

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

HARTMANN, KLAUS. Sartres Sozialphilosophie. Eine Untersuchung zur "Critique de la raison dialectique I". Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1966. vii, 210 pp. DM. 42.00.

Sartre's work is conceived here as a transcendental social philosophy which bears a resemblance to Hegel's. From this viewpoint the author gives a clear definition of Sartre's concept of property and alienation and an analysis of his "reception and critique of Marxism". He finds the *Critique de la raison dialectique* a theory to be understood from within rather than from the angle of its adaptation to history, which is seen as the theory's weak spot.

HILLMANN, GÜNTHER. Marx und Hegel. Von der Spekulation zur Dialektik. Interpretation der ersten Schriften von Karl Marx im Hinblick auf sein Verhältnis zu Hegel (1835-1841). Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1966. 460 pp. DM. 38.00.

The author deals with Marx's intellectual evolution during the time he worked on his doctorate thesis and immediately before. He describes, for instance, Marx's "romantic" period previous to any influence by Hegel. More essential, however, is Dr. Hillmann's exact definition of the post-Hegel currents in Hegelianism and the specific element in Left Hegelianism – the elaboration of "self-consciousness" and the notion of "praxis"; pre-Feuerbach criticism of religion is a factor in this process. The author's disillusionments about Marxism-in-practice have motivated this painstaking analysis which, as it is restricted to a short span of time, is fairly exhaustive in its reproduction of the intellectual context and climate. Moreover, the author extensively quotes from studies on the young Marx which he often criticizes sharply, with polemical remarks, for instance, on Popitz and Löwith (absolute identity, Hegel-Marx), and especially on Cornu.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

BALDWIN, R. W. Social Justice. Pergamon Press, Oxford, New York, Toronto 1966. vii, 292 pp. 45/-.

Mr. Baldwin, "Vice-Chairman of Barlow and Jones Ltd", reflects upon justice in social and, especially, economic affairs. On one side he delimits this concept against mere equality (justice involves treating unequals unequally, as Aristoteles had it),

on the other side against the virtue of beneficence. An important criterion, on the international as well as on the national level, is the justice or injustice of the balance of bargaining power. Needless to say that the author is in favour of private over against public enterprise.

BAVAREL, EDGAR. *Les conditions de la libération du prolétaire en Occident*. Publié par l'auteur, Monthey (Suisse). 411 pp. S.fr. 44.80.

A very original and provocative attempt is made to re-think macro-economics and social aims relevant to modern Western society. The new "proletariat" (white-collar workers, for instance) should be emancipated both materially and culturally. A comparison with the situation of the workers in the USSR (also from the psychological point of view) is drawn. Bold and highly interesting (for the thoughtful way Dr. Bavarel argues his thesis) is the idea of suppressing direct (income) taxation in favour of indirect taxation on expenditure – which, in connection with broad planning, the author considers to be in the very interest of the lower income groups. A further point which receives much attention is that of education, both in a more technical and in a social sense.

BECKER, HELMUT PAUL. *Die soziale Frage im Neoliberalismus. Analyse und Kritik*. [Sammlung Politeia, Bd. XX.] F. H. Kerle Verlag, Heidelberg; Verlag E. Nauwelaerts, Löwen 1965. 413 pp. DM. 42.50.

The social philosophy of the Neo-Liberals, or rather the "Ordo Liberals" (named after the yearbook *Ordo*) is here criticized from a Roman Catholic vantage point. Dr. Becker's principal objection is against their individualism and their reduction of the social question to economics. His criticism might be called moderately "leftist" (*Mater et Magistra* is quoted time and again), but has many points in common with that of Fritz Ottel (cf. this periodical, Vol. IX (1964), p. 170).

BELLEBAUM, ALFRED. *Das soziologische System von Ferdinand Tönnies unter besonderer Berücksichtigung seiner soziographischen Untersuchungen*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1966. ix, 202 pp. DM. 22.50.

The name of the German sociologist Tönnies has come to be so much associated with the content, or rather with the title, of his book *Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft*, that his empirical investigations have been overshadowed by it. Dr. Bellebaum, a pupil of René König, presents an analysis of these investigations, which turn out to have been inspired by a functionalist and even moralistic social philosophy ("Spinozism toned down by sociology", to use Tönnies's own words).

The Challenge of Industrial Relations in the Pacific-Asian Countries. Ed. by Harold S. Roberts and Paul F. Brissenden. East-West Center Press, Honolulu 1965. viii, 259 pp. \$ 6.50.

In April, 1962, experts from New Zealand, Australia, India, Japan, Canada and the United States met at the University of Hawaii to discuss the problems of industrial relations in these six countries. Dr. Roberts and Professor Brissenden have edited eleven of the papers read at the conference, and added a summary of the discussions

and fairly detailed bibliographies. Six of these papers deal with dispute prevention and settlement, three with industrial relations research in Japan, Canada and Australia.

FRIED, EGBERT. *Rechtsvereinheitlichung im Internationalen Arbeitsrecht. Eine Untersuchung zur Methode der Rechtsvereinheitlichung am Beispiel der Internationalen Arbeitsorganisation*. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt/M., Berlin 1965. ii, 224 pp. DM. 45.00.

In this juridical study Dr. Fried describes and analyzes the procedure by which the International Labour Organization conventions and recommendations come into being. He has devoted special attention to their importance as instruments in the unification of labour law.

GOETZ-GIREY, ROBERT. *Croissance et progrès à l'origine des sociétés industrielles*. Éditions Montchrestien, Paris 1966. vi, 315 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

Growth (qualitative aspect only) and progress (quantitative and qualitative aspects) – catchwords of actual economic and social thought and politics – are analyzed, in this posthumously published work, in the meaning they had for the theoreticians and contemporaries of the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century. In a highly remarkable combination of description and analysis from a modern angle, the author deals with (and sometimes re-interprets) Adam Smith, J.-B. Say, Ricardo, Malthus, Sismondi, and Villeneuve-Bargemont (enemy of the English political economy, protagonist of the “suffering classes”). In an introduction an over-all picture is given of economic development, especially of that of real wages.

Internationales Jahrbuch für Religionssoziologie – International Yearbook for the Sociology of Religion. Hrsg. von / Ed. by Joachim Matthes. Band II. *Theoretische Aspekte der Religionssoziologie (I) – Vol. II. Sociology of Religion: Theoretical Perspectives (I)*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1966. 255 pp. DM. 36.50.

The present volume, a companion to which will be published in 1967, collects twelve papers in English or in German, each (except two) with a summary in the other language. We can only mention a few of them. Professor Sorokin has a long contribution on “The Western Religion and Morality of Today”, Trutz Rendtorff deals with the problems of secularization, Osmund Schreuder with the structural-functional theory and the sociology of religion, and Glenn M. Vernon with “The Symbolic Interactionist Approach to the Sociology of Religion”. The contribution of the East German Martin Robbe on Marxism and the “scientific” study of religion is a story in itself.

LANDY, E. A. *The Effectiveness of International Supervision. Thirty Years of I.L.O. Experience*. Stevens & Sons, London; Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry (N.Y.) 1966. xiii, 268 pp. 77/6; \$ 12.50.

For obvious reasons the ILO is much sought after as a “sample” by students of supra-

national organization. In 1964 Professor Haas published his *Beyond the Nation-State* (cf. this periodical, Vol. X (1965), p. 123), in 1965 Dr. Fried the book mentioned above on p. 467, and this year the present volume has appeared, written by a staff member of the International Labour Office but equally designed as a case study in supranational organization. Mr. Landy's special subject is the supervision of the observance of ratified ILO conventions. By combining a quantitative and a qualitative analysis of roughly one thousand cases where breaches of treaty obligations were discovered, he brings into focus the problems, implications and prospects of international supervision.

MASON, HENRY L. *Mass Demonstrations against Foreign Regimes. A Study of Five Crises.* [Tulane Studies in Political Science, Vol. X.] Tulane University, New Orleans 1966. vi, 98 pp. \$ 3.00.

The five cases of "mass demonstration" analyzed in this study include the Dutch February (1941), April-May (1943) and Railroad (1944-45) strikes against the Germans, the Hungarian uprising of 1956, and the Panamanian riots of 1964. They are systematically compared under the following headings: "Underlying Factors", "Immediate Factors", "Leadership Groups", "The Outbreak", "The Spreading", and "The Repression".

Max Weber. *Gedächtnisschrift der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München zur 100. Wiederkehr seines Geburtstages 1964.* Hrsg. von Karl Engisch, Bernhard Pfister, Johannes Winckelmann. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. vii, 243 pp. DM. 36.00.

This commemorative volume contains papers read on the occasion of Max Weber's hundredth birthday. His importance on special aspects is done justice in contributions by the scholars K. Bosl (the "sociological aspect" in history), A. Dempf (*Kultursoziologie*), K. Engisch (philosophy and sociology of law), E. Francis (civilization and society), H. Franke (sociology of East Asian religions), K. Loewenstein (theory of the state), F. Lütge (economic and social history), H. Maier (German political science), J. Taubes (ancient Judaism) and J. Winckelmann (conception of man and society). These contributions, full of admiration for Weber's work, are of a high standard of excellence, but by no means constitute an eulogy: many a critical note is struck. The general introduction by B. Pfister deserves special attention as a good survey of the relation between politics and scientific judgment. K. Loewenstein's personal recollections are a fine combination of communication and interpretation.

SALTER, W. E. G. *Productivity and Technical Change.* With an Addendum by W. B. Reddaway. Cambridge University Press, London 1966. xiv, 220 pp. 35/-.

The first edition of this study by the late Dr. Salter was published in 1960 and noticed in Vol. V of this periodical, on p. 301. The present volume is an unaltered reprint but for the chapter entitled "The Post-War Scene", in which Mr. Reddaway applies Dr. Salter's techniques to British data from 1954 to 1963.

SAMPSON, R. V. *Equality and Power.* Heinemann, London 1965. v, 247 pp. 35/-.

The author rejects a dichotomy of morality and political realism, and holds a plea for coherent ultimate values. He criticizes Freud because the latter "encouraged moral defeatism". Studies on the effect of power deal especially with John Stuart Mill, Samuel Butler, Ruskin and Elizabeth Barrett. In a discussion of "inequality and power", a bird's eye view of the history of violence and fear, Mr. Sampson characterizes the "realist" policy as a fallacy: violence can never produce any good (a thesis for which numerous examples, also from recent events, are given); dominance and subjection are no better, since they serve the interests of a minority preparing the majority to "kill their enemies". In the author's view equality, the suppression of power structures, is the precondition of moral health and perhaps of a survival of humanity.

STEINHÖFLER, KARL HEINZ. *Gesellschaftsschädigungen und Wohlfahrtsökonomik*. [Volkswirtschaftliche Schriften, Heft 98.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 122 pp. DM. 22.60.

Dr. Steinhöfler has set out to give the problem of the "social costs" (cf. the previous issue of this periodical, p. 287) a place in the whole of modern welfare economics. After a survey of the treatment of social costs in the economic literature (in which the Socialists are also given their due) he presents a systematic analysis of the phenomenon, and finally discusses various ways of remedy.

WOLFSON, MURRAY. *A Reappraisal of Marxian Economics*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1966. xiv, 220 pp. \$ 6.75; 50/-.

Professor Wolfson sees Marx's economic theory as an important factor in stimulating modern views and questions, including that of assistance to less developed countries. Though he denies the validity of Marx's method (dialectics) and conclusions, the author gives him the credit both for influencing immediate action in the field of social policy (through fear of revolution, Bismarck undertook a programme of social insurance) and for focusing on problems as real to-day as they were a century ago. Lenin's, Luxemburg's and Bernstein's opinions are also concisely dealt with.

HISTORY

ABRAMOWSKI, GÜNTER. *Das Geschichtsbild Max Webers. Universalgeschichte am Leitfaden des okzidentalen Rationalisierungsprozesses*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. 190 pp. DM. 28.40.

This is the opening volume of the new series of *Kieler Historische Studien*. The contents might be somewhat ironically described as "Weber for Historians": the great sociologist's views on a number of historical problems are presented in what Dr. Abramowski calls "*den verstehenden Nachvollzug*" – almost without criticism and often in Weber's own words. The focus is on the distinctive features of modern Europe over against non-Western and pre-modern cultures. Weber's methodology is not separately dealt with.

CORNELL, RICHARD. *Youth and Communism. An Historical Analysis of International Communist Youth Movements*. Walker and Company, New York 1965. vii, 239 pp. \$ 6.50.

The development of Communist youth organizations both in Communist-dominated countries and as an international movement is here described systematically. The author stresses the importance of front organizations as tools for winning over youth especially in underdeveloped countries. The scope of the work may be indicated by pointing out that the original roots of the Communist youth organizations proper in revolutionary sentiments and feelings as well as the phenomenon of increasing juvenile delinquency in the USSR come up for lucid discussion.

DAVIS, DAVID BRION. *The Problem of Slavery in Western Culture*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1966. xiv, 505 pp. \$ 10.00.

This is the opening volume of a projected multi-volume study of the anti-slavery movements in Britain and America. It only covers the previous history of these movements at a time when slavery was not yet generally regarded as a problem, but it does include the sources of anti-slavery thought, especially the Enlightenment. The author, who harks back as far as the Old Testament and Plato, and also broaches such subjects as the white man's "image" of the Negro, gives evidence of a really astounding erudition.

GOTTFURCHT, HANS. *Die internationale Gewerkschaftsbewegung von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart*. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1966. 168 pp. DM. 9.50.

This is an abridged but updated version of the same author's *Der internationale Gewerkschaftsbewegung im Weltgeschehen*, mentioned in this periodical, Vol. VIII (1963), Part 3, on p. 470.

JONG, THEO P. M. DE. *De krimpemde horizon van de Hollandse kooplieden. Hollands Welvaren in het Caribisch Zeegebied (1780-1830)*. Met een woord vooraf van H. Baudet. N.V. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1966. x, 352 pp. Hfl. 28.50.

