

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

CHATELET, F. Logos et praxis. Recherches sur la signification théorique du Marxisme. Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur, Paris 1962. 205 pp. NF. 28.00.

Official Communist Marxism presents itself, in the form of dialectic materialism, as a philosophy. In consequence Marxism is criticised as a philosophy in obscure discussions without any sense. Wrongly so. Following up and reacting to Hegel and the Young-Hegelians, Marx developed his views as a way of thought exceeding philosophical speculation ("*dépassement*"). Though pretending to take up the problems and themes of philosophy Marxism is a positive science, which transforms it in continuous relation with the historical formation process. It should fall back especially on *Das Kapital* for thought on essence and starting-points. Thus the author of this profound and broadly planned book, which forms a solid basis for further discussion.

DELFGAAUW, BERNARD. De jonge Marx. N.V. Uitgevers Mij. "Het Wereldvenster", Baarn 1962. 126 pp. Hfl. 5.90.

Professor Delfgaauw shows a definite sympathy for the fundamental ideas that were developed by Marx in the early period (before the Communist Manifesto), although as a Catholic he rejects Marx' atheistic humanism. In a somewhat apodictic form, which reflects the lectures from which this book originated, the more positive approach (for which the author's acceptance of many of Teilhard's ideas may be an explanation) is continued for modern Communism. A "dialogue with Moscow" is said to be necessary.

DIETZGEN, JOSEPH. Schriften in drei Bänden. Bd. I und Bd. II. Akademie Verlag, Berlin 1961, 1962. viii, 404 pp.; 449 pp. DM. 10.00; 15.00.

Of the three projected volumes which will comprise the more important of Dietzgen's writings the first two have appeared. A short preface states the official Communist judgment on Dietzgen, but the third vol. will, in an appendix, contain a more extensive critical evaluation. Further, Vol. I opens with the review of Marx' "Capital" and the most essential *Das Wesen der menschlichen Kopfarbeit*, as well as *Die Religion der Sozialdemokratie* and *Sozialdemokratische Philosophie*, apart from a number of smaller essays. Shorter items are predominant in the second vol., which also contains the significant essay on the future of Social Democracy and the series of "Letters on Logic".

Millennial Dreams in Action. Essays in Comparative Study. Ed. by Sylvia L. Thrupp. Mouton & Co., The Hague 1962. 229 pp. Hfl. 16.00.

Some of the papers were written after, the majority were read at a conference held at Chicago in April 1960; in the final text of all contributions the authors have taken the discussions into account. The editor has summed up the latter and points to the fact that here historians, anthropologists and sociologists have co-operated on the broad field of religious movements animated by Millenarian ideas, which of course does not prevent them to become political and social movements as well. In one of the contributions N. Cohn, who deals with some medieval European movements (the "Franciscan Spirituals", a radical offshoot of the Franciscans and persecuted by the Church, for instance), stresses the notion of salvationism which separates them from secular utopianism or revolutionary socialism. Indeed, in a short note on the Diggers by W. Coates it is argued that that group's tendency can be understood only if one allows for a definitely Millenarian framework of communistic theories of society. The majority of contributions are devoted to special subjects. We mention R. Ribeiro's study on the "Brazilian Messianic Movements", J. M. van der Kroef's study on such movements in Indonesia, J. Guiart's interesting study on Cargo Cults in the South Pacific, H. Kaminsky's and D. Weinstein's contributions on Hussitism and Savonarola respectively.

MINTZ, SAMUEL I. *The Hunting of Leviathan. Seventeenth-century Reactions to the Materialism and Moral Philosophy of Thomas Hobbes*. Cambridge University Press, London 1962. x, 189 pp. 27/6.

As appears from the subtitle Leviathan here does not refer to "that mortal god", but to those parts in Hobbes' works (not only the most famous one), that do not, or only indirectly, deal with him. While John Bowle in *Hobbes and his Critics* (London 1951) discussed the seventeenth-century polemics against the philosopher's absolutist theories, Mr Mintz analyses the contemporary criticisms of his materialism, determinism and "libertinism". It is shown how Hobbes compelled his opponents to meet him on his own ground, i.e. to adopt his rationalist method of argument.

MUNBY, DENIS LAWRENCE. *Christ und Wirtschaft*. Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn, Gütersloh 1962. 256 pp. DM. 19.80.

The original edition is entitled *Christianity and Economic Problems* and was extensively reviewed in this journal, Vol. II (1957), Part 1, p. 127. The present version is very free and far from complete, but does no injustice to the intentions of the author. Prof. H. D. Wendland of Münster University has written a sympathetic foreword.

Pratique du droit et conscience chrétienne. Par N. Jacob, J.-M. Aubert, A. Dumas, M. Villey, J.-L. Gardies. [Rencontres, 64.] Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1962. 270 pp. NF. 8.10.

A symposium of the *Centre International de Recherches et d'Échanges Culturels* on the determinability, content and validity of natural law. Such Roman Catholics as Canon J.-M. Aubert completely agree with Thomas Aquinas, whereas Prof. M. Villey expresses himself less decidedly, and the Rev. A. Dumas takes an adverse standpoint in the sense of Karl Barth. In the appendix the reader finds some documents, mainly pronouncements by Pius XII.

ROHRMOSER, GÜNTER. *Subjektivität und Verdinglichung. Theologie und Gesellschaft im Denken des jungen Hegel*. Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn, Gütersloh 1961. 116 pp. DM 15.80.

The problem of alienation in Hegel's early writings, the subject of this book, has been explained very differently by Marxists (Lukács) and Christian existentialists (Kierkegaard, Heidegger, etc.). It is also by discussing their views that the author tries to arrive at an unbiased approach to the essence in Hegel's thinking, for which Christian faith became fundamental, and which revealed some essential elements of "civil society", in which reification was clearly discerned by him.

WILLETTS, R. F. *Cretan Cults and Festivals*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1962. xiii, 362 pp. 45/-.

Mr Willetts discusses the religious ideas and practices of ancient Crete in relation with those of the Greeks, and also with the economic and social system prevailing on the island; the introductory survey of this system was published before, in roughly the same form, in our journal, Vol. II (1957), Part 3, p. 421 ff. Religion was as much bound up with tradition as society was; the only important change took place, in the author's opinion, at about the time of the transition from the Minoan to the Mycenaean phases, when the male deities began to dominate.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ACHINGER, HANS. *Sozialpolitik und Wissenschaft*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. viii, 111 pp. DM. 17.50.

Prof. Achinger deals with the relation of social policy and social science. As "aids and standards" he first discusses the historical background, the problem of value judgments, the economic structure and the image of man in contemporary fiction; then he gives a working programme for the social scientists. Although the treatment of the subject is highly selective the volume contains many useful suggestions.

BLJUMIN, I. G. *Die Krise der modernen bürgerlichen politischen Ökonomie*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 556 pp. DM. 14.50.

A great many Western economists of various shades of opinion (Keynes and his school, but also Röpke, Eucken, Rueff, as well as Erhard, Fourastié, Galbraith, and Joan Robinson, for instance) come up for critical discussion. The author views various theories against the background of what is in his eyes the economic, social and political reality of the West. There is not much differentiation in his judgment.

Het conflict als maatschappelijk verschijnsel. Uitgeverij Het Spectrum, Utrecht, Antwerpen 1962. 85 pp. Hfl. 2.90.

In this booklet four papers dating from 1959 are collected. H. Daudt discusses the social-scientific study of political phenomena, J. M. G. Thurlings the psychological and the sociological approaches of conflict, R. A. de Moor its sociological backgrounds, and A. C. de Vooy's its spatial aspects.

CRICK, BERNARD. *In Defence of Politics*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago; Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1962. 156 pp. \$ 3.75; 21/-.

In an often witty argument the author of this rather essayistic book defends politics against its many (potential) enemies: ideology, democracy (which can lead to despotism or anarchy), nationalism, technology, and even such seemingly inoffensive people like

“the non-political conservative”, the “a-political liberal” or the “anti-political socialist”. The latter conception offers the clue to the definition of politics held by the author: it can exist only where there are differing interests to be conciliated (the tribe is therefore excluded) and where there exists at least some measure of freedom (in a totalitarian regime there is no place for “politics”).

DREKMEIER, CHARLES. *Kingship and Community in Early India*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1962. xiv, 369 pp. \$ 7.50.

Prof. Drekmeier attempts to link together the social and political institutions of ancient India, and contemporary religion, social thought and political theory. He pays special attention to the transition from the Aryan tribal polity with its attendant heroic ideal to both the ascetism of Buddha and the *Bhagavad Gita*, and the power pragmatism of Kautalya and his school. In this connection the author draws parallels with Protestantism, resp. Machiavelli, while elsewhere, too, he likes to compare Indian and Western thought; being not an Indologist but a student of political science he probably has not much eye for the differences. Nevertheless, his book bears witness to a wide erudition and is full of stimulating perspectives.

EISERMANN, GOTTFRIED. *Vilfredo Paretos System der allgemeinen Soziologie*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. vii, 264 pp. DM. 26.00.

In his very readable introduction of 52 pages Prof. Eisermann has interwoven biographical data in his lucid discussion of Pareto's significance as an economist and especially as a sociologist. This is a very real help to the understanding of the commendable selection from Pareto's *Trattato di sociologia generale*. The essentials of Pareto's theory are here available in a German translation for the first time. In the footnotes Prof. Eisermann draws comparisons with, and gives references to other works by Pareto.

ESCHENBURG, THEODOR. *Ämterpatronage*. Curt E. Schwab, Stuttgart 1961. 75 pp. DM. 4.80.

Aemterpatronage is a hybrid word derived from the English language, and introduced into German usage particularly by Max Weber. It means the granting of public positions by other standards than the applicants' acquirements and expertise. Prof. Eschenburg, who teaches political science at Tübingen University, gives a survey of the various forms of this phenomenon in the German and English speaking countries. The volume is directed to the educated lay reader.

FAUL, ERWIN. *Der moderne Machiavellismus*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1961. 384 pp. DM. 24.80.

The approach to Machiavelli and modern Machiavellism bears the mark of our recent *experiences with totalitarian regimes which to a large extent have adopted "Machiavellist" methods*. But this is not to say that the present book, whose every page testifies to great erudition and to rare perspicacity, would be a biased treatment. Giving more than the title promises, the author sets out to define Machiavelli's position in his time and to elaborate carefully his essential ideas before he gives an account of what might be called the reception of Machiavellism in later times (18th century and further). The truly "modern Machiavellism" ("*mass Machiavellism*") is dealt with in the second

half of the book; it includes radical Marxism, fascism and national socialism, as well as a number of individual thinkers (Nietzsche, Sorel, Pareto).

Festgabe für Carlo Schmid zum 65. Geburtstag dargebracht von Freunden, Schülern und Kollegen. Hrsg. von Theodor Eschenburg, Theodor Heuss und Georg-August Zinn unter Mitwirkung von Wilhelm Hennis. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1962. iv, 311 pp. DM 25.00.

The well-known German Socialist is here honoured with seventeen contributions, of which over a third are in the field of constitutional law. By far the longest is that on the promulgation and coming into operation of laws in France in 1789 and after, by Herbert Wehrhahn. Further, the contributions on the employment tax (*Arbeitsrappen*) of Basel City in the 1930's as an experiment in democracy, by Edgar Salin, and on the origins of the *Land* Württemberg-Hohenzollern (1945-48), by Theodor Eschenburg are of historical importance, as is a letter written by Theodor Heuss, containing some personal recollections of Schmid.

FÜRSTENBERG, FRIEDRICH. Das Aufstiegsproblem in der modernen Gesellschaft. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. viii, 179 pp. DM. 27.50.

The author gives a comprehensive theory of the processes of social rise, paying special attention to modern large-scale industry. Since this theory cannot be reproduced here we confine ourselves to the mention of some of the aspects brought forward by Dr Fürstenberg: the relations of social power and social prestige, of ambition and selection, of rise expectation and rise realisation; the meaning of professional qualification and ideological rationalisation; the impact of the rise processes on the industry and on society as a whole. The study is conspicuous for its close definitions of the concepts.

GANTZEL, KLAUS-JÜRGEN. Wesen und Begriff der mittelständischen Unternehmung. [Abhandlungen zur Mittelstandsforschung, Nr. 4.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1962. xii, 341 pp. DM. 28.00.

The author has tried to find a generally applicable definition of the concept of *mittelständische Unternehmung*, i.e. (lower-)middle-class or "small" business. In the first part of his study he gives a critical survey of the definitions hitherto formulated in and outside Germany, after which he deduces, in a very extensive analytical part, what, in his view, should be the basic, the consequential, and the frequent characteristics of this type of business. The basic characteristics of Dr Gantzel's *Idealtypus* are the embodiment of the business in the person conducting it, and the primacy of the human factor over capital. The study is based on a very extensive literature from many countries.

Hendrik de Man Gesamt-Bibliographie. Bearb. von J. und E. de Man. Ring-Verlag, Villingen/Schwarzwald 1962. 53 pp. DM. 5.70.

A short biography of Hendrik de Man in, not identical, German, French, English and Dutch versions, which has the character of a concise chronology, precedes the very full list of his books and articles. This bibliography is of paramount importance for any student of de Man's work.

HOEFNAGELS, HARRY. La sociologie face aux "problèmes sociaux".

[Textes et Études Philosophiques.] Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges 1962. 240 pp. B.fr. 240.

In the view of Prof. Hoefnagels, a well-known Dutch Jesuit, who submitted the present essay to the Faculty of Arts of Paris University, sociology and also social history are afflicted with a misjudgment of what he regards as the social problem proper: the striving after justice, which leads, through much struggle, to a new consensus and a more human society. "That man, when he is in permanent contact with his fellow-men, tries to introduce a social rule based on respect for human dignity, is the only hypothesis which makes it possible to understand social life." On the subject of sociology, through an analysis of the relevant views of Durkheim and Max Weber, the author upholds his grievances more successfully than on the subject of social history as studied, for instance, in this journal. All the same, the social historian will reject the above "only hypothesis" (reminiscent of the starting-point of Hegel's Lectures on the Philosophy of History) as too dogmatic and too limited. Raymond Aron, who, in the preface, raises similar objections, nevertheless expresses himself very appreciatively on the essay as a whole. We readily agree with this judgment; Prof. Hoefnagels brings to the fore some viewpoints that cannot but have a stimulating action.

HORKHEIMER, MAX. *Über das Vorurteil*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1963. 40 pp. DM. 3.40.

A verbatim report of the meeting of the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen* on April 18, 1962, now published as No 108 of her *Geisteswissenschaften* series. After a short paper by Prof. Horkheimer on the nature of prejudice and the way to fight it there follows a vivid discussion, in which especially non-sociologists participate (historians, etc.), and in which much attention is paid to anti-semitism.

Industrialism and Industrial Man. The Problems of Labor and Management in Economic Growth. By Clark Kerr, John T. Dunlop, Frederick H. Harbison and Charles A. Myers. Heinemann, London 1962. vi, 317 pp. 30/-.

The authors are American labour economists, who in 1954 formed the "Inter-University Study of Labor Problems in Economic Development". In the present volume they jointly deal with the process of industrialisation, paying special attention to the problem of conflicting cultures and the relations between labour and managerial elite. Their approach is a pluralistic one; nevertheless they argue, that the logic of industrialism will eventually lead all countries to a world where ideological controversies will cease to matter.

International Bibliography of the Social Sciences. International Bibliography of Sociology 1960. Vol. X. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1962. 287 pp. 63/-.

This is the tenth annual volume of the excellent international bibliography of sociology – excellent because of the fulness of items included and of the convenient arrangement of subjects. Very useful is also the list of periodicals consulted and the authors' and subject indexes; the first contains 37 pages.

LEIBHOLZ, GERHARD. *Das Wesen der Repräsentation und der Gestaltwandel der Demokratie im 20. Jahrhundert*. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1960. 252 pp. DM. 27.00.

The first edition of Prof. Leibholz' book on representation was published in 1929; in German constitutional theory it was a pioneering study on the subject. The present volume is an unaltered reprint, to which a paper on the transformation of democracy in the twentieth century has been added.

Marxismusstudien. Vierte Folge. Hrsg. von Iring Fetscher. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1962. vi, 258 pp. DM. 16.00.

Again the series *Marxismusstudien* has proved, in this fourth volume, to provide thoughtful and learned contributions on a wide range of subjects covered by the common denominator of "Marxism" – contributions that will stand comparison with the best published in this field and include not a few which are of basic significance for a new approach in German Protestantism. The openness of the series' editorial policy defies, it should be said, any restriction of authorship to the representatives of that trend in Protestant thought that is responsible for the undertaking. Three contributions deal with the critique of religion and the secularisation of political thought in modern history: the first, by H. Gollwitzer, which fills more than half of the volume, is a very competent analysis of Marxism's negative attitude towards religion and of the many interpretations (several of them of recent date and given by people whose standpoints are very near to that held by the present author); the excursus on Marx' conception of religion as the opiate of the people should be mentioned as a good specimen of fair and thorough treatment. The Frenchman E. Weil deals with the secularisation of politics, with that problem in various theories and especially with Marx' views, which had a tendency to construct a system in which there could be no room for conflict between faith (secular "religion") and politics. The third contribution, by H.-D. Wendland, is on Paul Tillich's religious socialism. J. Ritter wrote a study on Hegel's definition of property in his "Philosophy of Law", and one on property rights in the Soviet Union is by F.-Chr. Schroeder.

MAURICE, PIERRE. Les théories modernes de l'exploitation du travail. Essai d'analyse critique. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1960. v, 511 pp. NF. 26.80.

With this thesis Mr Maurice took his economic sciences degree in 1958. The first two parts contain an analysis of some twentieth-century theories of the exploitation (insufficient remuneration) of labour, both from Marxist and from non-Marxist quarters. In the third and most extensive part the author gives a critical appraisal as well as a new theory of his own, in which much attention is paid to such problems as the criterion of exploitation and just income distribution. The volume is No 13 of the *Essais et Travaux* of the University of Grenoble.

MORGENTHAU, HANS J. Politics in the Twentieth Century. Vol I: The Decline of Democratic Politics. Vol. II: The Impasse of American Foreign Policy. Vol. III: The Restoration of American Politics. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1962. xii, 431 pp.; viii, 312 pp.; ix, 391 pp. \$ 10.00; 7.50; 8.95 (3 Vols \$ 25.00.).

The present three volumes consist of essays, papers and statements dating from the last twenty-five years, which were partly collected before in *Dilemmas of Politics* (Chicago 1958). Written in a clear style they cover a wide range of subjects, among which the domestic and foreign policies of the United States, the cold war and the nuclear weapons predominate especially in Vols II and III. Prof. Morgenthau blames both the decline and the impasse mentioned in the titles on the influence of obsolescent,

mainly rationalist and moralist traditions. In this respect he is allied to George F. Kennan and also to such Christian authors as Reinhold Niebuhr and Herbert Butterfield, from whom he just distinguishes himself by his emphasis on the "national interest". That he is not the cynic he is often supposed to be, however, is apparent from the following three essays in Vol. III, which at the same time create an excellent impression of Prof. Morgenthau's position and have a more direct bearing on social history: "The Corruption of Liberal Thought: Harold Laski"; "The Surrender to the Immanence of Power: E. H. Carr"; and "The Evocation of the Past: Bertrand de Jouvenel".

NELL-BREUNING, OSWALD VON und J. HEINZ MÜLLER. *Vom Geld und vom Kapital*. Herder-Bücherei, Freiburg, Basel, Wien 1962. 158 pp. DM 2.40.

A popular introduction on the functions of money and capital in the modern economic order. The part on money is written by Prof. v. Nell-Breuning, that on capital by Prof. Müller with the collaboration of Dr Hans Peters.

OAKESHOTT, MICHAEL. *Rationalism in Politics and other essays*. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1962. vii, 333 pp. 35/-.

The first essay (mentioned in the title) sets the tone for the others collected in this volume: Rationalism acknowledges technical knowledge, but denies "practical knowledge". The latter is that knowledge which is not precisely definable, but combines elements of habit and tradition which can only be acquired in an age-long process. This special brand of conservatism is wittily argued and much in the author's views is original, if provocative. Rationalism in his sense begins with Bacon and Descartes to become dominant in Western political tradition and also in modern totalitarianism. Political activity should be based not on ideology but on sound tradition and one should be careful not to destroy what is left of it.

PARODI, MAURICE. *Croissance économique et nivellement hiérarchique des salaires ouvriers*. [Recherches de sociologie du travail, 8.] Éditions Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1962. 336 pp. NF. 22.00.

In the highly developed countries of the West economic growth has been accompanied with a real rise of wages, but simultaneously with a nivellation. In the present study (originally defended as a doctoral thesis at the University of Aix-en-Provence) the latter phenomenon is thoroughly analysed in three countries - France, Great Britain and the United States. The author mentions as main causes the influences of trade unionism and the State, and the rise of egalitarian social ethics in consequence of the two World Wars; the law of supply and demand and the economic situation are, in his opinion, of minor importance. In his final chapters he disposes of the classical functions of wage differentiation; it has, however, great importance for productivity and social peace. Prof. Sellier provided the foreword.

RÖPKE, WILHELM. *Wirrnis und Wahrheit. Ausgewählte Aufsätze*. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1962. 331 pp. DM. 18.50.

Like the first collection of Röpke's essays (*Gegen die Brandung*) the present one contains

pieces from before as well as after Hitler's dictatorship. They are directed against any brand of totalitarianism and against pseudo-liberalism, which is, in the author's view, related to it; his own idea of liberalism may be supposed to be known. The courageous lecture *Epochenwende?*, which was delivered at Frankfurt on February 8, 1933, merits special attention.

SCHAPER, B. W. *Tussen machtsstaat en welvaartsstaat*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1963. 177 pp. Hfl. 12.50.

The present volume is an elaboration of a series of lectures held by Prof. Schaper of Leyden University for students of all faculties in 1960. Successively the State conceptions of Machiavelli, Locke, Rousseau, Marx and Engels, and Stuart Mill are discussed, but no new points of view appear. The final chapter, however, on the modern Welfare State and its problems, a subject with which the author has long concerned himself intensively, is important.

