is shaped and of how various trends (pacifists, neutralists, critics of the West) play into the hands of the Soviet Union, is interesting, though on some points perhaps a little exaggerated. The author cannot discover a single socialist element in Russian communism; she considers it a totalitarian power system without any ideology.

STERNBERG, FRITZ. *Wer beherrscht die zweite Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts? Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln-Berlin 1961. 368 pp. Maps. DM 18.50.*

In a vivid style Mr. Sternberg presents his analysis of the contemporary world situation. His main themes are the relative decline of Europe for which the end of colonialism might offer new perspectives, the rise of the Soviet Union and India, and their latent antagonism, the development of India and the military and economic competition between Russia and America. The conclusion is: Nobody is going to win world hegemony in the near future; new conflicts may arise, for instance, between Russia and China. Although the analysis is at some points rather superficial and the interpretation

may give reason to serious doubts, the book is certainly stimulating and offers much general information.

WINTER, R. C. *Blueprints for Independence. The New States and Their Constituting Instruments.* Djambatan, Amsterdam 1961. xii, 351 pp. Hfl. 24.00.

Dr. Winter gives a short description of the emancipation process of the ex-colonies, ex-protectorates and other territories of miscellaneous status (Outer Mongolia, Korea, Sudan). The stress is here on the constitutional and legal aspects, which come up for special treatment; moreover a number of agreements, protocols, etc., are printed as annexes. The member states of the French community are not dealt with here, but a chapter is devoted to Guinea.

*Yearbook of the International Socialist Labour Movement. Vol. II. 1960-1961.* Ed. by Julius Braunthal. Under the auspices of The Socialist International and The Asian Socialist Conference. Lincoln-Prager International Yearbook Publishing Cy., London 1960. 363 pp. \$ 12.50; 84/-.

This consecutive second volume presents information on the Socialist International, the Asian Socialist Conference and the affiliated international organisations as well as the national parties for the period since 1956. For factual information this volume, from which the historical surveys have been omitted (they can be found in the first volume) seems indispensable for general data on membership, voting percentages, press organs, composition of leadership, and on recent developments in programmatic revisions.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### *AFRICA*

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

CAMERON, JAMES. *The African Revolution.* Thames and Hudson, London 1961; Engelse Boekhandel Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. 199 pp. Maps. 18/-.

The well-known journalist here gives a description of the African states that is primarily intended for the general reader. Very concisely the history and the present political problems of each state are discussed. Some countries receive a little more space, as for instance South Africa, the Central African Federation and Ghana, on account of their importance and role in the whole African constellation.

FOSTER, PAUL. *White to Move? A Portrait of East Africa Today.* Eyre and Spottiswoode, London 1961. 199 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/-.

Father Foster here describes a journey he made through Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; he himself is a teacher at the University College of East Africa in Kampala, so that extra attention is paid to the educational aspect of the African emancipation and to the work of the Roman-Catholic mission. The book further contains many ethnological facts on peoples of East Africa as differently constituted as, for instance, the Massai, the Wachagga, the Baganda, and the Karamajong.

SMITH, ANTHONY. *High Street Africa*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 212 pp. 21/-.

Mr Smith has undertaken a journey through the whole eastern part of the continent, from Capetown to Alexandria. In this book he describes the impressions collected on the way and his encounters with, e.g., a coloured man in Capetown (whose experiences throw a glaring light on *apartheid*) a Boer, and an Ugandan under-secretary. The picture created of the seamy side of Johannesburg and the description of a visit to a Mau Mau prison camp are penetrating.

*Social Change in Modern Africa*. Studies presented and discussed at the First International African Seminar, Makerere College, Kampala, January 1959. Edited by Aidan Southall. Publ. for the International African Institute by the Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1961. xii, 337 pp. 40/-.

In view of the actuality of the great problem of the impact of social change on the traditional cultures in Africa this is a timely book. It contains contributions, introduced and summarised by Prof. A. W. Southall, from various parts of Africa, most of them written in English, some in French. Prof. M. Gluckman's analysis of some works on tribalism merits attention. Whereas tribalism persists in rural areas on account of the tie with the tribal land which leads the individual to accept also the political structure, tribalism in an urban environment is particularly important for social life, but the political relations and loyalties are no longer determined by it.

SURET-CANALE, JEAN. *Afrique Noire occidentale et centrale. Géographie, civilisations, histoire*. 2ème éd. revue et mise à jour. Editions Sociales, Paris 1961. 322 pp. Maps. NF. 16.00.

The first edition was reviewed on p. 497, Vol. IV (1959) of this journal. Since then an Argentine and a Russian edition have appeared. It is on the basis of the Russian edition, that this second French edition was revised.

#### Algeria

ÉGRETAUD, MARCEL. *Réalité de la nation algérienne*. Nouvelle éd. revue et augmentée. Editions Sociales, Paris 1961. 318 pp. NF. 8.00.

In comparison with the first edition of 1957 this edition has been considerably revised and, especially, extended. From a Communist viewpoint the pre-colonial history, the French conquest, and the consequences of the colonial regime are described. The author considers the independence of Algeria a condition of better French-Algerian relations.

GIOVANA, MARIO. *Algeria anno sette. Con la collaborazione di Sergio Liberovici, Michele L. Straniero, Paolo Gobetti e Emilio Jona.* Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1961. 212 pp. Ill.

This little book on the French-Algerian conflict gives a survey of the situation in the "seventh year of war"; the authors are of the opinion that at the moment the signs are more hopeful, especially the fact that French political opinion (particularly from the Left) is getting into motion. Some interviews with prominent Algerians and some revolutionary songs were included.

LACOSTE, YVES, ANDRÉ NOUSCHI, et ANDRÉ PRENANT. *L'Algérie. Passé et présent. Le cadre et les étapes de la constitution de l'Algérie actuelle.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1960. 462 pp. NF. 16.00.

After a description of the country and its resources (it is stated that the latter are sufficient to guarantee a high living standard, provided they are efficiently exploited), the authors pass on to a history of Algeria up to about 1919. They observe, that at an early stage, on the eve of French colonisation, the Algerian people were already nationally conscious. Another point strongly stressed here is the violent character of the French colonisation and the deliberate attempts at extermination, even before the war against Abd-el-Quader.

NORA, PIERRE. *Les Français d'Algérie.* Introduction par Charles-André Julien. René Julliard, Paris 1961. 253 pp. NF. 10.50.

Mr Nora here undertakes a psychological and sociological study of the Algerian *colons*. He formulates and explains, in a very original manner, their political mentality, their attitude towards the Algerian population and their vision on the Algerian question. As the author considers a psychological conversion of the Algerian French impossible, the only solution is, in his opinion, the abrupt severance of the ties that bind these people to the Metropole (i.e. the guarantees embodied in French sovereignty over Algeria); roughly a third of them will have to repatriate and the others will have to adapt themselves to the new situation. The author, who has some sharp and critical observations on the French Algerians, has completely succeeded in entering into the views of the group under study.

#### Bechuanaland

BENSON, MARY. *Tshekedi Khama.* Faber and Faber, London 1960. 319 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Tshekedi Khama, who died in 1959, was the regent of the Bamangwato, a tribe of more than 60,000 members in the High Commission Territory of Bechuanaland. He achieved his greatest fame by his protest against the marriage, in 1948 to an English typist, of his nephew and successor to the throne Seretse Khama. The disproportionately wide ramifications of this affair, which put the Colonial Office in an awkward position, are here extensively discussed. This biography gives a good picture of an interesting, partly traditionalist and partly modern African chief.

### Central African Federation

PARKER, FRANKLIN. *African Development and Education in Southern Rhodesia*. Ohio State University Press, Columbus 1960. xiv, 165 pp. \$ 1.75.

The description of African education has here been placed against the background of the whole South-Rhodesian development, and, for to-day, the policy of partnership; the chapters dealing with the general features of the country occupy about half the book. This is the second of the International Education Monographs.

### Congo

DE VOS, PIERRE. *Vie et mort de Lumumba*. Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1961. 259 pp. NF. 8.70.

With the help of a political biography of Lumumba the author describes the whole process of national independence in Belgian Congo. This book is very informative and makes an impartial impression on account of the well-balanced presentation of the facts and the moderation of the opinions expressed. Lumumba himself emerges as an extremely clever and opportunist politician and demagogue, a prophet of panafricanism whose myth continues to live.

*Le monde communiste et la crise du Congo belge*. Par un groupe de travail sous la direction d'Arthur Wauters en collaboration avec le Centre d'Etude des Pays de l'Est. Editions de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1961. 176 pp. B.fr. 130.

After a short summary of the history and the physical features of Congo Mr A. Wauters investigates the place of colonialism in Marxism-Leninism. Then a summary (especially based on excerpts from newspapers and speeches) is given of the Communist reactions on the Congolese crisis. The appendices, which include a "biography" of the *Union minière* and a description of its organisation, are instructive.

SLADE, RUTH. *The Belgian Congo*. With an additional chapter by Marjory Taylor. 2nd ed. Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations, London. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Cape Town 1961. viii, 82 pp. Maps. 6/-.

This short survey of the political development of the Belgian Congo extends to the eve of the rising of the *Force Publique*. The book is commendable for the clear and convenient manner in which the facts, otherwise generally known, are arranged. In a final chapter the balance of the Belgian colonisation is drawn up: in spite of a relatively efficient economic, social and educational policy the absence of a political élite and political experience remains a fundamental set-back.

### Ghana

NKRUMAH, KWAME. *I Speak of Freedom. A Statement of African Ideology*. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1961. xvi, 291 pp. Ill. 25/-.

This selection from Nkrumah's speeches, provided with an explanatory text by the President himself, covers many subjects, among which Ghana's independence, economic development, the "African Personality", positive neutrality, the Congo struggle and the United Nations (in which the author, after the events in Congo, has little confidence). African unity, however, is in the foreground, meant as a solid political unity and not as an economic confederation; this is a recurring theme, which is also discussed in the preface.

#### Kenya

KENYATTA, JOMO. *Facing Mount Kenya. The Tribal Life of the Gikuyu. With an introduction by B. Malinowski.* Mercury Books (The Heinemann Group of Publishers), London 1961. xxv, 339 pp. Ill. 12/6.

This description of the Kikuyu was first published in 1938. The book is almost exclusively of interest for the anthropologist, although the chapter on the system of land tenure is also important for a better grasp of the background to the conflicts with White settlers and the later rise of the Mau Mau.

#### Madagascar

THIERRY, SOLANGE. *Madagascar.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1961. 189 pp. Ill. NF. 4.50.

This volume of the *Collections Microcosme* is completely designed for the non-professional reader. It provides him with an impression of the people and history of Madagascar, and also gives some tourist information. The beautiful production of this little book with an abundance of illustrations should be mentioned.

#### Morocco

LANDAU, ROM. *Morocco Independent Under Mohammed the Fifth.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 320 pp. Ill. 35/-.

The author has set out to create a portrait of Morocco after independence rather than a history of that country. He has interviewed many of her political leaders and visited various parts of the country. His sympathy for the new Morocco is great, both regarding her older heritage and her attempt at modernisation. This book is suitable as an account for the general reader and as a general work of orientation.

#### Nigeria

DAVIES, H. O. *Nigeria. The Prospects for Democracy.* Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London 1961. xv, 136 pp. 18/-.

After a consideration of some countries – Burma, Sudan and Ghana – where the democratic experiment has failed and resulted in regimes based on military or one-party rule, the author passes on to a study of causes, as for instance poverty, the position of the army, the civil service, and the judiciary. He attaches much weight to the form of government: for newly independent democracies, confronted with the task of building up an economy and of finding a *modus vivendi* for the various tribes and national groups,

a separation between legislative and executive power is, in his opinion, more adequate than the British cabinet system. On the whole this is a well-considered and balanced disquisition especially elucidating the constitutional aspects.

#### Tunisia

ARDANT, GABRIEL. *La Tunisie d'aujourd'hui et de demain. Une expérience de développement économique.* Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1961. 222 pp. NF. 7.00.

According to Mr Ardant it is characteristic of Tunisia to solve twentieth-century problems from an eighteenth- and nineteenth-century conception of progress. Many economical, social, but especially law reforms bear witness to this. He extensively describes the measures taken against unemployment, and on this point the author is full of praise for the results obtained. In his opinion this large-scale employment of labour as applied in Tunisia can be organised in every underdeveloped country.

#### Uganda

APTER, DAVID E. *The Political Kingdom in Uganda. A Study in Bureaucratic Nationalism.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1961. xvi, 498 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 10.00.

The case of Uganda, more particularly of the kingdom of Buganda, the semi-autonomous province of the Protectorate, is here analysed in a framework drawn up by the author for the whole of the African development. He distinguishes: the mobilisation system with Ghana as an example, where all resources are utilised for one purpose; the consociational system with Nigeria as an example, where political unity as a unifying element for all groups in the country is aimed at; and thirdly the modernising autocracy, in which change is accomplished by the traditional institutions. Buganda is dealt with as a case study for the third category, and the manner of analysis, starting from the hypothesis, that the traditional autocracy is suitable for this modernising function provided that the traditional autocracy is not invalidated, has turned out to have great advantages here, and is recommendable for the study of other African states. This important book is of interest both for the specialist in African affairs and for the political scientist in general.

#### Union of South Africa

COWEN, D. V. *The Foundations of Freedom. With special reference to Southern Africa.* Oxford University Press, Cape Town, London, New York 1961. xii, 258 pp. 30/-.

The whole first part of this book deals with the race problem in South Africa. On this issue the author makes his opinion clear in a well-balanced argument and with full understanding of the opponents' view: since *apartheid* has failed and embodies very great dangers it must be replaced by a democratic society with equal rights for all races. Any compromise (Graaff's proposal for a partitioning of the Union) is, in the long run, unacceptable. Prof. Cowen proposes to fight the fear of racial integration by means of a "counter-fear" of the consequences of *apartheid*; in addition a great number

of racial myths and misconceptions must be destroyed. The second part is devoted to the checks on power in a state and, though more general in scope, it also considers the South African case in particular.

DOXEY, G. V. *The Industrial Colour Bar in South Africa*. Oxford University Press, Cape Town, London, New York 1961. xi, 205 pp. 22/6.

The race relations in industry are here viewed historically, so that considerable attention is paid to the starting-point of industrialisation in South Africa, the diamond- and goldmining industries. It is shown that, from 1870 onwards, a clear division occurs between White and non-White labour, partly based on such factors as skill and culture: in the twentieth century an increasing number of legal barriers are put in the way of the non-White workers, culminating in "industrial apartheid". Of interest is the description of how migratory labour, characterised by very low wages, has hampered the industrial development of the Africans, and how it has contributed to the picture of the African as an exclusively unskilled labourer.

HARWOOD, RONALD. *All The Same Shadows. A Novel*. Jonathan Cape, London 1961. 206 pp. 15/-.

This novel describes the experience of a young Zulu in Cape Town, who has fallen foul of the police. Written in the idiom of the young African the book provides the reader with a picture of this multi-racial society governed by contrasts, but also with an impression of the attitude of these outlawed groups towards White civilization.

JAARVELD, F. A. VAN. *The Awakening of Afrikaner Nationalism 1868-1881*. Human & Rousseau, Cape Town 1961. xii, 259 pp. R. 3.00.

This well-documented historical investigation deals with the rise of Afrikaner nationalism against the background of British imperialism as a reaction against the latter. The rise of a national consciousness begins in the period under study; the term "nationalism" does not, in the author's opinion, apply until 1877 or 1881. In his final consideration on the specific character of Afrikaner nationalism the author draws attention to the almost mystical meaning of the concept nation, the supposed task imposed by God on this people, and the preponderant place of history as a source of inspiration and as a series of object lessons for to-day's politics.

MARQUARD, LEO. *The Peoples and Policies of South Africa*. 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, Cape Town, London, New York 1960. x, 247 pp. 22/6.