After an extensive discussion of the political and economic relationships in the Caribbean since the American War of Independence the author goes into Dutch trade and trade policy in this area, especially during the reign of King William I. He brings to the fore the Dutch merchants' fatalism and self-pity, which worked as a self-fulfilling prophecy. Summaries in English and Spanish as well as a number of unpublished documents are appended.

KAPUR, HARISH. *Soviet Russia and Asia 1917-1927. A study of Soviet policy towards Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan*. Michael Joseph Ltd., London 1966. 266 pp. 45/-.

A somewhat schematic and extremely summary chapter on "Marxism and Asia" precedes a general survey of Soviet Russia's Asian policies (including a synopsis of the Roy-Sultan-Galiev controversy at the Baku "Congress of the Peoples of the East" of 1920 over the role of the national bourgeoisies in the colonial and semi-colonial countries; Lenin dissociated himself from both views). The case studies on the three countries mentioned in the subtitle illustrate with striking evidence the thesis that 1920 brought a shift towards a more realistic foreign policy which aimed at a weakening

of Britain's position. The description given here is solidly based on Soviet and international sources and literature.

LOWE, DONALD M. *The Function of "China" in Marx, Lenin, and Mao*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1966. xiv, 200 pp. \$ 5.00.

Whereas the chapters dealing with Marx's views on China and Mao's interpretation of his country's history and of its class situation (up to 1958, the year of the People's Communes and the "Great Leap Forward") are detailed surveys with an erudite interpretation, those on "the Russian situation" and on Lenin as well as that on "the Chinese situation" (background and origins of the CP), which constitute the core of the book, are more specialist in character. The author has indeed chosen the historical approach to Marxist ideas in and on China with an emphasis on contextual changes, and presents an instructive comparison with conditions in Russia.

MCLANE, CHARLES B. *Soviet Strategies in Southeast Asia. An Exploration of Eastern Policy under Lenin and Stalin*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1966. xvii, 563 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

This work is prob.ably the best general study of Communist policies vis-a-vis, and in, the countries of South-East Asia up to about 1953. To a sublime insight into the factors shaping the "line" in Moscow the author couples a thorough knowledge of particular conditions in the Philippines, Indonesia, the late Indochina, Malaya, Burma and Thailand. Special attention is given to the Communist-led resistance movements during the Japanese occupation and to the resulting insurrections (Hukbalahaps, the abortive Madiun rising, etc.). The excellent bibliography contains many items on Communist theory in so far as it relates to Asian policies.

MAISKY, IVAN. *Spanish Notebooks*. Transl. from the Russian by Ruth Kisch. Hutchinson, London 1966. 208 pp. 35/-.

The central theme of this book, the fourth volume of Maisky's memoirs, is the author's experiences in and recollections from his membership - as a Soviet ambassador in London - of the Committee for Non-Intervention in the Spanish Civil War. Apart from giving occasionally interesting comments on a great variety of persons (the Italian Grandi, the Spaniard Del Vayo, the Frenchman Corbin, the Committee's chairman Lord Plymouth, Churchill and many others), the author does not do much beyond vindicating the correctness of the Soviet Union's policy in the usual stereotypes. It should be noted, however, that he frequently quotes from the speeches made at the Committee's sessions.

Il socialismo prima di Marx. Antologia di scritti di riformatori, socialisti, utopisti, comunisti e rivoluzionari premarxisti. A cura di Gian Mario Bravo. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1966. 573 pp. L. 900.

Early Socialism is represented here by well-selected documents on a wide range of currents. Apart from the well-known (Babouvism, Saint-Simon, Fourier, etc.) also G. Büchner and Lahautière are represented, to mention only two names. The general introduction, as well as the short notes to each of the authors, are to a considerable extent based on the more sophisticated Communist literature on the subjects dealt with.

WARE, CAROLINE F., K. M. PANIKKAR and J. M. ROMEIN. *The Twentieth Century. Part I. Introduction; The Development and Application of Scientific Knowledge. Parts II-IV. The Transformation of Societies; The Self-Image and Aspirations of the Peoples of the World; Expression.* [History of Mankind: Cultural and Scientific Development, Vol. VI.] George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1966. xlvi, 646 pp.; xv, 741 pp. Ill. Maps. 168/-.

This volume is to conclude a large-scale work sponsored by UNESCO. It is a joint performance of the three authors who, however, have heavily drawn upon drafts prepared by numerous specialists; so Professor Romein's preliminary studies, which were mentioned in this periodical, Vol. IX (1964), p. 502, have only scarcely reached the final text. The part on twentieth-century science is by far the longest, while the two chapters on literature and the arts ("Expression") occupy little more than a hundred pages; Parts II and III focus upon culture in the anthropological sense. The 33 chapters have been written in the spirit of "pink" humanitarianism characteristic of UNESCO, and, when submitted to a number of scholars for comment, they were criticized from three positions: traditional liberalism, Marxism-Leninism and Roman Catholicism. A number of these critical comments have been appended in the form of notes; most vociferous are the Communists who continually complain of "distorted views" and the like. The volume has been handsomely produced.

WEBER, HERMANN. *Die Kommunistische Internationale. Eine Dokumentation.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1966. 416 pp. DM. 24.80.

The selection of documents (including one from the author's private collection – a circular from the ECCI to the German CP in which subsidies are made dependent on regular reporting) presented here constitutes a useful means of orientation. The general introduction opens no new vistas, but is a good survey; the introductions preceding each item are so summary as to be sometimes rather arbitrary. Various documents are reproduced only in extract form; their number totals 50. The appendix contains a chronology, short biographies, a bibliography and indices.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Kommunismus International 1950-1965. Probleme einer gespaltenen Welt. Beiträge von Jürgen Domes, Karl Erdmann, Hans Hartl u.a. Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1965. 256 pp. DM. 9.50.

Thirteen authors have contributed to this survey of Communism 1950-1965 in the USSR, China, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. There are differences in approach: some contributions are very popular and restricted to more general aspects, others go into somewhat more detail. International organizations and international policy also come up for discussion.

Zwanzig Jahre Weltgewerkschaftsbund. Dokumente aus der Tätig-

keit des Weltgewerkschaftsbundes. Band I. 1945 bis 1957. Band II. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1965. 367 pp.; 359 pp. DM. 3.50 per vol.

In 1945 the World Federation of Trade Unions was founded, temporarily uniting both Socialist and Communist-dominated organizations and even, for a short span of time, the American CIO. Some of the documents collected here reflect something of the ideological and political debates. Many others are outspokenly political in that they only demonstrate the co-ordination of the action and agitation of the WFTU with Communist or Soviet-Union policies. Much attention is given to events and developments in Asia and Africa.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

COX, IDRIS. *Socialist Ideas in Africa*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1966. 124 pp. 15/—.

Various roads, but one aim: such is the author's interpretation of the (inevitable) coming of Socialist rule all over Africa. With much sympathy, he discusses the "enrichment of Marxism" by "Nkrumaism" and some trends in "Arab Socialism". On the grounds of an evaluation of economic structures and social relationships he believes that the present regimes not only of South Africa, but also of Tunisia are probably doomed to be violently overthrown, while in other cases (French Congo a.o.) a peaceful way is possible. Everything the West is doing, including Peace Corps, he sees as part and parcel of neo-colonialist, imperialist scheming.

MEISTER, ALBERT. *L'Afrique peut-elle partir? Changement social et développement en Afrique Orientale*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1966. 450 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (the former Tanganyika) have been made the theme of a very intelligent exposé which in its conclusions aims at throwing light on development chances in the whole of black Africa. The author's analysis of the British mentality (more class-bound than – originally – racial), of (Asian and white) minority problems and of the societal causes of economic stagnation is outstanding. Even on those points where critical questions seem to impose themselves the argument is stimulating; its Socialist bias is presented openly and it does not serve as an excuse to dispense with thorough demonstration. The immediate prospects for Africa are dim, according to the author, who also points that the West shows little interest in this part of the world which appears to be of no decisive political importance. The book is very readable.

NOVEMBER, ANDRÁS. *L'évolution du mouvement syndical en Afrique Occidentale*. Préface de Gabriel d'Arboussier. Mouton, Paris, La Haye 1965. xi, 282 pp. F.fr. 25.00.

The broad discussion of role and possibilities of trade unionism in West Africa (including formerly British territories – Ghana, Nigeria, etc. – as well as one-time

French possessions) gives not only a concise history of the major organizations but also – and in the main – elucidates, on the basis of much factual material, the problems involved in the very close relations with politics, political parties and regimes. Very interestingly the problem whether – and under what conditions – African trade unions may become hindrances to, or protagonists of, economic development is posited.

Southern Africa in Transition. Ed. by John A. Davis and James K. Baker. Pall Mall Press, London 1966. xxviii, 427 pp. 60/-.

This volume collects papers read by more than forty American and African scholars, statesmen and diplomats (e.g., the former Foreign Minister A. Quaison-Sackey from Ghana) at the fourth International Conference of the American Society of African Culture (Spring 1963). The editors have added valuable postscripts bringing the information up to date. In a few instances this has been done by the authors themselves. Contributions to the discussion have also been included. "Southern Africa" encompasses mainland Africa up to and including the formerly Belgian Congo. Various papers are of a high order of excellence and reproduce recent developments in knowledge of social and political events and trends in the countries under discussion. Likewise, US policy towards Southern Africa is treated fairly.

AMERICA

Brazil

FAUST, JEAN-JACQUES. *Le Brésil. Une Amérique pour demain.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1966. 255 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

This is an attractively written, popular book which is based on the author's personal experience and on a solid stock of literature. Thus it offers a faithful picture of some major trends in the country's history and a well-founded exposé of recent and actual political and social issues. The fall of president Goulart is discussed in detail. The greatest interest is devoted to the question how an integrated society can be founded on a multiracial population.

Ecuador

WHITTEN, NORMAN E., JR. *Class, Kinship, and Power in an Ecuadorian Town. The Negroes of San Lorenzo.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1965. ix, 238 pp. Ill. \$ 6.75.

In a quarter of a century San Lorenzo has developed from a small Negro village into a town of some 3,000 inhabitants of a more diversified social background. Economic impulses came from a railway and the port; their effects on social change, the impact of kinship relations and the positive and negative consequences of traditionalism are made the themes of this careful investigation which covers a sufficiently extended span of time to justify (cautious) conclusions of a more general nature. The descriptive element, however, prevails over the interpretative.

Mexico

MILLON, ROBERT PAUL. *Mexican Marxist.* Vicente Lombardo Tole-

dano. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1966. ix, 222 pp. \$ 6.00.

In this intellectual biography the stress is on Toledano's political formation, his ideas on Socialism and Communism, and on the Mexican scene in particular. The book is a rather thorough study on the Mexican Left as well, analyzing both its roots in the international labour movement and its characteristic links with the very specific conditions of the country, notably the background of its own social-political revolution. Toledano's positive attitude towards the Soviet Union is critically discussed, his role in Latin America at large is given less attention.

United States of America

ADAMS, GRAHAM, JR. *Age of Industrial Violence 1910-15. The Activities and Findings of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1966. xii, 316 pp. \$ 8.50; 63/-.

The "United States Commission on Industrial Relations" investigated over 700 witnesses and collected materials of the utmost importance for an understanding of the "Progressive era" and of events mainly during the five years in which industrial strife took on its most violent forms. This book examines, against a background of other sources (among them trade union papers occupy an important place), in a detailed way "the origins, operations, and findings of the Commission". The author describes many labour disputes in full, sheds light on public opinion reactions and the search for solutions by workers, employers and the government. His is a valuable contribution to social history.

The Autobiography of Malcolm X. With the assistance of Alex Haley. Hutchinson, London 1966. 462 pp. Ill. 45/-.

"Malcolm X" has told his life story to Mr. Haley, whose book is an authentic document of remarkable directness, openness and honesty – notwithstanding the great number of ambiguities in attitudes and standpoints. The late Muslim leader's early criminal experiences in slums, his relations with Elijah Muhammad (including the break between them), his journeys abroad are related and commented upon. One curious chapter is devoted to a pilgrimage to Mecca – it particularly reveals both a longing for recognition and a lack of critical distance. Malcolm X's ideas and their evolution towards acceptance of white Islamites (and, on principle, other whites) are presented with all the genuine naivety which characterizes the whole process.

COHEN, SANFORD. *Labor in the United States.* 2nd ed. Charles E. Merrill Books, Inc., Columbus (Ohio) 1966. xv, 640 pp. \$ 8.95.

This book, the first edition of which was published in 1960, is divided into six parts, viz., "The Labor Force in the United States", "Organized Labor", "Collective Bargaining", "Wage Analysis", "Labor Law" and "The Problem of Economic Insecurity". The author is an economist, but one with considerable knowledge of the social sciences, including history. The present edition has been thoroughly revised and updated; two entirely new chapters have been added.

CONRAD, DAVID EUGENE. *The Forgotten Farmers. The Story of Sharecroppers in the New Deal.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1965. 223 pp. \$ 5.00.

The fortunes of the cotton tenants and sharecroppers in Arkansas during the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1933-36) are quite a story. Whereas the landowners profited by the AAA's cotton programme, it only increased the tenants' misery; many of them were evicted. This situation led to the establishment of the bi-racial Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, which could exert some influence on the AAA; it is amusing in this connection to find Alger Hiss and Henry Wallace at opposite sides.

CRAMPTON, JOHN A. *The National Farmers Union. Ideology of a Pressure Group.* University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln 1965. xii, 251 pp. \$ 5.50.