SCHROERS, ROLF. *Der Partisan. Ein Beitrag zur politischen Anthropologie*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1961. 344 pp. DM. 18.50.

The author, a well-known German novelist, distinguishes the partisan from other underground workers, such as the revolutionary and the agent, as a man, who defends an older form of law against foreign or internal usurpators and in doing so does not act under the instructions of others; it should be kept in mind, that in German the word has lost all connection with the idea of party. Thus Mr Schroers can seek his partisans not only outside, but also inside Germany, in the shape of the men of 20 July, 1944. Although his "contribution to political anthropology" (German style) is of a very essayistic nature, it contains stimulating parts, for instance on the tragic position of the partisan between the big world powers and their interests.

SERENO, RENZO. *The Rulers*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1962. viii, 186 pp. Hfl. 18.00.

Prof. Sereno critically appraises the well-known theories of the ruling class, as formulated by Mosca, Michels and Pareto. In his view these theories, like Marxist determinism which he connects with it, are too positive and too monistic to be able to do justice to the political relations. In the final part of the book a more realistic approach to the problem of political rule is attempted. The author gives proof of a wide historical erudition.

Social Welfare Policy. First Collection. Contributions to Theory. By J. A. Ponsioen, Pierre de Schlippe, D. G. Karve and Eugen Pusić. Ed. by J. A. Ponsioen. [Publications of the Institute of Social Studies, Series Maior, Vol. III.] Mouton & Co., 's Gravenhage 1962. 287 pp. Hfl. 25.00.

This volume contains a summary of a Course for Social Welfare Policy in Low-Income Countries given at the Institute of Social Studies at the Hague. Dr Ponsioen develops a general theory of social welfare policy, and the late Mr de Schlippe a theory of community development, while Prof. Karve discusses, on the basis of personal experiences in India, the practice of community development. Finally Dr Pusić, of Zagreb University, presents the interdependence of social and economic planning, with special reference to Yugoslavia.

Staatslexikon. Recht Wirtschaft Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von der Görres-Gesellschaft. 6., völlig neu bearb. und erw. Aufl. 7. Band. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1962. vi pp., 1214 columns. DM 68.00.

The seventh volume runs from *Schwurgericht* through *Venezuela*. Among the articles included, particularly those on the Soviet Union, the numerous concepts derived from *socius*, and *Staat* with its compounds merit attention. The documentation is excellent, and the Roman Catholic comment is kept separated from the general information as much as possible.

STARK, WERNER. *The Fundamental Forms of Social Thought*. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1962. ix, 270 pp. 32/-.

The author sets two types of outlook on society against each other: organicism, which starts from the whole and thinks realistically, and mechanism, which starts from the individual and thinks nominalistically. Representatives of the former type range from Plato to Durkheim and even Marx ("secondary form"), of the latter type from Epicurus to Max Weber. Dr Stark indicates the social functions and the relative contents of truth of the two outlooks, and then declares himself in favour of a higher synthesis, which views society as a process and is represented by such cultural sociologists as Simmel and Parsons.

STAWAR, ANDRÉ. *Libres essais marxistes*. Traduit du polonais par Jerzy Warszawski. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1963. 284 pp. NF. 12.00.

Edward Janus (pen-name Andrzej Stawar) was one of the most important theorists of Marxism in Poland, although he was always on strained terms with the leaders of the Communist Party; he died in Paris in 1961. The present collection, which originally appeared in Polish (*Pisma ostatnie*, Instytut Literacki, Paris 1961), contains seven essays from the years 1934-1938, and some "glosses" on the history of the Soviet Union, written by Stawar shortly before his death. The author is a shrewd man who considers demagogical phrases and stereotypes contrary to the spirit of Marx and Lenin. Thus he rejects the well-known tampering with the concept of fascism, which has been at a premium in "anti-fascist" quarters up to the present day, and interprets the movements of Hitler and Mussolini in an original Marxist manner as "parasitic revolutions" which he can even appreciate positively in their struggle against the churches, the family, etc. Needless to say that, already in the 1930's, he represents Stalinism as an execrable degeneration; at the same time he regards Trotsky (to whose *History of the Russian Revolution* the longest essay is devoted) as no better than an "anti-pope". In his approach he recalls an independent Marxist like Fritz Sternberg rather than dissident Communists like Lukács and Kolakowski.

STOBBE, ALFRED. *Untersuchungen zur makroökonomischen Theorie der Einkommensverteilung*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1962. iv, 168 pp. DM. 18.00.

The author mainly gives a purely economic discussion of the functional distribution of income. In the framework of this bibliography we only refer to the final chapters dealing with the influence (in the long run not fundamental) of wage policy and trade unionism on the distribution, and with the influence of government intervention and taxes. The volume is No 59 of the *Kieler Studien. Forschungsberichte des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel*.

SUNDBOM, IVAR. Über das Gleichheitsprinzip als politisches und ökonomisches Problem. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1962. 103 pp. DM. 14.00.

In abstracto the problem of how social equality can be reconciled with liberty defies a solution. Practically, it is possible to combine political democracy (with strong tendencies towards greater equality) with a free economy. This necessitates, however, careful and responsible adjustments which are the duty of a democratic government. The present discussion of this category of questions is intelligent and the historical treatment of fundamental conceptions is unpretentious, yet original.

UTZ, ARTHUR. Grundsatzfragen des öffentlichen Lebens. Bibliographie (Darstellung und Kritik). Recht, Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft, Staat. Band I (1956-1959); Band II (1959-1961). Herder, Freiburg B., Barcelona, New York 1960; 1962. 446 pp.; 419 pp. DM. 33.00 per vol.

Prof. Utz of the Roman Catholic University of Freiburg in Switzerland has listed those books and articles published in German, English, French, Italian and Spanish from 1956 to 1961, that concern the fundamental questions of social living. In Part A of each of the two volumes the titles have been arranged in two ways: alphabetically according to names of authors, and systematically under five headings: principles of social doctrine, philosophy of law, social, economic, and political order. Since the systematic disposition is explained in four languages (German, English, French, Spanish), and the sub-headings are further indicated by figures (e.g. I 11.7.2 Marxism-Leninism (Sovietica)), Part A is internationally usable. Part B of each volume contains over five hundred reviews in German, classed in the same five groups with summaries in the above four languages at the end of each group and with separate indices. In Part B Prof. Utz makes no concealment of his Thomist philosophy; the choice of the titles included is unavoidably arbitrary, but certainly not one-sidedly Roman Catholic. As a whole a very useful publication which we hope will be continued soon.

HISTORY

BOWLE, JOHN. A New Outline of World History. From the Origins to the Eighteenth Century. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1962. 384 pp. Ill. 50/-.

The very title of this history of the world indicates, that it is intended as a successor to the famous *Outline* by H. G. Wells. It is equally written for a wide public, but the author is not only better qualified from a scholarly point of view, but – more important still – his outlook is less Europe-centred. At the same time he avoids constructions à la Toynbee: “Like the God of the Old Testament, history, like life, gives the enigmatic answer ‘I am that I am’.” In the present volume, which covers the pre-industrial world, inevitably the various civilizations (including those of pre-Columbian America and Medieval Africa) are discussed side by side, yet attention is paid to the processes of interaction. The volume is magnificently illustrated, but the lack of maps once more shows the superfluous to be the enemy of the necessary.

The Cambridge Economic History of Europe. Vol. III. Economic Organization and Policies in the Middle Ages. Ed. by M. M. Postan,

E. E. Rich and Edward Miller. Cambridge University Press, London 1963, xv, 696 pp. 70/-.

The publication of the international standard work on the economic history of Europe progresses slowly and surely; the first two volumes, devoted to agrarian life, resp. trade and industry in the Middle Ages, appeared in 1941 and 1952. In the present volume contributors from the continent again occupy an important place; three chapters, that had been scheduled and commissioned about eight years ago, have regrettably remained unwritten. In the part on medieval economic organisation H. Van Werveke writes on the rise of the towns, R. De Roover on the organisation of trade, and O. Verlinden on markets and fairs. In the second part the economic policies of towns are dealt with by A. B. Hibbert, the guilds by Sylvia L. Thrupp, and the economic policies of governments by various authors, viz. Edward Miller (France and England), Van Werveke (the Low Countries), E. Lönnroth (the Baltic Countries) and C. M. Cipolla (Italy, Spain and Portugal). Finally there is a chapter on public credit (with special reference to North-Western Europe) by E. B. and M. M. Fryde, and one on the conceptions of economy and society by Gabriel Le Bras. An appendix on coinage and currency, by P. Spufford, and extensive bibliographies have been included.

Early American-Philippine Trade: The Journal of Nathaniel Bowditch in Manila, 1796. Ed. and with an Introduction by Thomas R. McHale and Mary C. McHale. [Monograph Series, No. 2.] Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, New Haven 1962; distr. by The Cellar Book Shop, Detroit. vii, 63 pp. \$ 3.25.

The voyage of the *Astrea* from Salem (Mass.) to Manila (round Africa) in 1796 marked the beginning of the direct trade of the United States with the Philippines. The parts of the diary of the ship's supercargo Nathaniel Bowditch relating to his stay in Manila have now for the first time been scholarly edited. The introduction on American trade with the Far East in the eighteenth century and the explanatory footnotes merit special mention.

Geschichte der Neuzeit. Zweiter Band. 1. Halbband, 1789 bis 1848. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1962. 428 pp. Loose-leaf maps. DM. 17.20.

The original edition *Novaia Istoriia* is published by the Historical Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences for use in the State Universities and the pedagogical institutes. The German translation of the second part (editor F. V. Potemkin) has been divided into two volumes; the present one covers the period from the French Revolution to the eve of the 1848 revolutions. In twenty-four chapters various authors discuss the history of the separate countries excluding Russia, but including the U.S.A. In the final chapter A. L. Narochnitsky writes on the international relations from 1815 to 1847.

HARDENBERG, H. Etta Palm. Een Hollandse Parisienne 1743-1799. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1962. ix, 125 pp. Ill. Hfl. 9.75.

The first biography of Etta Palm, alias Madame la Baronne d'Aelders, alias Etta Palm née d'Aelders. This remarkable adventuress played a role in eighteenth-century Paris, successively as a woman of the world and as a preacher of Jacobin virtue and feminism; in both periods she was active as a political agent of the Prussian and Dutch govern-

ments. Mr Hardenberg's account of her life is popular, but based on thorough research in Dutch and French archives.

Ideas in Cultural Perspective. Ed. by Philip P. Wiener and Aaron Noland. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1962. 759 pp. \$ 9.00.

In this volume a number of essays which appeared in the "Journal of the History of Ideas" (founded in 1940) have been brought together. They reflect the wide range of the history of ideas apart from giving a good impression of the outstanding quality of the journal. The programmatic article by A. O. Lovejoy is given pride of place in the first part, which deals with questions of methodology. The second part is devoted to the history of ideas in literature and art and contains, among other valuable contributions, the study by M. Schapiro on Leonardo and Freud. The third part, "social and political thought", demonstrates the overlapping of the history of ideas and social history (of course there are more tangent planes with other historical subdisciplines, as well as with philosophy, sociology etc.): Prof. Noland's erudite discussion of liberty and socialism in Jaurès' thought is a valuable contribution indeed to social history; it proves that, for Jaurès, democracy or freedom prevailed if socialism were not realizable without making an end to individual freedom. The fourth part deals with philosophical and religious thought and contains contributions by J. Dewey and P. Tillich.

LEYBURN, JAMES G. *The Scotch-Irish. A Social History.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1962. xix, 377 pp. Maps. \$ 7.00.

In the United States they understand by the Scotch-Irish those people of Lowland Scotch origin, who settled in Northern Ireland in the seventeenth century and later moved on to North America. The sociologist Prof. Leyburn has now written the first comprehensive account of the eventful history of this group, vividly describing its adventures and its way of life in each of the three stages.

LOPEZ, ROBERT S. *Naissance de l'Europe.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1962. 488 pp. Ill. Maps. NF. 58.50.

In the framework of the series of *Destins du Monde* Prof. Lopez of Yale University deals with the European Middle Ages in a narrow sense; separate volumes will be devoted to the Byzantine Empire, the Slav peoples, and Islam. Since the series is directed to the educated lay reader Prof. Lopez has written an essay, not a handbook. Most attention is paid to the cultural history, while the economic and social history come second. The treatment of the subject is very lucid and instructive, partly because it is continually supported by very rich and well-chosen illustration material. The volume has been magnificently produced.

MADARIAGA, ISABEL DE. *Britain, Russia, and the Armed Neutrality of 1780. Sir James Harris's Mission to St. Petersburg during the American Revolution.* Hollis & Carter, London 1962. xvi, 496 pp. 50/-.

On the basis of an extensive study of the sources (both published and unpublished, both Russian and Western) the author gives a surprisingly new account of the British-Russian relations during the American War of Independence. Most striking are the British ignorance and underestimation of Catherine II, her policy and her ministers.

Indeed this ignorance and underestimation were shared by other European politicians and, later, by many historians, too. The present author now demonstrates, that the Russian policy and the League of Armed Neutrality were not products of Catherine's vanity and fickleness, but showed a considerable grasp of Russian interests. The study is broadly planned and excellently organised; the other countries are also brought into the picture, primarily France, of course, and the members of the League. By way of exception Prof. S. F. Bemis has provided a foreword.

PREBLE, GEORGE HENRY. *The Opening of Japan. A Diary of Discovery in the Far East, 1853-1856*. Ed. by Boleslaw Szczesniak. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1962. xxvi, 453 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

The later Rear Admiral George Henry Preble took part, as a lieutenant, in the famous expedition of Commodore Perry; he assisted in the opening of Japan and the fight against the pirates in the Chinese waters. The (clandestine) diary he kept in those years, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, is an important historical source, here published for the first time. The reader is struck by Preble's wide interest and sharply drawn observations. The introduction and annotations by Prof. Szczesniak are of excellent quality.

SANDFUCHS, WILHELM. *Die Aussenminister der Päpste*. Günter Olzog Verlag, München, Wien 1962. 160 pp. Ill. DM. 14.80.

After a general introduction on the office of Cardinal Secretary-of-State by Prof. Klaus Mörsdorf, Dr Sandfuchs and seven other contributors give portraits of nine cardinals who held this office since the days of Consalvi. The volume is intended for a wider public and not free from apologetic tendencies. A useful table "The Popes and their Cardinals Secretaries-of-State from 1644 to the present" and a selected bibliography have been included.

SCHOPEN, EDMUND. *Geschichte des Judentums im Abendland*. [Dalp-Taschenbücher, Band 357 D.] Francke Verlag, Bern, München 1961. 160 pp. S.fr. 3.80.

A popular essay on the history of the Jews in Europe, which, in the author's view, ended in the Second World War. Most attention is paid to the relations with the non-Jews. In the appendix some German-written and German-translated books on the subject are discussed.

SILBERNER, EDMUND. *Sozialisten zur Judenfrage. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Sozialismus vom Anfang des 19. Jahrhunderts bis 1914*. Aus dem Englischen übersetzt von Arthur Mandel. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1962. 376 pp. DM. 29.80.

The writings of leading West European socialists from the 19th and early 20th centuries have been carefully analysed from the point of view of their attitudes towards Jews and the Jewish question. The sources themselves prove beyond any shadow of doubt that there was something like an anti-semitic tradition in modern socialism much stronger than is generally assumed. The importance to be attached to more or less consistent views is a matter of interpretation; strong anti-Jewish feelings are undeniably present in Fourier and the Fourierists, Proudhon, the Blanquists, but also in Marx and

some leading Austrian socialists, as well as in Bakunin. The author also shows the existence of tendencies to the contrary (e.g., Jaurès). Thus, a wealth of information is offered on the problem in its various aspects. The book is a translation from the English (all chapters have been published separately in American journals, a Hebrew translation appeared in 1955); quotations have been carefully checked.

Teilung und Wiedervereinigung. Eine weltgeschichtliche Übersicht. Für die Ranke-Gesellschaft Vereinigung für Geschichte im öffentlichen Leben hrsg. von Günther Franz. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1963. 299 pp. DM. 24.80.

In the autumn of 1959 the *Ranke-Gesellschaft* organised a symposium on the theme of "Division and Reunion". The papers presented on this occasion are here published together with some other contributions. In this way the problem of the division and reunion of Germany comes to stand in a world-historical perspective. Six parallel cases are discussed around seven papers on the attitudes of the great powers towards German unity in the period 1848-1871 and in the years after 1941: the Northern and Southern Netherlands (by R. van Roosbroeck), Ireland (by T. D. Williams), Poland (by G. Rhode and R. Breyer), Italy (by H. Kramer, very extensively), Korea (by L. Gruchmann), and Viet Nam (by G. Schütze).

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

DU SAUTOY, PETER. *The Organization of a Community Development Programme*. Oxford University Press, London, Ibadan, Accra 1962. viii, 156 pp. 21/-.

The author has concentrated on the practical aspects of organizing a community development programme. He discusses, for instance, extension education, audio-visual aids, self-help building, and personnel and training problems. He has largely drawn upon his experience as a Director of Social Welfare and Community Development to the Ghana Government.

DUBARLE, DOMINIQUE. *La civilisation et l'atome*. Éditions du Cerf; Librairie Plon, Paris 1962. 254 pp. NF. 7.50.

The author, a member of the Pugwash movement, discusses successively the problem of nuclear weapons, the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and the stand of Roman Catholic theology in these matters. The approach is sober and free from alarmism; Father Dubarle has high hopes that humanity will recover its "cultural lag", though not without spiritual and moral effort.

FORBES, HENRY W. *The Strategy of Disarmament*. Introduction by Quincy Wright. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. ix, 158 pp. \$ 3.75.

The greater part of the present volume is covered by a historical survey of the disarmament issue since the First Hague Conference in 1899. The author has a pessimistic view of the future as long as the present tensions (being causes rather than effects of the armaments race) persist. He pleads for a reappraisal of defence policies of the West, so that it may also be prepared for a limited non-nuclear war.

GÜRSTER, EUGEN. *Der Schriftsteller im Kreuzfeuer der Ideologien.* [Bücherei der Salzburger Hochschulwochen.] Anton Pustet, München 1962. 106 pp. DM. 5.80.

An essay on those modern authors that, on the one hand, make their humanitarian or anti-humanitarian ideologies into a measure of all things and thus condemn everything in existence, but on the other hand indiscriminately embrace a totalitarian regime of the left or the right as a Messiah. Especially Sartre, Brecht, Ernst Bloch and the Jünger brothers are treated as representatives of this mentality. Dr Gürster, who discussed, under the pen-name of Herrmann Steinhausen, the role of the modern intellectuals with a completely different accent in *Die Zukunft der Freiheit* (Zürich 1938), himself takes the viewpoint of Roman Catholic conservatism: in his opinion the man believing in the possibility of an abolition of injustice embodies "the greatest possible potential of destruction on our earth". In spite of this bias the essay is very much worth while: it is written with acumen and in an excellent style.

LEFEBVRE, HENRI. *Introduction à la modernité. Préludes.* Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1962. 373 pp. NF. 24.00.

By taking as a starting-point the attitudes and manifestations in the world of to-day, that have not petrified into concepts, the author tries to outline certain traits of modernity in twelve "preludes", connected fragments, according to him, not essays. In a Socratic manner he approaches various subjects: the work, leisure occupation, the attitudes of and towards youth, the attitudes towards nature and a new life on earth, art creation and art consumption. Though rejecting orthodox Marxism the author uses many Marxist concepts and bases himself on insights and pronouncements of Marx. He enumerates the "alibis" of modernity, formulates theses and defines it as a shadow of the revolution, its disintegration, and often its caricature.

Der Mensch im Betrieb. Freiheit und Persönlichkeit – Möglichkeiten und Grenzen. Teil I. Stellungnahme und grundsätzliche Referate. Teil II. Aus der Sicht der sozialen Gliederung des Betriebes. [Veröffentlichungen der Walter-Raymond-Stiftung, Bde 2,3.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1962. xi, 181 pp.; xi, 351 pp. DM 28.60.

In 1961 the *Walter-Raymond-Stiftung* organised a series of colloquia on the place of man in modern industry. In the first of the present two volumes the reader finds the lectures given at the opening and final colloquia; among the lecturers we mention the President of the Federal Diet, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Essen, and the professors Theodor Litt, Arnold Gehlen and Pascual Jordan. The second volume contains excerpts from the papers and discussions of the remaining colloquia on, resp., the position of the workers, the position of the white collar workers and the lower officials, and the position of the entrepreneurs and the higher officials. The last category formed not only the object, but to a great extent also the subject of the discussions, in which further social scientists participated.

NATO. *Facts About the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.* NATO Information Service, Paris 1962. ix, 320 pp.

In this volume a great many facts about NATO have been brought together in a very readable survey of the Organization's activities, its structure and its achievements. With commendable clarity the history of the Organization is told and the many

aspects of its work are set forth. In the appendices, which comprise about one third of the volume, various relevant documents are reproduced. The charts and tables are also very useful.

SANDERS, RALPH. *Project Plowshare. The Development of the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Explosions*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. x, 206 pp. Ill. \$ 4.50.

Mr Sanders gives a popular discussion of possibilities and problems of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Little is said about its use as a source of energy in industry, but all the more about the raising of minerals, the construction of harbours, the cutting of canals, etc., by means of nuclear explosions. No less a person than Willard F. Libby provided the foreword.

Special Study on Social Advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Analyses of information transmitted to the Secretary-General (1957-1959). United Nations, New York 1962. vii, 229 pp. \$ 3.00.

The introduction to the present volume summarizes the special report submitted by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly of the U.N. The remaining chapters contain the studies on social advancement in the above territories prepared for the Committee on the basis of information transmitted to the Secretary-General from 1957 to 1959.

Wereldpolitiek en A.B.C.-wapens. Studium Generale, Leiden 1961. Uitgegeven onder redactie van B.V.A.Röling. Universitaire Pers, Leiden 1962. viii, 123 pp. Hfl. 6.00.