This second edition (the first appeared in 1952) has been completely revised and brought up to date. For information, balanced presentation and discriminating opinion this book is undoubtedly one of the best on the subject. After a historical survey a description is given of each population group and then, the parties, religion, the colour bar, etc., are discussed. The difficulties of South Africa are similar to those of other colonising powers with the difference that the physical presence of the colonised

strengthens the contrasts. Prof. Marquard advocates a wide-scale constitutional reform that aims at integrating the Africans into the political life of the Union.

**PHILLIPS, NORMAN.** *The Tragedy of Apartheid. A Journalist's Experiences in the South African Riots.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1961. vi, 217 pp. Ill. 18/-.

The author, foreign editor of a Canadian paper, gives here a graphic picture of *apartheid* policies. The facts, for instance those regarding social conditions among the non-White population, are generally known, with the exception of the interesting chapter on the *Broederbond*, an extreme nationalist and racist Afrikaner organisation, of which the author says that it exerts enormous influence behind the scenes. In another chapter the political aims of the African National Congress are compared to its rival organisation (growing at the cost of the former), the Pan-Africanist Congress.

**SACHS, BERNARD.** *The Road from Sharpeville.* Dennis Dobson, London 1961. 190 pp. 18/-.

This valuable book by the brother of the well-known trade-union leader Solly Sachs throws light on racism in the South African Labour Movement and the fight against it as the author knows it from his own observation. Special attention is paid to the 1922 miners' strike. An equally large part of the book is taken up by interviews with more moderate Afrikaner politicians, such as Mr Fagan and Dr Steytler of the Progressive Party. Mr Sachs sees the solution of the present South African dilemma in a coalition of moderates from the United Party and the Nationalist Party as a transition and, finally, in a combination of the Progressive Party with the moderate Africans under Albert Luthuli. Churchmen (Dr Ben Marais, Archbishop Joost de Blank) and literators were interviewed in the same way.

**SPOONER, F. P.** *South African Predicament.* Jonathan Cape, London 1960. 288 pp. 21/-.

The first half of this book is concerned with a description of South Africa's historical background, race relationships, politics and political parties. In the second part the author shows how disastrously the *apartheid* policy acts on the country's economy. Mr Spooner, himself a South African, proposes a policy of equal opportunities; in his opinion it would not threaten the dominant position of the Whites (indispensable in the foreseeable future) on account of the inherent White superiority in which he believes. On this consideration he prefers the Rhodesian concept of partnership and expresses some concern at the emancipation movements in Africa.

**WALKER, IVAN L., and BEN WEINBREN.** *2000 Casualties. A History of the Trade Unions and the Labour Movement in the Union of South Africa.* Publ. by The South African Trade Union Council, Johannesburg. The Natal Witness (Pty.) Ltd., Pietermaritzburg 1961. xxiii, 387 pp. Ill. 25/-.

The fact alone, that between 1913 and 1922 martial law was proclaimed three times, testifies to the tense labour relations in South Africa. This period, and especially the great strike of 1922, is extensively discussed. The 1922 strike arose because of the so-called status-quo regulation, in which a restriction existed concerning the taking on

of low-pay "compounded" African labour, which the mine-owners wished to be cancelled. The description is wholly done from the viewpoint of White Labour, an objection that goes for other chapters in which national problems are viewed too much from one side. Thus, regarding the future removal of the industries to the borders of the "Bantustans" within the plan of the *apartheid* policy the stress is laid on the inconvenience this will entail for White workers and their families, who will have to move. The book is primarily a history of labour conflicts rather than of the organisations.

### AMERICA

GUÉRIN, DANIEL. *The West Indies and Their Future*. Dennis Dobson, London 1961. 192 pp. 18/-.

The description given here of the West-Indies spotlights the extremely serious economical and social situation. The author states that the racial antagonisms tend to be replaced by the "real" antagonisms, i.e. those between the classes. In the discussion of the future political development the author considers the possibilities of a West-Indian Confederation; economical collaboration with the United States would be desirable, and a Confederation the best guarantee against any imperialist intentions of that country.

PORTER, CHARLES O., and ROBERT J. ALEXANDER. *The Struggle for Democracy in Latin America*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1961. viii, 215 pp. \$ 4.50.

The authors consider the conditions for a democratic state to be already present in many countries of Latin America; the rise of a middleclass and of democratic parties is perhaps the most important factor in this process. The "democratic victories" after 1945 in Peru, Honduras, and the fall of, resp., the Perón-, Jiménez-, and Batista-regimes are described. A new movement, characterised by the authors as "Jacobin Left" supported by the urban groups, with the parties of Perón and Vargas for their predecessors, and at the moment represented by the Castrists, has now come into being and rapidly gains adherents among the traditional left; this new situation demands a complete re-orientation of U.S. policy, notably to cease supporting the dictatorships, and to render comprehensive economic aid.

### British Honduras

WADDELL, D. A. G. *British Honduras. A Historical and Contemporary Survey*. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1961. vii, 151 pp. Maps. 18/-.

A description of the history of British Honduras, the country, the people (there are not more than 90,000 inhabitants), and the economy (chief occupations are forestry and agriculture). Honduras is a multiracial society, in which the "creoles" (of African origin) form a majority, but the Spanish-speaking *mestizos* a very important minority. The present economical difficulties and the political scene, on which a nationalist movement has made its appearance, are described.

## Canada

LAIDLAW, ALEXANDER FRASER. *The Campus and the Community. The Global Impact of the Antigonish Movement.* Harvest House Ltd, Montreal 1961. 173 pp. Ill. \$ 2.75.

This study on the place of the university in adult education focuses on the history of the St. Francis Xavier university in Antigonish, founded thirty years ago. The many results achieved in the course of the years are all described, particularly the activities in the field of co-operatives.

## Mexico

BAHLSSEN, GERHARD. *Mexiko. Aufruhr und Beharrung.* Cotta-Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. 300 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 24.80.

After some introductory chapters on physical and geographic characteristics of the country, racial composition, the national character, and the combination of elements of a modern technical civilisation with appalling primitivity (the latter especially in the villages), the author describes the history of this country since the conquest. He puts full stress on the long string of revolutionary currents among the Whites and *mestizos* (for the Indians hardly had any part in politics); his description of Mexico's history has become essentially a description of her revolutions.

## Trinidad

CARMICHAEL, GERTRUDE. *The History of the West Indian Islands of Trinidad and Tobago 1498-1900.* Alvin Redman, London 1961. 463 pp. Ill. 42/-.

Mrs Carmichael has used a very great number of sources for this historical description, so that the book can claim a certain completeness, both for the Spanish period up to 1797 and for the British, which is described up to 1904. Much attention is of course paid to slavery on the island and its abolition. The history of Trinidad is described in its own right and not as a part of nineteenth-century British imperial history.

## United States of America

ADAMIC, LOUIS. *Dynamite. The Story of Class Violence in America.* Rev. ed. Peter Smith, Gloucester (Mass.) 1960. xiv, 495 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

Starting from the acts of violence in the previous century (the Molly Maguires, the riots of 1877) Mr Adamic carries the story of class violence up to the beginning of the 'Thirties. The first edition of this book appeared in 1931; the second, completely revised, in 1934. This is a reprint of the 1934 edition and the influence of the Great Depression is clearly noticeable in its evaluations and its forecasts: the author expects an increase of class violence and finally a breaking through to the left. Mr Adamic sharply criticises the A.F. of L., whom he blames for their moral and organisational slackening after the First World War, its oligarchic structure, and the "bourgeoisisation" of their leadership. Although full of admiration for his personality the author

holds Gompers responsible, especially for the obsolete organisation, which repelled unskilled labourers.

**American Diplomacy in a New Era.** Edited by Stephen D. Kertesz. By Hans J. Morgenthau, Bernard G. Bechhoefer, L. P. Bloomfield a.o. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Indiana) 1961. xii, 601 pp. \$ 10.00.

The essays here collected deal with political as well as organisational problems; their average level is high and they cover all the areas, where American foreign policy makes itself felt. John C. Campbell, who deals with American policy towards the satellites, finds that, in the crucial year 1956, the so-called "policy of liberation", though only verbal, has barred the way to a realistic attitude implying support to all "national-communist" trends. The author has great praise for the quick and efficient way in which the most was made of the Stalin-Tito conflict. Philip E. Mosely, in a broad description of the dangers and prospects of American policy, advocates an allocation of deterrents to Western Europe that should be placed under European control. He mentions as advantages the decentralisation of the power centre, growing self-respect of the West-European countries, and a more efficient use of the military resources, because Western Europe's own (inefficient) experiments could be stopped. The counter-argument, that in that case the Soviet Union will provide its satellites and China with deterrents, is inessential: any such decision by the Soviet Union would certainly not be taken under influence of the West; on the contrary, it would arise from "intra-bloc" reasons.

**CAPLOVITZ, DAVID, and CANDACE ROGERS.** *Swastika 1960. The Epidemic of anti-Semitic Vandalism in America. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith*, New York 1961. 62 pp. \$ 0.75.

The "swastika epidemic" of Dec. 1959-Febr. 1960 in the USA is discussed here on the basis of solid facts in a very commendable manner. The various regions of the country are compared as to the distribution of the incidents and it has been tried to measure the genuine anti-semitic feelings over against those feelings which stem from a general uneasiness and found an outlet in playing with the romantic side of the Nazi system - symbols, insignia, flags. The analysis of the available material on the offenders (almost exclusively adolescents) is bold, but well-balanced.

**CLARK, THOMAS D.** *The Emerging South.* Oxford University Press, New York 1961. xvi, 317 pp. \$ 6.00.

That the prevailing picture of the South is becoming inadequate since it fundamentally changed after 1920 is the tenor of this book, which describes the impact of improved social conditions, education, transportation, and industrialisation on the region. Racial relations, still a central theme in the South, are changing their character even if, to Southern White eyes, a clear-cut solution has not presented itself yet. This book owes its value mostly to the clear and detailed description of the trend that has emerged after 1920.

**EVANS, HYWELL.** *Governmental Regulation of Industrial Relations. A Comparative Study of United States and British Experience.* New

York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1961. viii, 116 pp. \$ 2.50.

The stress of this book is on the development of American industrial relations since the Norris-La Guardia Act of 1932 over the Wagner Act and the New Deal legislation and the Taft-Hartley restrictions. This whole process of Government intervention for the creation of equality of bargaining power is, finally, tested against the British system, which has come into being under completely different conditions: freedom of the unions already in the nineteenth century, greater class consciousness, etc.

GLAD, PAUL W. *The Trumpet Soundeth. William Jennings Bryan and his Democracy, 1896-1912.* University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln 1960. xii, 242 pp. Ill. \$ 4.75.

In the period under study William Jennings Bryan was leader of the Democratic Party and, though three times defeated in the presidential elections, a man whose influence on American politics has lasted. It is described how his political and economic ideas of reform had their origin in "Mid-Western moralism" and particularly in the revivalist cults and the agrarian protest movements. Against this background his agitation for tariff reform, against trustification, for a more direct form of democracy, and more public ownership becomes much clearer and is also better understood now than after his death in the 'Twenties, when his ideas were considered anachronistic and his personality demagogic.

GROB, GERALD N. *Workers and Utopia. A Study of Ideological Conflict in the American Labor Movement 1865-1900.* Northwestern University Press, Evanston 1961. xii, 220 pp. \$ 6.50.

In a lucid and convincing disquisition Prof. Grob outlines and explains the development of the American labour movement. The defeat of reformism as it was advocated by the National Labour Union and the Knights of Labour who wanted a reform of society and orientated themselves on pre-industrial values, in the nineteen-eighties and 'nineties, has been decisive for the later development. A trade union movement arose which, and this is the main theme of the book, reflected all the values of American society. The action was shifted to the economical field, the solution sought in collective bargaining; the workers were conceived less as a class than as "people on their way to the middle class".

MARCUS, LLOYD. *The Treatment of Minorities in Secondary School Textbooks. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, New York* 1961. 64 pp. \$ 0.50.

A number of 48 textbooks for secondary schools in the fields of history and the social sciences (including "civics") have been carefully analyzed in order to establish the measure of sensibility and insight with which minority problems are reflected. A highly varied picture results; the contemporary textbooks differ widely as do the developments in the last ten or twelve years. Four subjects are discussed: The Jews and their history, and their place in American society; Minorities under Nazism; American Negroes; and Immigrants in America. Particularly revealing is the treatment given in textbooks to the Nazi regime in Germany.

TUMIN, MELVIN T. *An Inventory and Appraisal of Research on American Anti-Semitism*. Freedom Books, New York 1961. v, 185 pp. \$ 2.75.

This admirable work is invaluable for the study of American (and international) anti-semitism. With obvious care digests have been made of mainly American writings on the subject (taken as broadly as "researches, theories, and hypotheses") by the author, who offers excellent general comments to precede the twelve sections into which the digests proper have been grouped, and – for the greater part – by Mrs Cora Kay Wilson. The sociological aspects have been considered most, but others come into the picture as well. This stress has made it possible to include not only sections on, e.g., sociological characteristics of "the anti-semites", and on the nature and causes of anti-semitism, but also – in a separate chapter – on possible remedies and practical measures to further a "break-through in the systematic cumulation of misunderstandings that characterize minority-majority group relationships". The author's comments are well suited also for a general orientation that provides insight, for instance, into the intensity and diffusion among various groups of anti-semitism.

YEARLY, Jr., C. K. *Enterprise and Anthracite: Economics and Democracy in Schuylkill County, 1820-1875*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1961. 254 pp. \$ 5.00.

Mining in Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, was done by small-scale individual enterprises down to the Civil War and a few years after. Later they were replaced by corporations, and it is this process that Mr Yearley describes with a sharp eye for the ideology of the maximisation of individual opportunity, an emotional survival of the "open social frontier" that this area formerly was, and that was at the root of the resistance against corporate business. Labour is dealt with in a separate chapter; a union was forged, remarkable for its conservatism to such an extent that it tried, in collaboration with operators, to preserve the traditional system of enterprise.

### ASIA

BECHTOLDT, HEINRICH. *Indien oder China. Die Alternative in Asien*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1961. 332 pp. DM. 19.80.

In this often stimulating study various aspects of Chinese and Indian history and present developments have been compared. The underlying thesis is the possibility of preserving freedom in India if the West is ready to offer more help. The ambitious Indian five year plans are considered in this light. The policy of Nehru is given ample praise. To do justice to this book would demand a fuller exposé of its contents, among which the careful evaluation of economic growth in both countries, the different language policies, the Russian attitude toward China, and the socialism of Nehru might be mentioned.

THOMSOM, IAN. *Changing Patterns in South Asia*. Barrie and Rockliff with Pall Mall Press, London 1961. 166 pp. 18/-.

The author begins with a description of the South-Asian countries, starting from three forces that shape them to-day, i.e. nationalism, racialism and idealism. Then some political concepts, democracy, communism, socialism, etc., are studied in their

meaning for the whole of Asia. The author is an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, so that naturally great attention is paid to the religions in Asia (also viewed as a barrier against Communism). In his forecast of the development of this area the author is fairly optimistic regarding its economic growth. A point repeatedly stressed is the impact of Communist China, psychologically and by dint of the large number of Chinese in most of the countries concerned, on the whole political scene.

#### China

ISAACS, HAROLD R. *The Tragedy of the Chinese Revolution*. 2nd Rev. Ed. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. xxi, 392 pp. \$ 7.50.

In this third (i.e., the second revised) edition of his authoritative work on the first decade of Chinese Communism, and, more specifically, on the revolution of 1925-1927, the author has replaced the nineteenth chapter of the 1951 edition by the chapter from the original 1938 edition, to wit that on the Kiangsi Soviet period of Chinese Communism (1928-1934). This chapter now appears as an appendix, and it expresses, in part, opinions no longer held by the author. A new preface gives some thought-provoking evaluations on the significance of the Communist victory, on Soviet-Chinese relations, and on the need for a Western response to the Communist, and especially the Chinese Communist, challenge in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

SHAO CHUAN LENG and NORMAN D. PALMER. *Sun Yat-Sen and Communism*. The Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania. Thames and Hudson, London 1961; Engelse Boekhandel Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. xii, 234 pp. 30/-.