In the National Farmers Union (founded as the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America in 1902), the smallest of the three general farmers' unions, a rather constant impact of (a strongly liberal, pacifist, progressive) ideology on the policy of an organization operating in a conservative setting can be clearly observed, even to the point of damaging members' immediate interests – such as the endorsement of price controls during the Second World War. The structure and composition of the union and its leadership, educational policies and the implications of political affiliation of members are among the subjects dealt with, systematically grouped, for the more than six decades of the Union's existence.

FITE, GILBERT C. *Farm to Factory. A History of the Consumers Cooperative Association.* University of Missouri Press, Columbia 1965. xi, 288 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

The Consumers Cooperative Association of Kansas City, Missouri, established in 1929, is one of the most successful agricultural co-operations in the United States. With its own oil refineries, fertilizer production, etc., it has developed into a real mainstay of Midwestern farmers. Professor Fite has now written a scholarly history of the CCA which is based primarily on the company's records.

HARRIS, DAVID. *Socialist Origins in the United States. American Forerunners of Marx 1817-1832.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1966. x, 146 pp. \$ 6.00.

The rather spectacular subtitle of this book derives from a (liberally interpreted) passage in "The German Ideology". Dr. Harris gives a general picture of the significance of Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democracy for the origins of an early American Socialism – the latter a neglected field of study. This Socialism had its roots in the beginning industrialization. Whereas Owen's American collaborator in the New Harmony experiment, William Maclure, underwent – also previously to his contact with Owen – strong, immediately European influences, others came to Socialistic views more independently. Apart from the introduction and a "note on John Bray" (an American by birth who won fame as a British Socialist) each chapter deals with one person: Blatchly, Raymond, Byllesby, Maclure, Heighton, and Skidmore. The

book is published as Vol. IV in the series of *Publications on Social History*, issued by the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis.

HERRIOTT, ROBERT E. and NANCY HOYT ST. JOHN. *Social Class and the Urban School. The Impact of Pupil Background on Teachers and Principals. With a Foreword by Neal Gross.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1966. xvi, 289 pp. \$ 7.95; 60/-.

The authors' statement that "our interest in the social class composition of schools and the characteristics, attitudes, and behavior of school personnel can be viewed as a concern with the effect of the 'input' of a formal organization on its 'workers'", indicates the aim of a study of 490 schools in 41 big cities. The conception of school socio-economic status (SES) is instrumental in the grouping of data obtained. Especially valuable are the sections on school SES and teacher mentality and morale, the (sometimes unexpected) effects of racial composition of schools on teachers and on class feelings, or the connection of the relationship between school principal and teacher with higher and lower SES.

JAMES, RALPH C. and ESTELLE DINERSTEIN JAMES. *James Hoffa and the Teamsters. A Study of Union Power.* D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), London 1966. xviii, 430 pp. \$ 6.95; 54/6.

Both authors, husband and wife, are Professors of Economics. Their book is a remarkably accurate study of the operation of the Teamsters' Union as well as of the man Hoffa and his career. Making full use of their privilege to sit in at confidential conferences they present an amazing picture of an exceptionally able man, an unscrupulous handler of people, an unsurpassed bargainer, who "combines the business sense of an industrial tycoon with the political instinct of a big city boss and the showmanship of a vaudeville entertainer". An exact analysis is made of "Hoffa's impact on the economic welfare of his members" - it is demonstrated to be very real. On the Central and Southern States Pension Fund precise financial data are produced. The over-all impression one gets from the book is more balanced - though not favourable - than that created by Mr. Mollenhoff's story (*vide* below, p. 478). Of great interest is the concise history of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

LANDYNSKI, JACOB W. *Search and Seizure and the Supreme Court. A Study in Constitutional Interpretation.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1966. 286 pp. \$ 8.50.

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution forbids "unreasonable" searches and seizures. It has given occasion to innumerable contests and a variety of interpretations - quite apart from the fact that it has been extended to bind the state governments as well. The author offers a systematically arranged treatment of a number of aspects; the first chapter deals with the origins and significance of the Amendment. Modern issues (wire tapping, etc.) are also discussed intelligently.

Liberalism versus Conservatism. The Continuing Debate in American Government. Ed. by Willmoore Kendall and George W. Carey. D.

Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), Toronto, London 1966. xvi, 446 pp. \$ 4.50.

In 43 readings the positions of Liberalism and Conservatism are set against each other in so far as they relate to political institutions: the Constitution, the welfare state, Congress, the Presidency, the judiciary and the party system. The editors have provided each of these chapters with a short introduction.

MOLLENHOFF, CLARK R. *Tentacles of Power. The Story of Jimmy Hoffa. The World Publishing Company, Cleveland, New York 1965.* vii, 415 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

As a reporter for various newspapers Mr. Mollenhoff has written innumerable articles on the Hoffa case. In this book he gives a systematic account of the McClellan Committee investigations and of the machinations of the Teamsters' Union leader who is described as a master of corruption, swindle and hoodlum practices. The famous \$ 300 million pension fund comes up for especially detailed treatment. The author also throws light on the political consequences of the role played by the late J. F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy and B. Goldwater as members of the Committee and on the careers of men such as Pierre Salinger whose work during the later 'fifties put him into the later President's favour. The book is full of recollections of personal experiences by the author whose work shows more directness and less sophistication than that written by Mr. and Mrs. James (*vide* above, p. 477).

MORRIS, RICHARD B. *Government and Labor in Early America.* Harper & Row, New York 1965. xii, 556 pp. \$ 2.95.

Professor Morris's pioneering study of labour relations in the colonial and revolutionary periods, first published in 1946, is now reprinted as a paperback. Labour (both free and bound, but slavery excluded) is primarily dealt with as an object of government regulation; the introduction is headed "The Mercantilist Background of American Labor Relations", and the principal source material consists of the unpublished inferior court records of the American colonies. The amount of research on which this book is founded is truly overwhelming.

PITT, LEONARD. *The Decline of the Californios. A Social History of the Spanish-Speaking Californians, 1846-1890.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1966. xii, 324 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95.

This colourful portrait of a majority group becoming a minority shows the factors at work in a rising discrimination. Not so much their incorporation into the USA (Mexican War) as the consequences of the Californian "Gold Rush" became fatal to the Spanish-speaking people: changes in land ownership, new political institutions, religious tensions all contributed to their political and social decline. The process is described here in its various aspects. It is argued that "the modern predicament of the Mexican-Americans jelled a century ago" and resembles that of the "Californios".

Poverty in America. A Book of Readings. Ed. by Louis A. Ferman, Joyce L. Kornbluh and Alan Haber. Introduction by Michael Har-

rington. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1965. xxv, 532 pp. \$ 5.25.

Some four years ago Michael Harrington and Dwight Macdonald raised and emphasized the problem of the poverty caused by technological progress (automation, etc.). In the present volume many experts throw their light on this question from as many sides. Six chapters are concerned with the nature and the causes of post-immigration poverty, while a final chapter treats of policies and programmes.

SANDER, GREIF. *Amerikas Gewerkschaften. Geschichte, Struktur, Probleme der Gewerkschaften in USA.* Guido Pressler Verlag, Wiesbaden 1966. 143 pp. DM. 30.00.

The historical survey given in this book is very concise, but it obviously serves as an introduction to the subject proper: a thoughtful treatment of the structure of American trade unionism, the operation of organizations on all levels, the import of labour legislation and of a range of topical problems such as the effects of, and discussion on, automation, the racial problem or the phenomenon of wide-spread and large-scale corruption. The relation of trade unionism to politics is set forth with great precision. The appended bibliography also deserves attention.

SCHEINER, SETH M. *Negro Mecca. A History of the Negro in New York City, 1865-1920.* New York University Press, New York 1965. ix, 246 pp. \$ 6.50.

Differing in his evaluation from both Handlin's and Bloch's views on (lack of) Negro social mobility in New York, the author of this book offers his own thoroughly documented exposé of the history of the Negroes in the city, the period mentioned in the title getting a lion's share. Such questions as the consequences of the Civil War, immigration of white workers, the struggle for civil rights (on a modest scale) and the political influence of the Negroes are discussed with much acumen. It is curious to note how President Wilson made himself unpopular with the Negro population, whereas President Harding did not. City politics prevail, however, over national ones, even though New York Negroes played such a conspicuous role in, e.g., the NAACP (Du Bois), and New York was the scene of political struggles between followers of Du Bois and B. T. Washington.

Seeds of Liberation. Ed. by Paul Goodman. George Braziller, New York n.d. [1965.] xviii, 551 pp. \$ 7.50.

Mr. Goodman has made a choice from the articles which appeared in *Liberation* on the occasion of its second lustrum (it was founded in 1956). A radical magazine of definite standing, *Liberation* demonstrates the variety of opinions brought under the common denominator of "radicalism": M. Luther King's brand and that of his former assistant, editor B. Rustin, is different from that of editor D. Dellinger, who in a remarkable report sympathizes with the Castro regime; the third editor, A. J. Mush, perhaps represents a current of positive neutralism within the USA. Some foreign contributors (e.g., B. Russell, J. K. Nyerere, the late A. Camus) are among the fifty-odd writers of whom one or more articles have been included. Yet the book is mainly of interest as an orientation on American opposition to USA foreign policy and on the interior issues of the country, especially that of Negro integration.

SHOVER, JOHN L. *Cornbelt Rebellion. The Farmers' Holiday Association.* The University of Illinois Press, Urbana, London 1965. vii, 239 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95; 45/-.

The Farmers' Holiday Association (1932-37) was a depression protest movement of relatively prosperous corn-hog and dairy farmers in the Midwest. They even succeeded in frightening Washington, but the very concessions that were granted them sapped the pushing power of their movement. Professor Shover brings out the part played by President Milo Reno (who died in 1936), while he also pays attention to the Communist interlopers, who wanted "to educate the American farmer toward the American 'October Revolution'".

ASIA

China

ISRAEL, JOHN. *Student Nationalism in China 1927-1937.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1966. xiii, 253 pp. \$ 7.50.

The university and secondary-school students, who had played an important role in the Kuomintang's rise to power, provided a most volatile element when Chiang Kai-shek's regime had established itself. The strong student nationalism, repressed by the authorities, though often in a half-hearted way, was a major factor in the readiness to go to war against Japan; it was also increasingly instrumental in the undermining of the regime. The author describes a great number of incidents, attempts at stimulating a nationally conscious policy and the gradual (and successful) infiltration of Communist ideas. Particularly interesting is the students' contribution to the origins of a united-front policy at the end of the period under discussion.

MICHAEL, FRANZ, in collaboration with Chung-li Chang. *The Taiping Rebellion. History and Documents. Vol. I: History.* University of Washington Press, Seattle, London 1966. xii, 244 pp. Maps. \$ 7.50.

The Taiping movement, a strangely fanatic pseudo-Christian sect which haunted China in the 1850's and 1860's. is difficult to "place" in the context of modern Chinese history. The Modern Chinese History Project of the University of Washington led by Professor Michael has made a thorough study of this phenomenon and, as a result, has produced an impressive standard work. The present opening volume is a historical analysis and will be followed by two volumes of documents. Professor Michael presents a clear elucidation of the Taiping's rise to power, their nature and organization as well as the causes of their ultimate defeat. He regards their movement as "a disrupting factor and a most startling early attempt at totalitarianism", and, in that respect, as a turning point in Chinese history.

India

GUPTA, R. C. *Socialism, Democracy and India.* Ram Prasad & Sons, Agra 1965. vii, 203 pp. Rs. 10.00.

Dr. Gupta tackles the problem of Democracy and Socialism in a spirit that owes very much indeed to Gandhi. Whatever contemporary issues in Indian society and politics are discussed, the necessity of creating "a new type of man with a new vision and outlook" is emphasized throughout.

ISAACS, HAROLD R. *India's Ex-Untouchables*. Asia Publishing House, Bombay, London, New York 1966. 188 pp. 20/-.

The author, a US citizen, has carried out an investigation *in situ* into the fate of the ex-untouchables, in particular their chances of education and social rise. The argument is enlivened by a large number of quotations from interviews.

SOVANI, N. V. *Urbanization and Urban India*. Asia Publishing House, London 1966. vii, 160 pp. 45/-.

Professor Sovani of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics here (re)publishes a number of papers on the patterns of urbanization in India and abroad, the urban social situation in India, intergeneration occupational mobility in Poona near Bombay, distribution of urban incomes, etc.

SRIVASTAVA, P. C. *Social Security in India*. With a foreword by Acharya Shriman Narayan. Lokbharti Publications, Allahabad 1964. 376, xxx pp. Rs. 20.00.

The rise of social security in India from "poor relief" to a system of established rights is thoroughly treated here. The various regulations now in force especially for the industrial workers, but also for other economically weak segments of the population (employees' state insurance, maternity benefits, medical care, etc.), are dealt with in detail. The author adds his suggestions for an extension of social security into an integrated system.

Iran

JACOBS, NORMAN. *The Sociology of Development. Iran as an Asian Case Study*. Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, New York, Washington London 1966. viii, 543 pp. \$ 17.50.

This important case study pursues broad aims, notably to offer elements for a general evaluation of development problems. A good description of the use of foreign aid, of the country's traditional structure, of the significance of religion, stratification etc. is followed by a remarkable chapter on a variety of "myths" (economic, political, sociological and anthropological) which are critically expounded as impediments to understanding and, therefore, to effective action. As an example, we cite the "Good Human Relations Implies Good Results" myth. A forceful argument is made for the necessity of changing social systems, without which, for instance, economic aid can only in the long run produce enmity towards the donor - as it must remain ineffective.

Israel

COHEN, ERIK. *Bibliography of the Kibbutz. A Selection of Recent Sociological and Related Publications on Collective Settlements in European Languages*. Compiled by -. Giv'at Haviva, Jerusalem 1964. 26 pp. IL. 2.00.

A useful list of about 250 publications, both scientific and "ideological", articles as well as books, all dealing with the kibbutz and its problems. All items date from after

1945; the European languages mentioned in the subtitle do not include the Slavonic languages.