A course of lectures on the international tensions and the armaments race, delivered to students of all faculties at Leyden University. The course was organised by the "polemologist" Prof. Röling of Groningen University, who himself undertook three of the eight lectures; the others were read by Vice-Admiral H. Bos, the physicist Prof. B. R. A. Nijboer, the geneticist-anthropobiologist Prof. A. de Froe, and the journalist J. L. Heldring.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

ANSPRENGER, FRANZ. *Politik im Schwarzen Afrika. Die modernen politischen Bewegungen im Afrika französischer Prägung*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1961. 516 pp. DM. 39.00.

Dr Ansprenger has had to write this book on the initiative of the *Deutsche Afrika-Gesellschaft* at Bonn at a fairly rapid pace so that it is a cross of science and journalism. The subject is the development of the French colonies and mandatory areas in West and Equatorial Africa into (semi-)independent states; the stress is here on the political movements and the issue of the *Communauté*. The author regularly refers to the existing

literature; the appendix contains a number of important documents, while tables with much factual material and a map have been included in loose-leaf form.

DIA, MAMADOU. *The African Nations and World Solidarity*. Transl. from the French by Mercer Cook. Thames and Hudson, London 1962; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. xii, 145 pp. 25/-.

The former Prime Minister of Senegal discusses the political and economic problems of the newly independent but still "proletarian" nations, especially in Africa. As a socialist he rejects both the Western and the Russian brand of neo-colonialism; he advocates a policy of "mutual development" in the sense of his teacher Prof. François Perroux. The book was written before the dissolution of the Mali Federation in August, 1960; in an epilogue Mr Dia now declares himself for a temporary acceptance of "micro-nationalisms" and "micro-nations", the ultimate objective remaining a great African nation. In this as in other respects the author reveals himself as a level-headed politician with a dislike of emotional slogans.

DUFFY, JAMES. *Portugal in Africa*. Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1962. 240 pp. Maps. 4/6.

Basing himself on his great book *Portuguese Africa* (1959) Prof. Duffy discusses the record of the Portuguese colonial empire in that continent; the focus is on Angola and Mozambique. It is shown clearly, that the *assimilação* ideology is as hollow as the *apartheid* ideology across the border. The volume is No. 3 of the Penguin African Library; the editor of this new series, Mr Ronald Segal, has provided a foreword.

HODGKIN, THOMAS. *African Political Parties. An Introductory Guide*. Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1961. 217 pp. 3/6.

A comparative survey of the major political parties in North and Central Africa. In separate chapters origins, types, organisation, activities and objectives are discussed successively. A selective bibliography and a twofold list of parties (arranged regionally and alphabetically) have been included.

New Forces in Africa. Ed. by William H. Lewis. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. vii, 132 pp. \$ 3.25.

The present volume contains the papers read at a colloquium on Africa, held at Georgetown University (Washington D.C.) in August 1961. We can only mention a few: "Functional Elites", by the editor; "Pan-Africanism or Fragmentation?", by John A. Marcum; "The Psychology of African Nationalism", by the Ghanaian diplomat E. M. Debrah; "The Roots of Crisis in the Congo", by Harvey Glickman; and "Prospects for a United Maghrib", by the Moroccan Minister Abderrahim Bouabid.

Algeria

LEULLIETTE, PIERRE. *Saint Michel et le dragon. Souvenirs d'un parachutiste*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1961. 358 pp. NF 16.50.

The author did voluntary service with the French paratroops in Algeria and temporarily in Egypt from 1954 to 1957. He extensively describes the dehumanising effect of war in general, and also at some length the tortures committed by special French units, which accounts for his book having been suppressed twice. M. Leulliette does not give evidence of any political interest.

NOUSCHI, ANDRÉ. *La naissance du nationalisme algérien*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1962. 162 pp. NF. 9.90.

The author has studied the way in which the resistance against French domination gradually passed from endeavours after the re-instatement of earlier conditions, via the wish for a partnership on equal terms in the French state and the French nation, into the striving after independence embodied in various groups. The rise, character and activities of these groups are described down to 1954. The attitude of the French population of Algeria towards the autochthons, its resistance against and sabotage of the French government policy is also discussed in detail. Demographical and economic facts are provided in ample measure.

Egypt

ABDEL-MALEK, ANOUAR. *Égypte société militaire*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1962. 383 pp. NF. 15.00.

Mr Abdel-Malek is an Egyptian Communist, who had to leave his country in 1959 and is now attached to the *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* in Paris. The present volume is an intelligently written and excellently documented appraisal of the past ten years of military dictatorship in Egypt. The judgment of the author is, naturally, ambivalent, and it gets more negative as his story progresses; finally he speaks of a "paralysis of the social dialectics", which, however, in his view, can only be temporary.

Madagascar

KENT, RAYMOND K. *From Madagascar to the Malagasy Republic*. Thames and Hudson, London 1962; Engelse Boekhandel Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. ix, 182 pp. 30/-.

This first serious study on Madagascar in the English language is planned as a history of the island during the last seventy years, with a chapter on the population at the beginning, and two chapters on the economy and the politics of independence in conclusion. A good picture is given of the French colonial administration and the nationalist movements. Inevitably the book is nearly wholly based on the French literature.

Nigeria

BELLO, Alhaji Sir AHMADU. *My Life*. Cambridge University Press, London 1962. x, 246 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Sir Ahmadu Bello is a member of the traditional nobility in Nigeria – in fact, he claims descent from the Prophet Mohammed – and at present the great man in the North of the country. In this autobiography he comes to the fore as a fascinating personality, who takes his own line between the British authorities and the more radical leaders of the South.

Union of South Africa

HANCOCK, W. K. *Smuts. The Sanguine Years 1870-1919*. Cambridge University Press, London 1962. xiii, 619 pp. Ill. Maps. 52/6.

This large-scale biography is the first to be based on the Smuts Archive, from which also four volumes of *Selections*, covering the same period as the present volume, will be published shortly. The author does not wish to be considered the official biographer, but he does adopt the line of good-will befitting one of that function. This does not detract, however, from the high level of his work. In his attempt at doing as much justice as possible to Smuts' many-sided personality, Sir Keith not only enters into his hero's private life and political career, but also into the development of his philosophy.

LYTTON, DAVID. *The Paradise People*. MacGibbon & Kee, London 1962. 160 pp. 15/-.

Having given, in his first two novels, a grim picture of the practice of *apartheid*, Mr Lytton now writes affectionately on the Boer way of life as he experienced it in his youth. He succeeds in avoiding both the conservative and the progressist appraisals of history.

AMERICA

Lateinamerika – Land der Sorge und der Zukunft. Geleitwort von Albert Hunold. Aufsätze von A. Gansser, H. Boesch, L. Baudin u.A. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1962. 314 pp. S.fr. 15.00.

The eleven contributions in this collection on South America have been classified into three groups: geography and geology, history and culture, and economics and politics. The last group puts in strong pleas for free enterprise (among others by A. Hunold and G. W. Klein); the planning for development as advocated by the Economic Commission for Latin America, and also by the United States, is rejected as being a step towards Communism. The volume is *Band 9* of the *Sozialwissenschaftliche Studien für das Schweizerische Institut für Auslandsforschung*.

Colombia

HUNTER, JOHN M. *Emerging Colombia*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. vii, 116 pp. \$ 3.25.

Prof. Hunter summarizes impressions and activities related to his experiences as an economist in Colombia from 1958 to 1960. In a simple manner he writes on politics, economy, education and research, the country's relations with the United States, and the possibilities for the future.

Cuba

DRAPER, THEODORE. *Castro's Revolution. Myths and Realities*. Thames and Hudson, London 1962; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. vii, 211 pp. 21/-.

Mr Draper's essays on Castro's Cuba were originally published in 1960, 1961 and 1962 in, resp. by, *Encounter* magazine; they have now been collected in a revised and enlarged form. The author disposes of intellectual "mythmakers" like Jean-Paul Sartre; he argues, that Castro was driven into the arms of Communism not by the attitude of the United States, but by his own vanity and political amateurism.

SAUVAGE, LÉO. *Autopsie du castrisme*. [L'actuel.] Flammarion, Paris 1962. 349 pp. NF. 12.00.

With the title of this volume the author, New York correspondent of the *Figaro*, wishes to indicate that Castrism is dead, betrayed by Castro himself and now replaced by a "totalitarian counter-revolution". With much sarcasm he polemises against such admirers and apologists as Sartre and Wright Mills and destroys the well-known representations of "direct democracy" and of the "enforced marriage" with Communism. Castro himself is represented as a vain and paranoiac demagogue.

Netherlands Antilles

KEUR, JOHN Y. and DOROTHY L. KEUR. *Windward Children. A Study in Human Ecology of the Three Dutch Windward Islands in the Caribbean*. Royal VanGorcum Ltd., Assen 1960. x, 299 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 22.50.

A study on the small islands of Saint Martin, Saba and Saint Eustatius, situated east of Puerto Rico. Although the authors direct their attention primarily to the human ecology they succeed in giving an overall picture of the area. The volume is beautifully illustrated and fairly popularly written, but based on investigations *in situ* (1957). Dr Vera Rubin of the New York Research Institute for the Study of Man has provided a foreword.

United States of America

BEIRNE, JOSEPH A. *New Horizons for American Labor*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. 89 pp. \$ 3.25.

The author has been president of the Communications Workers of America for years, and also occupies important functions in the AFL-CIO. He discusses such topical problems as the relation of white collar and "blue collar" workers, automation, bargaining tactics, and strikes. In the last chapters he advocates a new Unionism in accordance with the changing situation. An introduction was written by Senator Paul H. Douglas.

BERNSTEIN, SAMUEL. *The First International in America*. Augustus McKelley, New York 1962. vii, 312 pp. \$ 10.00.

The author has not restricted himself to a survey of the First International in the United States; he has indeed drawn into the picture the general backgrounds both of the International and of American labour in a broad sense. The result, based on much research, is a very important study which for its detailedness, documentation, composition and sober and intelligent interpretation ranks high among this category of subjects. The special conditions provided by the American surroundings, the continued tensions in the organization after its General Council had been transferred to New York, Marx' criticism of the latter and the impact on the American labour movement are among the questions which are treated here thoroughly.

CHESTER, EDWARD W. *Europe Views America. A critical evaluation*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. vii, 182 pp. \$ 4.50.

The title of this book needs some specification; "the United States as viewed by those European intellectuals whose books appeared in English after 1919" would be more

exact. Within these restrictions Mr Chester gives a good survey of the American "image(s)" abroad. He has arranged his material according to topics, which enables him to let the various authors contradict each other with a diverting effect. Brogan, Laski, Toynbee, Siegfried, Faÿ, Keyserling and M. J. Bonn are quoted most. Strong stress is given to the continuity of the various opinions.

CLARKE, JACQUELYNE JOHNSON. *These Rights They Seek. A Comparison of the Goals and Techniques of Local Civil Rights Organizations*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. ix, 85 pp. \$ 3.25.

The samples studied by Prof. Clarke are the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (Birmingham), the Montgomery Improvement Association, and the Tuskegee Civic Association; the period under consideration is 1954-1959. As a whole, the goals of these three Negro organisations are full citizenship rights in the areas of education, voting and political rights, employment, and public facilities (in this order of importance). The techniques applied are here, too, of a legal-judiciary and non-violent nature, but the preferences diverge more strongly than in the aims.

DANDI, DANDO. *Bianchi e Negri. Edizioni „L'Antistato"*, Cesena 1962. 227 pp. L. 400.

This book collects 23 articles published between 1942 and 1962, mostly in the New York anarchist weekly *Adunata dei Refrattari*, by an Italian anarchist who has been living long in the United States. Except three articles on "racial" problems in Brazil, Asia and South Africa respectively, they deal with various aspects of the American Negro problem. They are introduced with some considerations of the American minority problems and concluded with observations on white supremacy in this era, all written for this publication.

DIERENFIELD, RICHARD B. *Religion in American Public Schools*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. ix, 115 pp. \$ 3.25.

With reference to the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in *Engle v. Vitale* (ruling that the encouraging of the recitation of the Regents' prayer in public schools by the State of New York is unconstitutional) Prof. Dierenfeld presents facts on the place of religion in American tax-supported schools. The situation is elucidated by twenty-seven charts and appears to be in little agreement with the spirit of the above decision. Bishop James A. Pike wrote a foreword.

GROSS, ALFRED A. *Strangers In Our Midst. Problems of the Homosexual in American Society*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. 182 pp. \$ 4.50.

The author is the executive secretary of the George W. Henry Foundation and has a wide experience of remedying sexual deviations. In the present volume on the problems of homosexual people he follows a *via media* in two respects: "between the spokesmen for repression and the advocates of unrestricted sexual activity; between the solid meat of the scholars and the pabulum of the popularizers". He argues, that much too little is known as yet about the phenomenon of homosexuality, and that the attitude of society is in any case a first-rate determinant; he also pleads for understanding on the part of the churches. Father C. Kilmer Myers provided a foreword.

HANDLIN, OSCAR. *Race and Nationality in American Life*. Doubleday & Co., Inc., Garden City (N.Y.) n.d.; Europese Boekcentrale N.V., Amsterdam. xi, 226 pp. \$ 0.95.

A collection of essays on racial problems in the history of the United States, now published in *Anchor Books*. We draw special attention to Prof. Handlin's criticism of the Marxist interpretation of racial prejudice (III), and also to his own interpretation, in which he establishes a connection with the problem of birth control and the cult of chastity in the nineteenth century (VI).

HOOVER, EDGAR M. and RAYMOND VERNON. *Anatomy of a Metropolis. The Changing Distribution of People and Jobs within the New York Metropolitan Region*. Doubleday & Co., Garden City (N.Y.) 1962; Europese Boekcentrale N.V., Amsterdam. xix, 338 pp. Maps. \$ 1.45.

The New York Metropolitan Region Study is a project commissioned by the Regional Plan Association, Inc., to the Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University. Till now nine volumes have appeared within the frame of this project, and now the first volume appears in *Anchor Books*. Its subtitle accurately states the problems of town planning raised here, among which the exodus to the suburbs occupies an important place. The authors give much statistical material; they were assisted by Milton Abelson, Alan K. Campbell, Lionel Lerner, Harvey H. Segal, Peter Stone, and Robert J. Wolfson.

KENNEDY, JOHN F. *To Turn the Tide*. Ed. by John W. Gardner. Foreword by Carl Sandburg. Introduction by President Kennedy. Hamish Hamilton Ltd., London 1962. xiii, 235 pp. 21/-.

A good selection has been made from the statements and addresses during the first year after Mr. Kennedy had been elected President. The great lucidity of thought and the particular clarity of style together with the originality of many ideas as they are manifest throughout these pages offer a good insight into direction and methods of home and foreign policy.

LAMPMAN, ROBERT J. *The Share of Top Wealth-Holders in National Wealth 1922-56*. [National Bureau of Economic Research Number 74, General Series.] Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.Y.) 1962. xxvii, 286 pp. \$ 6.50.

The data, on which this study on the concentration of wealth in the hands of the richest of the rich U. S. citizens is based, were derived from federal estate tax returns, and worked up according to the so-called estate-multiplier method. It appears that the concentration of wealth decreased heavily until 1949 and since then has increased again, without, however, reaching the percentage of 1929. Special attention is paid to the characteristics of the top wealth-holders and to the types of property owned.

MINOTT, RODNEY G. *Peerless Patriots. Organized Veterans and the Spirit of Americanism*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. viii, 152 pp. \$ 3.75.

Prof. Minott deals not only with the history of the organisations of war veterans in the United States, but especially with their record of national indoctrination. He connects

their cult of Americanism with the country's structural changes since about 1900, and devotes a special chapter to the problem of authoritarianism. The book is well-documented and has been written with a feeling for delicate shading.

MORGAN, H. WAYNE. Eugene V. Debs. Socialist for President. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1962. 257 pp. Ill. \$ 5.75.

It is mainly the presidential election campaigns from 1900 to 1920 and the candidatures of Debs since 1904 that have been thoughtfully analysed in this book which is based on primary sources. The energetic and emotional personality of Debs emerges clearly, and so does his particular brand of socialism. Both attracted nearly 6 percent of the votes in 1912 – afterwards the war caused a definite decline. The outstanding role played in the party by “Labor’s Cicero” – as Debs was called – contributed essentially to its holding together even in the years when sympathy for the young Soviet Union ran high.

PERKINS, WHITNEY T. Denial of Empire. The United States and its Dependencies. A. W. Sythoff, Leyden 1962. 381 pp. Hfl. 35.00.

The acquisition of territories with deviating patterns of culture has meant a serious challenge to the U. S. ideology of government by consent of the governed. On the one hand this ideology barred the way to a colonialism in European style, but at the same time it hampered the formulating of consistent policies towards those dependencies and their specific problems: the U. S. objectives included both self-government and cultural assimilation, both local prosperity and economic exploitation. Nevertheless, in the cases of Alaska and Hawaii, the Philippines and Puerto Rico, fair solutions were arrived at. Prof. Perkins discusses this record of trial and error, and also the less satisfactory situation in the smaller Pacific dependencies, with expert knowledge. The extensive bibliography on the subject should be specially mentioned.

PORTEUS, STANLEY D. A Century of Social Thinking in Hawaii. Pacific Books, Palo Alto (Calif.) 1962. xiii, 376 pp. \$ 6.00.

In 1882 the Honolulu Social Science Association was founded; in the constitution it was stated, that the aim of the members was that of promoting “each other’s advancement intellectually and socially”, and also “the higher interests of the Community generally”. The Association still flourishes, and Prof. Porteus now has had, and carried out, the happy idea of writing, with reference to the hundreds of papers read to the membership, an intellectual and social history of Hawaii. All aspects and problems of the community are brought out, against the background of the international relations.

RICE, ARNOLDS S. The Ku Klux Klan in American Politics. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. vii, 150 pp. \$ 3.25.

The author exclusively discusses the rise and fall of the twentieth-century Klan, which he regards as a successor to the Know-Nothing Party and the American Protective Association rather than to its namesake of the Reconstruction period. He gives a concise, but well-documented survey of the Klan’s organisation, ideology, terrorist activities and (indirect) political influence.

ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR. Autobiography. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1962. 368 pp. Ill. 42/-.

This is a revised, much abbreviated and on the other hand augmented edition of the

late Mrs. Roosevelt's autobiography. Much new material has brought the book up-to-date and considerably enhanced its value, because on the last years of the author's life she could talk with less reservation. The life story is indeed very interesting and contributes to an understanding of the atmosphere prevailing in leading American circles in various periods of recent history. No direct revelations are made on her husband's Presidency, but many details certainly put it in a clearer light.

WOELFEL, NORMAN. *Educational Goals for America*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1962. vii, 167 pp. \$ 3.75.

Prof. Woelfel argues, that present-day education in the U.S. is too intellectualistic and too irrelevant to reality for it to meet with the nation's destiny. He advocates a new educational system, in which schools will be mere home-bases for a direct exploration of (human) reality. In this connection he shows little respect for the Constitution, which he regards as obsolete.

WOODSON, CARTER G. and CHARLES H. WESLEY. *The Negro in our History*. Tenth ed. The Associated Publishers, Inc., Washington (D.C.) 1962. xxiv, 833 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

Carter Godwin Woodson, the admirable pioneer of historiography on the American Negro, wrote his best-known book during the First World War; the last edition to be revised by himself appeared in 1947. Now Charles H. Wesley has brought the book further up to date and introduced it by a good outline of Woodson's life work and personality. The volume more or less gives the impression of a lesson-book, but is still very useful as a general survey. An extensive bibliography has been included.

ASIA

EDWARDES, MICHAEL. *Asia in the Balance*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1962. 203 pp. 3/6.

Lucidly and as far as the small compass allows, the author outlines the complicated and mutually differing problems of the Asiatic countries. He pays special attention to the attitudes and motives of the inhabitants. With regard to the possibilities of democracy and also in other respects he takes a pessimistic view. In a postscript the most important events of the year 1961 are surveyed.

JAENICKE, WOLFGANG. *Das Ringen um die Macht im fernen Osten. Vorgeschichte des Chinesisch-Japanischen Krieges 1937 auf politischem und wirtschaftlichem Gebiet und Auswirkung auf die Gegenwart*. Holzner Verlag, Würzburg 1963. 195 pp. DM. 28.00.

After he had acted as an adviser to Chiang Kai-shek for some years, Mr Jaenicke wrote, under commission of the then Chief of Staff of the German Army, a history of the Chinese-Japanese relations. The text is now published as it was closed in 1939; only a brief chapter on the last twenty-five years has been added. The author writes with expert knowledge and appears to be remarkably immune against the fallacies of Hitler and Ribbentrop.

POCHHAMMER, WILHELM VON. *Die Auseinandersetzung um Tibets*

Grenzen. [Schriften des Instituts für Asienkunde in Hamburg, Band XIV.] Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Berlin 1962. v, 129 pp. Maps. DM. 19.60.

A good study on the Chinese-Indian conflict over the southern frontiers of Tibet with a separate chapter on the frontiers with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The author emphasises the historical-geographical aspects and those of international law; the Chinese claim is interpreted as a matter of Communist power politics. The text was closed before the large-scale Chinese aggression in October-November 1962.

PURCELL, VICTOR. *The Revolution in Southeast Asia*. Thames and Hudson, London 1962; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. 200 pp. Maps. 21/-.

The author gives a good survey of South-East Asia in a short compass; the title, apparently chosen so that the volume could be included in the series of *The Great Revolutions*, only very partly covers the contents. The first part is an overall picture, in which much attention is paid to history; the second part deals with the countries separately, while the third part discusses the main contemporary issues. Mr Purcell, who was a civil servant in Malaya for a long time, and now teaches Far Eastern History at Cambridge University, gives a subtly shaded appraisal of Western colonialism. He thinks Communist China does not show any imperialist tendencies whatsoever, and is very critical of SEATO and the policy of the United States.

Studien zur Entwicklung in Süd- und Ostasien. Neue Folge. Teil 1; Teil 2. [Schriften des Instituts für Asienkunde in Hamburg, Band XI; Band XIII.] Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Berlin 1962. viii, 103 pp. ; v, 84 pp. DM. 14.00; 13.80.