This study is primarily aimed against the Chinese Communist boast that the Communist revolution was a logical continuance of the one initiated by Sun Yat-Sen. The authors point out, that the alliance formed by Sun Yat-Sen with the Soviet Union should be considered a "marriage of convenience" activated by political expediency. This attitude followed from the opposition he experienced on the part of the Western powers; the authors therefore argue, that here is a precursor of the later failures with revolutionary movements in colonial or half-colonial countries. In his political philosophy more differences than resemblances with Maoism are distinguished, "Sun Yat-Senism" being an attempt at synthesis of Western democracy and Confucianism.

WETZEL, HANS HEINRICH. *Liu Shao Chi. Le moine rouge*. Éditions Denoël, Paris 1961. 222 pp. NF. 8.70.

The author, a German ex-Communist who lived in the Soviet Union and in Asia for twenty years, gives a romanticised description of the present Chinese president in his career towards political power. He draws a parallel between Liu Shao Chi and Trotsky (by whom Liu, he suggests, was strongly influenced, for instance through the Trotskyist Larissa Reissner) as regards their political ideas: Liu's theory of the "un-interrupted revolution", his fierce attacks on the "stabilisation course" of Khrushchev would indicate this. The author sees Liu's great importance especially in the influence he exercises on the oppositional fraction within the C.P. of the Soviet Union.

## India

DAS, M. N. *The Political Philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1961. 256 pp. 25/-.

By extensive quoting from Mr Nehru's written works and speeches a picture is obtained of his political philosophy. Successively his ideas on a number of central concepts as revolution, nationalism and internationalism, democracy, socialism, state and individual are discussed. No new light is shed on Nehru's political ideas and his personality, but this book has its merits as a summary; the method of concentrating the subject-matter round some concrete points, as here applied, proves its advantages.

MISRA, B. B. *The Indian Middle Classes. Their Growth in Modern Times*. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Bombay 1961. x, 438 pp. 45/-.

Dr Misra has undertaken a careful study of the rise of the Indian middle classes which, in contrast to that of their European counterparts, are more closely related to the political and legislative reforms, and in which the learned professions are represented more strongly. After a consideration of the Indian situation in the seventeenth century, characterised by political despotism and rigid caste monopolies, Dr Misra describes the great changes under the East India Company and British Rule. Here, too, the introduction of economic liberalism and liberal education have been decisive factors in breaking through the caste structure and creating an actual middle class. The author separately discusses Indian bureaucracy, in his eyes a fusion of traditional caste authoritarianism and the Imperial system, which (like the nationalisations that strengthen it) is considered a danger for further democratic development.

*Nehru on World History*. Condensed by Saul K. Padover from *Glimpses of World History* by Jawaharlal Nehru. The Bodley Head, London 1961. xvi, 304 pp. 21/-.

The letters written from prison by Nehru to his daughter were published in 1934 under the title *Glimpses of World History*. This 1000 page work has here been condensed, especially by omitting historical minutiae, details of relatively unimportant events, and fragments of a more personal nature. In his introduction the editor typifies Nehru's view of history by four characteristics, namely universalism, rationalism, moralism and Marxism (the last in a typically Nehruan form). This book is not so much of value for its quality as an outline of world history as for providing an insight into Nehru's personal philosophy and his political and historical outlook.

*The Quintessence of Nehru*. Selected and with an Introduction by K.T. Narasimha Char. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 271 pp. 21/-.

This book collects some fragments from writings, books and speeches by Nehru. Together they create an impression of Nehru's view of life, his political insights and his opinions on culture, science and technology.

SHILS, EDWARD. *The Intellectual Between Tradition and Modernity: The Indian Situation*. [Comparative Studies in Society and History, Supplement I]. Mouton & Co., The Hague 1961. 120 pp. Hfl. 10.50.

This monograph anticipates Prof. Shils' forthcoming book entitled *The Indian Intellectual*, which will enter more deeply and extensively into the subject. The present study is exceedingly interesting in that it gives a systematic survey of Indian intellectual life, intellectual standards, and the position of this category. An explanation is sought for the mostly fairly "left" leanings of the Indian intellectual and his strong cultural as well as emotional ties with Great Britain.

#### Indonesia

Nederlandsch-Indië onder Japane bezetting. Gegevens en documenten over de jaren 1942-1945. Samengesteld onder leiding van I. J. Brugmans door H. J. de Graaf, A. H. Joustra en A. G. Vromans. 2e, verb. dr. Stichting Indië in de Tweede Wereldoorlog. T. Wever, Franeker 1960. xi, 663 pp. Ill. Hfl. 32.00.

The circumstance that, in the period of March 1942-August 1945, there was no opportunity for the publication of observations or findings, increased by the fact that most Europeans were imprisoned in the internment camps, renders the documentation on that period very scarce. In addition most of the official archives of the Japanese authorities in Indonesia have been destroyed, and what is left in Japan and the United States has not yet been published. Against this background it will be clear how important the present collection of documents (consisting of diary fragments, interviews and reports, and a very few official documents, from the so-called *Indische Collectie* of the *Stichting Indië in de Tweede Wereldoorlog*) is for the study of the still "dark" period covered by this book. It consists of two parts: a chronology of 70 pages and the documents themselves, that represent nearly all the aspects of the occupation. Among other things there are documents on the concentration camps, the economical situation, the Japanese policy towards the Indonesians and the Indonesian response, the Indonesianisation of the governmental machinery, and the position of the Eurasians.

VREDE-de STUERS, CORA. *The Indonesian Woman. Struggles and Achievements*. Mouton & Co, The Hague 1960. 204 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 21.00.

This is the English edition of the French original, which appeared in 1959 and was noticed on p. 509 of Vol. IV (1959) of this journal. There are some slight alterations in the texts and some short additions.

#### Israel

DAYAN, SHMUEL. *The Promised Land. Memoirs*. Introduced, Edited and arranged by Yaël Dayan. Translated from the Hebrew by Sidney Lightman. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1961. x, 170 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Shmuel Dayan, the father of the famous Moshe Dayan, Commander-in-Chief of the Israeli Army, came from Russia to Israel in 1908. He has published books and essays in Hebrew and was a member of the Israelian Parliament from 1950 onwards. In these memoirs he describes pioneer life in Palestine, especially in the Kibbutz.

DESROCHE, HENRI. *Au pays du Kibboutz. Essai sur le secteur coopératif israélien.* [La coopération dans le monde, IV]. Imprimerie de l'U.S.C. (Union suisse des coopératives de consommation), Bâle 1960. 267 pp. S.fr. 6.60.

This is an account of those of the author's impressions, during his stay in Israel, that relate especially to the community aspects. There is a description of the Histadrut (particularly the cooperative sector) and the *Kibbutzim*, of which the author has visited a great number. The description is elucidated with statistical data, while the so-called crisis of the *Kibbutz*, i.e. the problematical future of this institution under the influence of the changed circumstances and the increasingly bourgeois character of the *Kibbutz*-communities, is gone into. Finally the author attempts to fit these Israelian experiences into the whole history of utopist and communitarian groups.

#### Japan

SANSOM, GEORGE. *A History of Japan 1334-1615.* The Cresset Press, London 1961. xxii, 442 pp. Ill. Maps. 63/-.

The second part of this series of three continues Sir George Sansom's *History of Japan* in the period of factions and civil wars. The author finds that these two hundred years of Ashikaga rule belong to the most interesting periods of Japanese history and that Japanese historians increasingly agree with this. Though he does not go so far as to interpret the dynastic struggle of the present as a social revolution, he does stress, in his description, the redistribution of power caused by the fundamental changes of social structure as well as by the economic developments, to which great importance should be attached in the whole complex of causes. The third part of this excellent standard work will carry the description on to 1854.

YOSHIDA, SHIGERU. *The Yoshida Memoirs. The Story of Japan in Crisis.* Translated by Kenichi Yoshida. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1961. x, 302 pp. 30/-.

Mr Yoshida, who was Prime Minister in 1946-47 and 1949-55, and a member of the Liberal Party, here describes the period of the American occupation. His appreciation of the work of General Headquarters, and especially of the person of MacArthur, is great, even if in his opinion the American authorities have made some serious mistakes, mostly in the beginning of the occupation, in consequence of what he calls the "new-deal bias". He criticises the support given to the Communists and other leftwing groups, the great power assigned to the labour movement, the dissolution of the *zaibatsu* and the purges that robbed Japan of many able people, particularly in the financial world.

#### Thailand

TEXTOR, ROBERT B. *From Peasant to Pedicab Driver. A Social*

Study of Northeastern Thai Farmers Who Periodically Migrated to Bangkok and Became Pedicab Drivers. [Cultural Report Series, No. 9]. Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies, New Haven (Conn.) 1961. x, 83 pp. Ill. \$ 2.50.

Most of the pedicab drivers in the city of Bangkok come from the Northeastern districts, from where they have been driven by poverty. In the capital a process of acculturation takes place, accompanied by the unavoidable tensions and leading chiefly to adoption of the technological aspects. After their return in their native district these people are more conscious of belonging to the Thai nation than those that remained behind. These subjects have been investigated with the help of material obtained by interviews.

#### Turkey

LEWIS, BERNARD. *The Emergence of Modern Turkey*. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1961. xvi, 511 pp. Maps. 48/-.

The first half of this book describes Turkey since the decline of the Ottoman Empire; the author here underlines the fact that the basic changes from an Islamic Empire to a national state, from a theocracy to a secular republic and from feudalism to capitalism took place in a span of nearly two centuries in which various movements succeeded each other. The second half is devoted to discussion of some important issues in Turkish history, such as community and nation, religion and culture, élite and class. In a final consideration of the possible interpretations of the Turkish revolution the author takes a pre-eminently many-sided and discriminating view.

### *AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA*

#### Australia

BUSHNELL, JOHN A. *Australian Company Mergers 1946-1959*. Melbourne University Press, Parkville; Cambridge University Press, London and New York 1961. xii, 223 pp. 37/6.

Mr Bushnell, in his study on Australian mergers since the war, also enters into the motives for mergers. He distinguishes personal income taxes, interstate expansion and reduction of competition, of which the first factor in his opinion is by far the most important. Where possible the situation in Australia is compared to that in the United States, and the differences (partly to be explained from the fact that Australia has no anti-trust legislation) are investigated.

#### New Zealand

SINCLAIR, KEITH, and W. F. MANDLE. *Open Account. A History of the Bank of New South Wales in New Zealand 1861-1961*. Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd., Wellington 1961. xvi, 266 pp. Ill.

The Bank of New South Wales, which was founded in New Zealand in 1861, is closely bound up with the economic history of that country. By means of the description (the authors have chosen a historical rather than an economic approach) of the activities of the Bank, which has been based on the very extensive records of the Bank, the reader also gets a picture of the newer economic developments within which these activities take place.

### *EUROPE*

The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies for 1958. Edited by J. T. Shaw. Indiana University Publications, Bloomington 1959. xiv, 112 pp. \$ 2.00.

The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies for 1959. Edited by J. T. Shaw and David Djaparidze. Indiana University Publications, Bloomington 1960. xv, 134 pp. \$ 3.00.

The present vols 18 and 21 of the Slavic and East European Series contain the publications of 1958 and 1959 that either have appeared in America (meaning "the Americas"), or have been written by American authors. They comprise books and articles in the fields of the humanities and social sciences. More than 3000 titles were included in these two extremely useful bibliographies.

DENIAU, J. F. *The Common Market*. English translation by Graham Heath. 2nd ed. Barrie and Rockliff with Pall Mall Press, London 1961. viii, 151 pp. 15/-.

Mr Deniau, himself attached to the European Economic Community, gives a description of the Common Market and its formation which deserves special praise for its clarity. The book is especially designed for the non-economist, and therefore goes extensively into the economics of large markets. Of the European Common Market the author expects not only notable commercial and technical improvements, but important structural changes in the national economies of the "Six", and a considerable enlargement of the national product.

KLEPS, KARLHEINZ. *Kartellpolitik und Energiewirtschaft in der Montanunion*. [Ökonomische Studien, Heft 7]. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. xii, 349 pp. DM. 34.50.

The fact that the anti-trust policy in the supra-national Coal and Steel Community stands out so strongly against the regulation of the trusts on the national level of the participating countries, where in fact action is only taken when abuses occur, has led Dr Kleps to consider the whole problem in its political and economic aspects. In his thorough study he also deals with the structural change in the West-European supply of energy (increasing importance of oil, etc.) against the background of which the trust policy of the High Authority is investigated. To overcome the present difficulties of coal the author considers necessary the foundation of an organisation responsible for the whole energy supply and a unification of the economic policy in all the member-countries.

WRIGLEY, E. A. *Industrial Growth and Population Change. A Regional Study of the Coalfield Areas of North-West Europe in the Later Nineteenth Century.* Cambridge University Press, London 1961. xi, 193 pp. Maps. 32/6.

The area under study covers the coal belt that, beginning in North-West France, extends across Belgium to the Ruhr district. Two distinct themes come up, namely the connection between the conditions of coal mining, coal production and general economic growth, and on the other hand the relation between industrial activity and population growth. These problems are studied on a pre-eminently regional basis; the regional approach also made possible a differentiated consideration of the differences between France and Germany in economic development in the nineteenth century. Interpretations by such writers as Veblen and Blondel, that started from pre-eminently "national" factors, are refuted by these "regional" facts.

#### Austria

BAUER, OTTO. *Eine Auswahl aus seinem Lebenswerk. Mit einem Lebensbild Otto Bauers von Julius Braunthal.* Verlag der Wiener Volksbuchhandlung, Wien 1961. 338 pp. Ö.S. 98.00.

Mr Braunthal who, in a biographical introduction of almost 100 pages has given an excellent picture of Bauer's importance for Austrian and international socialism – a highly sympathetic, but not uncritical account, in which the crises of 1918-1919, 1927 and 1933-1934, as well as Bauer's attitude toward the Soviet Union, is given full attention – has collected 26 texts that taken together give a good idea of their author's theoretical and political work. These texts have been divided into five groups: philosophical and sociological essays (a.o. on the religious issue), political portraits (a.o. of Bebel and Seipel – masterpieces of style), essays on contemporary history and on political questions of the day, and contributions on the prospects of the party.

#### Belgium

*Cahiers. Centre Interuniversitaire d'Histoire Contemporaine. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris.*

16. JACQUES WILLEQUET. *Documents pour servir à l'histoire de la presse belge 1887-1914.* 1961. 87 pp. B.fr. 80.

17. A. SIMON. *Réunions des évêques de Belgique 1868-1883. Procès-Verbaux.* 1961. 173 pp. B.fr. 160.

18. *Enkele bronnen voor de sociale geschiedenis van de XIXe eeuw (1815-1914).* Door H. Balthasar, J. De Belder e.a. 1961. 64 pp. B.fr. 60.

No 16 of these *Cahiers* contains, besides a list of correspondents of the Belgian and foreign papers in Brussels, reports of the German diplomats in Belgium on the Belgian press and Belgian journalists. The reports of meetings of the Belgian bishops during the time that Mgr Dechamps, the archbishop of Malines, conducted them, which are printed in the 17th issue, are of evident importance for Belgian social history. The 18th *Cahier*, written in Dutch, is a summary of the results of the investigations into the well-to-do class in Antwerp, Brussels and Ghent between 1815 and 1914, with a

discussion of the sources (population registers, cadaster, tax administration, almanacs, etc.), that throw light on income, genealogy and political influence of the persons under study.

Congo. Socialistische stellingen 1885-1960. Louis De Brouckère-Stichting, Emile Vandervelde-Instituut, Brussel [1961]. 325 pp. B.fr. 60.

This "White Paper", written in Dutch, of the Belgian Socialist Party on the colonial problem, contains extracts from speeches in Parliament and at Congresses by prominent socialists. The book begins with parliamentary addresses by Vandervelde in 1908 and the speech by Jozef Wauters at the 39th Congress of the party. The stress is, however, on the years after 1953. The various extracts are linked together by text; no interpretative consideration is given either in the introduction or elsewhere, so that the value of this book is wholly in the large number of sources quoted.