KANOVSKY, ELIAHU. *The Economy of the Israeli Kibbutz*. Distr. for the Center for Middle Eastern Studies of Harvard University by Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1966. ix, 169 pp. \$ 3.50.

As the title indicates, this is an economic study of the kibbutzim. The American author deals with them in terms of factors of production and their allocation, finances, efficiency, productivity and profitability. The general picture is none too rosy, but the author, who has an eye for social profits, is moderate in his judgment.

PALLMANN, MARTIN. *Der Kibbuz. Zum Strukturwandel eines konkreten Kommunetyps in nichtsozialistischer Umwelt*. Kyklos-Verlag, Basel; J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1966. xi, 187 pp. DM. 23.50.

The author of this study takes a much more positive stand towards the basic principle of the kibbutz than the American Boris Stern (whose recent book on the subject was mentioned in this periodical, Vol. X (1965), p. 497), and he treats the economic and social problems with which the kibbutzim have to cope in a sympathetic and constructive spirit. He devotes much attention to the relation between "business" and "habitat", and criticizes the "fetishization" of the unity of these two as a retarding factor. The volume contains two case studies (Dalia and Reshafim) which are partly based on participant observation.

PREUSS, WALTER. *The Labour Movement in Israel. Past and Present*. Rubin Mass, Jerusalem 1965. 239 pp. \$ 4.25.

This book on the Jewish labour movement in Palestine, which ran into two editions before the war, had acquired quite a reputation even then. The present volume is a wholly updated edition, in which the labour movement in the State of Israel gets its full due.

TAMSMAN, R. *De moshav ovdim. Invloeden op de sociale geografie van Israel's coöperatieve kleine-boerendorpen zonder loonarbeid*. N.V. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1966. xxxii, 455 pp. Ill. Loose-leaf maps. Hfl. 39.00.

Moshav is the name of the co-operative settlements in Israel that since 1948 have rapidly outnumbered the kibbutzim. Dr. Tamsman, who is a Dutch "social geographer", has made a thorough study of one particular form, the *moshav ovdim*, i.e., the co-operative settlement without hired labour. Less than half his book is taken up by a description of the natural environment, after which he enters into the cultural influences (ideological basis, institutional forces, development from 1921 to 1948). There is an extensive summary in English; the explanatory texts of the numerous tables, graphs, illustrations and maps as well as the appendices are in the same language.

WEINGROD, ALEX. *Reluctant Pioneers. Village Development in Israel.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1966. xv, 213 pp. \$ 5.75.

The reluctant pioneers of this book are Moroccan Jews who emigrated to Israel in 1954 and were assigned by the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department to a new *moshav* in the Negev. It was not easy to turn these townspeople into co-operative farmers; Professor Weingrod discusses the attendant problems as well as their final solution in detail.

Japan

DE VOS, GEORGE and HIROSHI WAGATSUMA. *Japan's Invisible Race. Caste in Culture and Personality.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1966. xxiii, 415 pp. Ill. \$ 8.75.

Japan, too, is faced with the problem of more than two millions of outcastes who, though officially emancipated since 1871 and largely "invisible", are still in various ways discriminated against. Professor De Vos and Mr. Wagatsuma have carried out a thorough investigation, in which they have been assisted by a number of other social scientists, some of whom have contributed separate chapters (Gerald D. Berreman, John B. Cornell, John Donoghue, *et al.*). The volume contains four chapters on caste in general; in one of them Professor De Vos offers a psychological interpretation of caste and racism ("expressive" exploitation over against "instrumental" exploitation as emphasized by Marxism).

TOTTEN, GEORGE OAKLEY, III. *The Social Democratic Movement in Prewar Japan.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1966. xv, 455 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50; 90/-.

Much material has been worked up into this book which, however, sometimes lacks the clear positing and defining of evident problems. The central theme is the divergence of opinion and the formation of currents (often called here "cliques" – even when a pejorative meaning is obviously not intended) among Socialists, especially during the 'twenties, though the formative years are not neglected. Particularly interesting is the fact that so many of them became staunch supporters of imperialism in the 'thirties and during the Second World War.

Turkey

FREY, FREDERICK W. *The Turkish Political Elite.* The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1965. xxvi, 483 pp. \$ 12.50; 94/-.

This learned study contains the results of an investigation of the social backgrounds of well over 2,000 deputies to the Turkish national legislature from 1920 to 1957 and, less thoroughly, to 1960. The similarities to Western and other non-Western political elites are carefully analyzed. The author also presents an over-all picture of Turkish political and social history since the end of the First World War and evaluates the experiences with the plural party system. The local influences (often bearing strong marks of the past) are given much attention as factors helping to explain the shifts of power concentration and policies.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

O'FARRELL, P. J. Harry Holland, militant socialist. The Australian National University, Canberra 1964. xi, 234 pp. Ill. 49/6.

This remarkable political biography of Holland, who started his career as a Socialist politician in the 1890's in Australia, and moved in 1912 to New Zealand where he became the party's leader until his death in 1933, reflects much of the contemporary atmosphere in both British dominions, where the labour movement took on radical as well as utterly "reformist", fiercely class-struggle as well as Christian traits. Harry Holland was the foremost representative of an originally extremely militant, rather untheoretical and increasingly unorthodox type of leaders. The book is based on a full search of the available sources.

Australia

Australian Society. A Sociological Introduction. Ed. by A. F. Davies and S. Encel. Pall Mall Press, London 1965. ix, 333 pp. 63/-.

In their introduction the editors are modest about the selection presented here on the ground that "sociology [. . .] is the Cinderella of Australian [. . .] universities" – but the contents of the book seem to contradict that statement. Indeed, they offer invaluable first-rate information on various sides of Australian society: "Class and Status" (the editors), "Religious Behaviour" (K. S. Inglis), "Family Size and Fertility" (L. H. Day), or "The Economy" (M. Newton) may be cited, among others, as models of exceptionally useful studies in their respective fields. The book as a whole should be commended as an important contribution to an understanding of Australian society, also in its historical development, though stress is laid on present conditions.

KEWLEY, T. H. Social Security in Australia. The development of Social Security and Health Benefits from 1900 to the present. Sydney University Press, Sydney 1965. xiv, 401 pp. A\$ 8.00.

The title and the subtitle of this book fairly accurately describe the contents. The author discusses both public and private welfare agencies, both legislation and implementation, both the separate States and the Commonwealth. A detailed index further enhances the usefulness of this handbook which may be said to fill a serious gap.

EUROPE

Charbon et Sciences Humaines. Actes du Colloque organisé par la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Lille en mai 1963 sous la direction de Louis Trenard. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section, Industrie et Artisanat, II.] Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1966. 468 pp. F.fr. 59.00.

The economic history of the coal industry, its social, demographic and cultural aspects as well as its present problems constitute the bill of fare for the symposium reported in this volume. Most of the speakers kept near to the place of meeting and

confined themselves to the two northernmost departments of France; three papers deal with Belgium, one (by W. H. Chaloner) with Britain. In the appended bibliography the survey of East German publications takes up most space; West Germany is not represented.

HAY, PETER. *Federalism and Supranational Organizations. Patterns for New Legal Structures.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana, London 1966. x, 335 pp. \$ 7.50; 56/-.

This is an essentially juridical study focused upon the three European Communities, especially the Common Market. There is, however, also a chapter on the possible compatibility of United States constitutional law with supranational organization. The author appears to be very well read in the European literature on the subject.

JACKSON, GEORGE D., JR. *Comintern and Peasant in East Europe 1919-1930.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1966. xii, 339 pp. \$ 8.50; 63/-.

The author gives a survey of the agrarian situation in most East European countries, which serves as a solid basis for a discussion of the peculiarities of the struggle between the Peasant Parties and the Communists, the former loosely connected in a "Green International", the latter operating along shifting lines and sometimes through the so-called *Krestintern* – the Red Peasant International. With due regard for both general tendencies and nationally different conditions he draws an accurate picture. Interesting is also the reflection of the Stalin-Bukharin controversy on Communist peasant policies in Eastern Europe.

VALIANI, LEO. *La dissoluzione dell'Austria-Ungheria.* Casa editrice Il Saggiatore, Milano 1966. 505 pp. L. 2700.

The well-known Italian historian deals with the decline and disintegration of the Hapsburg Monarchy since 1905 with an emphasis on the First World War; domestic and foreign politics are equally covered. The author is clearly biased in favour of the process he describes and analyzes, but his book is undoubtedly a "must" for students of the subject, notably because of the many unpublished materials he has worked up (e.g., on the peace attempts during the war).

WEHNER, HERBERT [Hrsg.]. *Sozialdemokratie in Europa.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1966. ix, 242 pp. DM. 12.80.

The present volume was originally planned as an international centenary volume for the SPD, but after the death of Ollenhauer, he, too, was included in the commemoration. Apart from W. Eichler, who writes especially on the late party leader, representatives of twelve European Socialist parties (four of them in exile) have now presented contributions in which they say many kind things about the German sister party and about Ollenhauer.

Austria

SILBERBAUER, GERHARD. *Österreichs Katholiken und die Arbeiterfrage.* Verlag Styria, Graz 1966. 443 pp. Ill. S. 198.

The author of this readable survey is a Catholic who is very critical of, first, the neglect of, and then, the approach to the social question. The Church, according to him, did not become aware of the problem of a growing proletariat, often chose its allies among people who were alien to Christian values (in part, Lueger) and even to-day lacks the modern apparatus for winning over broad sections of the workers. On the other hand, Vogelsang's activities, or the efforts of the Christian trade unions to represent the working class after Dollfuss had oppressed the Socialist ones are dealt with sympathetically. Thus the book is specifically a fresh approach, from firm convictions, to history and a re-evaluation along modern lines.

WANGERMANN, ERNST. *Von Joseph II. zu den Jakobinerprozessen. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1966. 250 pp. S. 98.*

The original edition of this study in the socio-political consequences of Josephism was favourably noticed in Vol. V (1960) of this periodical, on p. 130. The present volume is an unabridged paperback translation to which the author has made some additions.

Belgium

VAN HOUTTE, GISÈLE. *Leuven in 1740, een crisisjaar. Economische, sociale en demografische aspecten. Pro Civitate, Brussel 1964. xviii, 261 pp. Ill. B.fr. 300.*

The author has carried out a thorough investigation into the causes and effects of the 1740 shortage of cereals in a single Belgian town, viz., Leuven. As regards the effects, some attention is paid to social unrest and much attention to local demography. Summaries in French, English and German are appended.

France

L'Activité syndicale au niveau de l'entreprise. Journées d'études en l'honneur du Xe Anniversaire du Centre Départemental d'Éducation Ouvrière du Nord 1er et 2 Juin 1964. Editions Sirey, Paris 1966. 4, 336 pp. F.fr. 30.00.*

Although one of the papers read at the study conference deals with Belgium (P. Horion), this serves more as an enlargement of the frame of reference for a survey of French conditions. Most examples, moreover, are drawn from experiences in Northern France's industries. A central theme is the role of the trade unions in personnel representations (committees) within the individual enterprises. A more general note is struck, e.g., in the contribution by G. Dehove on wage policies in public utilities and other non-private industries, and the influence of trade unions.

ADAM, GÉRARD. *La C.F.T.C. [Études Syndicales, No. 1.] Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris 1964. 75 pp. Maps. F.fr. 7.00.*

—. *La C.F.T.C. 1940-1958. Histoire politique et idéologique. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 134.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1964. 312 pp. F.fr. 20.00.*

The first-mentioned volume contains data on organization, finances and membership of the *Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens*. It should be regarded as an appendix to the second volume which served as Gérard Adam's doctorate thesis. This "history" of the period 1940-58 in its present form has only become possible since the traditional leftist minority gained the ascendancy in the CFTC after 1957 and gave the author unlimited access to its archives. Many interesting details on the policies of the *ci-devant* majority, particularly on the relationship of President Tessier to the Roman Catholic clergy, have come to light in this way. Dr. Adam has, however, not yielded to the temptation of mere "exposure"; his book is well-balanced both in its design and in its judgements.

BAUCHARD, PHILIPPE. *Les technocrates et le Pouvoir. X-Crise, Synarchie, C.G.T., Clubs*. Arthaud, Paris 1966. 319 pp. F.fr. 19.60.

The author gives a very broad definition of "technocrats" so as to include all varieties according to political or social opinions. De Man and those of Blum's advisers who were influenced by him, the Germans Speer and Abetz and their Vichy collaborators, the group around Monnet, De Gaulle's political friends (e.g., Debré), all fall within the category. The impact of technocratic thought and technocratic organization (including lobbying) is described and a reasonable argument is made for a parallelism of economic views between politically right- and left-wing technocrats – both groups being adherents of (partial) nationalization and planning.

CORVISIER, ANDRÉ. *L'Armée française de la fin du XVIIIe siècle au ministère de Choiseul*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1964. 2 vols. xviii, 565 pp.; 517 pp. Maps. F.fr. 25.00; 21.00.

This study of monumental scope and depth is a social history of the French army in roughly the first two thirds of the eighteenth century. It offers insight into the evolution of the integration of army and society, the effects of recruitment (and its very different forms), the impact of wars (the Spanish Succession War made the army popular as the defender of the fatherland, the Seven Years War rather contributed to an estrangement and the strengthening of caste elements), social and medical care, promotion chances, etc. Very interesting is the social composition of both the commissioned officers' and the lower grades (a relative small percentage of men belonged to the poor); precise parallels are drawn with the composition of society at large. The psychological effects of military service are also studied with acumen, as are, e.g., the role of foreigners, the varying duration of the service, the intensity of the service for (noble) officers and the significance of the army for the economy. Looking ahead towards the Revolution the author posits the thesis that the period under discussion helped to provide the military instrument and the mentality necessary for the wars of the Republic and of Napoleon.