In the first volume of these studies on South and East Asia Lily Abegg writes on the struggle over Laos, and Wolfgang Schmahl on Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia since 1954. Two recent articles on the traditional "friendship" of China and Laos, one from the Peking *People's Daily*, the other from a nationalist Chinese pen, are printed in translation; in spite of all the differences the similarity is striking. Finally Prof. Albert Kolb writes on agriculture in the old and the new China. In the second volume Hemen Ray discusses the position of Nepal between China and India, and Wilhelm von Pochhammer India past and present. Here another article from the *People's Daily* is to be found on Chinese and other Asiatic peoples as "relatives".

TINKER, HUGH. *India and Pakistan. A Short Political Guide*. Pall Mall Press, London 1962. 228 pp. 22/6.

Except in the third and fourth chapters, which are devoted to the political problems on the national level in India and Pakistan, Prof. Tinker discusses the two countries conjointly according to a number of topics: the historical background, the parties, the public services, the judiciary, the press, and local government. The chapter on the politics of language and caste is very instructive. Two maps, showing the political and linguistic divisions in both countries, have been included.

China

BOYD, R. G. *Communist China's Foreign Policy*. Pall Mall Press, London 1962. ix, 147 pp. 18/-.

In a nutshell Mr Boyd outlines the record of the Chinese Communists in international politics, and also gives a shrewd interpretation of their objectives, strategy and capabilities. Extensive attention is paid to the strained relations with the Soviet Union; stress is put on the chauvinist spirit in the Chinese brand of Communism. In his final chapter the author, an Australian who served on SEATO until 1958, discusses the challenge of China to Asia and the West.

China tussen eergisteren en overmorgen. Uitgegeven door het China Studie Comité. Onder redactie van W. F. Wertheim en E. Zürcher. N.V. Uitgeverij W. van Hoeve, 's-Gravenhage 1963. 195 pp. Hfl. 8.90.

Few of the 15 contributions to this volume are written by specialists on China; the majority are more or less superficial interpretations based on short visits to the country and some literature. The concise surveys on old and modern China (by Prof. A. F. P. Hulswé and Prof. E. Zürcher respectively) are matter-of-fact and constitute commendable introductory chapters.

CHÜN-TU HSÜEH. The Chinese Communist Movement 1937-1949. An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Materials in the Chinese Collection of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace. Publications Department, The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford (Cal.) 1962. x, 312 pp. \$ 5.00.

863 titles have been selected from books and pamphlets in the East Asian collection of the Hoover Institution. Articles have been omitted except those reprinted in pamphlet form. Only original Chinese publications have been included. Part I of this valuable annotated bibliography lists general works, biographies, and items pertaining to Mao Tse-tung. Parts II and III are concerned with the period of the war against Japan (1937-1945) and with the post-war years up to the definite victory of the Communists in the mainland China, respectively. There is a further topical division, which facilitates the use of the book.

Confucian Personalities. Edited by Arthur F. Wright and Denis Twitchett. With contributions by Albert E. Dien, Herbert Franke, Hans H. Frankel a.o. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1962. x, 411 pp. \$ 8.75.

The papers collected in this volume were originally presented at the 1960 conference of the Committee on Chinese Thought of the Association for Asian Studies. After two introductory essays by the editors a number of prominent Chinese are discussed, who lived between the sixth and the twentieth centuries, and whose teachings and attitudes were strongly influenced by the Confucian tradition. Among them are politicians as well as moralists and men of letters, sometimes combined in the same person, as in the case of Yeh-lü Ch'u-ts'ai, who acted as adviser to Genghis Khan. In conclusion the modern Utopians K'ang Yu-wei and Liao P'ing are discussed, respectively by Richard C. Howard and Joseph R. Levenson. The apparatus of notes and the index are very extensive.

GELDER, STUART and ROMA. Long March to Freedom. Hutchinson, London 1962. 256 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Mr Gelder was in China during World War II and the last stage of the Civil War as a correspondent of the *News Chronicle*; in 1960 he revisited the country, this time together with his wife. In the present volume they give a very dark picture of the Kuomintang regime, after which they represent the People's Republic as a kind of paradise in the making. Their critical sense is then only directed against Chiang Kai-shek and the United States, so that the words, attributed by them to Chou En-lai, "Don't praise us too much" sound unintentionally comical. Nevertheless the book contains some valuable close-ups of every-day life.

KARDELJ, EDVARD. *Socialism and War. A Survey of Chinese Criticism of the Policy of Coexistence.* Methuen and Co Ltd, London 1961. 238 pp. 12/6.

Mr Kardelj's book was written in 1960 and is intended as an answer to the Chinese campaign against Yugoslavia. The author does not enter into the senseless accusations by the Chinese Communists, but analyses the underlying conceptions of their own foreign policy. He argues, that these conceptions are indeed understandable in view of China's isolation, but not on that account less "utterly un-Marxist and unscientific". Many quotations from Marx, Engels and Lenin are put forward to strengthen the argument.

MENDE, TIBOR. *The Chinese Revolution.* Thames & Hudson, London 1961; JACS. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. 190 pp. 18/-.

The story of the Chinese Revolution, told here in a matter-of-fact way, begins with the Peace of Shimonoseki (1895). A balanced and very systematic treatment is given to causes and course of the revolution in its various stages. The period since the First World War up to the ultimate victory of the Communists is discussed in greater detail. The passages on Chiang Kai-shek and his friends and relatives are particularly trenchant. The evaluation of Mao Tse-tung's role as a Marxian theorist and leader seems less satisfactory.

PURCELL, VICTOR. *The Boxer Uprising. A Background Study.* Cambridge University Press, London 1963. xiv, 349 pp. Maps. 45/-.

Mr Purcell begins his study with a very extensive description of nineteenth-century China and its relation to Western powers and civilisation. He then goes on to discuss not only the Boxers' uprising proper, but their beliefs and organisation, against the background of other Chinese secret societies. The question that has fascinated the author most is, however, when the uprising switched from an anti-dynastic to a pro-dynastic movement, and on the basis of a thorough investigation into both Western and Chinese sources (including those published, though with quite other intentions, in the People's Republic) he renders it plausible that this was in the autumn of 1899. The volume is an expert and important contribution to the history of the Far East.

Verträge der Volksrepublik China mit anderen Staaten. Teil 1: Süd- und Ostasien. Bearbeitet im Institut für Asienkunde Hamburg. [Schriften des Instituts für Asienkunde in Hamburg, Band XII/1.] Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Berlin 1962. xv, 243 pp. DM. 32.50.

After the publication, in 1957, of a short survey on the subject (*Band I* in the same

series) the Hamburg *Institut für Asienkunde* now proceeds to publish, as completely as possible, documents on the foreign relations of the People's Republic China in four volumes. The opening volume contains the documents on the relations with the countries of South and East Asia, including Afghanistan and Pakistan, but excluding Viet Nam and Korea, which will get space in the last volume. Besides the texts of treaties (including the economical, technical and cultural agreements) joint statements, communiqués, memoranda, letters and diplomatic notes are included.

India

EPSTEIN, T. S. *Economic Development and Social Change in South India*. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1962. xvi, 353 pp. Maps. 42/-.

On the basis of fieldwork carried out in 1954-1956 the author compares two neighbouring villages in the south of the State of Mysore, one of which has been irrigated from the Cauvery river since 1939, while the other has not. For the "wet" village irrigation has brought forth nothing but an improvement of the existing agricultural system, whereas it has indirectly caused economic and corresponding social and cultural change to the "dry" village. Mrs Epstein has excellently combined economic and anthropological research.

MUKERJEE, HIREN. *Gandhiji. A Study*. 2nd rev. ed. People's Publishing House, New Delhi 1960. ix, 225 pp. Rs. 7.50.

The author is a well-known Indian Communist, who in his youth was an ardent admirer of Gandhi, and still has great respect for him. He proves to be able to describe life and thought of the Mahatma without degrading his criticism to the usual Communist abuse. He concludes his book with a short note on Gandhiana, while in the preface he coolly remarks: "I regret I have not seen the article on Gandhi in the Soviet Encyclopaedia, either in the earlier or the revised editions, but I do not think I have missed very much".

NAMBOODIRIPAD, E. M. S. *The Mahatma And The Ism*. 2nd ed. People's Publishing House, New Delhi 1959. xv, 126 pp. Rs. 3.75.

This booklet on Gandhi and Gandhism had its origin in a series of articles published in the Indian monthly *New Age* from 1954 to 1956 as a Communist commentary to the eight-volume biography by D. G. Tendulkar. Like Prof. Mukerjee (*vide* the notice above) the present author adopts an ambivalent attitude, but with a stronger dose of "party spirit"; he represents the Mahatma, for instance, as an "ideological representative of the bourgeoisie".

PALMER, NORMAN D. *The Indian Political System*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1961. x, 277 pp. 25/-.

After an historical introduction, in which the emphasis is on British influence and the nationalist movement, Prof. Palmer successively discusses the central, state, and local government in India, the politics of planning, the party system, and foreign relations. Due attention is paid to the social and cultural aspects. The volume is No 5 of the *Contemporary Government Series*.

Indonesia

ANDERSON, BENEDICT R. O'G. *Some Aspects of Indonesian Politics under the Japanese Occupation: 1944-1945*. Modern Indonesia Project, Southeast Asia Program, Department of Far Eastern Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1961. ix, 126 pp. \$ 3.00.

The *Interim Reports Series* of the Modern Indonesia Project, of which the present volume is one, aims at making possible a speedy, if provisional, publication of scientific research, thus preventing long waits and duplication. Mr Anderson gives a well-documented historical survey of the period immediately preceding the Indonesian Revolution. He pays attention to the activities of the various Indonesian groups, but also to the role played by the Japanese occupying authorities.

BONE, JR., ROBERT C. *The Dynamics of the Western New Guinea (Irian Barat) Problem*. Modern Indonesia Project, Southeast Asia Program, Department of Far Eastern Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1962 (2nd printing). xi, 170 pp. \$ 3.00.

In the frame of the *Interim Reports Series* (*vide* the notice above) the author gives, after a short description of the area and a discussion of the legal basis of the Dutch claims, a survey of the rise and the course of the Irian issue up to 1958. He bases himself mainly on Dutch sources, but writes with impartiality.

Iran

ARASTEH, REZA. *Education and Social Awakening in Iran*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1962. ix, 144 pp. Hfl. 12.50.

Prof. Arasteh gives a survey of the history of education in Iran in close connection with the awakening and modernisation of the country. Thus he discusses not only the school system, but the political trends and the press. The volume contains a mass of factual material.

Israel

Israel Argosy. Ed. by Isaac Halevy-Levin. 8. *Youth and Hehalutz*. Department of the Zionist Organization, Jerusalem 1962. 171 pp. Ill. IL. 3.50.

The *Israel Argosy* series is intended to acquaint an international readership with modern Hebrew literature; the first issue appeared in 1952. The present issue again contains stories and poems in translation, and the latter also in the original. There is, further, an essay by Moshe Hana'ami, as an introduction to a selection of children's verses.

RAMATI, ALEXANDER. *Israel Today*. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1962. 302 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/-.

Mr Ramati is an Israeli of Polish origin, who settled in America in 1951. In the present volume he describes his experiences and impressions during a recent visit. Besides the political, social and economic problems the religious minorities receive very much attention. The book is written with discrimination, attractively produced and beautifully illustrated.

TURNOWSKY-PINNER, MARGARETE. *Die zweite Generation Mitteleuropäischer Siedler in Israel*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1962. xiv, 136 pp. Ill. DM. 16.00.

Roughly 15% of the immigrants of the Fifth *Aliya*, who came from Central Europe in the period 1932-1940, settled as farmers, self-employed or in *kibbutzim*. The present volume is a sociological investigation into this group, and particularly into the attitudes of its second generation. Mr Ludwig Pinner wrote a foreword to this valuable study, Number 5 of the *Schriftenreihe Wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Institute of Jews from Germany*.

Viet Nam

TANHAM, GEORGE K. *Communist Revolutionary Warfare. The Vietminh in Indochina*. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1962. x, 163 pp. 25/-.

A good analysis of the military doctrine, organisation, logistics and tactics of the Vietminh in their struggle against the French. This form of warfare is very closely coordinated with politics, and at the same time so multiform and flexible, that the West, with its very means of power, is hardly fit to deal with it adequately. A chapter on post-armistice military developments by Anne M. Jonas, and an epilogue, written by Mr Tanham after a visit to South Vietnam in 1961, have been included.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

RAWSON, D. W. *Australia Votes. The 1958 Federal Election*. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne 1961. 259 pp. 27/6.

A lucid survey is given in the book of the Australian party system and of recent changes in it. The relatively simple structure was complicated by the appearance of the Democratic Labour Party, inspired by Roman Catholic discontent with Labour. This very commendable survey serves as an introduction to a number of chapters on various aspects of the 1958 elections, in which, among other things, the role of the clergy is discussed. Two regional studies by other authors have been included. The book provides much insight into the subject.

EUROPE

BASLER, WERNER. *Deutschlands Annexionspolitik in Polen und im Baltikum 1914-1918*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 457 pp. DM. 17.50.

On the basis of primary sources in the archives of Potsdam and Merseburg and an impressive literature on the subject the author presents his picture of Germany's eastern policy in the First World War. Although he makes full use of the work by the West-German Professor Conze he criticises the latter's interpretation. National and strategic considerations are all put under the common denominator of "imperialism" and the various forms of collaboration with the Germans by personalities and groups

in Poland and the Baltic countries are sharply delineated as "bourgeois" from genuine socialist and working-class resistance.

CAMPBELL, ALAN and DENNIS THOMPSON. *Common Market Law. Texts and Commentaries. First Supplement.* Stevens & Sons, London; A. W. Sythoff, Leyden; Fred B. Rothman & Co., South Hackensack, N. J. 1963. xvi, 196 pp. 25/-.

The basis edition of Campbell's and Thompson's useful reference work was noticed in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 2, p. 323f. The present supplement offers, per chapter and per paragraph, the necessary additions and alterations, covering the further development up to the end of 1962. Among other things recent judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Communities are dealt with, while now, too, a complete translation of the rules of procedure of the Court is given. Chapter 9 has been wholly substituted.

EHRMAN, JOHN. *The British Government and Commercial Negotiations with Europe 1783-1793.* Cambridge University Press, London 1962. viii, 231 pp. 27/6.

Although in the number of commercial negotiations conducted by Great Britain with various European countries in the decade after the American War of Independence only those with France rendered positive results, these negotiations are of importance historically, because they reflect a more liberal, or rather, a less mercantilist attitude on the part of the British Government. Their prime object remained a favourable balance of trade, but this was no longer measured in mere bullionist terms. Pitt, in the present study, comes to the fore as a pragmatist, who used ideas of Adam Smith in an undogmatic way. The appendix gives the official year figures of British trade with the various European countries in the period.

HAUSENSTEIN, WILHELM. *Pariser Erinnerungen. Aus fünf Jahren diplomatischen Dienstes 1950-1955.* 3. Aufl. Günter Olzog Verlag, München n.d. 248 pp. Ill. DM. 18.50.

In 1950 Dr Hausenstein, a well-known German author and art expert, was given the difficult mission of representing his country in Paris, first as consul-general and then as ambassador. In the present volume he relates how he has fulfilled this task. The most important are the descriptions he gives of cultural life in the Paris of those years, and of the Federal Chancellor; we further draw attention to the pages on the controversial figure of Dr Globke. The author reveals himself as a good European and a Roman Catholic with conservative sympathies. Two speeches and a bibliography of Dr Hausenstein have been included.

HENDERSON, W. O. *The Genesis of the Common Market.* Frank Cass & Co. Ltd, London 1962. xv, 202 pp. Maps. 28/-.

In six chapters, partly printed before in journals, the author outlines what might be termed precursors of the European Common Market. After a chapter on the Industrial Revolution the author discusses, among the earlier attempts to liberalise trade, the Anglo-French commercial treaties of 1786 and 1860, the German Customs Union, and various forms of international cooperation in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The final chapter deals with the genesis of the Common Market in a narrow sense.

The author's previous publications on these and related subjects warrant the quality of the present volume. The selected bibliography merits special mention.

HILLGRUBER, ANDREAS. *Südost-Europa im Zweiten Weltkrieg. Literaturbericht und Bibliographie.* Bernard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen, Frankfurt am Main 1962. 150 pp. DM. 29.40.

A bibliography of close on two thousand books and articles on the Balkan countries (including Hungary and Slovakia) during the Second World War, preceded by a critical survey of about 25 pages. Titles in the Balkan languages have also been included; the stress is on the political and military history. The volume is No 1 of the *Schriften der Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte*.

Imperialistische „Integration“ in Westeuropa. Sonderheft 2/1962 der Deutschen Aussenpolitik. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 282 pp. Ill. DM. 3.00.

A series of vitriolic attacks on the unification of Europe. The authors dutifully refer to Lenin's article on the United States of Europe slogan (1915); they could not know the results of the summer conference of the Moscow Institute of Economics and International Relations yet. Thus they present the unification of Europe not only as a political danger, but as an economic failure. Noteworthy is the communist concern for national sovereignty and the fate of the small farmers.

KERSTEN, HEINZ. *Aufstand der Intellektuellen. Wandlungen in der kommunistischen Welt. Ein dokumentarischer Bericht.* Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. 189 pp. DM. 7.80.

This popular essay on the intellectual "thaw" in the Soviet Union and the satellite states after the death of Stalin was written in 1957. Most attention is paid to the authors; here and there also the protests of scientists are recorded. The chapter on the German Democratic Republic is the most extensive.

KRISAM, RAYMUND. *Die Beteiligung der Arbeitnehmer an der öffentlichen Gewalt. Ideen und Wirklichkeit der Arbeitnehmerkammern sowie der Wirtschafts- und Sozialräte in Europa.* A. W. Sythoff, Leiden 1963. xv, 344 pp. Hfl. 33.50.

The author has studied some attempts at integrating Labour (conceived as a pressure group) into the political fabric. He begins by devoting three chapters to the Chambers of Labour as they are to be found in Austria, Saarland, Luxemburg and Bremen. The remainder of the book treats of the councils in which, besides the employees, the employers and/or the public authorities are represented, and which exist in the Europe of the Six on the international as well as on the national level. The volume is No 3 of the series of *Europäische Aspekte, Reihe D*.

Labour Law in Europe with special reference to the Common Market. [International and Comparative Law Quarterly, Supplementary Publication No. 5 (1962).] Stevens & Sons Limited, London 1962. vi, 92 pp. 15/-.

The papers collected in the present volume were read by English and continental

experts of Labour Law at a conference held in June 1962. Attention was centred on the following five subjects: collective bargaining, terms of employment, shop stewards and works councils, redundancy and dismissal, and the role of the institutions of the European Communities in the field of labour conditions.

LATOUR, CONRAD F. *Südtirol und die Achse Berlin-Rom 1938-1945*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1962. 158 pp. DM. 7.80.

On the basis of a thorough study of relevant German and Italian sources the author gives a thoughtful discussion of the South Tirol problem especially since the formation of the "Axis". The introductory chapter deals with the two decades preceding the *Anschluss* of Austria. The often subtle manoeuvres by local as well as national Italian and German leaders are also interesting from the point of view of the relations between the two countries. Moreover, in the struggle for power between various organisations, the role assigned to the German population, is set forth in great detail.

PAIKERT, G. C. *The German Exodus. A selective study on the post-World War II expulsion of German populations and its effects*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1962. x, 97 pp. Hfl. 8.50.

A more or less schematic, but well-documented study on the fate of the roughly fourteen million Germans, who were driven to the West in 1945. The factual course of this migration receives less attention than do the political backgrounds, the aspects of international law and the integration of the expellees in the German Federal Republic. This is Vol. XII of the *Publications of the Research Group for European Migration Problems*.

RUGE, WOLFGANG. *Die Stellungnahme der Sowjetunion gegen die Besetzung des Ruhrgebietes. Zur Geschichte der deutsch-sowjetischen Beziehungen von Januar bis September 1923*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. xv, 198 pp. DM. 23.00.

The way in which Dr Ruge approaches his subject, German-Soviet relations during the passive resistance against the occupation of the Ruhr, is characterised by his own words in the preface: "Marxist historiography bases itself to a high degree on the scientifically considered judgments of the events in the KPD and Comintern Resolutions of the time. (...) Among the Marxist studies on the subject the leading work of Walter Ulbricht on the year 1923 ranks first." Apart from some unpublished material the volume (one of the *Schriften des Instituts für Geschichte* of the German Academy of Sciences) therefore gives nothing new. The national interest of the German people was defended exclusively by the Communist Party and the Soviet Union; it was betrayed by the Socialists, and especially by the bourgeoisie, who first provoked the French and afterwards collaborated with them; Adenauer was the "actual leader of the separatists", etc.

SCOTT, WILLIAM EVANS. *Alliance against Hitler. The Origins of the Franco-Soviet Pact*. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1962. xiii, 296 pp. \$ 7.50.

Before the Franco-Soviet Pact of Mutual Assistance could be signed in 1935, many difficulties had to be surmounted on the French side; we only refer to the Communist character of the Soviet Union, the alliances with Britain and Poland, and the position of Italy. In this well-documented study Prof. Scott does justice to all these factors as well as to the parts played by individuals (particularly Barthou and Laval, also Litvinov).

He points out the futility of the Communist Party of France at the time, and the *raison d'état* as conceived by the French Right as factors facilitating the conclusion of the Pact.

Austria

BENEDIKT, HEINRICH. Die Friedensaktion der Meinlgruppe 1917/18. Die Bemühungen um einen Verständigungsfrieden nach Dokumenten, Aktenstücken und Briefen. Verlag Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Graz-Köln 1962. 308 pp. DM. 22.00.

In historiography the serious steps taken by the successful businessman Julius Meinl have been until now generally overlooked. The author fills this gap and reproduces documents pertaining to Meinl's activities, supported by the last Prime Minister of the Dual Monarchy, Lammasch and, indirectly, by the Emperor Charles. The negotiations with G. D. Herron, representative of President Wilson, are the central theme in the story which throws light on the mentality of the leading men in Austria in the last years of the First World War.

GOLDINGER, WALTER. Geschichte der Republik Österreich. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1962. 311 pp. DM. 19.80.