DOUXCHAMPS-LEFÈVRE, CÉCILE. Les Procureurs Généraux du Conseil de Namur sous le régime autrichien. Leur action en matière politique. Contribution à l'histoire des institutions et à l'histoire sociale du Namurois au XVIIIe siècle. Bibliothèque de l'Université, Bureaux du Recueil, Publications Universitaires de Louvain, Louvain 1961. xxiv, 245 pp. B.fr. 260.

The *procureurs-généraux* were functionaries in the provincial councils of the Netherlands, appointed by the Crown. Under the Austrian Hapsburgs this office, created already under the Burgundian rulers, became pre-eminently an instrument in behalf of centralisation. In the six biographies here given the pattern of development of this centralisation can be followed step by step. The investigation of the provenance and career of each *procureur-général* also provides a picture of the social structure of the time, and of the possibilities of advancement.

Verhandelingen van het Studie- en Onderzoekcentrum voor Sociale Wetenschappen, Rijksuniversiteit te Gent.

1. M. VERSICHELEN. Sociale mobiliteit. Een studie over differentiële levenskansen. 1959. 169 pp. B.fr. 175.

2. E. VAN DER STRAETEN. Sociografie van de studenten ingeschreven aan de Rijksuniversiteit te Gent, academiejaar 1958-1959: enkele aspecten. 1959. 134 pp. B.fr. 175.

3. G. DE BACKER en A. KEMPENEERS. De naoorlogse toestand van de Belgische textielnijverheid in het bijzonder haar financiële structuur in Oost-Vlaanderen. 1961. 198 pp. B.fr. 275.

The first volume presents the results of an investigation into the stratification of a small village in the neighbourhood of Ghent. The village, which is in the transitional stage between "agricultural district" and "residential commune" (an increasing number of people working in Ghent taking up residence there), clearly reflects this phenomenon in its social hierarchy. Mr van der Straeten, who investigated the students of Ghent, arrived at some interesting conclusions; among other things he found, in comparison

with other West-European countries, a fairly high percentage of students whose fathers were manual labourers. The latter category amounted to 12%, of whom a remarkably large number studied at the faculty of physical sciences. The final study, which was based on a large quantity of material, is wholly in the economic field.

#### Czechoslovakia

GOTTWALD, KLEMENT. *Ausgewählte Reden und Aufsätze*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 564 pp. DM. 8.00.

This selection from the late Czechoslovak Communist Party leader Gottwald's writings and speeches opens with a discussion of the St. Gotthard-affair of 1928 (smuggling of arms from Italy to Hungary) and concludes with the text of Gottwald's speech held on the occasion of Stalin's death. This latter – and last – speech held by Gottwald in his homeland is symptomatic for his unshakeable "partyiness". A great many items in this volume deal with the role of the Communists in the Czech national opposition to German expansionist tendencies and – later – the danger of German "revisionism".

OREN, MORDEKHAÏ. *Prisonnier politique à Prague (1951-1956)*. Traduit de l'hébreu par Erwin Spatz. René Julliard, Paris 1960. 380 pp. NF. 16.50.

During his stay in Europe as a delegate of the Israelite Mapam the author was arrested in Prague and kept prisoner for five years. His trial ran a course parallel to that of Slansky; anti-semitism and anti-zionism were also responsible for the prosecution. In spite of this treatment Mr Oren did not lose confidence in the Soviet Union and the people's republics. The interrogations, life in prison and the actions of the political police are described here.

#### France

BLETON, PIERRE. *Le capitalisme en pratique*. [Initiation économique, 2]. *Économie et Humanisme*, Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1961. 302 pp. NF. 12.90.

This book gives first a detailed description of the development of some of the most important French branches of industry that the writer considers representative of the development of French industry in general. It then investigates the changed role of the banks regarding industrial activity, and a description of the new forms of concentration, collaboration and auto-financement of industry. The analysis of the increasing independence of the industrial leaders from big and small property is concluded with some short considerations on the essence of neo-capitalism.

CACÉRÈS, BENIGNO. *Regards neufs sur les autodidactes*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1960. 254 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

A selection of fragments of working-class authors of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is presented here, preceded by a short introduction with biographical data. Representatives of the so-called social literature, which category includes *chansonniers*, are Martin Nadaud, Béranger, Aristide Bruant, Maxim Gorki, Henri Poulaille,

Georges Navel and others. For a general orientation on the subject this book is excellent.

CHABERT, ALEXANDRE. *Les salaires dans l'industrie française (les textiles)*. [École Pratique des Hautes Études (VI<sup>e</sup> section), Centre d'Études Économiques, Études et Mémoires, 46]. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. xii, 291 pp. NF. 20.00.

This work is part of the project of the *Centre d'Études Économiques* of investigating the wages in French industry. In spite of great difficulties in obtaining material the author succeeds in presenting a considerable quantity of facts. This is done against the background of a description of the general characteristics of the French textile industry, which is at the moment in a state of conjunctural and structural depression. The low average of the wages can be explained partly by the out-of-date equipment and the archaic organisation. In view of the bad competitive position within the Common Market, and the increasing industrialisation of the African and Asian countries the author has no high hopes of the future of the French textile industry.

CHAMBAZ, JACQUES. *Le front populaire pour le pain, la liberté et la paix*. – CLAUDE WILLARD. *Quelques aspects du fascisme en France avant le 6 février 1934*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1961, 226 pp. NF. 5.00.

Mr Chambaz' article describes the period of the Popular Front and draws up the balance. The period was valuable because of the material and cultural advantages it afforded the labour class, and of the "experience won". Causes of its failure should be sought in the non-communist collaborating parties. Mr Willard deals with French fascism in the beginning of the 'Thirties, which at some points deviated from the Italian and German versions, for instance in its finding much more support in the traditional right-wing parties and in the Roman Catholic Church.

CHOURY, MAURICE. *La Commune au Quartier Latin*. Club des Amis du livre progressiste, Paris 1961. Ill. 228 pp. NF. 24.00.

On the basis of a renewed investigation of, largely printed, material the author deals expertly and absorbingly with the currents and movements among the inhabitants of the *Quartier Latin*, particularly students and labourers during the second half of the Second Empire. He then passes on to a description of events during the *Commune*, with an emphasis on the part played by the *Quartier* and those connected with it. The attractively produced book contains numerous photographs, caricatures and some documents from the period under study.

*La Commune de 1871*. Sous la direction de Jean Bruhat, Jean Dautry et Émile Tersen. Avec la collaboration de Pierre Angrand, Jean Bouvier, Henri Dubief e.a. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1960. 435 pp. Ill. NF. 40.00.

This book on the *Commune* is finely produced with many engravings, photographs and facsimiles, and extensive quotations; the editors have also provided a bibliography of the *Commune* (sources, Marxist and non-Marxist literature), a survey of the newspapers of the *Commune*, and biographical notes of the most important personalities.

This book, which, as the authors observe, should be regarded as a provisional synthesis intended to stimulate further study, has been chronologically arranged, except for the events in the provinces, which are dealt with in a separate chapter. It is preceded by a consideration on the development of the labour movement since 1848.

COUTROT, ALINE. *Un courant de la pensée catholique, l'hebdomadaire "Sept"*. (mars 1934-août 1937). Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1961. 334 pp. NF. 9.90.

The author, in her interesting and penetrating study, considers the Roman Catholic weekly *Sept*, to which priests as well as laymen contributed, in relation to the development towards a socially and politically more progressive standpoint in the French Catholicism of the 'Thirties. After the *Sillon*, the *Sept* is the first periodical to represent this trend. The author describes the *Sept* viewpoint on Communism, the war against Abyssinia (which they sharply rejected) and the Spanish Civil War (in which the paper emphatically did not align itself on the Franquist side), and on socio-economic problems. In 1937 the paper was discontinued at the instigation of Rome.

DAUMARD, ADELINÉ et FRANÇOIS FURET. *Structures et relations sociales à Paris au milieu du XVIIIe siècle*. [Cahiers des Annales, 18]. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1961. 97 pp. NF. 8.00.

By investigating the marriage contracts concluded before the notaries in Paris the authors succeed in giving a reliable picture of the social stratification (size of property, profession, social provenance, marriage choice, serve as indications) of the period. The investigation concerned the marriage contracts of the year 1749, of which more than 60% have been preserved. This is part 18 of the *Cahiers des Annales*.

DELON, PIERRE. *Le syndicalisme chrétien en France*. Préface de Georges Cogniot. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1961. 93 pp. NF. 3.00.

The author begins his description of Christian trade-unionism with a consideration of the reasons of the Roman-Catholic Church for a labour movement of their own, namely the division and weakening of the working class. Mr Delon then concentrates his study on the CFTC, the development of which is roughly outlined. A conflict is found to exist between the "real interests" of the Roman-Catholic workers and those of the Church, and their class solidarity is appealed to.

GOUBERT, PIERRE. *Beauvais et le Beauvaisis de 1600 à 1730*. Contribution à l'histoire sociale de la France du XVIIe siècle. [Démographie et Sociétés, III]. École Pratique des Hautes Études – VIe section, Centre de Recherches Historiques. S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1960. lxxii, 653 pp. Maps.

— *Cartes et graphiques par le Laboratoire de cartographie de l'École Pratique des Hautes Études*. 119 pp. NF. 75.00. (2 vols.).

With the help of a maximum of the abundant sources on the Beauvaisis in this period the author has given a sharp and subtle picture of the social and economical history of

this area, which is characterised by a town with an important textile production surrounded by agrarian country. In the first part the author enters into the economic and social structure of the area; he points out the strongly dominating position of a select group of rich citizens, who influenced not only economical life but the magistrature as well, were influential within the clergy, superseded the nobility and entered it. In the second part the author succeeds in distinguishing a long-term economical trend between 1630 and 1730, characterised by a fall of prices and wages, decrease of employment and production in the textile industry. Parallel to this is demographic stagnation. These interesting theses, elaborated for this area, will undoubtedly stimulate similar investigations in other areas.

**GRENIER, FERNAND.** *Ceux de Châteaubriant.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1961. 191 pp. Ill. NF. 5.50.

Mr Grenier, at present a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was himself interned in the camp of Choisel at Châteaubriant, from which he escaped. He describes the history of that camp and that of Voves, with the shooting of a number of Communist hostages in October and December 1941 as the central point. Fragments of the last letters written by the executed were included in these chapters.

**HERMENS, FERDINAND A.** *The Fifth Republic.* University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Indiana) 1960. vi, 90 pp. \$ 1.95.

This study of the Fifth Republic approaches the problem chiefly from the constitutional side, though some light is shed on the political background. The conclusion drawn at the end of the author's critical consideration is, that the constitution of the Fifth Republic offers better possibilities of adaptation to the requirements of long-term stability than was the case in either the Third or the Fourth Republic.

**LACOUTURE, JEAN.** *Cinq hommes et la France.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1961. 374 pp. NF. 12.00.

This book presents five political profiles: of Ho Chi-Minh, Bourguiba, Ferhat Abbas, Mohammed V, and Sekou Touré. These men are described in their relations to France, i.e. the political and often inimical relations, but also the emotional ties with French culture and with (for instance in the case of Ho Chi -Minh) its "leftist" tradition. In this way an extremely captivating picture is obtained of an interesting aspect of the nationalist movements in the former colonies: the influence of Western environment and education on the political ideas and the evolution of these ideas with the leaders of these movements. Besides biographical information this book also provides a fairly extensive description of the political events that have led to the independence of these countries.

**LEULLIOT, PAUL.** *L'Alsace au début du XIXe siècle. Essais d'histoire politique, économique et religieuse (1815-1830).* III. Religions et culture. [Bibliothèque Générale de l'École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe section]. S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1960. viii, 532 pp. NF. 30.00.

The first two volumes of this well-documented piece of regional history were reviewed on p. 167 of vol. VI (1961) of this journal. The third part is on the same high level,

It enters more deeply into the linguistic situation, the adherence to the German mother tongue in this period, especially under the influence of the older clerus. The great importance of the religions for the history of Alsace, touched upon in the second volume, where the economical positions of Protestants and Catholics are compared, is here further elaborated. The sources, bibliography and index of the whole work are printed at the back of this volume.

**MCMANNERS, JOHN.** *French Ecclesiastical Society under the Ancien Régime. A Study of Angers in the Eighteenth Century.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1960. xii, 416 pp. 45/-.

For his study of the Ecclesiastical Society in Angers during the last decades of the *ancien régime* (except for an epilogue, that continues the career of a number of persons, the author ends in 1791) Prof. McManners had the disposal of a very large quantity of material from departmental archives, the *Archives Nationales*, and the municipal library, and from printed works, of which the writings of local historians and antiquaries form an important part. He describes the complex of relations between the Church and lay society in Angers, which in many respects had remained behind in the social-economical developments, the conflicts between these two groups and the conflicts within the clergy itself. He describes how these conflicts intensified each other and accumulated on the eve and during the very first beginnings of the Revolution.

**MAJOR, J. RUSSELL.** *Representative Institutions in Renaissance France 1421-1559.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1960. ix, 182 pp. \$ 4.00.

The enormous range of local, provincial and regional assemblies has rendered it impossible for the author to be complete; he has, therefore, confined himself to the more general characteristics, and has entered into the details of the Estates General of 1484 only. The nature of the Renaissance Monarchy in France is investigated in the first chapter; it is here that the author emphasizes the decentralisation of the government and points out the inadequacy of army and bureaucracy as checks, besides the theoretical-legal ones, on the royal power. He also states that the representative institutions should be considered to have formed part of the basis of monarchical power. This aspect is further elaborated and adstructured in the later chapters.

**RAMADIER, PAUL.** *Les socialistes et l'exercice du pouvoir. Préface de J. Paul-Boncour.* Robert Laffont, Paris 1961. 286 pp. NF. 9.90.

The tone of this book, in which the author describes the evolution of democratic socialism after the congress of Amsterdam in 1904, is characterised by his final conclusions, that socialism should carry on social reform, and that the "general tendency" should be that of the collective organisation, while the "social and economical reality" should be maximally taken into account. He puts the stress on socialism defending democracy and the civic freedoms, advocates a smoothly running economic planification and, with some reserve, the nationalisations. He rejects the recent German SPD standpoint in this matter.

*Socialisation et personne humaine. Compte rendu in extenso. Semaines Sociales de France, 47e session - Grenoble 1960. Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1961. 434 pp. NF. 16.50.*

The 47th session of the *Semaines sociales de France*, the unique study weeks of Social-Catholic thought, was held at Grenoble in 1960. Its lectures have been collected here, and provided with final conclusions. In most contributions the consciousness of society being on the eve of some far-reaching socio-cultural changes comes clearly to the fore; Prof. J. L. Quermonne, for instance, finds a process of "desinstitutionalisation" in France to-day, which he welcomes in so far as it breaks down the traditional political and social myths of the nineteenth century, but regrets where it is replaced by a personalisation of power. He sees another urgent problem in the integration of the mushroom growth of technical a-political organs into the political institutions. The contribution by J. Rivero on new political structures that would give economic democracy and workers' control a chance carries the subject further. Among the many other very interesting papers is one by R. P. J. Y. Calvez on socialisation in its real or supposed connection with totalitarian tendencies, and one by F. Closon on the development of the classes and the social structure in France.

SYDENHAM, M. J. *The Girondins*. University of London; The Athlone Press, London 1961. xii, 252 pp. Ill. 35/-

After a description of the most important conceptions of the Girondins, the author passes on to a well-documented description of the actions and ideas of the roughly two hundred delegates that were registered as Girondins. He arrives at the conclusion, that there is little to justify the supposition of unity and agreement among members of this group; Brissot and his friends should be considered a loosely knit coalition of individualists. On the other hand little is found that basically distinguishes the Girondins from the Jacobins; Mathiez' thesis regarding the social and economical phenomena is rejected, as is the idea that the difference was in the attitude towards political federalism.

THOREZ, MAURICE. *Une tragique réalité: La paupérisation des travailleurs français*. Préface d'Henri Claude. Editions Sociales, Paris 1961. 156 pp. NF. 3.00.