GUÉHENNO, JEAN. *Jean-Jacques Rousseau*. Transl. from the French by John and Doreen Weightman. Vol. I. 1712-1758. Vol. II. 1758-1778. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London; Columbia University Press, New York 1966. xvi, 460 pp.; xi, 316 pp. 100/-.

Guéhenno's *Jean Jacques*, first published in three volumes from 1948 to 1952, is now available in a good English translation. It is neither an intellectual biography nor a

vie romancée, but a careful reconstruction of Rousseau's life and personality mainly based on a comparison of the *Confessions* with the voluminous correspondence. The general approach is one of empathy and even congeniality, but the author belongs by no means to the genus of hagiographers; his is the eminently heuristic stand that "the stuff of his [Rousseau's] vices was the very stuff of his virtues".

Histoire du peuple français. [V.] Cent ans d'esprit républicain. Par Jean-Marie Mayeur (de 1875 à 1914), François Bédarida (de 1914 à 1931), Antoine Prost (de 1931 à 1947), Jean-Louis Monneron (de 1947 à 1963). Préface de Charles Morazé. Nouvelle Librairie de France, Paris 1966. 614 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 66.00.

In 1953 Georges Duveau published the volume *De 1848 à nos jours* as the last of the series *Histoire du peuple français*. Since this author had focused rather strongly on the period 1848-1871 on which he was pre-eminently expert, it was decided after his death in 1958, that a separate volume be published on the subsequent decades. Four young historians (the oldest of them born in 1926) undertook to write it, and their contributions can be called good without any restrictions: original in conception, well documented, well written, "popular" in the best sense of the word, with much attention for social history. The numerous illustrations support the text excellently.

Juin 36. «L'explosion sociale». Présentée par Georges Lefranc. René Julliard, Paris 1966. 350 pp. Ill. F.fr. 6.00.

LEFRANC, GEORGES. *Le Front Populaire (1934-1938)*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1965. 128 pp. F.fr. 2.50.

The Socialist Georges Lefranc, who was associated with the CGT Plan of 1934-35 and who published a rather detailed *Histoire du Front Populaire* in 1965, recently contributed two minor books on the same subject. *Le Front Populaire* is a short outline of the events from February, 1934, to November, 1938. *Juin 36* consists of a number of documents and recollections concerning the strike wave of May-June, 1936, and its immediate effects.

LE ROY LADURIE, EMMANUEL. *Les paysans de Languedoc*. [Bibliothèque Générale de l'École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe Section.] S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1966. 1035 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. F.fr. 110.00.

Historians nowadays distinguish long-term cycles of expansion and contraction in the history of European agriculture. The present study is devoted to one such cycle in a single area, viz., agriculture in the Languedoc (South of the Massif Central) from about 1500 to about 1700. The author has made use of an impressive amount of both published and unpublished sources, and at the same time he tries his hand at a "comprehensive" historiography in which culture and religion are "paralleled". The appendices, published as a separate volume (pp. 747-1035), contain tables, a list of the main manuscript sources, and graphs.

LICHTHEIM, GEORGE. *Marxism in Modern France*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1966. x, 212 pp. \$ 6.75; 50/-.

Few scholars can afford to tackle the overwhelming problem of bringing into shape a complex relationship seen in historical perspective, but Dr. Lichtheim can. Starting with a very illuminating synopsis of the reception of Marxism in France and the specific character it assumed in its confrontation with other currents in Socialism, he analyzes, as his central theme, the impact of praxis (and tradition) on a theory which itself has undergone a change (in the case of the Communists scarcely recognized) since 1920. Broadening his subject to include generally left-wing schools of thought, the author also deals with the influence of German metaphysics. Interpretative and descriptive, the book deserves the attention of all those interested in Marxism and recent political and cultural evolution in France.

MAYEUR, FRANÇOISE. *L'Aube. Étude d'un journal d'opinion 1932-1940. Préface de René Rémond. [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 144.]* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. x, 236 pp. Maps. F.fr. 26.00.

L'Aube, a Catholic Democratic daily, appeared from 1932 to 1940. The names of Francisque Gay, Georges Bidault and Don Sturzo (who wrote, among other things, articles on the Spanish Civil War which were not too well received by the Roman Church authorities) indicate the direction. The book deals profoundly with the paper's attitude on the questions of the time (Popular Front, Fascism, National-Socialism, Communism) and shows how, from an attempt at broadening its influence, the *Nouvelles Equipes de France* emerged and, indirectly, the MRP.

Les ouvriers et le progrès technique. Étude de cas: un nouveau laminoir. Par Jacques Dofny, Claude Durand, Jean-Daniel Reynaud, Alain Touraine. Avant-propos par Yves Delamotte. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1966. 274 pp. F.fr. 22.00.

This collective sociological study, which in its essentials dates from 1957, deals with the effects of the installation of a modern rolling mill in an iron plant in Lorraine on the work and the attitudes of the 300 workers. In minute detail expectations, e.g., as to the trend in the percentage of skilled labour, are reproduced and confronted with the practical outcome. Questionnaires of 1955 and 1957 (before and after installation) provided a wealth of data relevant in many respects to the majority of French workers' behaviour, fears and expectations.

PIERRARD, PIERRE. *La vie ouvrière à Lille sous le Second Empire.* Bloud et Gay, Paris 1965. 532 pp. F.fr. 38.00.

A wealth of primary sources has been used in writing this penetrating study which provides the most detailed historical data, not only on the subject proper but also on the growth of the city and its suburbs, the development of industry and the general cultural climate. The central theme is subdivided into a great many issues. Political attitudes, poor relief, strikes, mentality, care for the elderly, way of life, church attendance, education – those are the questions on which precise information is given. The significance of the results obtained surpasses local interest. Indeed, the book is one of the most important contributions to French social history and to the social history of nineteenth-century Europe. It can serve as a model for similar research.

SURATTEAU, JEAN-RENÉ. *Le département du Mont-Terrible sous le régime du Directoire (1795-1800). Étude des contacts humains, économiques et sociaux dans un pays annexé et frontalier.* Société d'Éditions Les Belles Lettres, Paris 1964. lviii, 1081 pp. Maps. F.fr. 75.00.

On its incorporation into the French Republic in 1793, the old bishopric constituted the smallest department, named Mont-Terrible, of France (later it formed part of the Haut-Rhin). With exceptional care the author has drawn upon a mass of French and Swiss archival materials to present a picture of a retarded adaptation to the new conditions: having belonged to the Empire, the new department had to go through the stages of the Revolution unprepared. The questions related to the status of the clergy, requisitions of men and goods, the impact of what amounted to a military occupation of a "freely re-united territory" offer ample examples of efforts at, and failure of, integration, and illustrate the range of difficulties confronting the new rulers of a French-speaking population with a different background and mentality.

TOURAINÉ, ALAIN. *La conscience ouvrière.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1966. 397 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

An attempt is made here to find and adopt objective criteria for a definition of workers' class-consciousness as a historical fact which originated with capitalist industrial civilization. This sociological and essentially topical study, based on interviews and an extensive questionnaire, throws light on general attitudes, and on the different attitudes to be found among workers of different status and employed in different branches of industry. Although the data produced concern France, the methodological approach containing various original elements gives the book a more general interest.

Germany

APEL, HANS. *Ohne Begleiter. 287 Gespräche jenseits der Zonen-grenze.* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1965. 199 pp. DM. 8.50.

Professor Apel – a US citizen of German extraction – twice, though with great difficulty, succeeded in securing a permit from the East German authorities to travel unaccompanied and by motorcar through their country. At both occasions, in 1962 and in 1964, he took the opportunity to talk politics unconstrainedly with all sorts of people, and the gist of these conversations is the subject of this very interesting book.

BARING, ARNULF. *Der 17. Juni 1953. Mit einem Vorwort von Richard Lowenthal. 3., durchges. Aufl.* Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1966. 185 pp. DM. 9.80.

The East German workers' revolt of June, 1953, its causes (the Stalinist exploitation and the subsequent "half-and-half" policy of the SED regime), the strikes and demonstrations, the curious outcome (consolidation of Ulbricht's shaky position) – all this is set forth by Dr. Baring in a sober manner. A reasoned bibliography and a number of documents are appended.

BÖHRET, CARL. *Aktionen gegen die „kalte Sozialisierung“ 1926-1930. Ein Beitrag zum Wirken ökonomischer Einflußverbände in der Wei-*

marer Republik. [Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, Band 3.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 279 pp. DM. 48.60.

Under the Weimar Republic "cold nationalization" was a polemical term (probably invented by Dr. Schacht) for the growth of public enterprise. The employers' organizations started a large-scale campaign against this course of business affairs, especially against the economic activities of the municipalities. The present volume is a careful analysis of this campaign, based on a great quantity of unpublished materials. A considerable number of tables are appended.

BRENDLER, GERHARD. *Das Täuferreich zu Münster 1534/35*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1966. 187 pp. DM. 32.40.

This is the first Marxist study of the Anabaptist "Kingdom of God" in the Westphalian town of Münster to appear since Kautsky's *Vorläufer*. Unlike that prospective "renegade", Dr. Brendler does not regard it as a proletarian, but as an "early bourgeois" revolution; he speaks of the "tragedy of the historically necessary illusion". About a quarter of the book is taken up by a critical survey of the relative historiography.

CHESI, VALENTIN. *Struktur und Funktionen der Handwerksorganisation in Deutschland seit 1933. Ein Beitrag zur Verbandstheorie*. [Untersuchungen über Gruppen und Verbände, Band 4.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 245 pp. DM. 44.60.

Dr. Chesi presents a mainly institutional study of the handicraft organizations in the Third *Reich* and – over the last twenty years – in Western Germany. A striking feature is their continuity through the years, except for the war period, although, according to the author, the organizations are in a more difficult position now than during the 'thirties.

CLASEN, CLAUS-PETER. *Die Wiedertäufer im Herzogtum Württemberg und in benachbarten Herrschaften. Ausbreitung, Geisteswelt und Soziologie*. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1965. xvi, 222 pp. DM. 27.00.

The Anabaptists in Württemberg and surroundings, who were not numerous but did not disappear from the scene until the seventeenth century, are studied in all their aspects in this thorough monograph. Apart from their geographical distribution, their ideas and attitudes, Dr. Clasen presents a detailed analysis of their sociology and their psychology. Their (low) class position, he argues, explains much, but not everything.

COMFORT, RICHARD A. *Revolutionary Hamburg. Labor Politics in the Early Weimar Republic*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1966. xiv, 226 pp. \$ 6.00.

After a summary discussion of the pre-1914 Hamburg labour movement the author deals extensively with the November Revolution and the first hectic years of the Weimar Republic (roughly up to 1924). The bigger parties, the original councils and the ADGB get their full share of attention, smaller groups such as the KAPD are rather neglected, though Laufenberg's role is mentioned (his "National Bolshevism")

is, however, scarcely differentiated from his and the KAPD's stress on the councils as instruments of workers' power). Those aspects which make a sociological approach possible receive the most commendable treatment: voting behaviour and leadership patterns are expounded in detail.

ECKERT, GEORG. 100 Jahre Braunschweiger Sozialdemokratie. I. Teil. Von den Anfängen bis zum Jahre 1890. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1965. 323 pp. Ill. DM. 12.00.

The city and the province of Brunswick have always been strongholds of Social Democracy in Germany. With excellent introductions a great number of documents throw light on the years 1865-1890, but some 40 pages have been devoted to the "precursors" – workers' unions, periodicals, etc. Bracke's work as an organizer and inspirer is done full justice; among other persons dealt with we mention W. Blos. Much unprinted material has been used, both for annotation purposes and for publication (mostly in extract form).

ENGELSING, ROLF. Massenpublikum und Journalistentum im 19. Jahrhundert in Nordwestdeutschland. [Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, Band 1.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 305 pp. DM. 38.00.

With the present volume a number of young historians connected with the Institute of Economic and Social History at the Free University of Berlin have started a new series of publications. The subject of Dr. Engelsing's important monograph is nineteenth-century newspaper history in North-West Germany conceived as social history. The volume is divided into two main parts: one dealing with the readership, notably in Bremen, the Duchy of Oldenburg and Northern Hanover, the other with the social history of journalists in North-West Germany. The origins of the Socialist press and the characteristics of Socialist journalism (e.g., the *Bremer Bürgerzeitung*) are discussed in some detail.

FELDMAN, GERALD D. Army, Industry and Labor in Germany 1914-1918. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1966. xvi, 572 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

A wealth of archival and printed materials has been worked up into this fundamental study on the economic and social activities of the army during the First World War. The complicated relationships between army command, Prussian War Ministry, Bavarian and other states' administrations, employers' and trade unions, and the *Reich* government are lucidly described. The conflict between Ludendorff (whose internal policy is demonstrated to have been the very opposite of self-conscious, rational and efficient) and Groener is traced in detail. The main general conclusion is that profit control was systematically torpedoed and that workers' interests were much neglected because of the industrialists' influence on the military bureaucracy.

GENSCHEL, HELMUT. Die Verdrängung der Juden aus der Wirtschaft im Dritten Reich. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Zürich 1966. 337 pp. DM. 48.00.

This is the first full-fledged monograph on the "Aryanization" of the German economy after 1933. The author goes into the fate of the Jewish "capitalists" as well as into the different types among those who were out after them: antisemitic fanatics and demagogues like Streicher and Goebbels, cold-hearted money-grubbers like Goering, "qualified" collaborators like Schacht. For the background of these differences Dr. Genschel might have made successful use of Professor Schweitzer's *Big Business in the Third Reich* (cf. this periodical, Vol. X (1965), p. 342), but unfortunately he has not done so. His book is excellently documented otherwise.

Geschichte, Struktur und Politik der genossenschaftlichen Wirtschafts- und Marktverbände. Mit Beiträgen von Josua Werner, Gunther Aschhoff, Wilhelm Jäger, Wilhelm Weber. Verlag C. F. Müller, Karlsruhe 1965. vii, 112 pp. Loose-leaf chart. DM. 13.50.