In this concise history of the Republic, which is based on some primary as well as secondary sources the author, although not transgressing the rules of scholarly objectivity, comes forward as a warm supporter of the idea of an independent Austria and judges mildly Dollfuss' and Schuschnigg's domestic policy. Perhaps it is this inclination to be understanding rather than critical that makes the picture of the right wing paramilitary organisations rather vague. On the other hand, Dollfuss' background, for instance, is related in detail.

Belgium

Bijdragen tot de studie van de ruimtelijke welvaartsverschillen in België. I. Algemene Inleiding Inkomensoptiek. [Centrum voor Economische Studiën, 14.] Universitaire Boekhandel Uystpruyst, Leuven 1961. 199 pp. Maps. B. fr. 300.

Much material has been brought together on the regional differences in living standards and their complex causes by a number of scholars of Louvain University, of whom P. Lemoine and K. Tavernier have done most of the statistical work and prepared the greatest part of the text. The book is a mine of information on the subject, and offers, partly in a great number of tables, up-to-date figures on average incomes, wages, unemployment, the interrelation between population density and standard of living, etc. Methodologically the set-up of the book is beyond praise.

BLANPAIN, ROGER. De Collectieve Arbeidsovereenkomst in de Bedrijfstak naar Belgisch Recht. Universitaire Boekhandel Uystpruyst, Leuven 1961. 238 pp. B.fr. 300.

A study on the collective agreement as contracted in Belgium per branch of industry between employers and employees, with special attention paid to the role of the

committees constituted of equal numbers of employers and workers. Dr Blanpain first describes the historical development since the First World War; in the last part he enters into the juridical aspects and problems of the collective agreement.

HUIZINGA, J. H. *Mr Europe. A Political Biography of Paul Henri Spaak.* Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London 1961. 248 pp. 25/-.

The title of this biography is slightly misleading: "Enter Mr Europe" not until the last chapter. However, much attention is paid to Spaak's evolution as a Socialist, to his neutralist foreign policy in the 'thirties, and particularly to his relations with King Leopold III before and after 1940. The author, a well-known Dutch journalist, has largely drawn upon his conversations with Spaak.

Morphologie des groupes financiers. [Structures économiques de la Belgique, 1.] Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politiques, Bruxelles 1962. 486 pp. B.fr. 195.

The C.R.I.S.P. has done a useful work by collecting as many facts as possible on the financial groups in Belgium, which, although they own only a small part of the shares, exercise a very great influence on the economy of the country. These groups dislike building in the street, but by carefully piecing together the available evidence the authors have been able to arrive at a fairly complete survey. Prof. Jean Meynaud has written a preface discussing the problems of finance capital on the international level.

De Rijksdienst voor Arbeidsbemiddeling en Werkloosheid telt 25 jaar. 1935-1960. Ministerie van Arbeid, Brussel 1960. 214 pp.

This attractively executed commemorative volume surveys trends in unemployment and the efforts by the authorities to solve the problem. Regional differences, mostly of an almost chronic character, are visualized in maps and tables. International co-operation is also dealt with.

Bulgaria

Bulgariens Volk im Widerstand 1941-1944. Eine Dokumentation über den bewaffneten Kampf gegen den Faschismus. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 413 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 19.80.

This publication has been edited by P. Georgieff and B. Spuru. The joined undertaking of Bulgarians and Germans from the Institute for the History of the European People's Democracies in Leipzig is motivated by political arguments. The volume contains a great many documents on Bulgarian resistance from June 22, 1941, until September, 1944, insofar as it was inspired by, in line with, or organized by the Bulgarian C.P.

Czechoslovakia

LOBKOWICZ, N. *Marxismus-Leninismus in der ČSR. Die Tschechoslowakische Philosophie seit 1945.* D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht 1961. 267 pp. Hfl. 35.50.

The author has successfully tried to give a balanced treatment of the various factors that had a bearing on philosophy and the philosophers mainly during the years of

full communist domination, as well as to present an excellently documented survey of the rather monotonous views and currents themselves. One of the most interesting details is the impact of the past on philosophy in Slovakia as compared with its Czech counterpart. In this point national peculiarities made themselves felt even in the heyday of Stalinist uniformity. Also in other respects a careful scrutiny of texts reveals significant differences in details.

France

BONNAUD, ROBERT. *Itinéraire*. Préface de Pierre Vidal-Naquet. Les Editions de Minuit, Paris 1962. 155 pp. NF. 6.00.

Robert Bonnaud did his military service in 1956 and 1957 in Algeria and afterwards led a non-cooperation campaign against the French war effort; in June 1961 he was arrested at Marseilles. In this *Itinéraire* the reader finds a number of letters and articles written by him in the course of the years. He holds his compatriots responsible for the cruelties committed both by the Algerians and by themselves, and is sharply critical of what he calls *social-chauvinisme* and *communo-bureaucratisme*.

BOSWORTH, WILLIAM. *Catholicism and Crisis in Modern France. French Catholic Groups at the Threshold of the Fifth Republic*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1962. xv, 407 pp. \$ 8.50.

Although the somewhat over-systematic set-up of the book may have caused some subjects to be treated with less clarity than would otherwise have been possible, the book as a whole presents a mine of information on the great variety of Catholic and Catholically inspired groups and activities over a recent period. Moreover, the author gives an eminent analysis of the historical roots of present-day views and tendencies. It is made perfectly clear that there is an enormous gap in outlook between "left" and "right" and that this holds true also for the clergy.

BOUSSOUNOUSE, JANINE. *Condorcet. Le philosophe dans la Révolution*. Préface de Louis de Villefosse. Librairie Hachette, Paris 1962. 320 pp. NF. 18.00.

In this extremely readable biography of Condorcet his personality and his manifold scientific, cultural, journalistic and practical-political activities are scientifically described against the background of his time. In the account of Condorcet's activity during the Revolution, in which the author depicts him as the antipode to Robespierre in attitude and opinions, the relation of the *Encyclopédie* to the Revolution comes up for treatment. The author sets forth the lessons drawn by this Encyclopedist from the occurrence of the Revolution, in the heat of the struggle and in the retirement of the last year of his life.

COE, RICHARD N. *Morelly. Ein Rationalist auf dem Wege zum Sozialismus*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin, 1961. 362 pp. DM. 19.50.

This book was originally written in English, but the German edition is the first to appear. A very readable intellectual biography of Morelly is presented and the – Marxist – interpretation of Morelly's thought in comparison with other proto-socialist theories is very interesting. Morelly's spiritualism is dialectically held responsible not only for his weaknesses, but also for his consistency in elaborating his views on a better society and the causes of evil.

EGRET, JEAN. *La Pré-révolution Française (1787-1788)*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1962. 400 pp. NF. 20.00.

With great clarity the author describes the direct cause, the purport and the content of the reforms of the Loménie de Brienne Ministry. The reactions to them are given in detail, and various commonplaces are unmasked. The problems of a temporary co-operation in active resistance – of which the boundaries are closely defined – by persons and institutions with differing interests and divergent insights are studied. It is, finally, shown what different expectations of the assembling of the States General were entertained. The book is based on abundant printed material, largely from the period itself, and some manuscripts.

GODECHOT, JACQUES. *La Contre-Révolution. Doctrine et action. 1789-1804*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1961. 426 pp. NF. 24.00.

The eminently expert author here gives a lucid survey of the theories and actions against the French Revolution both inside France and out, basing himself on an extensive knowledge of the literature, which he handles with great penetration. In his discussion of the theories arising in reaction to the Revolution, in which he also outlines earlier trends of thought in France and Germany, the author throws light on the wide differences among them, and stresses the characteristic common to them all: neglect of the social and economic problems. Of the actions in their widely varying forms he gives an absorbing and detailed picture, in which the intelligence services receive considerable attention. Neither the theories nor the theorists had any influence on these actions. Their time did not come until after 1814.

GORIELY, GEORGES. *Le pluralisme dramatique de Georges Sorel*. Editions Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1962. 244 pp. NF. 24.00.

It is, as the title suggests, the multiplicity of things, intellectual approaches and historical developments which characterises Sorel's work. This is the general thesis which is fully argued in this valuable book dealing with Sorel's life and with his writings from that angle. Very rewarding are the chapters on Sorel's particular brand of socialism which itself was in a continuous process of revision and it is elucidating to see how exactly the author who despised most moderate versions of and currents in socialism held Bernstein in high esteem for his intellectual honesty. The directly political writings of Sorel's last twelve years have been left out of the picture and the author sets forth his understandable reasons in a postface.

HERR, RICHARD. *Tocqueville and the Old Regime*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1962. 142 pp. \$ 4.00.

With much acumen the author tries a new interpretation of Tocqueville's historical masterpiece on the "Old Regime" and the Revolution. In an attractively presented argument based on extensive research he proves that Tocqueville intended to find, in his country's history before the Revolution, the essential characteristics that would eventually make any synthesis between political freedom and democracy in the sense of a greater equality between men almost impossible. This is a critical study, and his admiration for Tocqueville does not prevent the author from making very incisive statements, for instance, on the influence of his subject's political position on his judgement as a historian.

LANGLOIS, FRANÇOISE. *Les salariés agricoles en France*. [Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (VI^e Section), Centre d'Etudes Economiques, Etudes et Memoires, 54.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1962. xi, 217 pp. Maps. NF. 25.00.

A social-economic study on the employees in French agriculture. Much attention is paid to the historical background, the demographic factors, the labour conditions and the standards of living, while there are also some pages on the role of the trade-unions. The author has conducted enquiries in some twenty departments and gives much statistical material.

LOI, MAURICE. *Le désastre scolaire*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1962. 308 pp. NF. 8.50.

A very pessimistic account is given here of the state of education in France, which is compared unfavourably with the situation in the Soviet Union. Not only the class character of the school system, also the modernisation along supposedly American lines is criticised. Preparation for war is said not only to cause a very restricted budget, but also to infiltrate the spirit of the schools.

MARTIN, KINGSLEY. *French Liberal Thought in the Eighteenth Century. A Study of Political Ideas from Bayle to Condorcet*. Ed. by J. P. Mayer. Phoenix House, London 1962. xx, 316 pp. 25/-.

Apart from the slight change in the title this book is an identical reprint of the second (1954) edition which was revised by J. P. Mayer in collaboration with the author. It is a brilliant work, magnificently examining the growth of French liberalism over a hundred years, until it became a dominating creed in the 19th century. The author reviews the origin, purport and implications of the concepts of freedom, equality, fraternity and progress, and points out with great understanding such an interrelation as the influence of the circumstances and the evolution of the natural sciences on its rise and growth. He also deals, though often epigrammatically, with the personalities of the individual thinkers, not neglecting the less-known ones. Admirable is the balance struck between the importance of ideas and material conditions as driving forces in history.

MEISEL, JAMES H. *The Fall of the Republic. Military Revolt in France*. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1962. x, 309 pp. \$ 5.95.

Prof. Meisel, who teaches political science at the University of Michigan, has written a very important book on the French officers' Fronde, which directed itself first against the Fourth Republic and subsequently against the regime of General de Gaulle. He has planned this extensive subject matter very aptly round five key chapters "Mao minus Marx", viz. the adoption of the Chinese doctrine of revolutionary warfare. It is demonstrated why this travesty did not work when tried out on the Moslem population of Algeria, but also, how it did work when tried out on the Europeans, with the civil war as the inevitable outcome. The author also draws a parallel with Hitler's "fascism", which he interprets as a cult of war for its own sake; Hitler's second book of 1928 (first published 1961) might have suggested an even more telling parallel to him. As to the subject itself, Prof. Meisel's study will without doubt long remain a standard, partly owing to the thorough documentation.

Le Parti Communiste Français dans la lutte contre le colonialisme. Recueil de textes présentés et commentés par Monique Lafon. Editions Sociales, Paris 1962. 217 pp. NF. 5.20.

Especially intended for the reader from the ex-colonial areas this book from a Communist pen aims at making known the general opinions of the French Communist Party on the colonial relations, and the stand taken by that Party regarding the concrete problems in the period of decolonisation. It is an interesting collection of articles from daily papers and periodicals, speeches in parliament and at party gatherings, and book-fragments, provided with a, naturally highly coloured, linking text.

SÈVE, LUCIEN. La philosophie française contemporaine et sa genèse de 1789 à nos jours. Précédé de Philosophie et politique. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1962. 351 pp. NF. 14.50.

Mr Sève, who is known as an orthodox Communist, starts from two propositions: 1) traditional philosophy attained its culmination in Hegel (Engels' view) and has been hopelessly on the wane ever since; 2) Marxism has now become the "first organised philosophy" of France. The author is, however, discriminative in his judgment of the non-Marxist philosophers on the basis of their social and political "functions". Thus he has more appreciation of the official neo-Kantianism of the Third Republic than of Sartre, who, of all things, wants to supply Marxism with an anthropology. Cousin and Bergson fare least favourably, while Comte and the neo-Thomists are practically ignored.

SULZBERGER, C. L. The Test. De Gaulle and Algeria. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York 1962. xii, 228 pp. \$ 4.95.

This volume almost wholly consists of pieces written by Mr Sulzberger for his paper, *The New York Times*, since 1949, but especially since 1958. The central figure is General de Gaulle; the stress is on his personality, foreign policy and, last not least, the way in which he has tackled the officers' Fronde in Algeria. The author's many interviews with the statesman he so much admires give the book a special value.

TALMY, R. L'Association Catholique des Patrons du Nord 1884-1895. Facultés Catholiques, Lille 1962. 208 pp. NF. 13.00.

After the promulgation of the famous act of 1884 the Roman Catholic employers in Lille and surroundings founded a club, which the author of the present monograph characterises as "a hybrid form of Social Catholicism in France". The members, pious people, did much for their labourers, especially in the area of social insurance; they were, however, not prepared to grant them any rights, and clung so much to their employers' freedom, that conflicts with de Mun, La Tour du Pin, and finally also Leo XIII were bound to follow. The volume, Fascicule LX of the *Mémoires et Travaux des Facultés Catholiques de Lille*, is chiefly based on unpublished source material.

WEBER, EUGEN. Action Française. Royalism and Reaction in Twentieth-Century France. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1962. xi, 594 pp. \$ 10.00.

It is difficult to give an exact definition of the *Action Française*, the more so when one gets familiar with the political and literary role it played in France for almost half a century. Nationalist, but collaborationist under the Vichy regime which was much

inspired by it, monarchist, but disavowed by the Pretender, Catholic, but for a long time condemned by the Vatican, conservative, but also adopting fascist mass-movement traits, rooted in powerful rightist tradition, anti-semitic, anti-German, anti-British – such are some of the characteristics which are analysed in this book with often superb acumen and related in a very readable way. The author has done an excellent historiographical job and his use of the enormous mass of sources – many of which were inaccessible before – gives the impression of being very nearly exhaustive, although he cautions his readers that his story is “partial and incomplete”. It is clear, however, that the scope of this work is sufficiently broad to include all essential aspects, also as to the influence exerted directly or indirectly on the various other extreme right-wing movements in France and in other Latin countries. To mention only one special item: the description of the very intricate political scene of the 'thirties is splendid in combining scholarly distance with vividness and typical detail with the establishing of major trends.

Germany

AMELUNXEN, RUDOLF. *Ehrenmänner und Hexenmeister. Erlebnisse und Betrachtungen.* Günter Olzog Verlag, München 1960. 220 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

Rudolf Amelunxen is a *Zentrum* politician, who has maintained his democratic conviction in all circumstances. As early as July 20, 1932, he was deposed as *Regierungspräsident* in Münster, and from 1946 to 1958 he held various ministerial offices in the *Land* North-Rhine-Westphalia. In a very readable style he here describes the course of his life while devoting critical considerations to the conservative powers in Germany; his opinion of their attitude towards Hitler, also in the case of church authorities, is remarkably severe.

BALSER, FROLINDE. *Sozial-Demokratie 1848/49-1863.* 2 Vols. Textband; Quellen. [Industrielle Welt, 2.] Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. 496 pp.; viii, 231 pp. DM. 68.00.

These two tomes fill a serious gap in German social history, by offering a detailed history of the first workers' organization in Germany, which, with an interruption caused by the repression lasting some years after 1848-49, spanned the time between those years of revolution and the beginning of the *Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiterverein* under the leadership of Lassalle. The intermediary national organization is characterized by the relative anonymity of its members including their foremen. It has been a work of great patience to unearth relevant sources. Nevertheless, the author has also discussed such questions as the possible links between the *Arbeiterverbrüderung* and Marx or his friends, who took, for tactical reasons, the “democratic” stand over and against a purely “proletarian” one until the revolution seemed definitely lost. It is curious to see – and the author proves her argument – that the workers' organization under discussion struck no very radical notes and propagated moderate socialist and genuinely democratic views. The first tome contains the text, the second a great number of sources, including some facsimiles.

BAUM, BRUNO. *Widerstand in Auschwitz.* Kongress-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 110 pp. Ill. DM. 4.20.

The chapter from which the present volume takes its title appeared separately in 1949. Since then the author, a one-time Auschwitz prisoner, has added three chapters to it, in which he discusses the general organisation of the camp, the experiments on human beings and the guilt of the German industrial concerns, and in which he is not sparing of communist propaganda.

BETHUSY-HUC, VIOLA VON. *Demokratie und Interessenpolitik.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1962. xii, 176 pp. DM. 24.00.

Influencing (among other things by pressure groups) national policy in order to obtain economic privileges, protection or just toleration is here dealt with in a broad sense. The able author, offering a study which deserves attention from both sociologists and students of political science, has taken two case studies to elaborate a few well-argued theses. First, the agrarian law is discussed, and then the cartel law (forbidding cartel formation), and both issues which arose in the Federal Republic some years ago provide abundant material to depict the complicate relations between pressure groups, parliamentary parties (dealt with also regionally), and government. It is made clear that the state bureaucracy is fairly immune against non-political influences, and that there is a balance also in the sense that government can exert at least as much pressure as private groups. The contemporary social structure of Germany is thrown light upon. It should be stressed that exerting influence in the connection of this book also includes fully disinterested advice, for instance by economists on a purely scholarly basis.

BLUMENBERG, WERNER. *Karl Marx in Selbstzeugnissen und Bild-dokumenten.* Rowohlt Taschenbuch Verlag GmbH., Reinbek bei Hamburg 1962. 176 pp. Ill. DM. 2.80.

Although this book serves the purpose of an introduction in the first place, the author's eminent familiarity with his subject enabled him to offer details not or less known to even the more specialist reader. The book provides, within a small compass, an excellent biography, a valuable discussion of Marx' thought and – as the title indicates – many quotations from Marx' writings. The latter have been admirably selected to fit in the story. Sympathy with his subject, a critical understanding of his character and a deep awareness of the milieu in the widest sense set the tone for analysis and evaluation.

BRACHER, KARL DIETRICH, WOLFGANG SAUER, GERHARD SCHULZ. *Die nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung. Studien zur Errichtung des totalitären Herrschaftssystems in Deutschland 1933/34.* 2., durchgesehene Aufl. [Schriften des Instituts für politische Wissenschaft, Band 14.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1962. xx, 1034 pp. DM. 59.00.

The first edition of this fundamental work was reviewed on p. 171, Vol. VI (1961), Pt. 1, of this journal. The identical number of pages is indicative of the restriction observed in making changes in the new edition. Indeed they are, apart from a few small corrections, mainly additions to the notes, in which the most recent literature is mentioned.

BREYSIG, KURT. *Aus meinen Tagen und Träumen. Memoiren, Aufzeichnungen, Briefe, Gespräche.* Aus dem Nachlass hrsg. von Gertrud Breysig und Michael Landmann. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1962. xiii, 191 pp. DM. 26.00.

The present selection from the literary estate of Kurt Breysig contains in the first place his somewhat abridged recollections, with important portraits of teachers, colleagues and friends, e.g. Schmoller, Treitschke, Lamprecht, and Stefan George. His recollections of a visit to Jacob Burckhardt (1896) and his oration at the bier of Nietzsche have also been included. There are also some notes, mainly written in the years when Breysig conceived his own view of history; his correspondence with Hans Driesch and Niels Bohr; and some of his conversations with Sombart and Planck. Finally, a survey is given of Breysig's writings published after 1928 and of recent appraisals of his work.

BÜSCH, OTTO. *Militärsystem und Sozialleben im alten Preussen 1713-1807. Die Anfänge der sozialen Militarisierung der preussisch-deutschen Gesellschaft.* Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1962. xiv, 203 pp. DM. 28.00.

The dissertation with which Dr Büsch took his degree at the Free University of Berlin in 1952 now appears as Vol. 7 of the *Veröffentlichungen der Berliner Historischen Kommission beim Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut*, with an introduction by its president, Prof. Hans Herzfeld. It is a valuable contribution on the specific combination of absolutism, militarism and landlordism that came about in Prussia under Frederick William I and Frederick II. Successively the social positions of the conscript peasant and the officer Junker are discussed. The study is well-documented and its approach is matter-of-fact.

BULLOCK, ALAN. *Hitler. A Study in Tyranny.* Completely revised edition. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1962. 848 pp. 8/6.

It may safely be said that Mr Bullock's Hitler biography, which was first published in 1952, has become not only a best-seller, but a classic. Such a success always confronts the author with the problem of whether later editions should be thoroughly altered or whether he should confine himself to minor revisions. In the present Pelican edition Mr Bullock has rightly chosen the latter course. The revision might even have been a little more thorough (the mistranslation of *Vorsehung* by intuition and prophecy on p. 569, for instance, has been allowed to stand), and important memoirs such as those of Albert Krebs (*vide* this journal, Vol. V (1960), p. 139f.) and C. J. Burckhardt might at least have been mentioned in the bibliography. Anyhow, Mr Bullock's book retains its great value and will be irreplaceable for some time to come.

CORNU, AUGUSTE. *Karl Marx und Friedrich Engels. Leben und Werk.* 2. Band 1844-1845. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 410 pp. DM. 15.00.