The articles of Thorez dealing with "pauperisation" were originally written in the years 1955-1957. The author continuously insists on the bad economic and social condition of the French labour class; Henri Claude, in his preface, strengthens the argument by implicating that, even if the workers were materially well off, under capitalism, the term pauperisation would still apply, since Marx extends this concept to the moral and intellectual conditions. In this way a double security is achieved.

#### Germany

ANGEL, PIERRE. *Eduard Bernstein et l'évolution du socialisme allemand*. [Germanica, 2]. Marcel Didier, Paris 1961. 462 pp. NF. 35.00.

In this intellectual biography of Bernstein, based on material from the archives of the International Institute of Social History, an attempt is made to describe this work and importance within their historical context and in their relation to the development of German Social Democracy. For it is, the author suggests, especially the fact that the conservative forces and the anti-revolutionary disposition in the latter gained in strength, that explains the success of Bernstein's revisionism. The elements of this revisionism, which was the justification of tendencies that has pushed through half-way in the party, are extensively described, with the necessary attention paid to the psycho-

logical aspect, Bernstein's (not necessarily political) liberalism and pacifism, a heritage of the environment in which he grew up.

Das Dritte Reich. Heft 2: Philip Friedman. Das andere Deutschland. Die Kirchen. Heft 3: Friedrich Zipfel. Gestapo und Sicherheitsdienst. Heft 4: Josef Wulf. Die Nürnberger Gesetze. Heft 5: Walter Görlitz. Die Waffen-SS. Arani-Verlags-GmbH, Berlin-Grünwald 1960. 30, 28, 29, 29 pp. DM. 1.40 per vol.

This series is planned, and the numbers 2-5 are produced, in such a way as to offer a well-documented survey of various aspects of the Nazi regime and life in Germany under the Nazis. Specialists in their respective fields, the authors have succeeded in concisely presenting the major facts as well as in giving a sober judgment. The booklet written by Ph. Friedman has been translated from the American. It has obviously been the aim of the authors to offer the most essential information; the way in which they have done so makes the four vols. of interest not only for the non-specialist reader.

EBSWORTH, RAYMOND. Restoring Democracy in Germany. The British Contribution. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London; Frederick A. Praeger Inc., New York 1960. xiv, 222 pp. 30/-.

After the many American monographs on the political re-education of the Germans it is interesting to read this volume on the subject of the British contribution. It describes the denazification, and especially British sponsoring in the fields of local government, construction of the civil service and political parties, and it concludes with an optimistic note on the future of democracy in West-Germany.

ECKERT, GEORG. Die Braunschweiger Arbeiterbewegung unter dem Sozialistengesetz. I. Teil (1878-1884). Waisenhaus-Buchdruckerei und Verlag, Braunschweig 1961. Ill. DM.

Half of this volume consists of a detailed survey of the Brunswick labour movement during the years 1878-1884. The second half contains documents, notably from police and government archives; they comprise, however, also the years 1884-1890 which are, for their historiography, reserved for a second volume. Although neither in the reactions to the two attempts on the Emperor's life, nor in the years that followed, the history of the socialist party offers new vistas, and although this history is more or less a cross section of those of the major cities in Northern Germany, the painstaking effort to offer all relevant data has enabled the author to make a valuable contribution to social history. Particular features are, for instance, the significance of Wilhelm Bracke's role in national and local politics, the struggle against the antisemitic propaganda, and the remarkable opportunities open to the party for organisational and political activities under the Law, which formally banned socialist propaganda.

HESS, MOSES. Philosophische und sozialistische Schriften 1837-1850. Eine Auswahl. Hrsg. und eingeleitet von Auguste Cornu und Wolfgang Mönke. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. lxi, 517 pp. DM. 38.00.

In this volume those writings of Moses Hess have been collected which originated in the years 1837-1850 and which are related to Hess' philosophical evolution and his

socialism. The word "selection" might give a too modest idea of the nature of this book; indeed, it contains all the major works in full, notably the "*Heilige Geschichte*", the "*Europäische Triarchie*", and the "*Rote Katechismus*" (only one copy of the original edition seems to be extant), and quite a number of shorter writings, partly unpublished and partly not easily accessible. The edition of the texts is beyond praise. The introduction stresses what the editors consider to be the shortcomings of Hess as compared to Marx' and Engels' "scientific socialism", but on the other hand acknowledges the fact that Hess provided Marx with "some stimuli". The documentation is particularly thorough and of great value for the specialist reader.

**Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik 1960.** Hrsg. vom Deutschen Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Berlin. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1960. 511 pp. Ill. DM. 15.00.

Much information is contained in this well-produced volume. A tone of great optimism is unmistakable as regards achievements in the economic and cultural spheres. Many figures are given, partly in the form of tables.

**Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte. 1960. Teil II.** Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. 403 pp. DM. 18.50.

Besides a section of general articles the second part of this publication of The Institute of History, which forms part of the East German Academy of Sciences, contains contributions on the history of factories and industries, sources, book reviews, and a very useful bibliography of publications after 1945 in West Germany on individual enterprises. Among the articles there is Martin Kauder's consideration of the "human relations" approach in the Federal Republic as a form of fighting the labour classes, Zs P. Pach's study on the rise of the capitalist ground rent in the West European agrarian development, and a short study by Jürgen Kuczynski on trade and market problems, in which essential changes are found in the character of capitalist world trade after 1945.

**JOCHMANN, WERNER.** Im Kampf um die Macht. Hitlers Rede vor dem Hamburger Nationalklub von 1919. [Veröffentlichungen der Forschungsstelle für die Geschichte des Nationalsozialismus in Hamburg, Band I]. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a/M. 1960. 121 pp. DM. 7.80.

The text of Hitler's speech itself testifies to the latter's ability for tactical manoeuvring: in this reactionary milieu, he refrained from any anti-semitic allusion, but concentrated on an extremely distorted interpretation of the November revolution, which was well received by his audience. Mr. Jochmann's introduction of some 60 pages is based on extensive research into the history of the NSDAP in Hamburg, and throws light on the social tensions between the various layers of the population to which the Nazis appealed.

**KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN.** Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus. Teil I. Band 11. Studien zur Geschichte der zyklischen Überproduktionskrisen in Deutschland 1825 bis 1866. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. viii, 199 pp. DM. 16.00.

—, Band 12. Studien zur Geschichte der zyklischen Überproduktionskrisen in Deutschland 1873 bis 1914. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1961. viii, 210 pp. DM. 16.00.

Band 11 begins with a study of the *bourgeois* theories on economic depression up to and including those now current in West-Germany. With the help of contemporary materials, chiefly statistical, analyses are then given of the series of depressions, of which that of 1856/59, the author states, was the first to arise autonomously from the contrasts of capitalism. The purpose of this whole series, i.e. to deal with the history of the condition of the workers under capitalism, is kept in view: the workers' conditions during the depression as it is described by the working-class press also find expression here.

LABOOR, ERNST. Der Kampf der deutschen Arbeiterklasse gegen Militarismus und Kriegsgefahr 1927 bis 1929. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 363 pp. DM. 7.20.

In this book the role is described of the KPD in the movements against remilitarisation (for instance the plan for the building of armoured cruisers in 1928), the political reaction and imperialism. The part played by the SPD leaders is described in glaring contrast, and the author represents it in the sharpest terms. This book, which completely follows the official East-German interpretation, was documented from newspapers, periodicals and much material from archives in the DDR.

MARX, KARL, und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Werke. Band 10. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. xxiii, 778 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 12.50.

The major part of the articles written by Marx and Engels, which constitute this volume, appeared originally in the New York Herald Tribune, others in the People's Paper (the British Chartist organ) and the Breslau *Neue Oder-Zeitung*, a liberal newspaper. Many of them are published here for the first time in bookform (except for the Russian editions of Marx' and Engels' Works), 41 articles out of 89 for the first time in German. The "Oriental Question" is preponderant, and both authors' comments on events in the East are often particularly bold and remain interesting.

NELL-BREUNING, OSWALD VON. Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Heute. III. Zeitfragen. 1955-1959. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1960. viii, 424 pp. DM. 27.50.

The publications by Von Nell-Breuning of the years 1955-1959 have here been collected. This shrewd representative of Catholic-social thought, whose argumentations and criticisms emanate an undeniable intellectual authority, here repeatedly points out the danger of the "commercialised society", which is gradually coming into being in Germany, and of which especially the family is the greatest victim, because it has so many "negative aspects" in relation to the "market". In other pieces he makes a sharp difference between the practice of the *Soziale Marktwirtschaft*, which he approves of, and the "theoretical accompanying music", which he does not; he tests this economic doctrine against the Catholic social philosophy. Other subjects of discussion are the re-unification of Germany, trade-unionism, labour law, property, and creation of capital.

NIPPERDEY, THOMAS. *Die Organisation der deutschen Parteien vor 1918*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1961. 454 pp. DM. 42.00.

The political parties, with the possible exception of the SPD, have been studied less in their organisational aspects than in their quality of bearers of an ideology or political idea. Here the organisations are viewed in their interaction with the form of the government of the State (the dualism Prussia-*Reich*, the *Obrigkeitsstaat*) and German society; this gives the reader a good picture of the why and wherefore of the evolution of party forms. The SPD takes a special place on account of the connection between organisation and ideological questions, the special demands made by the *Sozialistengesetz*, and especially by its much stronger and more comprehensive organisation; the sources on this subject, too, are more numerous than on most other parties. This is *Band 18* of the *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der Politischen Parteien*.

On the Track of Tyranny. Essays presented by the Wiener Library to Leonard G. Montefiore, O.B.E. on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. Edited by Max Beloff. Publ. for The Wiener Library by Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1960. xi, 233 pp. 35/-.

The essays here presented to the chairman of the Wiener Library, Leonard G. Montefiore, all concern the Nazi period and are all by authorities in this field. Firstly there is the critical analysis by K. D. Bracher of the national-socialist election policy in 1933/1934; then the thought-provoking study by L. de Jong, in which it is stated that racial prejudice among Dutch non-Jews (some of whom nevertheless risked their lives in helping Jews) increased during the German occupation, as a consequence of the persecution, the conscious delimitation of Jews and "Aryans", feelings of guilt and other psychological processes. Mention should also be made of the contributions by Allan Bullock on the problems occurring in the description of contemporary history, and Léon Poliakov, in which the racism of Neurenberg is compared to that of Vichy.

OTTO, KARL. *Vom Anwaltsstift zum Hochverräter. Erinnerungen*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 212 pp. DM. 1.60.

The personal recollections of the author mostly reach back to the 'Twenties and the early 'Thirties. He describes his youth and his KPD period and gives the reader a picture of the time. The book is stylistically carefully written, and it contains fewer clichés and party jargon than is usual in this sort of memoirs.

POLIAKOV, LÉON, und JOSEF WULF. *Das Dritte Reich und die Juden. Dokumente und Aufsätze*. Arani Verlags-GmbH, Berlin-Grünwald 1961. xii, 279 pp. DM. 9.80.

This is a complete, but paperbound and cheap edition of the collection of documents on the "final solution" of the "Jewish problem" by the Nazis, which throw light on so many aspects of their inhuman policy. In their totality they present a gruesome picture of the enormity of the crime as well as of the meanness of such accompanying details as the painstaking care with which Jewish property was confiscated and allotted to various party instances.

RAAB, EARL. *The Anatomy of Nazism. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, New York, in cooperation with The Free Sons of Israel, New York 1961. 40 pp. Ill. \$ 0.35.*

In this "anatomy of Nazism" the totalitarian aspects are stressed, as "anti-humanism" and "anti-intellectualism" are said to be "inevitable results, as well as the basic philosophical ingredients of total state power". This conclusion, at which the author arrives after a well-balanced treatment of the appeal Nazism could have in Germany, of its methods and especially its total infiltration of life, is drawn in a short, but very elucidating chapter on totalitarianism in general.

SCHMIDT, WALTER A. *Damit Deutschland lebe. Ein Quellenwerk über den deutschen antifaschistischen Widerstandskampf 1933-1945. Kongress-Verlag, Berlin 1958. 759 pp. Ill. DM. 15.00.*

The sources collected here have been taken from books, newspapers, pamphlets, and personal testimonies. They relate to the *résistance* in the industries, in various groups (women, the young, intellectuals, students, etc.) in the concentration camps and prisons and in the *Wehrmacht*. The latter section contains sources that convey impressions of the importance of the KPD in the resistance against fascism. In the appendices much photographic material has been included.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg.: Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 23. Lieferung – Mai 1961. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1961. 132 pp. DM. 15.00.

This issue comprises drafts for a policy to create small owners among employees, an improvement of health insurance, resolutions on social policy taken at the SPD Congress of 1960, and a directive from the SPD Board on social-democratic family policy.

Das Tagebuch von Joseph Goebbels 1925/26. Mit weiteren Dokumenten hrsg. von Helmut Heiber. [Schriftenreihe der Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, Nr. 1]. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1960. 141 pp. DM. 7.80.

The Goebbels-diary is revealing in its presentation of the author as an extremely egotistical and puerile character. Although he does not shed much light on the break with Strasser - even in this diary Goebbels seems to distort facts - he pictures the atmosphere in the incipient Nazi party. A number of documents have been appended; they, too, show the meanness of the intraparty conflicts. The biographical introduction by Mr Heiber is excellent.

TREUE, WOLFGANG. *Deutsche Parteiprogramme 1861-1961. 3. erw. Aufl. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1961. 404 pp. DM. 19.80.*

The sources proper, 71 party programmes, are preceded by a short introduction in which Dr Treue outlines the development of the German parties. The book concludes

with a short table stating the number of seats occupied by the various parties in, resp., the *Reichstag* and the *Bundestag* from 1871 onwards. This useful book (already the third edition since 1954) is *Band 3* of the *Quellensammlung zur Kulturgeschichte*.

WINKLER, HANS-JOACHIM. *Legenden um Hitler*. [Zur Politik und Zeitgeschichte, Heft 7]. Colloquium Verlag Otto H. Hess, Berlin-Dahlem 1961. 79 pp. DM. 2.80.

This very useful and successful attempt at destroying the Hitler myth, insofar as it survives, deals mainly with those aspects of his policy which might still be considered sound or positive achievements. Thus, foreign policy successes are presented in the light of the previous work done by the Weimar statesmen, the spectacular road building activities and the welfare programs for workers are not denied but put into the proper framework. This popularly written little book may appeal to a wide circle of readers.

WULF, JOSEF. *Heinrich Himmler. Eine biographische Studie*. [Das Dritte Reich und seine Mörder, 2]. Arani Verlags-GmbH, Berlin-Grünwald 1960. 39 pp. Ill. DM. 3.40.

In this short biography of Himmler the author tries to establish the decisive motives of the one-time poultry farmer to become the head of the Nazi murder apparatus. Himmler's belief in racial "theory", his utter ruthlessness, and his hunger for power are depicted with acumen, as is the role of the special formations such as the SS.

#### Great Britain

AARONOVITCH, SAM. *The Ruling Class. A Study of British Finance Capital*. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1961. 192 pp. 12/6.

Mr Aaronovitch states that the social reality in Great Britain still completely answers the Marxist description. A small group of capitalists, owners of the productive resources, still dominates the whole of society; the ideas concerning managerial preponderance and the changed character of capitalism are refuted. In his argumentation the author bases himself on Marx, and in some respects on Wright Mills, except where the latter makes a distinction between the economical, political and military power elites, whose interests are only incidentally identical.

ARNOT, R. PAGE. *The Miners in Crisis and War. A History of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain (from 1930 onwards)*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 451 pp. Ill. 42/-.

For the documentation of this history of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain (founded in 1889) Mr Page Arnot has chiefly used the voluminous records of this Union. The importance of the miners for the whole British labour class is apparent, when the author calculates that a tenth part of the whole British population consisted of miners and their families. The period under discussion, roughly from 1930 to 1945 (the period that follows has another character on account of the great nationalisations and the foundation of the single union), of course bears the marks of the crisis which, through the out-of-date property structure and the low efficiency of the British Coal

Industry, struck harder in this branch than elsewhere, and of the war. Some attention is also paid to the reaction of the Union to the rise of fascism and the Spanish Civil War.