In German usage *Genossenschaften* are economic associations and interest groups other than employers' and workers' organizations; a well-known example is the co-operation. Three of the papers that make up the present volume deal with topical problems of the *Genossenschaften* in the Federal Republic. The remaining paper, by Dr. Aschhoff, is a historical survey and by far the longest of the four.

HELMS, HANS G. Die Ideologie der anonymen Gesellschaft. Max Stirners »Einziger« und der Fortschritt des demokratischen Selbstbewußtseins vom Vormärz bis zur Bundesrepublik. Verlag M. DuMont Schauberg, Köln 1966. 619 pp. Ill. DM. 29.00.

This book, which testifies to the author's broad reading, attempts to demonstrate the importance of Stirner's ideas ("The Ego and His Own") conceived of as the typical middle-class (*mittelständisch*) ideology for the history of ideas and political history, mainly, but not exclusively, in Germany. The connection with Fascism (e.g., Hitler's *Mein Kampf* is interpreted along Stirnerian lines) is the major thesis, which is also applied to the present and the future ("a continuation of the Fascist ideology" is to be expected). The new "anarchism" of "Beatniks" and "Vietniks" is seen as a kind of middle-class, materially and intellectually rootless, conception; Fascism puts on a democratic cloak – these and similarly bold views are typical for the book as a whole. A very full bibliography is appended.

HIRCHE, KURT. Die Wirtschaftsunternehmen der Gewerkschaften. Econ-Verlag, Düsseldorf, Wien 1966. 507 pp. DM. 28.00.

Notably Gerhard Friedl's book *Die Gewerkschaften als Unternehmer* (noticed in this periodical, Vol. IX (1964), p. 340) has given rise to such notions as "The cleverest capitalists are to be found in the DGB" and "the biggest concern of Europe". The author of the present volume, a well-known trade-union functionary, has set out to correct such exaggerated (and often malignant) ideas. He does so very extensively and with reference to a mass of factual information. At the same time he does not shirk the problems that arise out of the entrepreneurial activities of the trade unions.

HIRSCH, JOACHIM. Die öffentlichen Funktionen der Gewerkschaften. Eine Untersuchung zur Anatomie sozialer Verbände in der modernen Verfassungsordnung. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. 238 pp. DM. 28.00.

The political "duopoly" of government and parliament (as formulated in the liberal theory of the State) was broken long ago, not only in fact but also in public law. The trade unions, for instance, acquired representative functions and a direct part in legislation and administration. Dr. Hirsch investigates this phenomenon as it occurs in the Federal Republic, and enters into the attendant problems. A complete list of the public activities of the German trade unions is appended.

Hundert Jahre Kampf der Gewerkschaften der graphischen Arbeiter. Beiträge zur Entwicklung der gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen in der graphischen Industrie seit der Gründung des Deutschen Buchdruckverbandes im Jahre 1866 bis zur Gegenwart. Hrsg. vom Zentralvorstand der Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier im Freien Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbund. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1966. 486 pp. Ill. DM. 9.85.

This commemorative volume has been published on the occasion of the centenary of the union of German typographers. It offers not only chapters from the history of the organization, but something of a history of the Socialist political parties as well, in so far as a relation with the workers in the printing trade could be proved or assumed. In the treatment of the period since 1945 East Germany dominates.

KALTEFLEITER, WERNER. Wirtschaft und Politik in Deutschland. Konjunktur als Bestimmungsfaktor des Parteiensystems. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1966. 170 pp. DM. 29.50.

Not a one-sided dependence of political on economic stability (and the expectation of stability), but an interdependence of these two major factors together with such others as tradition, governmental system (America vs. Weimar Germany in the early 'thirties) etc. can account for such enormous shifts as occurred during the depression years in Germany. With great precision the author has measured that interdependence, comparing, e.g., the election results with figures of the unemployed (around 1930) or with in- or decrease in satisfaction with income, position and welfare (around 1950). Though warning against simplification, the author demonstrates beyond any doubt the great relevance of the economic factor.

KÖNIG, HARALD. Entstehung und Wirkungsweise von Fachverbänden der Nahrungs- und Genußmittelindustrie. [Untersuchungen über Gruppen und Verbände, Band 2.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 279 pp. DM. 54.60.

In the light of the recent development of industrial associations (*Fachverbände*) which often have become formidable pressure groups the subject theme of this study, though historical in approach, is also of topical interest. The author investigates into the origins and history – until 1933 – of such organizations in the sugar, distillery, milling, brewing, chocolate, sweets and tobacco industries. He sets out the arguments put forward for the protection of each special branch, taxation questions, the structure of the associations, and their functioning within the national economy.

Das Kriegstagebuch des Reichstagsabgeordneten Eduard David 1914

bis 1918. In Verbindung mit Erich Matthias bearb. von Susanne Miller. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1966. xl, 330 pp. DM. 48.00.

In an excellent presentation the text of the war-time memories of SPD leader David is here reproduced. These recollections constitute a valuable source: David was neither an extremist partisan of co-operation with imperialist or annexionist circles nor a theoretical mind who clung to a once taken standpoint. His close relations with various fellow-members of parliament and with the government are reflected in his writings, which often bear an incidental character, but are genuine reflections on events great and small. The annotation is very full.

KUMPMANN, WALTER. Franz Mehring als Vertreter des Historischen Materialismus. Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1966. 192 pp. DM. 28.00.

The author, after a short biography, expounds Mehring's gradual evolution towards Marxism – a Marxism, however, lacking in philosophical depth (Mehring was not familiar with Hegelianism). He then endeavours a critical treatment of Mehring's historiographical qualities, especially of his studies on Prussian history (*Lessing-Legende* a.o.). The full bibliography, which also includes unprinted sources, is valuable.

LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH. Die Agrarverfassung des frühen Mittelalters im mitteleutschen Raum vornehmlich in der Karolingerzeit. 2., unveränd. Aufl. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. xx, 370 pp. DM. 48.00.

The romanticist notion of a Germanic agrarian communism, in which also Marx and Engels believed implicitly (v. Maurer was as great an authority to them as Morgan), has been exposed as a fallacy by twentieth-century historical scholarship. Apart from Alfons Dopsch, Friedrich Lütge deserves an honorable mention in this context; his contribution, first published in 1937, is now reprinted in facsimile. Its specific subject is agrarian institutions and social relations in the area between the Harz mountains, the Saale and the Main; chronologically, the focus is on the eighth and ninth centuries.

MARX, KARL. Textes. Choisis et annotés par Jean Kanapa. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1966. 523 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

With few exceptions (e.g., extracts from *New York Daily Tribune* articles) the texts collected here have been drawn from the French *Éditions Sociales* editions of Marx's writings. The selection – mostly extracts – is commendable; it is modestly motivated as offering a first approach. The texts – apart from the opening piece, the Communist Manifesto – are grouped systematically: philosophy and methodology, history, colonialism, economy, alienation and the conception of a Communist society, and class war. The editor, in a concise introduction on Marx's life and work which does not attempt to open new vistas, fully endorses the claim of "the" Communists being the true Marxists of our time.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Werke. Band 33. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. xxxi, 916 pp. III. DM. 12.50.

The 33rd volume, covering the period from July, 1870, to the end of 1874, contains the complete correspondence between Marx and Engels as far as it has been preserved, as well as a broad selection of letters written by them to third persons. In various cases errors from earlier editions could be corrected. The translations of letters originally written in other languages are accurate. The annotation is very full.

MAUERSBERG, HANS. *Deutsche Industrien im Zeitgeschehen eines Jahrhunderts. Eine historische Modelluntersuchung zum Entwicklungsprozeß deutscher Unternehmen von ihren Anfängen bis zum Stand von 1960.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. viii, 585 pp. DM. 65.00.

This is a very sympathetic study of German industrial growth since the middle of the nineteenth century. The author has taken a sample of fourteen representative concerns in such industries as mining, iron and steel, engines and machines, chemistry, textiles and foodstuffs; for his investigations he received full co-operation from these concerns. All the factors that have played a role in the process come up for discussion. A number of tables are included.

MÖLLER, CAROLA. *Die Einfügung der ungelernten Jungarbeiterin in den industriellen Arbeitsprozeß.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1966. ix, 181 pp. DM. 20.40.

This work is presented as the first sociological study on the change from school to industrial work, notably with unskilled female youth. Many interviews and a broad study, especially of the situation in West Berlin, provide the materials for conclusions such as that on the illusory nature of the preparation by many school books, which more often than not bear traits not fitting into modern reality. The reactions to technical innovations and the connection between family background and attitudes towards work are also expounded in full.

MORSEY, RUDOLF. *Die Deutsche Zentrumsparterie 1917-1923.* Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1966. 651 pp. DM. 48.00.

Many unprinted sources as well as a very considerable amount of newspapers, periodicals and books have been consulted for the writing of this standard work on the *Zentrum* Party during the last year of the First World War and the first years of the Weimar Republic. The special problems confronting an essentially Catholic party (tendency to stress patriotism, tensions between "left" and "right" wings, the issue of a broad Christian party including Protestants) are discussed in full. The role played by Erzberger and his conflict with Stegerwald, the Bavarian monarchist attitude of Archbishop Faulhaber, the relative stability of the party's electorate, the political question of Rhenish anti-Prussianism are among the subjects on which fresh light is shed.

The Political Institutions of the German Revolution 1918-1919. Ed. by Charles B. Burdick and Ralph H. Lutz. Published for The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford, by Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington 1966. vii, 305 pp. \$ 7.50.

A selection of documents, translated in English, on the political institutions of the November Revolution and their operation is presented here with an introduction and some annotation. It opens with minutes of the proceedings in sessions of the Cabinet under the presidency of Prince Max of Baden. They are followed by sections on the *Vollzugsrat*, the *Rat der Volksbeauftragten*, the first congress of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils, and sessions of its *Zentralrat*, and on the meetings of the new *Reich* government (March-September, 1919). Part of the very interesting materials has not been published before – either in English or in German.

Quellensammlung zur Geschichte der deutschen Sozialpolitik 1867 bis 1914. Begründet von Peter Rassow, im Auftrag der Historischen Kommission der Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur hrsg. von Karl Erich Born, Otto Brunner, Wolfgang Köllmann u.a. Einführungsband. Bearb. von Karl Erich Born, Hansjoachim Henning und Manfred Schick. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1966. 182 pp. DM. 24.00.

This is the opening volume of a collection of documents which was planned by the late Professor Rassow and will consist of about twelve volumes. The collection spans German social policy between 1867 and 1914, and the present introduction contains, *inter alia*, a survey of the specific sources (the printed items, mainly periodicals, are grouped according to their being traceable or hitherto untraceable), a chronicle of 100 pages, and statistical data.

Die Reichstagsfraktion der deutschen Sozialdemokratie 1898 bis 1918. Bearb. von Erich Matthias und Eberhard Pikart. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1966. 2 vols. ccxi, 317 pp.; xvi, 600 pp. DM. 98.00.

Under the auspices of the *Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien* (Bonn) and the Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis the minutes of the proceedings of the SPD group in the *Reichstag* from 1898 to November, 1918, are published here in full, together with some immediately relative documents. An invaluable source on such questions as, e.g., the impact of Revisionism, the attitude towards the established order and its representatives, the question of the war aims, Prussian electoral reform, social policy before and during the war, has thus been made accessible. The first volume contains an excellent introduction by the editors which also throws light on the procedures within the *Fraktion* and on its relations with other party organs. It further presents systematic information on the growth of the number of Socialist representatives, Socialist participation in parliamentary committees, etc.

ROGHMANN, KLAUS. Dogmatismus und Autoritarismus. Kritik der theoretischen Ansätze und Ergebnisse dreier westdeutscher Untersuchungen. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1966. xviii, 439 pp. DM. 49.00.

Although this study is mainly of purely sociological and, as far as it is descriptive sociology, of methodological interest, it provides the reader with remarkable conclusions which call for a more general interest. Especially the interviews with army personnel produced results which are contrary to generally held views. Thus it is

demonstrated that, more in particular among the higher grades, officers are less inclined to authoritarian thought than the average of the German people. A good survey is given of research techniques and also of previous studies in the field both in and on Germany and abroad (especially America).

RUNGE, JOACHIM. Justus Möser's Gewerbetheorie und Gewerbepolitik im Fürstbistum Osnabrück in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts. [Schriften zur Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte, Band 2.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 162 pp. DM. 24.60.

Justus Möser, the "father" of German historicism, held a number of important appointments in the Principality of Osnabrück and could thus exercise his influence on the Government's economic policy. The economist Dr. Runge presents a fairly appreciative account of Möser's ideas on small-scale industry and of the way in which he tried to put these ideas into practice.

SACK, FRITZ. Integration und Anpassung des Handwerks in der industriellen Gesellschaft. Dargestellt am Schreinerhandwerk in Deutschland. [Abhandlungen zur Mittelstandsforschung, Nr. 16.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1966. viii, 276 pp. DM. 34.40.

With reference to a sample of 146 joiners in the city of Cologne Dr. Sack enters into the problem in how far the German handicrafts are able to adjust themselves to the conditions of modern industrial society. Distinctions are, of course, necessary here, and the author endorses R. K. Merton's typology of responses to anomie (conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion). The argument is elucidated by a considerable number of tables.

SCHMIDT, GERHARD. Die Staatsreform in Sachsen in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Eine Parallele zu den Steinschen Reformen in Preußen. Hermann Böhlau Nachfolger, Weimar 1966. 344 pp. III. DM. 31.00.

After the disturbances of 1830 political reforms also came to be carried out in the Kingdom of Saxony but, unlike the reforms in Prussia, they have met with little attention on the part of the historians. Dr. Schmidt deals chiefly with the constitutional, administrative and judicial aspects of these reforms. He has written a very sober monograph based on a great many unpublished sources.