In this second volume of Prof. Cornu's monumental study the biographical details are once more numerous and rewarding. Most important is the very thorough-going analysis of all intellectual influences on Marx' thought. Their wide range is set forth with minute care, as is testified also by the invaluable documentation. The *Ökonomisch-philosophische Manuskripte* and *Die Heilige Familie* are commented on very extensively. The author's admirable knowledge of German and French intellectual history has enabled him to clarify many questions, and his full documentation will prove a great help also for students in the general intellectual history of the time.

DEHN, GÜNTHER. *Die alte Zeit, die vorigen Jahre. Lebenserinnerungen.* Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1962. 360 pp. Ill. DM. 15.00.

In these memoirs a remarkable picture is drawn of German Protestantism in the years preceding the First World War and after. The author, himself a minister, describes in

a sober style his conflicts with the church authorities and with the Nazis. His social consciousness assigned him a very particular place in the church; he served his ideals in a Berlin working-class district over many years until he was dismissed under Hitler. It was not by accident that he was given the chair of practical theology in Bonn after the last war. The book also testifies to the gradually growing understanding between broader sections of the Protestant Church and Social Democracy.

DEUERLEIN, ERNST. *Die Einheit Deutschlands. Band I. Die Erörterungen und Entscheidungen der Kriegs- und Nachkriegskonferenzen 1941-1949. Darstellung und Dokumente. 2., durchges. und erw. Auflage.* Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Berlin 1961. 495 pp. Maps. DM. 31.50.

The first edition of the present volume appeared in 1957; the second volume has not been published yet. Although in the period hitherto discussed (1941-1949) the problem of German unity was not in the hands of the Germans, but in those of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Great Britain and France, the author clearly approaches the subject from the official West-German standpoint. He contrasts the short-sightedness of the Western powers with the purposefulness of the Soviet policy, which could even afford, in March 1945, a complete volte-face: "As the rescuer of German unity Stalin expects a prize, which can only be Germany itself." As an appendix Prof. Deuerlein publishes a large number of documents often difficult of access for his German readers.

Dokumente zur Aussenpolitik der Regierung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Band IX. Vom 1. Januar bis zum 31. Dezember 1961. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 591 pp.

A great many documents are collected in this volume. The majority are on burning issues such as the problems of Berlin and over Cuba, but also a great number of minor questions, such as commercial treaties, are dealt with. Included is a statement on Albanian policy.

Dr. Paul Hertz hat das Wort. Ausgewählte Reichstagsreden. Hrsg. anlässlich seines 1. Todestages am 23. Oktober 1962. Bürgermeister-Reuter-Stiftung, Berlin 1962. 156 pp.

A number of speeches, almost all held in the German Diet during the 'twenties, constitute the bulk of this volume, which further contains texts of commemorative speeches for the late Dr. Hertz by the Berlin mayor Brandt and others, as well as a preface by G. Brunner. Among other things they all underline the very important role Hertz played in the economic restoration of Berlin since 1949. The speeches held by him as a representative first of the USPD and later of the SPD deal mostly with economic questions (tax reform, agrarian policy) and constitute interesting reading for the present as well. The controversy between Hertz and Helfferich reflects much more than economic discussions alone; it is to a certain extent indicative of the fundamental gap between the political forces of Right and Left that eventually led to the Republic's downfall.

EICHHOLTZ, DIETRICH. *Junker und Bourgeoisie vor 1848 in der Preussischen Eisenbahngeschichte.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. viii, 244 pp. DM. 29.50.

The author challenges the view, that the Prussian Government and the Junkers should have been spontaneously interested in the construction of railways even before 1848. He argues, that their only positive contribution consisted of their corruption by the bourgeoisie who took the initiative. Now the author would not object to such a "progressive" form of "class corruption", if it had not led to a pernicious community of interests of Junkers and bourgeoisie. Dr Eichholtz' argument is fully Marxist, but, particularly on account of the unpublished archival material he has used, very much worth while. The volume is part of the *Schriften des Instituts für Geschichte* of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin.

ESCHENBURG, THEODOR. *Institutionelle Sorgen in der Bundesrepublik. Politische Aufsätze 1957-1961*. Curt E. Schwab, Stuttgart 1961. 280 pp. DM. 19.80.

In the present volume Prof. Eschenburg has collected fifty articles and two lectures, all devoted to internal problems of the Federal Republic and dating from the years 1957-1961. Although the author is an adherent of Adenauer he is not without criticism and apprehension; he is mainly concerned about the lack of respect for the democratic institutions and rules of play. A large number of subjects is treated on this aspect, from party politics to corruption. The piece on the career of Dr Globke (1961) is of importance historically.

GISEVIUS, HANS BERND. *Bis zum bitteren Ende. Vom Reichstagsbrand bis zum 20. Juli 1944. Vom Verfasser auf den neuesten Stand gebrachte Sonderausgabe*. Rütten & Loening Verlag, Hamburg 1961. 568 pp. DM. 11.80.

Mr. Gisevius' famous book now appears in a revised edition. The revision does not make any new disclosures, but is on the other hand no formality: the author has made use of the most recent publications and has added occasionally particularly trenchant criticisms of other authors' views. Mr Diels gets even more than his former share. Also in its new form the book remains one of the major contributions to the history of German Resistance.

GOTTSCHALCH, WILFRIED. *Strukturveränderungen der Gesellschaft und politisches Handeln in der Lehre von Rudolf Hilferding*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1962. 287 pp. DM. 33.60.

Industriousness rather than critical or analytical power seems to be the imposing qualification for this book, which leaves the impression that the author has not always approached his subject with enough distance. But there is indeed much to praise in the carefully written work, which, as recent literature on Hilferding is scarce, supplies a need, and a detailed picture of his intellectual development (*Marxism-Reformism-Revolutionary Socialism-Reformism Revised*) is offered in which many important questions are clarified. For instance, in Hilferding's views on "mass strike" (about 1905-1910) an independent standpoint is made discernible which accounts for something in his theory on imperialism and for more perhaps in his later work as a Minister of Finance and as a practical politician. Interesting is also the discussion of Hilferding's revision of formerly held opinions during Hitler's rule, when he lived as an emigrant until he was handed over by the French police to the Nazis in 1941. The very real value of the book is enhanced by the excellent documentation.

GREBING, HELGA. *Geschichte der deutschen Parteien*. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1962. viii, 189 pp. DM. 9.80.

At the instance of the late Prof. Ludwig Bergsträsser (whose famous *Geschichte der politischen Parteien in Deutschland* was noticed in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), p. 140f.) the author has directed her attention particularly to the sociological roots of the German parties. Among the problems she extensively deals with we mention the "feudalisation" of the bourgeoisie in the last decades of the nineteenth century, the self-preservation of the Prussian nobility, the social heterogeneity of the *Zentrum* Party, and the attitudes of the Labour movement towards the national State. Miss Grebing pays even less attention than Prof. Bergsträsser to the Communist and National Socialist Parties. As an annex she gives useful table surveys of the party-groups under discussion: Liberal, Conservative-Christian, and Socialist.

GREUNER, REINHART. Lizenzpresse. Auftrag und Ende. Der Einfluss der anglo-amerikanischen Besatzungspolitik auf die Wiedererrichtung eines imperialistischen Pressewesens in Westdeutschland. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 312 pp. DM. 14.50.

The policies pursued by the Western allies *vis-à-vis* the German press are criticized in this documented book for their lack of guidance on the one hand and for providing the basis for a resurrection of a "monopolist press" on the other. These policies intended to reinforce capitalism and to forestall "democratic" tendencies are confronted with the Soviet authorities' attitude which the author fully endorses.

GRUCHMANN, LOTHAR. Nationalsozialistische Grossraumordnung. Die Konstruktion einer „deutschen Monroe-Doctrin“. [Schriftenreihe der Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, Nummer 4.] Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1962. 166 pp. DM. 7.80.

On April 1, 1939, immediately after the destruction of Czecho-Slovakia, the resourceful German professor of law Carl Schmitt presented a paper with the untranslatable title *Völkerrechtliche Grossraumordnung mit Interventionsverbot für raumfremde Mächte*. Relying on the "precedent" of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 he denounced any British and American influence on the European continent, producing, at the same time, a new brand of international law based on the hegemony of a *Reich* in every *Grossraum*. Dr Gruchmann confronts this "German Monroe Doctrine" with Schmitt's former arguments against the League of Nations as well as with the subsequent praxis of Hitler's "New Order" in Europe, thus achieving a brilliant and crushing criticism. Also the difference with the original Monroe Doctrine is made clear: in the one case the aim was the safeguarding of American states from European intervention, in the other the safeguarding of the very intervention in any European state by Germany.

HARTENSTEIN, WOLFGANG. Die Anfänge der Deutschen Volkspartei 1918-1920. Hrg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1962. 299 pp. DM. 40.00.

Many aspects of the rather sudden growth of the German *Volkspartei* reflect the overall tendencies that became manifest during the course of the Weimar Republic and to a certain extent its very fate. The weakening of the Democratic Party, to the profit of the *Volkspartei*, the latter's hesitation between a continuation of the traditions of the

rather rightist "national liberals" – which it had to share with its competitor on the right, the DNVP – and a policy of genuine loyalty towards the democratic republic, as it became manifest in the Kapp-*Putsch*, and the social composition of the party and its leadership are ably set forth. The book is largely based on unpublished sources, notably the Stresemann papers, and it stresses the very strong position Stresemann occupied in it. Especially in the years under discussion he was the representative *par excellence* of its very spirit.

Heinrich Brüning. Ein deutscher Staatsmann im Urteil der Zeit. Reden und Aufsätze gesammelt von Wilhelm Verne Kohl. Verlag Regensburg. Münster 1961. 177 pp. DM. 12.80.

The letters, speeches and essays collected in this booklet are from the years 1955 and 1960, when Brüning has his seventieth, resp. seventy-fifth anniversary; one piece, by Prof. Theoderich Kampmann, was written in 1932. Brüning comes to the fore as the selfless statesman he undoubtedly was, but criticisms, for instance of his economic policy, are lacking. Most comprehensive is the essay "Retrospect after Thirty Years", by Rüdiger Robert Beer.

HENZE, LUDWIG. Die Gleichstellung von Arbeitern und Angestellten. Versäumte Gelegenheiten. C. W. Leske Verlag, Opladen 1961. 154 pp. DM. 7.00.

A popularly written essay on the relation of manual and white collar workers in Germany. In various chapters the historical, social and economic aspects of the problem are outlined, as are the difficulties confronting an equalization. As to the latter the author is optimistic.

HIRCHE, KURT. Das Experiment der Volksaktie. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1961. 231 pp. DM. 7.50.

Mr Hirsche's first book on the "people's share" in the German Federal Republic was noticed in this journal, Vol. III (1958), Part 3, p. 514. In the present volume the relative experiences with the Preussag Concern and the Volkswagen Works are extensively analysed. In both cases the emission of people's shares has only led to the denationalisation of public property, not to the spreading of private property and a reduction of economic power concentration.

KALBE, ERNSTGERT. Freiheit für Dimitroff. Der internationale Kampf gegen die provokatorische Reichstagsbrandstiftung und den Leipziger Prozess. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 360 pp. DM. 19.80.

In this work the familiar tone of the well-known "Brownbook" is once more reproduced. On Van der Lubbe the verdict remains "agent provocateur", although it is granted that subjective guilt cannot be demonstrated. The role played in the Leipzig Court by the Bulgarian communist leaders is given much relief. The same holds true for the legal actions undertaken by the communists since the *Reichstag* fire.

KOLB, EBERHARD. Die Arbeiterräte in der deutschen Innenpolitik 1918-1919. Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1962. 432 pp. DM. 48.00.

Basing his treatment on a full knowledge of the relevant available sources the author gives the best description of the role played by the German Workers' Councils and the reactions to them in various parties of the Left and the trade unions. The book is, in a sense, a compendium volume to Walter Tormin's *Zwischen Räte-diktatur und sozialer Demokratie*. The Councils provided one of the main battlegrounds on which Social-Democrats met their opponents of the Left. It is curious to note that not only the SPD (which rejected the Councils) but also the USPD (which should have been prepared to accept them) were taken by surprise by the turn towards this new form of organization, which was endorsed wholeheartedly by the Spartacus League only. It is the role assigned to the Councils when they were there, viz. that of controlling democratization of state and society, that came to an end after the left-wing Radicals and the shop steward movement had been beaten. Much light is thrown on the positions taken by the socialist parties and especially on the various currents which became manifest in the USPD as soon as the war issue had given way to the problem of the transformation of Germany.

KOWALSKI, WERNER. *Vorgeschichte und Entstehung des Bundes der Gerechten*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 270 pp. DM. 14.50.

Much material from the Merseburg Central Archives has been worked up into this volume, which is devoted mainly to the role played by Weitling (and, to a lesser extent, men like Theodor Schuster) and to the various revolutionary organizations of German emigrants in Switzerland, Paris and London largely influenced by Weitling. In an introduction it is argued that anti-Marxist historiography overstressed Weitling's importance as well as the Christian element in his thought, which caused many Marxist historians to minimize his significance. It is tried to strike a balance on the basis of a Marxist interpretation.

Kriegsbriefe gefallener deutscher Juden. Mit einem Geleitwort von Franz Josef Strauss. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. 135 pp. DM. 9.80.

The letters by Jewish Germans killed in action during the First World War were originally edited by the *Reichsbund Jüdischer Frontsoldaten* in 1935, partly to refute the allegation in *Mein Kampf* that "almost every clerk was a Jew and every Jew a clerk". Now they have been republished, together with a number of other letters, on the initiative of the Federal Defence Minister, retired since December 1962, who also wrote a sympathetic introduction. The letters are important historical documents (there is one by the Socialist *Reichstag* Member Ludwig Frank); they bear witness to a blend of Jewish tradition, German idealism, and patriotism, which was undoubtedly sincere, but which has become indeed strange to us.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus*. Teil I. Band 3. *Darstellung der Lage der Arbeiter in Deutschland von 1871 bis 1900*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1962. vi, 488 pp. DM. 44.00.

More than half this volume is devoted to the economic and political history of Germany from 1871 to 1900; much attention is paid to the "marriage" of bourgeoisie and Junkers, the social policy of Bismarck and the rise of such imperialistic trends as the *Alldeutsche*. In the second part the author enters into the living conditions of the workers, again defending the doctrine of absolute and relative *Verelendung*; in connection with social insurance he speaks of "an amelioration of the deterioration".

MAI, JOACHIM. Die preussisch-deutsche Polenpolitik 1885/87. Eine Studie zur Herausbildung des Imperialismus in Deutschland. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1962. 231 pp. DM. 12.00.

The years under discussion, the author argues, constitute the beginning of a new era in the treatment of the Polish minority in Prussia. With the aid of abundant source material the author endeavours to prove that it was exactly a developed imperialism (in a Marxist definition) that determined, from the point of view of the ruling classes, a necessity for a rigorous Germanization policy. The latter was granted not only by the Polish peasants, but also by the aristocracy which, on the other hand, had the same class interests as the Junkers. Only the socialist movement showed national understanding and co-operation.

MITTENZWEI, WERNER. Bertolt Brecht. Von der „Massnahme“ zu „Leben des Galilei“. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1962. 424 pp. DM. 11.40.

An orthodox-communist study on Brecht as a playwright in the years 1930-1938. The subject is treated much in the way of a conversion story: according as Brecht attaches himself closer to Communism the quality of his work improves. Thus, in Dr Mittenzwei's opinion, *Die Massnahme* with its abstract-idealistic and non-dialectic problem is still typically the work of a tyro (although any reference to what happened in the Soviet Union in the years 1936-38 is, of course, deliberate slander); as culminating point *Leben des Galilei* is discussed. The author has worked up much unknown material from the *Bertolt Brecht-Archiv* in Berlin, but for the rest his outlook is limitedly German; studies such as that by Esslin (noticed in this journal, Vol. V (1960), Part 1, p. 138) are unknown to him.

MONAT, ANNELIESE. Sozialdemokratie und Wohlfahrtspflege. Ein Beitrag zur Entstehungsgeschichte der Arbeiterwohlfahrt. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. viii, 76 pp. DM. 6.90.

A rather neglected field is worked up satisfactorily. The author demonstrates that, and elaborates the reasons why, welfare-work was very unpopular with Social Democrats, who, apart from criticising the social legislation and social services as palliatives, only came to take active part in relevant communal policy about 1900. The change in approach – from full rejection to acceptance – begins to make itself felt about 1900, and is completed after the First World War. In the non-public sector the *Arbeiterwohlfahrt* was founded in 1919 for mainly tactical reasons: to urge local and national authorities to do more.

RAMM, THILO. Die Freiheit der Willensbildung. Zur Lehre von der Drittwirkung der Grundrechte und der Rechtsstruktur der Vereinigung. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. xi, 120 pp. DM. 12.50.

RIDDER, HELMUT. Zur verfassungsrechtlichen Stellung der Gewerkschaften im Sozialstaat nach dem Grundgesetz für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. iii, 48 pp. DM. 5.80.

RAMM, THILO. Kampfmassnahme und Friedenspflicht im deutschen Recht. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. xv, 279 pp. DM. 22.00.

These opening volumes of the new series of *Arbeits- und Sozialrechtliche Studien*, edited

by Prof. Ramm, all three deal with the judgment passed by the *Bundesarbeitsgericht* on the Schleswig-Holstein metal workers' strike of 1956-57. In No 1 Prof. Ramm arrives at the conclusion, that the condition in the arbitration agreement of 1955 invalidating the free formation of the will is in violation of basic law and therefore null. In No 2 Prof. Ridder gives a legal advice on the constitutionality of the judgment and comes to a negative result. No 3 is also a legal advice, in which the concept and the legality of *Kampfmassnahmen* are extensively analysed; the judgment also appears to be in violation of civil law. No 3 further contains a bibliography on the judgment, and indexes referring to all three volumes.

Die Regierung des Prinzen Max von Baden. Bearbeitet von Erich Matthias und Rudolf Morsey. [Quellen zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Erste Reihe. Von der konstitutionellen Monarchie zur parlamentarischen Republik. Band 2.] Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste-Verlag, Düsseldorf 1962. lxxxv, 699 pp. DM. 68.00.

This source publication links up chronologically with the two volumes of *Der Interfraktionelle Ausschuss 1917/18*, reviewed in our journal, Vol. V (1960), Part 2, p. 335. Besides further sources on the Majority Committee of *Reichstag* Members the present volume contains, firstly, the protocols of the cabinet meetings during the chancellorship of Prince Max of Baden, which are now in the German Central Record Office at Potsdam. Then there are many other documents, which throw light on the political previous history of the November Revolution. The volume has been very carefully prepared and provided with an excellent introduction; if the documents have been published before they are printed in small type. The activity of Ludendorff is by no means vindicated (contrary to his expectation thirty years ago), but his "revolution from above" now comes to stand in a more subtle light: the majority parties were not mere tools in his hand. The volume also contains many new facts on the attitude of the Socialist leaders.

RIDDER, HELMUT. See p. 157, RAMM, THILO.

SCHWARZ, HANS-PETER. Der konservative Anarchist. Politik und Zeitkritik Ernst Jüngers. [Freiburger Studien zu Politik und Soziologie.] Verlag Rombach, Freiburg B. 1962. 320 pp. DM. 29.50.

For a long time Ernst Jünger was looked upon as a political theorist and an authorized spokesman of the "spirit of the time". Now that, after the death of Hitler and Stalin, the iron age in which we live begins to present milder features, this talented author increasingly appears to be what in fact he always was: an a-political romanticist, an *unzeitgemäss* outsider, a knight of the rueful countenance. In this sense Dr Schwarz gives a shrewd interpretation of Jünger's ideas, stressing the continuity of his conservative neo-Platonism, which is bound to be at loggerheads with all history. For this the author bases himself, among other things, on the essays published by Jünger in nationalist leaflets in the 1920's, which have hitherto received little or no attention. In other respects, too, for instance with regard to the relations with national-socialism, the documentation is excellent.

VIETZKE, SIEGFRIED. Deutschland und die deutsche Arbeiterbewegung 1933-1939. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 211 pp. DM. 4.60.

In the Nazi regime the author sees the political expression of monopolistic and imperialist capitalism. This sets the tone for his discussion of social developments in Germany under Hitler and for his interpretation of the role of – mainly – emigrant resistance, notably by the German C.P., “the only political force... which represented the interests of the working class and the nation”. The comment on the German-Soviet pact of August, 1939, which was not without influence on German Communists, is interesting.

WALLMEYER, JOSEF. *Die Kündigung des Arbeitsvertrages aus wichtigem Grund*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. viii, 184 pp. DM. 19.50.

A disquisition on the right of dismissal, which in the German Federal Republic is largely left to the decisions of the judicial authorities. The author chiefly deals with the application of the term of *wichtiger Grund* (threat to lawful interests of the employer) in the jurisprudence, and with the increasing depersonalisation of the work output. The volume is No 8 of the *Arbeits- und Sozialrechtliche Studien*.

WEHLER, HANS-ULRICH. *Sozialdemokratie und Nationalstaat. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie und die Nationalitätenfragen in Deutschland von Karl Marx bis zum Ausbruch des Ersten Weltkrieges*. Holzner-Verlag, Würzburg 1962. 281 pp. DM. 27.00.

It could be argued that with all its striving for clear-cut theoretical definition German Social Democracy and in particular Marxism has scarcely arrived at more than a very pragmatic attitude towards national issues. This seems to be proved beyond doubt in the present very fully documented study. It reproduces, for instance, Marx' and Engels' evaluation of the role of small nations (not only in 1848) and the SPD attitude towards the questions of the Polish and Danish minorities and that of Alsace-Lorraine. The book is not only an important contribution to the history of German socialist thought, but also to the understanding of the minorities problem. Of major interest is the careful examination (on the basis of Polish archives) of the activities of the Polish socialist parties and groups.

WIEDENFELD, KURT. *Zwischen Wirtschaft und Staat. Aus den Lebenserinnerungen von –*. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1960. iv, 238 pp. DM. 19.80.