**BLOOMFIELD, PAUL.** Edward Gibbon Wakefield. Builder of the British Commonwealth. Longmans, Green and Co Ltd., London 1961. xi, 378 pp. Ill. 42/-.

Mr Bloomfield attributes the fact, that Wakefield, as one of the very greatest empire-builders, has achieved so little fame and acknowledgment, to his having worked behind the scenes and not having represented the romantic type of conqueror. Wakefield, who founded the colony of South Australia for free settlers, has played a paramount role in the colonisation of New Zealand (for instance as the organiser of a "planned" and aided emigration) and was the spiritual father of the Durham report on Canada. Mr Bloomfield's biography does justice to all these aspects, partly with the help of material not previously used.

**BRAILSFORD, H. N.** The Levellers and the English Revolution. Edited and prepared for publication by Christopher Hill. The Cresset Press, London; Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. vii, 715 pp. 55/-; \$ 10.00.

Prof. Hill states that the late Prof. Brailsford "thought of this book not as a mere history but as a profoundly political study, which would convey a message from him to the younger generation", and Brailsford's statement, that the record of the Levellers, though one of defeat, rates higher morally than the achievement of Cromwell, characterises the spirit in which this monumental work has been written. The Levellers are here described as the intellectually and politically dynamic element of the seventeenth-century revolution, and the initiators of a tradition that, after them, was not taken up again till the time of the Radicals in the French Revolution. An introduction and a conclusion are absent, as is a chapter in which Brailsford had planned to write on the careers of the Leveller leaders after the suppression of their party, and a chapter on the Diggers. The latter was replaced by an article published by the author in 1945.

**BURNS, EMILE.** Right-Wing Labour. Its Theory and Practice. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1961. 128 pp. 7/6.

Mr Burns severely attacks the Labour theory as personified by such people as R. H. S. Crossman, C. A. R. Crosland, Patrick Gordon Walker and John Strachey; especially the latter's "Contemporary Capitalism" is hotly opposed. In concluding the author expresses his opinion that only on the basis of Marxism a unity of the Left can be achieved.

**Essays in the Economic and Social History of Tudor and Stuart England.** In honour of R. H. Tawney. Edited by F. J. Fisher. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. viii, 235 pp. 30/-.

Prof. J. Fisher opens this series of essays with a consideration of the socio-economic aspects of the period delimited by the Dissolution of the Monasteries and the Great Rebellion. Mr Christopher Hill writes about a theme towards which Tawney has made valuable contributions, i.e. the relation between Protestantism and capitalism; he remarks that it was through the „central theological attitude“, that Protest-

antism contributed to the rise of capitalism: not the view on usury but "that Protestantism appealed... to artisans and small merchants, whom it helped to trust the dictates of their own hearts as their standard of conduct". Other contributions, of chiefly economic importance, deal with industries in the rural districts, England and the Mediterranean, and the debate on enclosure by agreement.

Family Needs and Social Services. PEP (Political and Economic Planning); George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. xii, 233 pp. 30/-.

We regret to say that in the title included in the previous issue of this journal on p. 339 the price of the book was omitted. It is 30/-.

HARRISON, MOLLY, and O. M. ROYSTON. Picture Source Book for Social History. Late Nineteenth Century. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 139 pp. Ill. 12/6.

This source-book, designed especially for older children, contains a number of pictures and the relevant texts that shed light on social conditions in late-Victorian Britain. Various aspects of social life, such as fashions, education, the arts, industrialism, poverty and the Empire find expression in this attractive selection of pictures.

HILL, CHRISTOPHER. The Century of Revolution 1603-1714. [A History of England, Vol. 5]. Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., Edinburgh 1961. xii, 340 pp. Ill. 25/-.

The series entitled A History of England, under the general editorship of Prof. C. Brooke and Denis Mack Smith, of which this book is the fifth volume, aims at giving a picture and an appreciation of each period, which is up to scientific standards without bringing in too many details, and thus forms an inducement to further reading. Prof. Hill's volume completely answers its purpose. The "century of revolution" is divided into four periods; of each period a short narrative of events is given, followed by a discussion under the headings Economics, Politics and the Constitution, Religion and Ideas. The result of this method is excellent and provides the reader with a clear insight into the changes that have taken place in the period under discussion, the way in which they came about, and the interrelation between the ideas, politics, and economics. In a final chapter the drawbacks of the new order are pointed out, i.e. the bad social conditions and the political impotence in which the major part of the population lived.

PEARSON, HESKETH. Bernard Shaw. His Life and Personality. Methuen & Co Ltd., London 1961. 480 pp. Ill. 50/-.

The greater part of this biography has come into being with the collaboration of Shaw himself, who has provided the author with much "private history", has added to it and made corrections. As a biography this is an eminent piece of work, in a vivid and witty style, and it does complete justice to Shaw's paradoxical personality. Shaw's social and political activities and ideas have been dealt with rather extensively: attention has been paid to his relations with the Webbs, his role in the Fabian society, and his sympathies for Soviet Russia and Stalin.

READ, DONALD, and ERIC GLASGOW. *Feergus O'Connor. Irishman and Chartist*. Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., London 1961. 160 pp. 21/-.

The judgment on O'Connor, in this biography, is fairly mild. The authors concede his egocentrism and his verbal derailments, but are of the opinion that, even with moderate and orderly action, the Charter would not have been accepted: O'Connor was not to blame for the failure of the Chartist movement. Much attention is paid to the unfortunate Land Plan, and to O'Connor's ideal of an Anglo-Irish working class alliance ("the only respect in which O'Connor completely failed"). Besides using the better-known sources on the Chartist Movement the authors have made use of some previously little-used sources in Ireland, that give an impression of O'Connor as agitator in Ireland.

ROBINSON, RONALD and JOHN GALLAGHER, with ALICE DENNY. *Africa and the Victorians. The Official Mind of Imperialism*. Macmillan & Co Ltd., London, New York 1961. xii, 491 pp. Maps. 45/-.

In a broadly planned and excellently documented description of British imperialism in Africa the authors demonstrate the differences between the Mid-Victorian and Late-Victorian concepts of political expansion. While with the former such motives as free trade and a civilisatory mission gave the expansion a very dynamic character, in the eighteen-eighties the protection of the possessions obtained was in the forefront. The political actions in Africa (with South-Africa as a possible exception) should therefore be viewed as a protection of the British position in the Far East, and particularly in India, and the British advances in tropical Africa as responses to the decline of Turkish authority. The political decisions in this field were taken by a limited group of officials; public opinion was more inclined to be restrictive, and the pressure groups were too weak to have much effect. This thought-provoking study throws a completely new light on British imperialism at the end of the nineteenth century.

ROGERS, P. G. *Battle in Bossenden Wood. The Strange Story of Sir William Courtenay*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1961. xii, 241 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/-.

Subject of this biography is John Tom, a lunatic who left his wife and claimed to be, resp., Count Rothschild and "Sir William Courtenay". Under the latter name he offered himself as a candidate for Parliament, though without success, and published a number of tracts. He tried to open the eyes of the people to the existing social injustices and later gave himself out to be a reincarnation of Christ. As a religious and messianist leader he got a group of followers. He was killed, after committing a murder, in a fight with the police.

*A Victorian Poacher. James Hawker's Journal*. Ed. and introd. by Garth Christian. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1961. xxii, 114 pp. 12/6.

These are the memoirs of a poacher in the rural Midlands, who was born in 1836 and who died in 1920. This man, with a pronounced political and social consciousness,

gives, through this description, which was reproduced without appreciable alterations, a picture of the social conditions in the middle and end of the nineteenth century.

**WILLSON, F. M. G.** *Administrators in Action. British Case Studies. Vol. I.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 350 pp. 35/-.

As volume 1 of a series sponsored by the Royal Institute of Public Administration this monograph describes five cases that throw light on the functioning of public administration. The stress therefore does not lie on organisation problems, but, as in the already numerous American studies on the subject, on the way in which everyday affairs are dealt with. The cases here described concern central as well as local government and the nationalized industries.

#### Hungary

**GALANTAI, MARIA.** *The Changing of the Guard. The Siege of Budapest 1944-5.* Pall Mall Press, London and Dunmow 1961. 224 pp. 21/-.

The author narrates the siege of Budapest by the Russians in 1944-1945, which she witnessed at close range. She depicts the misery she observed around her, for instance in an air-raid shelter with a large number of fugitives and wounded. This book is of value as an eye-witness account.

**KECSKEMETI, PAUL.** *The Unexpected Revolution. Social Forces in the Hungarian Uprising.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. vi, 178 pp. \$ 4.75.

Instability, connected with division within the top ranking group of the Hungarian CP, created the conditions under which the "elite" during the years 1953-1956 could ventilate oppositionist feelings; the urban "mass", though dissatisfied with the regime, remained aloof until the students' demonstrations provided the impetus for sudden action. These are some of the important facts which the author, in an extremely able historical and sociological study, develops and explains scientifically with the help of abundant source material, provided in part by many interviews with Hungarian refugees. The book gives a careful analysis of the factors instrumental in a revolt or revolution against a Communist regime, as well as an excellent treatment of the historical setting of the 1956 Hungarian revolution.

#### Italy

**BERNIERI, ANTONIO.** *Cento anni di storia sociale a Carrara (1815-1921).* [Istituto Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Studi e ricerche storiche]. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1961. 188 pp. L. 1.800.

Mr Bernieri opens his book with a description of the rise of the marble industry, to pass on to the rise of an industrial proletariat and the attendant social conditions. Special attention is paid to the importance of the International in Carrara against the background of the developments on the national level. In the years 1883 and 1884 the split between anarchists and socialists was complete, after which the former continued their insurrectional agitation. This interesting study is part 12 of the *Studi et ricerche storiche* of the Feltrinelli Institute.

DELZELL, CHARLES F. *Mussolini's Enemies. The Italian Anti-Fascist Resistance.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1961. xix, 620 pp. \$ 12.50.

Anti-fascist resistance got into its stride after the murder of Matteotti, and it is chiefly on this early period, as distinct from the better-known "armed resistance" after September 1943, that the reader is provided with a clear picture. The political groups that took part in this resistance, among which the left wing was in a majority, are all investigated, and a scale is drawn up, from the "Quietists", of whom Croce was probably the most notable representative, to the well-organised and effective Communists. The latter, who had operated in isolation between 1928 and 1934, came to the fore in the People's Front, which, however, was impaired by the Russian-German treaty in 1939 chiefly through the reaction of the reformist wing of the socialists. Another aspect well described here is the evolution of the attitude of the Anglo-American authorities towards the left-wing resistance.

L'Economia italiana dal 1861 al 1961. Studi nel I° centenario dell'unità d'Italia. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1961. viii, 915 pp. L. 6.000.

The sixth publication of the *Biblioteca della Rivista "Economia e Storia"* contains 24 contributions of economic-historical importance. It is a monumental collection of studies, which together provide a fairly complete picture of the economical development in the period under study. Gino Barbieri wrote on the development of Italian economic thought; from the demographical angle the problem of Italian economy is dealt with by three authors (M. Boldrini, L. Livì and A. De Maddalena) who are followed by G. Acerbo and L. Dal Pane on agricultural problems. Of social-historical importance are the contributions by Vittorio Franchini on labour unrest, strikes and labour organisation, and by G. Geremia on preventive social care. In this connection we also mention the contribution by Silvio Pirrani.

FERMI, LAURA. *Mussolini.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1961. vii, 477 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95.

Mrs Fermi offers a fairly popular, but detailed biography of Mussolini. She lived in Rome until 1938, when she and her husband, the physicist Enrico Fermi emigrated to the United States; she came to hold a view of Mussolini different from the current one, and it is especially his uncertainty and inconsistency behind the mask of self-assurance which she puts into light. Properly speaking, she has not set out to write a full biography, but – sometimes with the help of her "imagination" – she has detected fundamental traits which are relevant for an interpretation of his career. Thus, about two fifths of the book is devoted to Mussolini's life before the March on Rome. The story told in a vivid style is interesting and probably the best available in English.

GUICHONNET, PAUL. *Cavour. Agronomo e uomo d'affari.* [Istituto Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Studi e ricerche storiche]. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1961. 232 pp. L. 2.000.

It is the less known aspects of Cavour that are dealt with in this book: Cavour as an agronomist and as a businessman. Half the book is occupied by the letters, written in French, to Hippolyte de la Ruë and to Count Paul de Sales, chiefly on agricultural subjects, and letters relating to the *Compagnie Savoyarde* of which he was a shareholder.

I Periodici di Milano. Bibliografia e storia. Tomo II (1905-1926). [Biblioteca C. G. Feltrinelli, Bibliografia della stampa periodica operaia e socialista italiana (1860-1926) diretta da Franco Della Peruta]. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1961. viii, 407 pp. L. 6.000.

The valuable series of bibliographies of the Italian socialist and labour periodicals between 1860 and 1926 under the general editorship of Franco Della Peruta is continued with this volume. Of each periodical the most important data and a shorter or longer biography (that of *Avanti!*, for instance, numbers 30 pages) is given.

### The Netherlands

DREES, W. Een jaar Buchenwald. N.V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1961. 195 pp. Ill. Hfl. 5.90.

The well-known socialist leader was interned at the end of 1940 and deported to Buchenwald as a hostage (*Ehrenbüfiling*). Together with a great many prominent Dutchmen he had a privileged position there as compared to the political prisoners and Jews. Dr Drees describes life in the camp, as he knows it from his own experience and observation, with compassion and a personal reserve that is attractive.

GRIBLING, JACOBUS PETRUS. P. J. M. Aalberse, 1871-1948. N.V. Uitgeverij De Lantearn, Utrecht 1961. 551 pp. Ill. Hfl. 24.50.

This dissertation presented to the Roman Catholic University of Nijmegen deals with Aalberse in his quality of Catholic-social thinker and as a statesman, who took such an active part in social legislation. Aalberse's social ideas are extensively considered in comparison to those of Poels and Ariëns; those of the former comprise the building up of society from occupational classes, with social legislation as an intermediary stage. He took the "Berlin" viewpoint on the interconfessionality of trade-unionism, and aimed at a unified Catholic trade organisation. With the description of Aalberse's many-sided activities Dr Gribling creates a well-documented picture not only of the Catholic-social movement (on which there are relatively few studies) but of a chapter of Dutch social history of which some episodes are fairly deeply entered into.

HARMSSEN, GERRIT JAN. Blauwe en rode jeugd. Een bijdrage tot de geschiedenis van de Nederlandse jeugdbeweging tussen 1853 en 1940. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1961. xiv, 496 pp. Hfl. 18.50.

This dissertation presented to the University of Amsterdam contains many interesting facts concerning the "blue" and the "red" (temperance and socialist) youth movements. It is written vividly and with great understanding of the "style" of various clubs, but shows some shortcomings regarding the arrangement, which is inconvenient and unsystematical, and the sometimes arbitrary selection of the clubs that come in for more detailed treatment. These objections do not alter the fact that this book certainly remedies a want and, perhaps its greatest quality, is very readable.

De Joden in Nederland na de tweede wereldoorlog. Een demografische analyse. Joachimsthal's Uitgevers- en Drukkerijbedrijf N.V., Amsterdam 1961. 39 pp. Hfl. 3.90.

This demographic study, provided with an English summary, shows that, out of the roughly 140,000 Jews living in Holland before the war, more than 100,000 have been killed. The remaining group is still decreasing in number by emigration (between 1945 and 1953 the emigrants to the United States were the most numerous group), the high age of the Jewish population, and the mixed marriages.

Kluwer's Zakboek Sociale Verzekering. Supplement 19 (januari 1961); Supplement 20 (maart 1961); Supplement 21 (juni 1961). N.V. Uitg.-Mij. A.E. E. Kluwer, Deventer. Hfl. 5.84; Hfl 1.70; Hfl. 1.97.

This pocket memorandum is designed for those, who wish to acquaint themselves quickly with the main issues of social insurance. Besides the social insurance laws it contains the *Wet op de Arbeidsvereenkomst* and the *Arbeidswet*. The supplements appear in order to keep the book up to date.

MAAS, GERARD. *Kroniek van de Februari-staking 1941*. Uitgeverij Pegasus, Amsterdam 1961. 163 pp. Hfl. 2.50.

