

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

AVINERI, SHLOMO. *The Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx*. Cambridge University Press, London 1968. viii, 269 pp. 50/-.

In this well-written and thoughtful study the main theses are that "the rediscovery of Marx's earlier writings has created an imbalance" in most evaluations, that there is no "gap" between the young and the old Marx, and that the latter remained, although ambivalently, indebted to the Hegelian tradition. This tradition is one of the central themes; the author has, e.g., analyzed some parallels in Marx's and Cieszkowski's thought ("rehabilitation of matter" and relating it to the social problem). The "tension between eschatology and dialectics" is seen as one of the fundamental weaknesses in Marx's thought and especially in his attitude towards concrete issues. In this connection mention should be made of the interesting pages the author devotes to the problem of terror as an instrument of political revolution. He avoids, in this as well as in other respects, to claim Marx for any kind of Marxism.

ZELENÝ, JINDŘICH. *Die Wissenschaftslogik bei Marx und „Das Kapital“*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1968. 333 pp. DM. 18.00.

In this learned work the Czech author answers the questions, "which logic, which conceptions and solutions of the problem of logic are *implicite* contained in Marx's economic studies", notably in *Capital*. He sketches Marx's philosophical evolution in order to obtain the necessary perspective, and makes his critique of Hegel the object of an incisive treatment.

### *SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE*

BEHRENDT, RICHARD F. *Zwischen Anarchie und neuen Ordnungen. Soziologische Versuche über Probleme unserer Welt im Wandel*. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg 1967. 451 pp. DM. 16.00.

Professor Behrendt, who is now sixty years old, has collected 22 essays which give a good impression of his prolific record as a social scientist, though his work on the developing countries is definitely underrepresented. His development from the psycho-analytical individualism of *Politischer Aktivismus* (part of which is here reprinted) to a liberal socio-political commitment stands out clearly, but also his unremitting concern with the contemporary world and its many problems.

BLUMBERG, PAUL. *Industrial Democracy. The Sociology of Participation*. Constable, London 1968. ix, 278 pp. 45/-.

In this timely work it is argued that "demands for workers' participation, which once seemed idealistic, remote, abstract and visionary, suddenly become immediately relevant, as the issue of mass poverty recedes". On the basis of this view the author discusses the research and ideology of the "Mayo school" (Elton Mayo, T.N. Whitehead, F. J. Roethlisberger), and criticizes Hugh Clegg's opinions on industrial relations. Some interesting chapters are devoted to the Yugoslav experience with workers' management in industry. The author sums up the arguments pro and contra workers' control; his own conclusion, viz., that genuine workers' management is the only solution of alienation, gives the impression of being an ethical postulate rather than a proved possibility.

Caste and Race: Comparative Approaches. Ed. by Anthony de Reuck and Julie Knight. J. & A. Churchill Ltd, London 1968. xi, 348 pp. 20/-.

On the suggestion of George De Vos, who did important pioneering work on the subject (cf. *IRSH*, XI (1966), p. 483), the Ciba Foundation convened a symposium on caste, slavery and racism in 1966. It marshalled a number of first-rank authorities such as Gunnar Myrdal (who acted as chairman), Louis Dumont, Léon Poliakov, Norman Cohn and Professor De Vos, and the papers and discussions which make up the present volume are a veritable mine of information and stimulation for further research. Indices of contributors, authors and subjects are appended.

EBERT, THEODOR. *Gewaltfreier Aufstand. Alternative zum Bürgerkrieg*. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg/B. 1968. 408 pp. DM. 32.00.

The young author of this book, who believes in non-violent resistance as an efficient substitute for armed rebellion, tries to clarify this brand of revolutionary strategy by the means used in political science. His "theory" is based on a systematic analysis of contemporary experiences with non-violent action.

FLADE, HERMANN. *Die Chance der Freiheit*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1968. x, 251 pp. DM. 29.50.

Mr Flade, who left East Germany some years ago, has written an eloquent vindication of Western political thought, representative government and pluralistic democracy, which he claims to be universally valid. He rejects both political relativism and totalitarianism, the latter comprising Communism as well as Nazism. He draws heavily upon such mentors as Hilckman, Möbus and Voegelin, but authors like Weber, Rüstow and Wittfogel, who pioneered much of his subject matter, are not even mentioned in the bibliography.

HARTFIEL, GÜNTER. *Wirtschaftliche und soziale Rationalität. Untersuchungen zum Menschenbild in Ökonomie und Soziologie*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1968. viii, 289 pp. DM. 34.00.