The present selection has been prepared by Friedrich Bülow, who also, together with Bruno Rogowsky and Erich Dittrich, has contributed an appendix on Wiedenfeld as an economist and as a professor at Cologne and at Leipzig. Wiedenfeld himself mainly writes on his share in German politics: his work in the *Kriegsrohstoffabteilung* of the Prussian Ministry of War (1916-18), in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1918-21), and as a representative of the Government in Moscow (1921-22). On the last period some interesting letters then written by him to his wife have been included.

ZAHN, GORDON C. *German Catholics and Hitler's Wars*. Sheed & Ward, London 1963. 346 pp. 13/6.

The author of this book is an American Catholic sociologist, who, both as a scholar and as a Christian, was intrigued by the support given to Hitler's wars by the overwhelming majority of Catholic leaders in Germany. He offers a courageous and unbiased contribution, which throws much light on the attitudes of bishops who, more

often than not, weakened the resistance especially as regards participation in the war. In some detail the Church's teachings on just and unjust wars have been reproduced, providing an, in fact very severe, yardstick to measure the praxis with.

ZUNKEL, FRIEDRICH. *Der Rheinisch-Westfälische Unternehmer 1834-1879. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des deutschen Bürgertums im 19. Jahrhundert.* [Dortmunder Schriften zur Sozialforschung, Band 19.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1962. 284 pp. DM. 38.50.

This study on the pioneering entrepreneurs in the Rhineland and Westphalia deals only indirectly with their economic achievements. The full emphasis is on their ethics, style of living, social position, class consciousness and political aspirations, of which, mainly on the basis of the existing literature, an excellent picture is given. In his final chapter the author shows how the above attitudes were either transformed or betrayed after 1848, the successes of Bismarck, and the rise of the labour movement.

Great Britain

ALDERSON, STANLEY. *Britain in the Sixties: Housing.* Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1962. 175 pp. 3/6.

This is a volume in a new "series within a series" dealing with various aspects of Britain in the 1960's. Mr Alderson gives a very critical analysis of the housing shortage in England and Wales as well as of the ensuing social abuses and scandalous practices. He argues that the welfare state has indeed brought prosperity, but no security, and suggests some fiscal and legislative remedies.

BELL, E. MOBERLY. *Josephine Butler. Flame of Fire.* Constable and Co Ltd, London 1962. 268 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Josephine Butler née Grey (1828-1906) is a feminist, noted, or, to be exact, undeservedly less well-known, for her fight against prostitution and its regulation, which she resented not only as a connivance at sin, but especially as an outrage against the human and civil rights of woman. Through her stress on the latter she conceived feminism in more fundamental terms than the suffragists did. Miss Moberly Bell gives an excellent picture, chiefly based on unpublished sources, of this remarkable woman: her indefatigable activity, her intelligence, her piety.

BODE, INGEBORG. *Ursprung und Begriff der parlamentarischen Opposition.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1962. viii, 122 pp. DM. 14.50.

After an introduction on the resistance against English absolutism in the seventeenth century and the relative expositions in Locke's *Second Treatise* the author deals with the genesis of the concept of parliamentary opposition after the Glorious Revolution and, extensively, with the share of Bolingbroke in it. The volume is *Heft 3* of the *Sozialwissenschaftliche Studien*.

BROCKWAY, FENNER. *Red Liner. A Novel in TV form.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1962. 152 pp. 15/-.

The author makes a mutiny break out on a passenger steamer, after which the relations

on board are arranged on cooperative lines. The description of the conditions of crew and steerage is based on the author's experiences of about 1930.

CONNOLE, NELLIE. *Leaven of Live. The Story of George Henry Fletcher*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1961. ix, 211 pp. Ill. 15/-.

George Henry Fletcher (1879-1958) was a prominent figure in the labour movement in Sheffield and surrounding districts. Miss Connole gives a popular description of his work in the Bakers' Union, the Social-Democratic Party, the British Socialist Party, and last not least the Communist Party. The account is illustrated with photographs and caricatures.

CROSLAND, C. A. R. *The Conservative Enemy. A Programme of Radical Reform for the 1960s*. Jonathan Cape, London 1962. 251 pp. 30/-.

In part this consecutive volume to "The Future of Socialism" consists of reprinted articles. The book as a whole provides something of a further comment in the light of the most recent developments on the theses set forth in the former book. With particular lucidity the British tax system is analysed; there, and in the still subsiding class system and education, truly incisive reforms are advocated which seem important enough to provide Labour with a programme without returning to impracticable leftism. The book is well written and documented.

DEANE, PHYLLIS and W. A. COLE. *British Economic Growth 1688-1959. Trends and Structure*. Cambridge University Press, London 1962. xvi, 248 pp. 60/-.

This book constitutes a first attempt to establish the main dimensions of British economic growth over more than two and a half centuries. Although the subject matter and the available sources simply defy any definitive treatment in one volume of all the major aspects in detail, the result of the great efforts of the authors is truly admirable. For social history the work is important insofar as it provides ample background information and in some instances (e.g., the analysis of the role of population in early stages of economic growth or in that of the trend in real wages) it is even more directly relevant.

ELLIOTT, BLANCHE B. *A History of English Advertising*. Business Publications Ltd., in association with B. T. Batsford Ltd., London 1962. xvi, 231 pp. Ill. 35/-.

The Burney collection and the Thomason Tracts in the British Museum provided most of the primary sources abundantly worked up into this volume. The book is attractively written and offers a very vivid account of advertising since the 17th century. Nedham's "Publick Adviser" was the first to specialise in the field. It is one of the most interesting sources on prices and social life. Very interesting is also the role played around the middle of the 18th century by Henry Fielding, who set new standards also by fighting courageously against social evils. The story is continued for the 19th and 20th centuries.

Fabian Essays. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1962. 322 pp. 30/-.

This sixth edition of the famous "Essays" (G. B. Shaw, S. Webb, W. Clarke, S. Olivier, G. Wallas, Mrs. A. Besant, H. Bland) is preceded by a new introduction by Prof. Asa Briggs, who deals mainly with the strength and weaknesses of the "Essays" in general and in particular and their importance for socialism in our time, and gives some interesting figures about the distribution of the first two editions (1889 and 1908). Shaw's preface to the 1931 and 1908 reprints and his "Sixty years of Fabianism", Webb's introduction to the 1920 reprint and the short collective preface to the first edition have been printed as appendices.

FLETCHER, RONALD. *Britain in the Sixties: The Family and Marriage. An Analysis and Moral Assessment.* Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1962. 209 pp. 3/6.

The author approaches the issue of whether or not there is a decline in or breakdown of family life in an original way and denies many popular notions that there is. Starting from the observation that at the outset "marriage was rooted in the family, not the family in marriage" he arrives at the conclusion that it is moral and social improvements from which certain problems in our time result. This is argued in a very interesting discussion of the impact of the "industrial revolution" on the family, and of the most recent developments. Many theses put forward in this book are thought-provoking and will certainly stimulate discussion.

GOSDEN, P. H. J. H. *The Friendly Societies in England 1815-1875.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1961. x, 262 pp. Ill. 32/6-.

The author gives an excellent description of the friendly societies in England, which were not only mutual insurance institutions, but simultaneously occupied themselves with sociability and education. Separate chapters enter into the financial problems of these oldest forms of working-class self-help, and into their relation to the State and the Poor Law. The volume is published with the aid of the National Conference of Friendly Societies.

GRIFFIN, ALAN R. *The Miners of Nottinghamshire 1914-1944. A History of the Nottinghamshire Miners' Unions.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1962. 323 pp. Ill. 36/-.

More than elsewhere in England the favourable economic position of the Nottinghamshire coal-mines created the temptation of a non-radical trade-union policy deviating from the national line. After the general strike of 1926 this even led to a schism in the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association, which lasted till 1937. Mr Griffin describes this eventful history, its prelude and its postlude, with admirable soberness and expert knowledge. The central figure is of course George Spencer, whose record is discussed with discrimination.

HART, A. TINDAL. *Country Counting House. The Story of Two Eighteenth-Century Clerical Account Books.* Phoenix House Ltd., London 1962. xxix, 142 pp. Ill. 25/-.

The author, an authority on the history of the English country clergy, now reconstructs the daily life of two of them on the basis of their unpublished account books. The subjects are Squire Payne and Henry Mease, who lived and worked in the first half of the eighteenth century, one in Northamptonshire, the other in Gloucestershire.

Both belonged to the educated and well-to-do part of the clergy, and apparently combined piety and philanthropy with good business heads.

LINDSEY, ALMONT. *Socialised Medicine in England and Wales. The National Health Service, 1948-1961.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1962. xiii, 561 pp. \$ 8.50.

The author, who teaches history at the University of Virginia, has very thoroughly studied the rise, the organisation and the practice of the National Health Service in England and Wales. In the present volume he gives a detailed treatment of the subject that may well become authoritative. His final judgment is much more positive than one would expect from an American; he is not blind to the drawbacks, but connects these largely with the aftermath of the war and the precarious economic situation of the country.

MCBRIAR, A. M. *Fabian Socialism and English Politics 1884-1918.* Cambridge University Press, London 1962. x, 387 pp. 50/-.

The scope of this important work is such that it encompasses all the main aspects of Fabian theory. Their position in between militant Socialism and progressive Liberalism, apart from personal qualities, explains the Fabians' great influence far beyond their numerical strength. A non-British reader is struck by the obvious loyalty towards the State, notwithstanding often very incisive criticism. Indicative is perhaps the early shift towards acceptance of the monarchy, the adoption by many Fabians of an "Imperialist" attitude in the Boer War. On the whole, international issues did not command much interest, and it is in the field of domestic reform that the Fabians helped to shape the future (Poor Law, social security, London School of Economics). As to their contribution to socialist theory, the Fabians did not so much produce highly original, epoch-making thoughts as ideas with great practical value, which could materialize in the administrative functions fulfilled by them in the London government and by the influence they exerted on the policies of the Liberal Party and Labour.

MACK, MARY P. *Jeremy Bentham. An Odyssey of Ideas 1748-1792.* Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1962. xiii, 482 pp. Ill. 42/-.

In this very attractive attempt to arrive at a new assessment and a complete rehabilitation of Bentham as a thinker Miss Mack does not start from his notorious hedonism, but from his discovery of the "logic of the will". Besides as a legal reformer her hero thus appears as a real pioneer and a precursor of neo-positivism and modern semantics. According to the author his most important theoretical achievements, including his theory of democracy, took place in the years here described; the volume, which is divided into three parts: "Learning: 1748-1769", "Knowing: 1768-1782", and "Doing: 1768-1792", will, however, be followed by another. The lucidly written study is largely based on unpublished material.

MORGAN, KENNETH O. *David Lloyd George, Welsh Radical as World Statesman.* University of Wales Press, Cardiff 1963. 85 pp. 5/-.

The Welsh aspect in Lloyd George's political career and in his basic views is particularly stressed in this biographical monograph. With a sympathy, that is not uncritical, that career is depicted, starting from the period of fierce Welsh national radicalism

through that of social legislation, to war leadership. It is argued that after 1922 Lloyd George played a more considerable role than is generally assumed. The interpretation of his short-lived positive attitude towards Hitler is interesting.

PEASE, EDWARD R. *The History of the Fabian Society. With a new introduction by Margaret Cole.* Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1963. 306 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The third edition is a reprint from the second (1925) which was a slightly revised and brought up-to-date re-edition of the first (1918). It is the inside story, in the spirit of the time, by the man who was secretary of the Fabian society for some thirty years. It is not a book that meets the highest scholarly standards, but it is a vivid description with much information inaccessible to outsiders. The bias, in favour of Sidney Webb and against all who would not agree, gives the book much of its personal and contemporary touch. The introduction communicates some biographical details on the author.

SHANKS, MICHAEL. *The Stagnant Society. A Warning.* Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1961. 236 pp. 3/6.

Starting from the observation of the challenge to the Western world, and especially to Britain, of the Soviet world growing faster economically the author discusses in a sometimes apodictic, often stimulating way the causes of Britain's failure to catch up relatively. To him the main problem seems to be "not one of economic management but one of social engineering" – the necessity to break down the class barriers in order to arrive at a more rational production unhampered by too many conflicts. Important, too, are the modernization of education, with more attention for the Sciences, and the introduction of a so-called payroll tax which would help to stimulate mobility of men and automation of production techniques. These and other measures could have a good effect provided that the government would give leadership.

TITMUSS, RICHARD M. *Income Distribution and Social Change. A Study in Criticism.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1962. 240 pp. 25/-.

Prof. Titmuss investigates and rejects the current opinion that Britain is moving in the direction of an egalitarian society. He specially describes the many means by which income tax, surtax and death duties can, and widely are, avoided. In the appendix there are, among other things, two notes on the role of the life insurance companies in this respect, by Mr Tony Lines. The volume is based on a very careful study of the available facts.

Hungary

KIRÁLY, ERNÖ. *Die Arbeiterselbstverwaltung in Ungarn. Aufstieg und Niedergang 1956-1958.* Ein Dokumentarbericht. Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München 1961. 111 pp. DM. 7.00.

Mr Király deals with the organisation as well as with the economic, social and political role of the Workers' Councils in Hungary before and after the rising of 1956. The volume is excellently documented and contains many quotations from the available source material. It is No 3 of the *Untersuchungen zur Gegenwartskunde Südosteuropas.*

Italy

Bibliografia del Socialismo e del Movimento Operaio Italiano. II. Libri, opuscoli, articoli, almanacchi, numeri unici. Tomo I. Edizione E.S.M.O.I., Roma, Torino 1962. Distr. by Leo S. Olschki, Firenze. 561 pp. L. 10.000.

In 1956 the *Ente per la Storia del Socialismo e del Movimento Operaio Italiano* (Modigliani Institute) published the first part of its wide-scale bibliography, which was devoted to the periodicals. While the first part consisted of two volumes, the second part, in which books and articles (from some eighty periodicals) are listed according to authors' names, will be more extensive still: the first volume covers the names from A up to and including D. A general condition of inclusion is, that the writings should pertain to Italian Socialism and the Italian Workers' Movement, and that, if pertaining to Socialism in general, they should have been published in Italian or in Italy. The volume has been compiled with great care; with each title one or more Italian libraries are mentioned where a copy can be found.

La boje! Processo dei Contadini Mantovani alle Corte d'Assise di Venezia. A cura di Rinaldo Salvadori. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1962. 291 pp. L. 600.

In 1886 the leaders of the Cooperative movement in the province of Mantua were tried before the Assizes of Venice; the trial created a sensation at the time. In the present volume Mr Salvadori publishes, after a historical introduction, a selection from the reports.

CORTESI, LUIGI. La costituzione del Partito Socialista Italiano. 2a ediz. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1962. 314 pp. Ill. L. 1.200.

An introductory essay discussing the origins of the *Partito dei Lavoratori Italiani* is followed by considerations in the form of connected essays on the starting-points, which, for instance, describe the collaboration with and the stand taken by persons as well as groups regarding the projected foundation; further, on the course of the constituent congress and on the attitude towards the new party by persons and groups after that. In an appendix, which, among other things, gives the invitations to the congress and rules, regulations and programme of the new party, the official press report of the congress and the press reports of the minority groups are printed.

DAVIS, JAMES CUSHMAN. The Decline of the Venetian Nobility as a Ruling Class. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1962. 155 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

The author discusses the economic and demographic decline of the Venetian nobility in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He regards this phenomenon as an aspect, not as the real cause of the general decline of the Republic of Venice, which could not be stopped even by the creation of new noble families. The volume, one of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science", is based on a thorough study of the local archives.

L'economia degli Stati italiani prima dell'unificazione. I. Stati Sardi

di Terraferma (1700-1860). Saggio bibliografico a cura di Francesco Sirugo. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1962. 287 pp. L. 10.000.

With the present volume the *Istituto Giangiacomo Feltrinelli* begins a large-scale bibliography of the economic writings published separately as well as in journals, etc., in Italy prior to the unification. The first of the ten volumes covers the Kingdom of Sardinia excluding the islands; as regards place of publication an exception has been made for such authors as Vasco and Cavour. The writings have been listed according to year of publication, and with each title an Italian library possessing a copy is mentioned. Two indexes, one of them systematical, the other on authors, facilitate the use of this valuable and handsomely produced work.

HOSTETTER, RICHARD. *Le origini del socialismo italiano*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1963. 627 pp. L. 5.000.

This is a translation of the American work on the origins of the Italian Socialist movement. With the aid of comprehensive, mainly printed, source material the author presents a detailed, chronological description of the development of social ideas and movements in Italy in the first decades after that country's unification. He considers the social aspects of certain *Risorgimento* conceptions, deals with Pisacane and the initially great influence of Mazzini, which eventually became increasingly supplanted by that of Bakunin. The significance of the International for Italian socialism is also among the most important subjects. In his description of the movement's rejection of anarchism carried out under the influence of Costa and Cafiero the author points out the origins of the later influential maximalism in Costa's ideas.

SALVADORI, MASSIMO. *La Resistenza nell' Anconetano e nel Piceno*. Opere Nuove, Roma 1962. 318 pp. L. 1.500.

Varied documents: printed material which is in danger of remaining unnoticed, getting lost and, moreover, difficult of access, besides as yet unpublished information from participants, give a richly variegated picture of structure, composition, attitude, human value, strategic importance and political aims of the resistance movement in the area mentioned in the title during the years 1943-1944. In the laborious work of collecting and sifting, Prof. Salvadori has been able to draw on his own experience and the connections he acquired at about 1930 in Italy as a participant in the resistance, and in the period under discussion as a collaborator to the allied invasion army. The documents are preceded by an extensive, thorough essay on the various problems and aspects of the resistance.

SECCHIA, PIETRO e FILIPPO FRASSATI. *La Resistenza e gli alleati*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1962. 483 pp. L. 6.000.

This volume, eminently valuable for the specialist, contains a rich collection of documents: letters, circulars, proclamations, reports relating to the collaboration, from September 1943 onwards, of the Italian resistance movement with the allied military and civil authorities and with the French resistance movement. The documents come from both sides; several of them, particularly from the first months, have not been published before. An explanatory text puts the documents into the framework of the developing events and their problems.

A Short History of Italy. From Classical Times to the Present Day.

Ed. by H. Hearder and D. P. Waley. Cambridge University Press, London 1963. viii, 263 pp. 22/6.

This is an unpretentious, but readable introduction to Italian history, based on the history of the Handbook issued by the Naval Intelligence Division of the British Admiralty. The contributions were written by the late Miss C. M. Ady and the late A. J. Whyte. Dr. Hearder added a final chapter. The treatment of the subject is balanced as regards periods and aspects, although political history takes pride of place. The discussion of the Fascist regime is very brief indeed.

Turati Giovane. Scapigliatura, positivismo, marxismo. A cura di Luigi Cortesi. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1962. 437 pp. Ill. L. 2.000.—

A conveniently arranged introductory essay by the expert compiler depicts the stages of development of the young Turati, who began as a poet and a literary and dramatic critic interested in culture and the arts, and who by 1890 reached the stage of convinced Marxist and socialist politician. Besides the social and cultural atmosphere some determining personal influences are clearly outlined. The anthology from the work between 1877 and 1890, comprising 41 items, gives articles in various fields, among which the *Il delitto e la questione sociale* series in the edition of the later book publication, two poems, some letters and an occasional speech report.

The Netherlands

BOOTSMA, N. A. De Hertog van Brunswijk 1750-1759. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1962. 519 pp. Hfl. 29.50.

Lewis Ernest Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, a brother of the reigning Duke Charles, played an influential role in the Dutch Republic under its last, and weak, Stadtholder William V. On the basis of an extensive search of the records Dr Bootsma discusses the Duke's first eight years in the Netherlands, the period when he still had to share his influence on the minor Stadtholder with the widow of William IV. His activities then were mainly in the military sphere, though he also moved in international politics, first on the side of Maria Theresa but, after her alliance with France, on the side of Frederick II. Dr Bootsma's study is very thorough and supplies a want. There is a summary in German.

HORRINGA, D. Leiderschap en organisatie in de Nederlandse onderneming. 2de, herziene druk. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1961. x, 197 pp. Hfl. 14.50.

The author calls his book an exploratory study, a journey of discovery somewhere in the intervening territory between industrial sociology, science of organisation, and practical management. Its central theme is: "all enterprises are directed, but not nearly always with the help of organisation". Along this line the author deals with various Dutch types of enterprise, and the role of managers and workers; in conclusion he enters into some current problems. The volume is No 28 of the series of *Bouwstenen voor de Kennis der Maatschappij*, whose editor, Prof. P. J. Bouman, provided a foreword.

RAALTE, E. VAN. Dr. D. Bos. Leven en werken van een Nederlands staatsman. Met een woord vooraf van de Stichting Dr. D. Bosfonds. N.V. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1962. 321 pp. Hfl. 12.50.

In this biography of the outstanding leader of the "liberal democrats" D. Bos, who died in 1916, Dr E. van Raalte, who is famous for his knowledge of Dutch parliamentary history, has done full justice to the importance of his subject. Although the details he communicates are sometimes so numerous that they threaten to obscure the more relevant facts, the over-all picture seems satisfactory. The problems facing the country in the years preceding the First World War (religious schools, social legislation, universal suffrage) form the background. Bos stands out as a servant of the public cause, a man full of wit and a politician with great statesmanlike qualities.

STEIN. Een achterland werd bruggehoofd. Historisch overzicht van gemeente en bevolking. Samengesteld door Remigius Dieteren en J. F. R. Philips (Sociaalhistorisch Centrum voor Limburg). Gemeentebestuur, Stein. 169 pp. Ill.

A history of the municipality of Stein on the Maas, formerly a typically rural village, now living by its industry and by the harbour of the Dutch mining area. The stress is put on the social and economic aspects.

VRAKRIJCKER, A. C. J. DE. Volksontwikkeling. Geschiedenis en problemen van het sociaal-culturele werk in Nederland. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1962. viii, 240 pp. Hfl. 9.50.

Dr de Vrankrijker discusses the forms of adult education and sociocultural work in the Netherlands, which, since the foundation of the *Maatschappij Tot Nut van 't Algemeen* in 1784, coexisted and succeeded each other. The numerous organisations, with their different ideologies, objectives and methods, are well characterised within the framework of their time. The volume is No 45 in the series of *Bouwstenen voor de Kennis der Maatschappij*.