The strike in Amsterdam in February 1941 was the first mass action of resistance against the German occupation in Holland; it is here described from the viewpoint of the Communist party, and naturally the part played by this party in the organisation of the strike is given its full due.

#### Poland

CHOJNACKI, WŁADYSŁAW, i JAN KOWALIK. *Bibliografia niemieckich bibliografii dotyczących Polski 1900-1958*. Instytut Zachodni, Poznań 1960. 252 pp. Zł. 50.00.

This bibliography of German bibliographies on Poland contains nearly 1300 titles, preceded by an introduction in German and in Polish. The greater part of the bibliographies of course deal with the former German provinces to the East of the Oder-Neisse.

*Documents on Polish-Soviet Relations 1939-1945*. Vol. I. 1939-1943. Edited by the General Sikorski Historical Institute. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1961. xl, 625 pp. 63/-.

These documents, of which a large part was not published before, and which have been collected by an Editorial Committee set up by the General Sikorski Historical Institute, are a selection from the Polish Official Records of the Second World War. The selection has been concentrated on a number of problems, for instance the restored diplomacy between the two countries in 1941 and 1942, and the missing war prisoners. This volume (which will be followed by another) also contains a series of documents on Polish-Soviet relations between 1918 and 1939; particularly the more important ones, such as the peace and non-aggression treaties. The preface to this book

was written by Count Edward Raczyński, Polish Ambassador to Great-Britain between 1934 and 1945, and acting Foreign Minister between 1941 and 1943.

**KOLAJA, JIRI.** *A Polish Factory. A Case Study of Workers' Participation in Decision Making.* University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1960. xviii, 157 pp. \$ 5.00.

In 1957 the author obtained permission to study the functioning of a workers' council (founded after 1956) in a textile factory. After an investigation into the behaviour and attitudes of the workers and foremen the author concludes that the failing of the council should be attributed primarily to the fact that the organisational framework functionally promoted the concentration of power in the hands of the management. The workers' inertia was another factor. Mr Kolaja then has a critical consideration of the Marxist desiderata concerning the absence of any contrast between management and workers, on which the organisational construction of the plant is based.

#### Portugal

**FRYER, PETER, and PATRICIA MCGOWAN PINHEIRO.** *Oldest Ally. A Portrait of Salazar's Portugal.* Dennis Dobson, London 1961. 280 pp. Ill. 25/-.

This description of Portugal is centred on the social conditions, judged inconceivably bad for a European country, and on the political system. The authors find that, though Salazar initially relied on the middle classes and his political thinking, too, is characteristic of the "petty bourgeois", the great capitalists have increasingly taken matters into their hands economically as well as politically. As to the opposition forces they find the liberal old-republicans divided and unorganised; the Communist Party is the only real opposition and, in case of an overthrow of the present regime and the shaping of a new Portugal, the importance of this party will be considerable, especially since, a socialist party being absent, they are practically sole representative of the labour classes.

#### Rumania

**Din Istoria Transilvaniei.** Autori: Constantin Daicoviciu, Ștefan Pascu, Victor Chereștiu [a.o.]. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, București 1961. 2 Vols. xii, 354 pp.; xv, 462 pp. Ill. Maps. Lei 56.10.

Besides the *Istoria României* previously published by the Academy these two parts have appeared separately on the history of Transylvania, which is described by five members of the Academy from the earliest period up to 1918. The stress is wholly on modern times, as is apparent from the fact that the second part begins with the impact of the 1848 revolution, of which the crucial importance for this part of the Hapsburg empire is stressed. This edition contains many maps and illustrations.

**POTRA, GEORGE.** *Documente privitoare la istoria orașului București (1594-1821).* Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, București 1961. 819 pp. Lei 34.60.

The document here edited by Mr Potra on the city history of Bukarest is preceded by an introduction giving an attractive insight in the social and economical situation in this city, which occupied such a special place in the Balkans.

STOICESCU, NICOLAE. Repertoriul bibliografic al monumentelor feudale din București. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, București 1961. 363 pp. Ill. Lei 35.60.

Mr Stoicescu here gives an enumeration of Bukarest's cultural monuments and, of each, a short anthology and a bibliography. Numerous illustrations embellish this book which is chiefly of cultural-historical importance.

### Spain

ALBA, VICTOR. Historia de la Segunda Republica Española. Libro Mex Editores, México 1960. 413 pp.

Victor Alba's *Histoire des Républiques Espagnoles* was published in 1948. This volume, which for an important part is based on the above publication, describes the years 1931-1939 and investigates the roots of the franquist rebellion. The working class movements and the aspirations of the nationalities, which the author considers essential and decisive factors in Spanish history, receive special stress.

MARTÍNEZ, CARLOS. Crónica de una emigración. (La de los Republicanos Españoles en 1939). Libro Mex Editores, México, D.F. 1959. 535 pp. Ill.

Since the civil war about 400.000 Spaniards are living outside their country. The book of Carlos Martínez gives a very detailed and complete picture of their contribution to Spanish and Latin-American culture, especially in Mexico. All aspects of art, science and culture, including such topics as translation, libraries, instruction and publishing business, are treated by the author.

MIRÓ, FIDEL. Y Espana Cuando? El fracaso politico de una emigración. Libro Mex Editores, México, D. F. 1959. 238 pp. Mex. \$ 15.00.

Fidel Miró, a militant of the anarcho-syndicalist movement in Spain and Latin-America, has presented here a very critical political history of the Spanish republican parties and organisations of the emigration in their failure to bring down the Franco-regime. In an intelligent way the author exposes his ideas about a republican alliance and about the tasks of the libertarian movement of Spain, the CNT. "This book" - writes Victor Alba in a preface - "breaks with the ideological silence of the emigration." It contains many documents.

PAYNE, STANLEY G. Falange. A History of Spanish Fascism. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. ix, 316 pp. \$ 6.00.

This is a careful and well-documented study of the *Falange*, which is demonstrated to have been only vaguely fascist and which, under the leadership of its founder, José

Antonio Primo de Rivera, and after his death combined various tendencies, going from outright totalitarian nationalism to authoritarian Roman Catholic traditionalism. The first chapters give a very elaborate treatment of the first years (the *Falange* was founded in 1933, but the movements from which it sprang are also discussed), the first full, scholarly study which so far exists. With much insight the author has established a clear picture of the relations between the various power groups of which the *Falange* happened to be on the decline, especially since the second World War. A particular characteristic of this excellent work is the detailed discussion of the curious mixture of rabid nationalism and traditionalism with social radicalism.

#### Sweden

HEINIG, PETER. Die schwedische Sozialfürsorge. Aktuelle Probleme eines sozialen Wohlfahrtsstaates. [Recht und Staat in Geschichte und Gegenwart, 234] J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1961. 34 pp. DM. 2.40.

The far-reaching social insurance and preventive social care in Sweden are the subject of this study, in which Mr Heinig strikes a critical note on the fulfilment of social obligations that the government has taken upon itself. For the old-age pensions, for instance, the expenses, very high already, will continue to rise until 1970, when 1.1 million out of the 7.5 millions of Swedes will be over 65.

#### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

The Bolshevik Revolution 1917-1918. Documents and Materials. By James Bunyan and H. H. Fisher. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. xii, 735 pp. \$ 10.00.

The first edition of this work is from 1934; no new documents have been added in the present edition, and nothing has been altered, except for some details. This volume covers the period from the last days of the provisional government to roughly six months after the revolution; the preliminary history is outlined in an introduction. The method followed is that of the short comments on the documents (a selection of decrees, manifestoes, official reports, newspaper articles, etc.), and a linking text, so that a continuous narrative has been achieved. This volume is no. 3 of the Hoover War Library Publications.

CANTRIL, HADLEY. Soviet Leaders and Mastery over Man. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1960. xxii, 173 pp. \$ 1.65.

On the basis of pronouncements, analysis of events, etc., a detailed scheme is given of the official Soviet attitude towards man, as it is explicitly stated or implicitly used. In concluding the author enters into the factors promoting the "adaptation" of the citizen to the ideology: the lack of an alternative, national pride, visionary expectations for the future and the rising living standard. The analysis of the Soviet process of manipulation is chiefly psychological.

CHRUSCHTSCHOW, N. S. Für den Sieg im friedlichen Wettbewerb mit dem Kapitalismus. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 606 pp. DM. 5.80.

Speeches and letters held or written during the year 1958 by Chruščev are reproduced here in German translation. The majority deals with Soviet foreign policy problems and with the economic growth within the country, which should make it the most powerful force, also in the sphere of "peaceful" competition with the "capitalist" West.

**EISENDRAHT, ERNST.** *Das Bevölkerungspotential der Sowjetunion.* Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1960. 56 pp. DM. 9.00.

A detailed survey is given here of the demographic development in the USSR from the revolution until 1960. This development is brought into connection with the changing social structure and also takes into account regional differences. It is considered most probable that during the next decade the birth rate will fall. Many tables are based on a critical evaluation of Soviet statistical data. Recently published Soviet tables have been reproduced in an appendix.

**Facts on Communism. Volume II. The Soviet Union, From Lenin to Khrushchev.** Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, 2nd Session. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 1961. iv, 367, xix pp. \$ 1.25.

In this carefully prepared volume of the history of Russian communism and the Soviet Union a compact survey is offered in the form of a text with a great many quotations from a great variety of sources. The information given is detailed and reliable, and the book encompasses all major aspects of Soviet development. Thus, a well-balanced and thoughtful treatment is given, including the developmental achievements and the challenge they constitute for the West. In a bibliography the sources from which the excerpts and quotations have been taken are listed in full.

**HINGLEY, RONALD.** *Under Soviet Skins. An Untourist's Report.* Hamish Hamilton, London 1961. 224 pp. Ill. 21/-.

The author, journalist, and lecturer of Russian at Oxford University, here describes his impressions of the Soviet Union. Many of his experiences of food, housing, traffic, religion and education are familiar, but on some points his observations are highly original, as for instance the "automatic cultural pietism" that, in his opinion, characterises the Soviet attitude towards all forms of art and culture. This book is written vividly and with humour; there is an interesting chapter on how the average Soviet citizen views Great Britain.

**HUNT, R. N. CAREW.** *Breve Guida al Gergo Comunista. Editoriale Opere Nuove,* Roma 1961. 185 pp. L. 1.000.

This is an Italian translation of "A Guide to Communist Jargon", a very useful reference work for a meaning of some 50 key concepts as used by the Communists. These concepts, e.g. bourgeoisie, dialectic, proletariat, are ably commented. The book can provide a real help for the general reader.

**JASNY, NAUM.** *Soviet Industrialization 1928-1952.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1961. xviii, 467 pp. \$ 10.00.

Basing himself on Western estimates of the growth rates of Soviet economy Mr Jasny arrives at the conclusion that the over-all growth appears rather moderate in the light of the drastic restriction of the consumption levels. It is the latter aspect, the low consumption, that is brought to the fore and taken into account in the author's evaluation. The central theme, however, is the economic "periodisation" of the years 1928-1952. By deviating from the custom of taking the five-year plans as a basis and making a classification of his own he comes on the track of fairly strong fluctuations which seem to disprove the Soviet claim of "smooth continuous growth". Bad years have been 1930, '31 and '32, and again during the "purge era" 1936/'37-1940. The growth after the war is more regular.

JORAVSKY, DAVID. *Soviet Marxism and Natural Science 1917-1932*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1961. xiv, 433 pp. 45/-.

The discussion of natural science in the Soviet Union is here connected with the general political and ideological developments in a truly remarkable way. The debate among Soviet scientists and official and unofficial philosophers on Einstein is a case in point. It may be argued that Marx and Engels on the whole adopted an empirical attitude towards the natural sciences, but under Lenin already "partyiness" was proclaimed with ever greater stress, and in 1919 Stalin prescribed for the scientific "front" a "great break". Until then, however – and in fact until 1932 – Deborin, for instance, could openly resist "partyiness" in philosophy and science, whereas Lysenko's star was not yet properly rising. The book is provided with an admirable apparatus.

KERHUEL, MARIE. *Le colosse aux pieds d'Argile*. Editions Subervie, Rodez 1961. 383 pp.

The author, who considers Soviet statistics, like the judgment of most Western experts who, in her opinion, base themselves on them blindfold, unreliable all along the line, estimates the rate of growth of the Soviet economy lower than that of the West. Another point she brings to the fore is the enormous loss of lives and the stagnation of demographic growth since the revolution. The central point of her argumentation is the contrast between the "Great-Russians" (she calculates that there are not more than 65,000,000) and the "nationalities", which continuously, but particularly after 1956, cause political unrest (*maquis* action, risings and strikes).

LENIN, W. I. *Werke*. Band 30. September 1919-April 1920. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. x, 573 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

Lénine, V. *Oeuvres*. Tome 22. Décembre 1915-juillet 1916. Éditions Sociales, Paris; Editions en Langues Etrangères, Moscou 1960. 420 pp. Ill. NF. 5.00.

The thirtieth volume of Lenin's Works (September 1919-April 1920) contains a number of documents not published before (in German), but they are of minor importance. The period was one of foreign intervention and civil war, and the successes in the field obtained by the Communists reflected themselves in a remarkable optimism also with regard to non-military developments (economics, expectations of a renewed German revolution). The (French) twenty-second volume (December 1915-July 1916) contains pronouncements on the Second International and the pamphlet on "Imperialism as the Last Stage of Capitalism".

MAZOUR, ANATOLE G. *The First Russian Revolution 1825. The Decembrist Movement. Its Origins, Development, and Significance.* [2nd pr.]. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. xvi, 328 pp. Ill. \$ 6.75.

This second printing only deviates from that of 1931 in the biographical appendix, which has been brought up to date. It deals with the history of the Decembrist revolt during the interregnum after Alexander's death. Although it is an open question whether the characterisation of the Decembrist movement as the first Russian Revolution completely agrees with the historical facts, the importance of this "liberal" revolt, which ushered in the whole chain of revolutionary movements in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, is undisputed. The way in which the ideas and organisations of the political secret societies under Alexander I are dealt with is excellent.

NORTON, HOWARD. *Only in Russia.* D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), Toronto, London, New York 1961. x, 240 pp. \$ 4.95.

As a correspondent of an American daily paper the author lived in Moscow with his family for three and a half years. In this book he has chiefly written down those experiences that demonstrate the way in which the Muscovite lives, and particularly the material aspect of his life. Thus he gives an extremely critical description of the housing situation in the Soviet Union, still one of the greatest problems for the average Soviet citizen. In general the descriptions are fairly critical of the living standard and they stress the inefficiency and red tape.

PRICE, M. PHILIPS. *Russia Forty Years On. An account of a visit to Russia and Germany in the autumn of 1959. With a chapter of impressions by Mrs E. Price.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 132 pp. Ill. 18/-.

Mr Philips Price formerly lived and travelled in Czarist Russia, and he was there during the October revolution. In the autumn of 1959 he revisited the country (Leningrad, Moscow and the Ukraine), which has given him an opportunity to draw comparisons and to see the developments in perspective. The same method was followed in Germany, which he also revisited after forty years.

RUGE, GERD. *Gespräche in Moskau.* Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1961. 358 pp. DM. 16.80.

Mr Ruge tells with much acumen of his recent experiences in the Soviet Union. He depicts some aspects of every day life, but the most interesting part of his book seems to be the contacts he had with outstanding people in the field of arts and letters. He interviewed Shostakovich, Dudincev and Ehrenburg. The atmosphere of pressure has outwardly changed since the disappearance of Shdanov and the milder policy since Stalin's death, but fundamentally the more sophisticated political censorship operates as effectively. The last chapter gives the story of a journey through Siberia during which the author visited Birobidshan, on which some interesting details are given, especially with regard to Jewish cultural life.

SCHILLER, OTTO. Das Agrarsystem der Sowjetunion. Entwicklung seiner Struktur und Produktionsleistung. [Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteuropaforschung, Forschungsberichte und Untersuchungen zur Zeitgeschichte, hrsg. von Werner Markert, 21]. Böhlau-Verlag, Köln, Graz, Tübingen 1960. 172 pp. DM. 17.00.