SCHMITT, HEINZ. Entstehung und Wandlungen der Zielsetzungen, der Struktur und der Wirkungen der Berufsverbände. [Untersuchungen über Gruppen und Verbände, Band 6.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1966. 275 pp. DM. 48.60.

The following groups successively come up for a historical description of their professional organizations: doctors, writers, philologists, dramatic artists, and economists. Dr. Schmitt sometimes goes far back into history and even into antiquity, but the focus is on the Germany of before 1933. In the final chapter the author tries to arrive at a kind of typology.

SHEEHAN, JAMES J. *The Career of Lujo Brentano. A Study of Liberalism and Social Reform in Imperial Germany.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1966. ix, 223 pp. \$ 6.95; 52/-.

The prominent German liberal Lujo Brentano (1844-1931) was strongly oriented to England, and it was there that he came to appreciate trade unionism as "the necessary and natural fulfillment of economics on the basis of complete freedom". In the 'seventies he became a prominent member of the *Verein für Socialpolitik*, and for the rest of his life he strove to reconcile liberalism and the need for social reform. Professor Sheehan presents a well-written account of his life and thought for which he has drawn, *inter alia*, on the Brentano papers in the Federal Record Office at Koblenz.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 31. Lieferung - März 1966; 9. Ordner. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1966. 224 pp. DM. 29.10; (Ordner) 4.50.

The present issue of the late Dr. Richter's well-known loose-leaf edition contains a considerable number of recent pronouncements on social policy. They include part of the Federal Chancellor's declaration on the "*formierte Gesellschaft*" and of the subsequent debate, part of the resolutions of the SPD Party Congress 1964, the SPD programme on a general "people's assurance" (1965), the new programme of the DGB (1963), etc.

TOURY, JACOB. *Die politischen Orientierungen der Juden in Deutschland. Von Jena bis Weimar.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1966. xi, 387 pp. DM. 49.00.

The political attitudes and activities of individual Jews as well as of German Jewry as a whole constitute the subject matter of this pioneering monograph; the period covered is 1806-1918. The issues of emancipation, assimilation, "political apologetics" and Jewish self-consciousness are discussed with balance. A number of unpublished documents, including letters of Lassalle, Haase and Eisner, are printed as an appendix.

VIETZKE, SIEGFRIED. *Die KPD auf dem Wege zur Brüsseler Konferenz.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966. 282 pp. DM. 9.50.

Previously unknown materials on the history of the KPD from Hitler's rise to power to the Brussels party conference in 1935 have been used in this fiercely polemical study which attempts to deny established views on the connection of Soviet foreign policy with Comintern attitudes and the KPD. West German historians such as S. Bahne who demonstrated a definite swing from a strongly anti-SPD line towards anti-fascist co-operation (fully in accordance with the generally recognized parallelism of Popular Front tactics with the new approaches in Soviet policy; League of Nations, Soviet-French alliance) are discussed as "falsifiers of history". On the other hand, the defeat of "left-wing opportunists" within the KPD is praised as a victory for a united front policy, which should even include sections of the bourgeoisie.

VOLK, LUDWIG. *Der bayerische Episkopat und der Nationalsozialismus.*

lismus 1930-1934. 2. Aufl. Matthias-Grünwald-Verlag, Mainz 1966. xxii, 216 pp. DM. 29.50.

Following up the critical publications by Hans Müller and Guenter Lewy, Dr. Volk, a German Jesuit, tries his hand at a single aspect of the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the Nazis, viz., the part played by the Bavarian episcopate up to 1934. The author is certainly more critical than an apologist like Professor Deuerlein, but he does succeed in making the attitudes and policies of Cardinal Faulhaber and his colleagues at least understandable. This valuable monograph is based on a wealth of published and unpublished documents, including the Faulhaber papers.

ZENTNER, CHRISTIAN. *Das Verhalten von Georg Leber, analysiert unter dem Aspekt seiner macht-politischen Bedeutung für die deutsche Gewerkschaftsbewegung und die Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands.* v. Hase & Koehler Verlag, Mainz 1966. 226 pp. DM. 19.80.

The adaptation of the German trade unions to new realities is described here with the help of a most remarkable "case": Leber's struggle for a modernization of conceptions and methods which is in line with the evolution of the SPD as most clearly evidenced by the adoption of the Godesberg programme. The "left-wing" opposition to Leber, fed by traditionalism and radicalism, is dealt with in detail. The book constitutes a valuable contribution to an understanding of the issues confronting Social Democratic parties and unions in general.

Great Britain

BOWES, STUART. *The Police and Civil Liberties.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1966. 238 pp. 45/-.

The leftist outcry against the police, which has become increasingly loud in a number of Western countries, has not stopped short of the famous English bobbies. "To these [fascist] organisations, and in particular to the union Movement, the police have been tolerant; to fascism's victims - Negroes, Jews and Leftists they have been obstructively indifferent; and to fascism's opponents, consistently hostile" - that is the gist of Mr. Bowes's argument. The incriminating evidence has of course been aptly chosen, but unfortunately a "fascist" author might well be able to find evidence to the contrary.

BURROW, J. W. *Evolution and Society. A Study in Victorian Social Theory.* Cambridge University Press, London 1966. xvii, 295 pp. 45/-.

The evolutionist view of society, which figured so largely in Victorian England, is often connected with Darwin's theories. Wrongly so, according to Dr. Burrow, who traces its origins rather in a Scottish tradition of progressist social thought, ranging from Adam Ferguson to the *Edinburgh Review*. Unlike the Utilitarians, this "school" possessed a strong historical consciousness, comparable to that of Marx over against the Utopian Socialists. Three representatives of "developed" evolutionist social theory are here singled out for discussion, viz., Sir Henry Maine, Spencer, and the anthropologist E. B. Tylor.

CHAMBERS, J. D. and G. E. MINGAY. *The Agricultural Revolution 1750-1880*. B. T. Batsford Ltd., London 1966. ix, 222 pp. 45/-.

In many respects this scholarly work provides new insights into Britain's agricultural history especially in the nineteenth century. With great care the major trends in the adaptation to the new conditions set by the Industrial Revolution are analyzed: gradual improvement in traditional methods, then, from around 1850, when demand definitely outgrew home production, the introduction of mechanization. Very instructive are the chapters on price movements, the socio-economic conditions of farmers and labourers (the latter's wages have been made the subject of minute research) and the origins of unionism among agricultural workers ('sixties and 'seventies - outstanding leader Joseph Arch).

CORBETT, JOHN. *The Birmingham Trades Council 1866-1966*. With a foreword by George Woodcock. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1966. 192 pp. Ill. 30/-.

After an introduction on Birmingham trade unions before the founding of the city Trades Council the latter's one-century story is told on the basis of local archives and the Council's own publications. A central theme is the change in trade-union - and generally, labour - problems alongside with the changes in the structure of the city's industry. Political activities, though not in the foreground, are also treated of. The improvement of the standard of life as a consequence of action is another general feature.

DOWSE, ROBERT E. *Left in the Centre. The Independent Labour Party 1893-1940*. Longmans, London 1966. xi, 231 pp. 42/-.

Although he brings up other topics as well, the author of this history of the ILP concentrates upon the strained relationship with the Labour Party. Dr. Dowse is a social scientist who is clearly in sympathy with the group he discusses; in this respect his book can be compared to that by Guy Nania on the PSU (cf. the previous issue of this periodical, p. 312). His basic proposition is that the decline of the ILP was a consequence of structural factors such as decentralization, which left little room for manoeuvre.

KAMM, JOSEPHINE. *Rapiers and Battleaxes. The Women's Movement and its Aftermath*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1966. 240 pp. Ill. 37/6.

The emphasis in this account of the women's movement in Britain is - justifiably - on the suffragettes, but the philanthropists, the educationists, etc., also come up for discussion. Although Mrs. Kamm addresses herself to a wide readership, her book meets scholarly standards. Baroness Stocks has contributed a foreword.

MIDDLEMAS, ROBERT KEITH. *The Clydesiders. A Left Wing Struggle for Parliamentary Power*. Hutchinson, London 1965. 307 pp. Ill. 50/-.

This book treats of a remarkable chapter in British labour history. The Glasgow

left-wingers, fighting desperately for their ideals against many odds during the First World War, were going to win prominence in the early 'twenties. How E. Shinwell, J. Maxton, J. Wheatley (Minister of Health in the first Labour Government) and others soon opposed official Labour and contributed to turn the ILP first into an oppositionist and then into a separate group is here colourfully related. The gradual shift after Wheatley's death towards an outspokenly Marxist position (F. Brockway was instrumental in this evolution) and the party's "suicide" in the early 'thirties (making an extremist sect of it) are understandable in view of the climate in the "most political city", grass-root Socialism combined with strong radical traditions. The story of the impression made by Clydeside (then, 1922, still Labour) MP's storming into the precincts of the House of Commons is a lesson in the difficulties of communication between people of different social background.

ROTHSTEIN, ANDREW. *A House on Clerkenwell Green.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1966. 80 pp. Ill. 7/6.

The Welsh Charity School on Clerkenwell Green, London, was built in 1738, and since 1772 it has housed a number of enterprises, a Radical club, the Twentieth Century Press and the Marx Memorial Library. Mr. Rothstein, who is of the opinion that the building presents a striking, and perhaps unique, continuity of historical association over more than two centuries with the London and British working class, here outlines the aggregate history of both.

RUNCIMAN, W. G. *Relative Deprivation and Social Justice. A Study of Attitudes to Social Inequality in Twentieth-Century England.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1966. xiv, 338 pp. 40/-.

The subject matter of this book is not only in the fields of social history and sociology, but also in those of social psychology and political philosophy. The very complicated relationship of inequality and grievance, of social position and self-assigned class is examined with reference to English social history since 1918 and to a national sample survey carried out in 1962. In the concluding chapters both inequality and grievance are measured by a modified version of the contractual theory of justice.

SCOULLER, R. E. *The Armies of Queen Anne.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1966. xv, 420 pp. 70/-.

This is a very thorough monograph on the inner workings of the armies with which the Duke of Marlborough fought a whole series of victories during the War of the Spanish Succession. The author is a military student who is primarily interested in such subjects as organization, logistics, discipline, etc. As a whole, the book seems to be less relevant to social history than the one by C. G. Cruickshank noticed on pp. 322f. of the previous issue of this periodical.

Trends in Social Welfare. Ed. by James Farndale. Pergamon Press, Oxford, London, New York 1965. xxvi, 525 pp. Ill. 140/-.

State and private (including churches, Red Cross, Women's Voluntary Service) welfare services are expounded in this symposium written by a great number of specialists in their respective fields. Some of the contributions are strictly descriptive, others strike critical notes; thus, J. Price argues that "the Welfare State is still a goal,

not an achievement", and he substantiates this thesis with scores of examples of intolerable conditions (old age, housing, etc.). More general themes (care for the elderly people) and very special ones (services for the deaf-and-blind, for instance) are both represented. The work can be considered a good handbook on social welfare services as they are in operation at present, with data on their historical origins and some consideration of their prospective developments.

Hungary

BISS, ANDREAS. *Der Stopp der Endlösung. Kampf gegen Himmler und Eichmann in Budapest.* Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1966. 358 pp. Ill. DM. 22.00.

The activities of the Budapest *Vaadat Ezra v' Hazalah* are mainly known through the so-called Kastner Report and the "Joel Brand story" (*vide* this periodical, Vol. II (1957), p. 486). A new light is now cast upon them by a third protagonist, a cousin of Brand, who remained at his post till the end. His book is rather in the nature of an *oratio pro domo*, but creates, however incredible the contents, an impression of reliability. As a matter of fact, Mr. Biss claims that the group of about 1700 who escaped via Bergen-Belsen into Switzerland in 1944 was only a fractional part of the number of Jews who were saved from annihilation through the intermediary of the Budapest *Vaadat*. The way in which these spectacular results were obtained – offsetting the threat of Eichmann and the Hungarian antisemites by playing upon a defeatist Himmler who continued to believe in the enormous power of World Jewry – bears witness to great courage and ingenuity in extremely difficult conditions. One of the heroes in Mr. Biss's story is *SS-Standartenführer* Kurt Becher, whose behaviour contrasts favourably with that of opportunists like Horthy.

KUN, BÉLA. *Válogatott írások és beszédek.* Kossuth Könyvkiadó, Budapest 1966. 2 vols. 491 pp.; 525 pp. Ill. Ft 75.

The leader of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic, who fell a victim to Stalin's terror regime and was only rehabilitated after the latter's death, is now "in" again. The present selection from his writings and speeches covers the years 1913-1936 with, of course, a strong accent on the year 1919. A complete bibliography is appended.

NAEGELEN, MARCEL-EDMOND. *La révolution assassinée.* Hongrie, Octobre-Novembre 1956. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1966. 255 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

With their shouts of "Budapest", rightist elements like the segregationists in the United States and the French die-hards in Algeria have done a great deal to bring the Hungarian people's struggle for freedom into discredit – much to the satisfaction of the Communists and their fellow-travellers. It is therefore good to see the tragic events of October and November, 1956, put into the right light once again by a well-known Socialist. Mr. Naegelen's book contains no new facts, but has been written in a vivid style and with great sympathy.

Italy

AQUARONE, ALBERTO. *L'organizzazione dello Stato totalitario.* Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1965. xi, 620 pp. L. 6000.

The present volume consists for one half of a thorough study of the establishment and the working of the Fascist State, and for the other half of 66 mainly unpublished documents. Both parts are based on materials now in the custody of the *Archivio Centrale dello Stato*, including the papers of the Duce's secretarial office. Professor Aquarone has confined himself to one aspect of Fascism – the “organization” of the regime –, but his book is no less important for that.