VRIES, THEUN DE. Februari. Roman uit het bezettingsjaar 1941. 2de druk. Uitgeverij Pegasus, Amsterdam 1962. 3 vols. 443 pp.; 383 pp.; 455 pp. Hfl. 37.50.

This trilogy, consisting of the volumes *De Vreemde Wet*, *De Vogelvrijen* and *De Opstand*, is inspired by the strike, which took place in Amsterdam and surroundings in February 1941 as a protest against the antisemitism of the German occupying authorities and their Dutch supporters. The work is no great literature, but the author does know how to tell a story and how to draw characters (particularly those of the German occupiers). The author's Communist viewpoint is apparent not only from the superior role he makes the illegal Party play, but also from the Marxist categories in which he makes even the opponents of the strike (for instance the controversial Dr H. M. Hirschfeld, here called Markus Pfefferkorn) think.

ZONDERLAND, P. Om de vrijheid en de democratie in een christelijk-sociaal tijdperk. U.-M. 'West-Friesland', Hoorn 1961. 152 pp. Hfl. 6.90.

The author is "in quest of true liberalism" conceived in the continental-European sense of the word and therefore emphatically distinguished from radicalism. On the other hand he is very critical of the official liberal party of the Netherlands which, in his view, harbours too many conservative elements and since 1959 shares the responsibility for the "Christian social policy" of the denominational parties. The author pays great attention to liberal thought in other countries, expressing his preference for Massimo Salvadori. As an annex the famous *Epilogue* of Thorbecke is printed.

Poland

GOLDSTEIN, BERNARD. *Cinq années dans le Ghetto de Varsovie. La Renaissance du Livre*, Bruxelles 1962. 238 pp. B.fr. 75.

A shorter version of *The Stars Bear Witness* (The Viking Press, New York 1949), a *Bund* Socialist's moving recollections of the Nazi occupation of Poland. The author, who died in New York in 1959, chiefly writes about the fate of the Jews and about his own share in the resistance. At the time of the risings of 1943 he was outside the Ghetto of Warsaw, so that the title of the present edition is not quite correct.

HORAK, STEPHAN. *Poland and Her National Minorities, 1919-39. A Case Study*. Vantage Press, New York, Washington, Hollywood 1961. 259 pp. Maps. \$ 5.00.

Although the author, who was born in the Western Ukraine, probably has an axe to grind, his account of the treatment and ill-treatment of the national minorities (including the Jews) by Versailles Poland is of great historical value. This is primarily due to the use of extensive and often not easily accessible source material. Moreover, the study has been written as soberly as possible. The picture the reader gets of Polish violence, unreliability and blindness of course remains depressing; perhaps the author should have brought out more clearly, that the demographical structure of the area after 1918 even confronted more democratic politicians with almost unsolvable problems.

Źródła do dziejów klasy robotniczej na ziemiach polskich. Pod redakcją Natalii Gąsiorowskiej-Grabowskiej.

Tom I. Królestwo polskie i Białostoczczyzna 1864-1900. Część 1, wydali Z. Kormanowa, J. Łukasiewicz, I. Pietrzak-Pawłowska. Część 2, wydali H. Altman, I. Ihnatowicz, S. Kalabiński, W. Kula. Tom II. Śląsk, Wielkopolska, Pomorze, Warmia, Mazury, Zachodnia Galicja 1850-1900. Wydali T. Cieślak, H. Dobrowolski, J. Durko, K. Popiołek.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1962. xviii, 679 pp.; 959 pp.; 959 pp. Zł. 65.00; 80.00; 80.00.

As the editors point out in the general preface, this is the first systematic effort towards publication of sources for the history of the Polish working class; earlier works left much of the field uncovered while overlapping on other sectors. In the inter-war period no work of this kind was done. The loss or deterioration of archives resulting from the war did not make things easier.

As the subtitles show, the volumes are divided geographically. Within the volumes, there are further geographical subdivisions, each under the care of a separate editor who also gives a short introduction to his or her section. The documents themselves vary from statistics to secret police reports and from factory regulations to strike news. The documents are numbered per volume and there are, respectively, 414, 606 and 374 of them; a good number are extracts from larger documents. The documents are provided with short annotations. In particular for a country where so much archival material has been destroyed during the war a publication like this is important, and it will be welcomed by Polish and foreign historians alike.

Rumania

Documente privind istoria Romîniei. Colecția Eudoxiu de Hurmuzaki (Serie nouă). Vol. I. Rapoarte consulare ruse (1770-1796) din „Arhiva politica externă a Rusiei”, Moscova, sub îngrijirea A. Oțetea. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, București 1962. 811 pp. Lei 43.30.

This volume in a series by now familiar to our readers collects Russian consular reports on the situation in Rumania over the years 1770-1796. They also include requests and letters from Rumanian “boyars” to the Russian consuls, and newspaper items. There are, in all, 447 documents in the original languages, mostly Russian and French. The period covered by the documents saw two wars between Russia and Turkey and the theme of exactions by the Turks and of requests for Russian help is a recurrent one.

Studii și Materiale de Istorie Contemporană. Vol. II. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, București 1962. 507 pp. Lei 21.90.

Nine studies and four notes on the history of the Communist Party of Rumania. The stress is on the previous years 1917-1921, and on the period 1944-1947. Special attention is paid to the agitation among the peasant population. Each of the contributions is provided with summaries in Russian and in French.

Spain

DEL BOCA, ANGELO. *L'altra Spagna*. [Cose d'oggi, Vol. 19.] Valentino Bompiani, Milano 1961. 237 pp. Ill. L. 1200.

Basing himself on several journeys through Spain and on personal relations with oppositional quarters the author gives a pictorial view of the situation in which the country found itself in 1960. From a democratic Roman-Catholic standpoint he rejects the regime of General Franco and his supporters. In the appendix the reader finds some documents on the opposition from the side of the Church. The preface is by Aldo Garosci.

SALABERT, MIGUEL DE. *L'Exil intérieur*. Roman. [Les lettres nouvelles, 12.] Julliard, Paris 1961. 253 pp. NF. 10.80.

Miguel de Salabert is a young Spanish author, who was born in 1931 and fled to France in 1958. Claude Couffon, who translated and introduced the present volume, uses the term of picaresque novel: through the medium of the narrator, who, like himself, grows up after the Civil War, the author gives a quasi naive, but in fact crushing picture of the social and political relations in present-day Spain; simultaneously he describes the reactions to them especially of young people.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

CHARQUES, RICHARD. *A Short History of Russia*. Phoenix House Ltd., London 1962. 232 pp. Maps. 25/-.

This re-edition is identical with the original one of 1956. The author, who died in 1959, presents an excellent synopsis based on the most important literature in Russian and foreign languages. He endeavours to demonstrate in particular the continuity in Russian history, conditioned by the country's position between Europe and Asia. Political history is given pride of place, but social history is not neglected.

Le XXIIe Congrès du P.C. Soviétique et l'Avenir du Communisme. Editions Robert Laffont-René Julliard, Paris 1962. 120 pp. NF. 4.80.

Various opinions – in general critical Marxist ones – are expressed in the contributions brought together in the issue of *La Nef* which is devoted exclusively to the recent developments in Soviet Communism and to the consequences to be expected from the decisions taken at the 22nd C.P.S.U. congress. Among the contributors we mention T. Mende, E. Morin, P. Naville and G. Izard. Theoretical and practical questions are discussed.

DALLIN, ALEXANDER. *The Soviet Union at the United Nations. An Inquiry into Soviet Motives and Objectives.* Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1962. x, 246 pp. 30/-.

Prof. Dallin has not set out to give an exhaustive record, but to arrive, through an analysis of the Soviet attitudes towards the various key issues (national sovereignty, disarmament, decolonisation, etc.), at an appraisal of the underlying assumptions and objectives. According to him Moscow regards the United Nations as one more tool in the grand design of "Socialism": a tool greatly enhanced in value after the death of Stalin. The study is lucidly thought out and well-documented.

FOOTMAN, DAVID. *The Russian Revolutions.* Faber and Faber, London 1962. 140 pp. Ill. 9/6.

An extensive historical introduction, in which only cursory attention is paid to the Revolution of 1905, is followed by an absorbing account of the events of 1917 and after, up to Stalin's rise to power. The booklet, published in the series of *Men and Events*, has a pronouncedly popular character, but betrays the author's erudition.

Geschichte der Gewerkschaftsbewegung in der UdSSR. 2. überarb. Aufl. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1962. 773 pp.

This is a German translation of the revised edition of the official history of trade unionism in the Soviet Union, which forms in a sense a compendium volume to the official history of the Soviet C.P. The complete change in the role of the Trade Unions before and after the Revolution is extensively argued, and the basic importance of an adequate theory (i.e. leadership of the party) is stressed.

GEYER, DIETRICH. *Lenin in der russischen Sozialdemokratie. [Beiträge zur Geschichte Osteuropas, Band 3.]* Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1962. xxvi, 447 pp. DM. 48.00.

The foreword of this book introduces a dissonant into the chorus which complains of lack of sources on Russian History. One can agree with the author as far as his subject is concerned – the bibliography is impressive – and add that the book shows a thorough acquaintance with the sources and the freedom *vis à vis* the material gained by wide knowledge. In nine chapters, roughly chronologically, the author follows in great

detail Lenin's development with and within that of Russian Social Democracy. The fulfilling of this object entails the weaving together of ideological and biographical elements with the history of the movement proper. One might perhaps wish the latter element had received a little more attention, but, on the whole, the author has succeeded exceedingly well in his design. One cannot say that Lenin has been neglected by Western historians, but one can say that his place in the movement has never before been told in such detail. One result of this is the correction of all too ready ideological judgements. E.g., the author clearly argues the point that Lenin's thought on organisation finds its origin more in the Russian police- and bureaucratic state than in Babeuf. In a concluding, tenth chapter he comes to the conclusion that not only Party and revolution, but also the socialist future itself seem to have been for Lenin, in the last analysis, problems of organisation.

GROTTIAN, WALTER. *Lenins Anleitung zum Handeln. Theorie und Praxis sowjetischer Aussenpolitik*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1962. 440 pp. DM. 29.50.

Prof. Grottian has systematically collected in this volume a great many statements made by Lenin and some of his collaborators on questions of foreign policy. The problem of the evaluation of war is given due attention and the fundamental interpretation of the situation of "monopoly capitalism" with its consequences for strategy and tactics of communist policy are fully and clearly demonstrated. The utterly pragmatic or tactical quality of seemingly ethically founded pronouncements (e.g., "peaceful coexistence") becomes manifest from the texts themselves. Very interesting is also the chapter on the attitude towards the underdeveloped countries. The relations of the Soviet Union with Germany, Great Britain, the United States, China and Persia have been given special treatment. The documentation, limited to essential explanations and references to important literature, the introduction and the analysis of the results are of a high standard.

GRZYBOWSKI, KAZIMIERZ. *Soviet Legal Institutions. Doctrines and Social Functions*. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1962. xiv, 285 pp. \$ 7.50.

The author approaches the administration of law in the Soviet Union and the satellite countries especially from a juridical point of view. What is said about the educational task acquired by the courts under Stalin is of great interest for the social historian; the legal rules are no longer addressed to the average human being (as in the West), but to an ideal *homo sovieticus* whom they must help moulding. It is clear that in this manner the rights of the individual are oppressed indeed, although the death of Stalin has brought some change.

Hommage à Natalia Sedova-Trotsky 1882-1962. Paris 1962. 123 pp. Ill. Not for sale.

This little book consists of the speeches held at the funeral of Trotsky's wife in Paris in January, 1962, and of contributions, often in memoir form, by several friends. Her own report on the murder of Trotsky and his notes on her are added.

KRUGLAK, THEODORE E. *The Two Faces of TASS*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1962. x, 263 pp. \$ 5.00.

By the two faces of TASS is meant the provision of news (albeit fraught with propaganda) and espionage. However, the agency appears not to have a real Janus head: the espionage only plays a secondary part, and the author therefore rightly pays most attention to the official functions. Although in the West this Soviet tree, too, can hardly be known otherwise than by its fruit, the reader does receive an acceptable picture of its history and its organisation, its handling of the news, and its relations with other agencies.

LANG, DAVID MARSHALL. *A Modern History of Georgia*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1962. xiv, 298 pp. Ill. Maps. 36/–.

After a chapter on country and people and one on their previous history Dr Lang discusses Georgia in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He enters very extensively into the Russian methods of government and cultural influences. With reference to the period after 1920 attention is focused on both the constructive and the less favourable sides of Soviet national policy. The volume is written by an expert and beautifully illustrated.

LENIN, W. I. Werke, Band 14; Band 16; Band 18; Band 19. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. xxii, 538 pp.; viii, 496 pp.; viii, 648 pp.; viii, 608 pp. DM. 6.50; 6.50; 7.50; 7.50.

LÉNINE, V. Oeuvres, Tome 14. Editions Sociales, Paris 1962. 514 pp. NF. 5.00.

The 14th volume of Lenin's Works consists of "Materialism and Empiriocriticism", written in 1908 and published for the first time in 1909. Vol. 16 (September 1909–December 1910) contains for the greater part articles and documents which played a role in strengthening the Bolsheviks over against other socialist groups. Some of the documents are published here for the first time. The same is true for vols. 18 and 19. In vol. 18 (April 1912–March 1913) we find the resurrection of the revolutionary movement reflected and some programmatic statements about the agrarian question made. Vol. 19 (March–December 1913) contains, among other things, a contribution on Joseph Dietzgen which is of importance for an understanding of the debates among revolutionary socialists, and many statements on the class structure, an issue that was fundamental for the growing difference between views and tactics adopted by Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.

MAHANTA, K. C. *Three Years in Soviet Russia*. Seven Seas, Hyderabad 1962. 140 pp. Rs. 5.00.

This is a popular discussion of life in the Soviet Union as the author saw it during a recent three years' stay in the country. Formerly not interested in politics, he came to admire especially the Russian people and take a more favourable stand towards the regime, although he is not fully without criticism.

MATOSSIAN, MARY KILBOURNE. *The Impact of Soviet Policies in Armenia*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1962. x, 239 pp. Hfl. 21.00.

A very full and well-documented history is given of the penetration of communism into Soviet Armenia. Thanks to a commendable feeling for grades and shades the author could arrive at the conception of a good picture of the various forces involved. Sovietization was here performed in a very particular setting, which produced a kind

of national resistance that made itself felt even in the first generation of Armenian communist leadership (in which A. Khanchian was outstanding), and perhaps later still. During the 1920's the main battlegrounds were the school and the church; during the Great Purge Armenia was struck with a harshness which was exceptional even under the circumstances. Even in recent years the national spirit has made itself manifest in Armenia. As a careful regional history and as a case study in communist policy towards a national minority this book is of great value.

MAZOUR, ANATOLE G. *Russia Tsarist and Communist*. D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, New York, London 1962. x, 995 pp. Ill. Maps. 70/-.

Prof. Mazour, who was born in Russia, teaches history at Stanford University. In 1951 he published his *Russia Past and Present*, of which the above volume is a revised and enlarged edition. The author has now paid even more attention to the cultural aspects of Russian history, with which he has enhanced the value of his work, certainly for the educated layman to whom it is primarily addressed. The Communist record, which occupies roughly a third of the book, is treated with remarkably good understanding. There are few notes, but the bibliography is very extensive.

PARES, BERNARD. *A History of Russia*. [University Paperbacks.] Methuen, London 1962. ix, 674 pp. Maps. 15/-.

The well-known book by Sir Bernard Pares on Russian history was first published in 1926 and brought up to date several times by the author. The present version has been brought forward to the end of the Second World War, with an epilogue written by Sir Bernard shortly before his death in 1949. The bibliography was revised by Eleanor Buist. Mr Richard Pares provided a short outline of his father's life and work, which creates an excellent picture of this English Liberal and friend of the Russian people.

PISTRAK, LAZAR. *Chruschtschow unter Stalin*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1962. 342 pp. DM. 19.80.

The original edition of Mr Pistrak's study was noticed in appreciative terms in this journal, Vol. VII (1962), Part 2, p. 347f. The author pays most attention to the Stalinist past of Khrushchev; he gives an admirable interpretation of the available, but not easily accessible source material. In this respect his book will probably not be superseded soon.

SHEPPA, KONSTANTIN F. *Russian Historians and the Soviet State*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1962. xv, 437 pp. \$ 10.00.

This volume is avowedly not intended as a handbook of Soviet historiography; the author mainly shows how the Russian historians were ordered about, often very capriciously, by the Communist rulers. He knows something about that from personal experience as a professor of ancient and medieval history at Kiev University 1930-1941; his subsequent collaboration with the Germans, his co-authorship (under the pen-name of W. Godin) of the well-known *Russian Purge and the Extraction of Confession* and his emigration to the United States will undoubtedly be thankfully seized upon by the Communists to overwhelm his book with the very type of abuse which it so amply records. But it is not so easily disposed of; it has been thoroughly documented and intelligently written. It is divided into four periods: the first characterised by a

relatively peaceful coexistence of "old" and "new" historians; the second by the dominance of the Pokrovsky school; the third by the famous decree of May 16, 1934, and the new "patriotism"; the fourth by World War II and the cold war, in which connection particularly the chapters on the campaign against "cosmopolitanism" and on anti-Americanism are interesting. The author, who died in 1958, does not assign any fundamental importance to the "thaw" after Stalin's death. In the appendix the reader finds two editorials from the *Voprosy Istorii* of 1960; the foreword is by Alexander Dallin.

STOYANOVITCH, K. Le régime de la propriété en U.R.S.S. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1962. 312 pp. NF. 34.00.

After a general consideration and criticism of the Marxist doctrine the author discusses the four forms of ownership in the Soviet Union successively: State ownership, cooperative ownership (*kolkhoz*), family ownership (*dvor*) and private ownership. The approach is chiefly juridical; the exploitation of man by man is said to persist. The volume is No 21 of the *Travaux et Recherches de l'Institut de Droit Comparé de l'Université de Paris*.

TELPUCHOWSKI, B. S. Die sowjetische Geschichte des Grossen Vaterländischen Krieges 1941-1945. Im Auftrag des Arbeitskreises für Wehrforschung, Stuttgart, hrsg. und kritisch erläutert von A. Hillgruber und H.-A. Jacobsen. Bernard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen, Frankfurt a/M. 1961. 576 pp. Maps. DM. 29.50.

Not only the translation of the 1959 edition of the official Soviet history of the Second World War, also the notes and introductory chapters are rewarding. With great accuracy comparisons are drawn between this edition and previous ones (the first was published in 1953) which produces a classic example of a re-writing of history according to present political tendencies. Of particular interest are the more than 80 pages on Soviet historiography on the war. The excellent annotation of the text itself provides corrections of erroneous statements and draws many parallels with the results of Western historical research. From various points of view, among which that of social history, this book deserves full attention.

W. I. Lenin. Biographie. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 735 pp. Ill. DM. 10.20.

This official biography written on behalf of the Central Committee of the CP of the Soviet Union by a number of unnamed authors bears a very pragmatic character in that it combines facts and interpretation with educative purposes. Curiously enough the unique role played by the outstanding personality is underlined time and again – in the words of Maiakovsky, quoted at the head of the preface, "the party and Lenin are twins, two sons of Mother History" – although throughout the book its historical materialist basis is protested. There are many illustrations, some of them in colour.

Weltenwende – wir waren dabei. Erinnerungen deutscher Teilnehmer an der Grossen Sozialistischen Oktoberrevolution und an den Kämpfen gegen Interventen und Konterrevolutionäre 1917-1920. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1962. 248 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf maps. DM. 5.60.

A volume of recollections, written on the request of the *Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der SED* by German prisoners-of-war, who fought as volunteers in the Red Army during the Russian Civil War. Heinz Voss provided a general introduction.

WHITING, KENNETH R. *The Soviet Union Today. A Concise Handbook*. Thames and Hudson, London 1962; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. ix, 405 pp. Maps. 50/-.

The author has not intended to bring any new viewpoints to the fore, but has wanted to provide a summary for the general reader, basing himself on the existing professional literature on the Soviet Union. He has divided his handbook into chapters on, successively, the physical setting, people, history, Communist ideology, government, leadership, agriculture, industry, transport, education, armed forces, foreign policy, international Communism, and current trends. Dr Whiting is no friend of the existing regime, but does not underestimate its ability.

Yugoslavia

CAIRE, GUY. *L'économie yougoslave. Économie et Humanisme*, Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1962. 188 pp. NF. 10.50.

The author stresses the economic growth of Yugoslavia since World War II and discusses it in the following three parts: 1) the framework, i.e. the geographical and historical background; 2) the model, a curious combination of planning, joint control, and competition; 3) the sectors, in which, successively, agriculture, industry and foreign trade are discussed, but in which tourism is neglected. The volume is No IV of the series *Économie et Civilisation*.

DIMITRIJEVIĆ, SERGIJE. *Das ausländische Kapital in Jugoslawien vor dem zweiten Weltkrieg*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1963. 288 pp. DM. 29.00.

The impact of foreign capital on the Yugoslav economy in the years between the two World Wars is carefully demonstrated and interpreted in a Marxist spirit by the author who is a Croatian economist. The scope and the strategically overwhelming position of foreign capital investment explains in part the social condition of the majority of the people and the trends in the country's own international policy, which, together with the rate of investment, shifted towards friendly relations with Nazi Germany.

Jugoslawien zwischen West und Ost. Probleme seiner Geschichte, Wirtschaft und Politik. In Verbindung mit dem Institut für kontinentale Agrar- und Wirtschaftsforschung der Justus Liebig-Universität Giessen hrsg. von Herbert Ludat. Wilhelm Schmitz Verlag, Giessen 1961. 173 pp. DM. 3.90.

Five specialists have cooperated in writing this book: K.-D. Grothusen discusses the historical development and the national structure as well as the political development in the 20 years since 1941, G. Stadtmüller deals with the churches, A. Rammelmeyer with languages and literature, E. von Boguslawski with agriculture and G. Hedtkamp with the economic system. The role of the workers' management is lucidly analysed, and the position of the communist leadership is demonstrated to be decisive. The book is well suited for a serious introduction to the problems involved.