A description is given of the agricultural system from the collectivisation onwards; the consequences of this collectivisation, Mr Schiller concludes, have been so far-reaching, that only since 1953 "normal conditions" can be said to exist. The critical phase of the agricultural socialisation has now passed, a rise of production can be expected. Now that the kolkhoz increasingly comes to resemble the sovkhos the objections against the kolkhoz form, such as its complexity, the arbitrariness of the recompense, and the contrast arising from the existence of a private sector within the kolkhoz, are disposed of.

STEPUN, FEDOR. Das Antlitz Russlands und das Gesicht der Revolution. Aus meinem Leben. 1884-1922. Kösel Verlag, München 1961. 509 pp. DM. 9.80.

These memoirs are particularly interesting for the incisive picture they offer of life in progressive intellectual circles. The author himself, of cosmopolitan erudition, comes from a well-to-do family; his convictions made him a member of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council. In 1922 he was banished from his country. His recollections from the first years of Bolshevik dictatorship, though interesting enough, are perhaps less remarkable. The book is a shortened version of the autobiography *Vergangenes und Unvergängliches*.

TROYAT, HENRI. Daily Life in Russia under the Last Tsar. Translated by Malcolm Barnes. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 242 pp. Ill. 28/-.

Basing himself on literature and personal recollections Mr Troyat gives a picture of Tzarist Russia in the form of a description by a fictitious young man visiting Russia and especially Moscow in 1903. Various observations of social conditions, the peasants, the Orthodox Church, entertainment, are graphically described in this travel story, which recalls the atmosphere (Mr Troyat has several novels to his name) of a vanished society.

Die UdSSR. Enzyklopädie der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken. Hrsg. W. Fickenscher, unter Mitwirkung von H. Becker, R. Rompe, W. Steinitz, A. M. Uhlmann. Verlag Enzyklopädie, Leipzig 1959. 1104 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 36.00.

This encyclopedia which is very well produced and contains, for example, a great many maps, offers fairly detailed information on the Soviet Union, geographical, demographical, historical, and political. Special attention is given to the organisation of science and that of cultural life. For general information on the official view of Soviet history and the actual political line of the C.P. the book gives fundamental material.

WAGENLEHNER, GÜNTHER. *Das sowjetische Wirtschaftssystem und Karl Marx*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1960. 353 pp. DM. 15.80.

The main thesis argued in this book is the fundamental difference between Marxian theory and the planning theory, especially under Stalin, as exemplified on the official Course of political economy (first ed., 1954). Exploitation is a reality, and labour power is a commodity exactly as it was under capitalism. The author even speaks of a "Soviet bourgeoisie" which after Stalin's death became a full-fledged ruling class – the lack of private ownership of the means of production is not decisive. But the book offers more than a comparative study of economic theories; it contains an elaborate exposé of the working of Soviet planning, its economically positive and negative results, and an analysis of the importance and significance of the necessary change-over from extensive to intensive planning.

## SHORTER WRITINGS

- AHLBERG, RENÉ. A. M. Deborin. [Bibliographische Mitteilungen des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität Berlin, Heft 2]. In Kommission bei Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. Berlin 1959. vi, 27 pp.
- ALBERT HÖSSLER. *Leben und Kampf eines deutschen Jungkommunisten*. Bearb. von Gerda Werner und Paul Hofmann. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 107 pp. Ill.
- Almanacco socialista 1961. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1961. 535 pp. Ill.
- ALVAREZ, C. VEGA. *El barco varado*. Ediciones del Nucleo en Uruguay de la C.N.T. de Espana en el Exilio – A.I.T., Montevideo 1960. 62 pp.
- ALVERMANN, DIRK. *Algerien. L'Algérie*. Ein Bildband. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 224 pp.
- Arbeitsvereenkomst. Supplement 9; 10. N.V. Uitgevers-Maatschappij AE. E. Kluwer, Deventer [1960-'61].
- Arbeit und Kultur im Kommunismus. Probleme des entfalteten Aufbaus des Kommunismus in der UdSSR. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 172 pp.
- BAUER, ROLAND. *Der wissenschaftliche Sozialismus und das Godesberger Grundsatzzprogramm*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 112 pp.
- BEBEL, AUGUST. *Diesem System keinen Mann und keinen Groschen*. Aus Reden und Schriften. [Kämpfe der deutschen Arbeiterklasse, 4]. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 96 pp.
- BECHER, JOHANNES R. *Walter Ulbricht. Ein deutscher Arbeitersohn* 3. Aufl. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 228 pp. Ill.
- Beiträge zur Geschichte der Novemberrevolution. Überarb. und ergänzte Vorträge, gehalten anlässlich der Arbeitstagung "40 Jahre Novemberrevolution" im Institut für Geschichte an der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Hrsg. unter der Red. von Heinz Habedank. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. 72 pp.
- BENITEZ, JAIME. *The U.S., Cuba, and Latin America. An Occasional Paper on the Free Society* publ. by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Fund for the Republic, New York 1961, 11 pp.
- La Biblioteca e le riviste del Centro di Documentazione. Istituto per le scienze religiose. Bologna 1961. 58 pp.
- BOLLHAGEN, P. von. *Die Dialektik von Produktivkräften und Produktionsverhältnissen als Grundlage der gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung*. [Wissenschaftliche Weltanschauung, Teil II, Heft 2]. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 73 pp.

- BREDEL, WILLI. *Der Eigentumsparagraph*. Roman. Mit einem Nachwort des Verfassers. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 228 pp.
- CHWOSTOW, B. M., und A. M. NEKRITSCH. *Wie der zweite Weltkrieg entstand*. [Wahrheiten über den deutschen Imperialismus, 7]. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 104 pp.
- COGNIOT, GEORGES. *La religion et la science*. Conférence à l'Université Nouvelle 15 octobre 1959. Editions Sociales, Paris 1960. 63 pp.
- De Communisten en de anderen. [De grondslagen van het Marxisme-Leninisme]. Uitgeverij Pegasus, Amsterdam 1960. 62 pp.
- De Communisten en hun partij. [De grondslagen van het Marxisme-Leninisme]. Uitgeverij Pegasus, Amsterdam 1960. 75 pp.
- De Communisten en hun vaderland, de democratie en de vrede. [De grondslagen van het Marxisme-Leninisme]. Uitgeverij Pegasus, Amsterdam 1961. 68 pp.
- Deutschlandplan des Volkes – Weg zur Rettung der deutschen Nation. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 111 pp.
- DOUGLAS, WILLIAM O. *The Rule of Law in World Affairs*. Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara (Cal.); The Fund for the Republic, New York 1961. 32 pp.
- Het Einde van het koloniale stelsel. [De grondslagen van het Marxisme-Leninisme]. Uitgeverij Pegasus, Amsterdam 1960. 64 pp.
- EMMINGER, OTMAR. *Die Herrschaft der Schlagworte in der jüngsten währungspolitischen Diskussion*. [Kieler Vorträge, hrsg. von Fritz Baade, Neue Folge 17]. Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1961. 24 pp.
- FERRY, W. H. *The Economy under Law*. Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara (Cal.); The Fund for the Republic, New York 1960. 72 pp.
- Fidel Castro accuse. Discours prononcé devant l'Assemblée générale de L'Organisation des Nations-Unies à New York, le 26 septembre 1960. Avant-propos de Jacques Duclos. Préf. de Georges Fournial. Editions Sociales, Paris 1961. 103 pp.
- GÖRSCHLER, HENRY, und HORST REINHARDT. *Die Schande von Köln und Bonn. Drahtzieher, Ursachen und Ziele des Antisemitismus in Westdeutschland*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 91 pp. Ill.
- GORDIS, ROBERT. *Politics and Ethics*. Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara (Cal.); The Fund for the Republic, New York 1961. 36 pp.
- Hungary – as we saw it. Report of a Co-operative Party Delegation. Co-operative Union Ltd, London 1961. 35 pp. Ill.
- HUTCHINS, ROBERT M. *Two Faces of Federalism. An Outline of an Argument about Pluralism, Unity, and Law. Followed by a Discussion*. Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara (Cal.); The Fund for the Republic, New York 1961. 126 pp.
- Ichud Habonim. Publications Section of the World Secretariat of Ichud Habonim, Tel Aviv n.d. 22 pp. Ill.
- Ideologie des Verbrechens und des Unterganges. [Der deutsche Imperialismus und der zweite Weltkrieg, Nr. 7]. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 112 pp.
- Die illegale Tagung des Zentralkomitees der KPD am 7. Februar 1933 in Ziegenhals bei Berlin. Berichte über das Referat Ernst Thälmanns und den Verlauf der Tagung. Biographien von Teilnehmern an der Tagung. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 110 pp. Ill.
- Joint Newsletter on Intergroup Relations. January, 1961. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, New York 1961. 15 pp.
- KALLABIS, HEINZ und ERWIN GUTZMANN. *Durch sozialistische Gemeinschaftsarbeit zum Sieg des Sozialismus*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 65 pp.
- KOSLOW, G. A. *Einige Fragen der politischen Ökonomie des Sozialismus im Lichte der Beschlüsse des XXI. Parteitages der KPdSU*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 50 pp.

- KOSLOW, G. A. Die Warenproduktion in ihren Anfangsstadien. Eine Einführung in die Theorie der Warenproduktion. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 147 pp.
- KÜHNRIECH, HEINZ. Der KZ-Staat. Rolle und Entwicklung der faschistischen Konzentrationslager 1933 bis 1945. [Wahrheiten über den deutschen Imperialismus, 1]. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 143 pp. Ill.
- MENZIES, R. G. The Changing Commonwealth. [Smuts Memorial Lecture]. Cambridge University Press, London 1960. ii, 26 pp.
- MEIJERINK, G. De Algemene Ouderdomswet. Met medew. van B. C. de Die, 18e aanvulling. 20 maart 1961. N. Samsom N.V., Alpen aan den Rijn 1961.
- MICHAUD, JEAN. Les États Généraux et le 14 juillet 1789. [Pages d'Histoire Populaire]. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1960. 142 pp. Ill.
- MILLER, WRIGHT. USSR. Publ. for The National Book League. [Reader's Guides, 4th Series, No. 6]. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. 32 pp.
- MILLIS, WALTER. Permanent Peace. Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara (Cal.); The Fund for the Republic, New York 1961. 31 pp.
- MONROY, J. A. von. Die ökonomischen Aspekte der Weltforstwirtschaft. [Kieler Vorträge, hrsg. von Fritz Baade, Neue Folge 16]. Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1960. 22 pp.
- MUKUT BEHARI LAL. An Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan. [Praja Socialist Party, New Delhi] 1961. 15 pp.
- MULDER, M. De perceptie van de ander. Een groepspsychologisch perspectief. Rede uitgesproken bij de aanvaarding van het ambt van buitengewoon hoogleraar in de sociale psychologie aan de rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht op 7 november 1960. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1960. 45 pp.
- NEF, JOHN. Civilization, Industrial Society, and Love. An Occasional Paper on the Free Society publ. by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Fund for the Republic, New York 1961. 12 pp.
- NENNI, PIETRO. Garibaldi. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1961. 120 pp. Ill.
- Das Neue im Leben studieren und durchsetzen. Berichte und Dokumente vom Besuch des Vorsitzenden des Staatsrates der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Walter Ulbricht, im Kreis Forst, Bezirk Cottbus. Neues Deutschland, Berlin [1961]. 88 pp.
- NITOBURG, E. L. Kuba kämpft um seine Unabhängigkeit. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 60 pp.
- NORDEN, ALBERT. Mit dem Friedensvertrag zu Frieden und Einheit der Nation - mit dem Sozialismus zum Glück des Volkes! Über die Vorbereitung der Wahlen zu den Kreistagen, Stadtverordneten- und Stadtbezirksversammlungen sowie Gemeindervertretungen. Referat auf der 13. Tagung des ZK der SED, 3. und 4. Juli 1961. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 47 pp.
- NOWAKOWSKI, STEFAN. Przeobrażenia społeczne wsi Opolskiej. Instytut Zachodni, Poznań 1960. 258 pp.
- Il Partito Socialista Italiano nei suoi Congressi. A cura di Franco Pedone. Vol. I: 1892-1902. Con una appendice sui Congressi Operai dal 1853 al 1981; Vol. II: 1902-1917. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1959-'61. 231 pp.; 277 pp.
- PIECK, WILHELM. Karl Liebknecht. Ein wahrer deutscher Patriot. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 62 pp.
- PIEL, GERARD. Consumers of Abundance. An Occasional Paper on the Role of the Economic Order in the Free Society, publ. by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Fund for the Republic, New York 1961. 10 pp.
- RADCLIFFE, LORD. Censors. The Rede Lecture 1961. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. 32 pp.
- RAUS, OTTO. Die Überlegenheit des sozialistischen Weltsystems. [Lektionen der Parteihochschule "Karl Marx" beim ZK der SED]. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 58 pp.

- REINHOLD, OTTO. Die Entwicklung des staatsmonopolistischen Kapitalismus in Westdeutschland. [Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Vorträge und Schriften, 68]. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. 26 pp.
- REISNER, LARISSA. Hamburg auf den Barrikaden, und andere Reportagen. Mit einem Nachw. von Otto Braun. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 176 pp.
- RELGIS, EUGEN. La literatura, el arte y la guerra. Presentación de F. Ferrándiz Alborz. [Biblioteca Cultura y Libertad, 10]. Congreso por la Libertad de la Cultura, Comité Uruguayo, Montevideo 1960. 48 pp.
- RELGIS, EUGEN. Testigo de mi tiempo. Anexo a "Profetas y poetas". Prólogo de R. Cansinos Assens. Ediciones "Humanidad", Montevideo 1961. 83 pp.
- Report of Activities. January 1956-March 1960. Submitted to The 25th Zionist Congress. Central Zionist Archives, Jerusalem 1960. 49 pp. Ill.
- SCHILLER, KARL. Zur Wachstumsproblematik der Entwicklungsländer. [Kieler Vorträge, hrsg. von Fritz Baade, Neue Folge 15]. Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1960. 24 pp.
- SERWANSKI, EDWARD. Obóz jeniecki w ostrzeszowie 1939-1945. Instytut Zachodni, Poznań 1960. 107 pp. Ill.
- Social Ownership and Control. A Co-operative Party Policy Statement. The Co-operative Party, London 1961. 36 pp.
- SÖTEMANN, GUUS. Vijfenvertig seizoenen, N.V. Amsterdamsche Boek- en Courant-Maatschappij; N.V. Em. Querido's Uitgeversmaatschappij, Amsterdam 1960. 128 pp. Ill.
- Spain. The Revolution of 1936. [Anarchy, A Journal of Anarchist Ideas, 1961, No. 5, pp. 129-160]. Freedom Press, London 1961.
- STULMAN, JULIUS. World Economic Development. A Program for Utilization of Full Capacity Production. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C. 1961. 16 pp.
- TAYLOR, A. J. P. Lloyd George. Rise and Fall. The Leslie Stephen Lecture 1961. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. 40 pp.
- TERRANOVA, GIOVANNI. L'Europa fra il mercato comune e la zona di libero scambio. Pref. di Luigi Preti. [Orientamenti, Quaderni della Commissione Studi e Programmi del P.S.D. I., 1]. Opere Nuove, Roma 1961. 61 pp.
- VOLPE RINONAPOLI, ANNA MARIA. Fuoco sulla Versilia. Pref. di Filippo Sacchi. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1961. 125 pp. Ill.
- Vorschläge der DDR zur Verständigung der beiden deutschen Staaten 1949-1960. Eine chronologische Dokumentation vom Ausschuss für deutsche Einheit. Mit einer Einführung von Adolf Deter. 2. Aufl. [Kleine Dokumentensammlung, hrsg. von Karl Bittel]. Kongress-Verlag, Berlin 1961. 143 pp.
- WERNER, KURT, und KARL HEINZ BIERNAT. Die Köpenicker Blutwoche 1933. Mit einem Anhang. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 104 pp. Ill.
- WOHLGEMUTH, HEINZ. Warum musste der deutsche Imperialismus zwei Weltkriege verlieren? Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 49 pp.