CAPITINI MACCABRUNI, NICLA. *La Camera del Lavoro nella vita politica e amministrativa fiorentina (dalle origini al 1900)*. Leo S. Olschki Editore, Firenze 1965. 397 pp. L. 2500.

After a chapter on the political and social history of Florence during the 'eighties Mrs. Capitini traces the origins and the first years of the local Chamber of Labour that was established in 1893. She goes extensively into the importance of this institution for the development of the labour movement.

Carte della Commissione di Corrispondenza dall'Archivio della Federazione [Italiana dell'Associazione] Internazionale dei Lavoratori (1872-1874). A cura di Pier Carlo Masini. Edizioni del Gallo, Milano 1966. x, 232 pp. L. 3500.

The copies of the papers of the “correspondence committee” of the Italian Federation of the First International, which were published by Aldo Romano in 1956 (cf. this periodical, Vol. I (1956), pp. 363f.), show many imperfections, so that the present publication of the originals, which are in the custody of the Florentine State Archive, is very welcome.

GRAMSCI, ANTONIO. *Socialismo e Fascismo. L'Ordine Nuovo 1921-1922*. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1966. xviii, 554 pp. L. 3500.

This Vol. II of the *Opere* of Gramsci collects 228 articles originally published in the daily *L'Ordine Nuovo*, in which Fascism is exposed as the “mobilization of the petty bourgeoisie for the attack of capitalism on the proletariat”, and in which the Socialists are also hauled over the coals. The volume contains, in addition, two appendices mainly consisting of speeches round the Second Congress of the PCI and articles that cannot be attributed to Gramsci with absolute certainty.

MONDOLFO, UGO GUIDO. *Scritti*. La Nuova Italia Editrice, Firenze 1965. 478 pp. L. 2700.

During his long life “Professor” Mondolfo wrote a great deal, also on subjects of social history. The present volume contains a number of his shorter political writings. By way of introduction, Enrico Bassi has contributed an essay on Mondolfo in the pre-fascist era, and Antonio Valeri one on Mondolfo as editor of the new *Critica sociale*.

SALVESTRINI, ARNALDO. *I moderati toscani e la classe dirigente italiana (1859-1876)*. Leo S. Olschki Editore, Firenze 1965. x, 391 pp. L. 2500.

This is a careful study on the Tuscan "Moderates" who played such an important part in the downfall of the Right in 1876. The focus is on the elections, from 1865 to 1876, of the Tuscan deputies for the national parliament and on the preceding election campaigns in so far as they throw light upon underlying ideas and interests.

SARAGAT, GIUSEPPE. *Quaranta anni di lotta per la democrazia. Scritti e discorsi 1925-1965*. A cura di Luigi Preti e Italo De Feo. U. Mursia & C., Milano 1966. xxi, 674 pp. Ill. L. 3500.

The speeches and writings collected in the present volume convey a good impression of the Democratic Socialist who is now President of Italy. The smaller part is devoted to the struggle against Fascism, the remaining three-hundred-odd pages cover the years 1944-65.

TURATI, FILIPPO. *Le vie maestre del socialismo*. A cura di Rodolfo Mondolfo. II ediz. riveduta e ampliata da Gaetano Arfé. Morano Editore, Napoli 1966. 492 pp. L. 3500.

La vie maestre del socialismo, a collection of the speeches delivered by Turati at Party congresses since 1902, was first published in 1921. Gaetano Arfé has now taken care of an enlarged edition which also contains Turati's speeches in Milan (1921) and Rome (1922) as well as a number of other documents, mainly dating from the years of exile.

The Netherlands

BUNING, LAMMERT. *Het herenbolwerk. Politieke en sociale terreinverkenningen in Drenthe over de periode 1748-1888*. N.V. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1966. ix, 297 pp. Hfl. 19.50.

Dr. Buning has carried out an investigation into the oligarchy which arose in the province of Drenthe in the eighteenth century and which, entrenched in the capital of Assen, ruled the roost to the end of the nineteenth century. The resultant book, submitted as a doctorate thesis to the University of Groningen, is not strong in composition, but contains many interesting data.

GUNAWAN, BASUKI. *Indonesische studenten in Nederland*. N.V. Uitgeverij W. van Hoeve, 's-Gravenhage 1966. 182 pp. Hfl. 22.50.

From 1955 to 1957 the author conducted field research among Indonesian students in Amsterdam, Utrecht, Leyden, Delft and Rotterdam. Apart from the political tensions of the time the "cross-cultural" contact with Dutch society was difficult enough. In his treatment of the students' attitudes the author has devoted much attention to the part played by the "veterans" who had fought the Dutch in Indonesia between 1945 and 1949. A summary in English is appended.

LAAR, E. VAN. *Hoop op gerechtigheid. De arbeiders en hun organisaties in Arnhem gedurende de tweede helft van de negentiende eeuw*. Gemeentearchief, Arnhem 1966. 109 pp. Ill. Hfl. 4.25.

This is an MA thesis (presented at Utrecht University) on the workers at Arnhem, their living and working conditions, and their organizations in the second half of the nineteenth century. The booklet has been attractively produced and provided with a contemporary folding-map.

Met betrekking tot Limburg. Röntgenfoto van een gewest. Samen-
gesteld door H. G. M. Derks. Polak & Van Genneep, Amsterdam;
Paul Brand, Hilversum 1966. 384 pp. Hfl. 12.90.

From various angles the present economic, social, political and cultural situation of the Dutch province of Limburg and its outlook are dealt with here by some twenty authors. It is a very commendable book especially thanks to those sections which present a good picture of economic developments (crisis of the mining industry) or those which treat of controversial issues (highest criminality – very high birthrate – stronger position of the Catholic Church than in any other province – strong traditionalism, etc.).

ZAAL, WIM. De herstellere. Lotgevallen van de Nederlandse fascistene en van Wouter Lutkie's tijdschrift *Aristo*-. Amboboeken, Utrecht 1966. 255 pp. Ill. Hfl. 10.90.

In 1955, when still under age, Mr. Zaal made the acquaintance of the Reverend Wouter Lutkie, in 1957 he joined the editorial board of *Aristo*-, and soon afterwards he became interested in the fascist past of the old priest and his periodical. The result is the present volume, an easily written book in which the small fascist groups that sprouted mushroom-fashion in the Netherlands during the 'twenties and 'thirties are described especially with regard to the human side of the question.

Spain

IGLESIAS SELGAS, CARLOS. Los Sindicatos en España. Ediciones del Movimiento, Madrid 1965. 479 pp. Ptas 200.

The present volume is a detailed description of the *Organización Sindical*, the extensive body that has regulated social and economic life in Spain since the Civil War. We need hardly say that the author himself approves of this organization. Some attention is paid to the "antecedents" of the different component parts. A bibliography is appended.

JUTGLAR BERNAUS, ANTONIO. Federalismo y Revolución. Las ideas sociales de Pi y Margall. Prólogo de Carlos Seco Serrano. Publicaciones de la Cátedra de Historia General de España, Barcelona 1966. xvii, 228 pp. Ptas 110.

After an outline of Pi y Margall's course of development the author presents a study of Pi's attempts at actualizing his federalist and social ideas in the political situation after 1868, especially during the First Republic, and the causes of his failure. Among the appendices are documents from the period of Pi's presidency.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BRINKLEY, GEORGE A. The Volunteer Army and Allied Intervention in South Russia, 1917-1921. A Study in the Politics and Diplomacy of the Russian Civil War. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1966. xvii, 446 pp. \$ 8.95; 67/-.

The focus in this study (remarkably enough, no recent work of scholarly standard has dealt with the subject *in toto*) is on the manifold causes of the failure to stem the

Bolshevik tide – though the South Russian “Whites” came rather near to success in 1919 –, such as: lack of an attractive programme which could unite classes and nationalities (Russians, Ukrainians, borderland minorities), lack of co-ordination between the efforts at home and those – very modest ones – of the Allies (a *vitium originis* of the intervention was that it arose from military and political activities directed more against the Germans than against the Communists), and lack of insight into the Communists’ policy. Rewarding is the description of the currents of thought among the founders and leaders of the “Volunteer Army”, the nucleus of the “White” forces, the analysis of the Allied countries’ (and mainly Britain’s) motives and hesitations, and the political and social measures taken by the anti-Communist regime. The thorough apparatus refers frequently to unpublished materials in American collections.

KOCHAN, LIONEL. *Russia in Revolution 1890-1918*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1966. xiii, 352 pp. Maps. 55/-.

Mr. Kochan has undertaken a commendable attempt at treating the period 1890-1918 as a whole and at reintroducing the Revolution into the continuity of Russian history. His new book might be compared with Tocqueville’s *L’Ancien Régime et la Révolution*: the performance of “new men” like Witte is duly acknowledged, but a stronger emphasis is laid on the dysfunctionality of tsarism at large. Although the bibliography is not wholly up to date the volume meets high scholarly standards, and at the same time it is perfectly readable for the educated layman.

RAEFF, MARC. *The Decembrist Movement*. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N. J.) 1966. x, 180 pp. \$ 2.95; 24/-.

In his introduction Mr. Raeff points to both the internal developments in Russia and the infiltration of Western ideas as factors explaining the Decembrist rebellion. Especially the role played by the young officers, who were an important section of the intelligentsia, is made understandable from those backgrounds. According to the standard set for the *Russian Civilization Series* of which the book is a volume, the selection of documents is an extensive one, encompassing the reactions to, as well as the causes of and ideas represented by, “the Decembrists” (Northern and Southern Societies, Society of United Slavs – young officers mostly of poor gentry stock).

Russian Jewry (1860-1917). Ed. by Jacob Frumkin, Gregor Aronson, Alexis Goldenweiser. Transl. by Mirra Ginsburg. Thomas Yoseloff, New York, London 1966. 492 pp. \$ 8.50; 55/-.

Sixteen authors with a Russian-Jewish background (among whom the three editors) discuss various aspects of Jewish life from the Great Reforms to the October Revolution; much attention is paid to the Jewish cultural performance. The increasingly hostile attitudes of the outside world and the rise of Zionism are reflected in several contributions. Some of the essays are published in English for the first time.

SETH, RONALD. *The Russian Terrorists. The Story of the Narodniki*. Barrie and Rockliff, London 1966. ix, 303 pp. Ill. 35/-.

This book on the *Narodnaia Volia* and the Battle Organization of the Social Revolutionaries is almost wholly based on secondary sources in English and in French. The author, who has books on all kinds of subjects to his name, tells his “story”, notably the feats of the double agent Azef, with relish, but students of history can safely leave the book unread.

Social Sciences in the USSR. Mouton & Co., Paris, The Hague 1965. xii, 297 pp. \$ 7.50.

On the initiative of the UNESCO this work was prepared by the USSR Academy of Sciences. It offers an extensive and very useful bibliography of books (and some articles) which appeared from 1945 to 1961 on history (among other things: of the USSR and general), philosophy (including psychology), economics as well as political and juridical sciences. A list of social-science journals is appended.

Sowjetgesellschaft im Wandel. Rußlands Weg zur Industriegesellschaft. Hrsg. von Boris Meissner. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1966. 205 pp. DM. 12.80.

A wealth of precise information is contained in the studies by O. Anweiler, B. Meissner, K.-H. Ruffmann and K. C. Thalheim which constitute the contents of this book. Of special value are the very extensive statistical data based on the most recent Soviet sources and a careful analysis of them; but the historical sections equally deserve attention as being both thorough and synoptic. Ruffmann's contribution offers a concise survey of essential trends in social and economic transformation prior to 1917, Anweiler's study deals with the effects of educational policies on the social structure, Thalheim gives a penetrating portrait of the sociological consequences of economic growth. The central contribution is Meissner's which is devoted to societal change in the various periods into which the history of the Soviet Union can be divided.

TROTSKY [, LEON]. *The Age of Permanent Revolution: A – Anthology*. Ed., with an introduction, by Isaac Deutscher (with the assistance of George Novak). Dell Publishing Co., Inc., New York 1964. 384 pp. \$ 0.95.

In a less historical than topical introduction Mr. Deutscher stresses, among other things, the partial justification of Khrushchev's and Mao's reciprocal accusations of "Trotskyism". Moreover, he argues that America is poor in social ideas and should draw lessons from that "superb teacher" Trotsky. The anthology covers all periods in Trotsky's life and also offers a commendable selection of subject matters. The materials chosen are sufficiently extensive to enable the reader to obtain a true picture.

ULAM, ADAM B. *Lenin and the Bolsheviks. The Intellectual and Political History of the Triumph of Communism in Russia*. Secker & Warburg, London 1966. ix, 598 pp. Ill. 63/-.

Perhaps it is not (yet) possible to write a one-volume biography of Lenin that does not prove disappointing; Professor Ulam's is the least disappointing of those which appeared recently. It should be noted that the original American edition of this book was published under the title "The Bolsheviks", which does not suggest a biography at all. But it is a political biography, wrapped in a historical introduction on radical currents of thought in nineteenth-century Russia (including those adopted from the West) and in portions of party history; the latter, however, are directly relevant to Lenin's life. The author, to be sure, shuns the sensational (e.g., the Inessa Armand story), but he seems to have attempted a popular approach (and style); to this may be due the regrettable fact that, frequently, references to quoted sources are conspicuously lacking.

Yugoslavia

A Short History of Yugoslavia. From Early Times to 1966. By H. C. Darby, R. W. Seton-Watson, Phyllis Auty, R. G. D. Laffan and Stephen Clissold. Ed. by Stephen Clissold. Cambridge University Press, London 1966. viii, 280 pp. Maps. 32/6.

This introduction to Yugoslav history is based on the relevant sections in the Handbook produced by the Naval Intelligence Division during the last war. The major part consists of separate histories of the country's component parts up to 1914, by Professor Darby; chapters on the years 1941-45, by Mr. Clissold, and on the post-war period, by Miss Auty, have been added. The volume is lavishly provided with well-drawn maps.

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