Both economics and sociology start from, as John Stuart Mill put it, "an

arbitrary definition of man"; *homo economicus* and *homo sociologicus* are both somehow supposed to behave in a rational way. Professor Hartfiel traces the relevant assumptions of a number of economists (individuals and schools) and sociologists (Marx, Weber, Pareto, Durkheim, Parsons and Dahrendorf), and tries to answer the question what these assumptions have in common.

History and Social Anthropology. Ed. by I. M. Lewis. Tavistock Publications, London, New York, Sydney 1968. xxviii, 307 pp. 50/-.

It is a well-known fact that a sense of time and history is not the strongest point of social anthropologists, notably of those in the structural-functional tradition. For that reason the Association of Social Anthropologists of the Commonwealth devoted its 1966 conference to the theme "History and Anthropology". The present volume contains the papers read at that conference. It includes a valuable introduction by the editor, historical studies of African societies and twentieth-century Albania by specialist anthropologists, a sociological essay on the later Roman Republic, "The Changing Role of the House of Argyll in the Scottish Highlands" (by E. R. Cregeen), and useful indices.

Internationales Jahrbuch für Religionssoziologie – International Yearbook for the Sociology of Religion. Hrsg. von / Ed. by Joachim Matthes. Band IV. Beiträge zur religionssoziologischen Forschung – Vol. IV. Essays on Research in the Sociology of Religion. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1968. 298 pp. DM. 45.00.

Three of the nine papers that make up the present volume are in English viz., "Religious Research: Objects and Methods", by P. G. Swanborn "Structural Aspects of Church Organisation", by Josephine Klein, and a study of Reinhold Niebuhr's "neo-orthodoxy", by Toyomasa Fuse. Of the German papers (to which summaries in English are appended) we mention that by Benno Biermann on the meaning and relevance of Weber's thesis on the correlation of Protestantism and capitalism.

KON, I. S. Der Positivismus in der Soziologie. Geschichtlicher Abriß. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1968. viii, 377 pp. DM. 20.00.

As compared with the original Russian edition, *Positivizm v sociologii* (1964), the present translation is considerably extended. The Communist author takes "Positivism" in a very wide sense, so that nearly the whole non-Marxist sociology turns out to be impregnated with it.

LARENZ, KARL FRIEDRICH. Untersuchungen zur Einkommenspolitik. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1968. v, 117 pp. DM. 25.00.

On the basis of the relevant experiences in the Netherlands, the United States and Great Britain, Dr Larenz presents a critical discussion of incomes policies as applied till now. He shows that these have not only failed to solve the problem of squaring full employment and economic growth with stable money, but that they have even produced undesirable effects.

RODGERS, BARBARA N., with John Greve and John S. Morgan. *Comparative Social Administration*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1968. 350 pp. 45/-. (Paper: 28/-.)

This comparative study of social policy and social administration consists of two parts. The first is a country-wise approach, in which France is discussed by Mrs Rodgers, Norway by Mr Greve, and Canada by Professor Morgan. In the second part a "problem approach" is applied to five areas of social administration, viz., social planning, social security, co-ordination, care for the old, and family policies.

Soziologie der Entwicklungsländer. Hrs̄g. von Gottfried Eisermann. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1968. 195 pp. DM. 16.80.

The editor has collected ten studies in the sociology of underdevelopment and development, two written by himself, one by W. E. Mühlmann, and the rest by English and American specialists such as P. T. Bauer, W. E. Moore, etc. The volume may be recommended as a useful primer.

TUCHSCHEERER, WALTER. *Bevor „Das Kapital“ entstand. Die Herausbildung und Entwicklung der ökonomischen Theorie von Karl Marx in der Zeit von 1843 bis 1858*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1968. 493 pp. DM. 25.00.

In this posthumously published work the author wishes to present to his readers "the analysis and exposé of the Marxian theory of value in the historical form of its evolution". From the angle of the theory in its ripest expressions (*Zur Kritik der politischen Oekonomie* and *Capital*) he searches for elements from which it was composed in Marx's and Engels's early and even earliest writings. He has conceived the subject broadly so as to encompass not only Marx's positions toward other economic theories proper, but also social philosophies such as Proudhon's. The director of the East-Berlin *Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften* has written a preface.

WASSER, EMIL. *System der sozialen Politik. Am Beispiel der schweizerischen Hochschulschriften*. Orell Füssli Verlag, Zürich 1968. 142 pp. S.fr./DM. 19.50.

This is a systematic survey of Swiss academic writings (mainly theses) on social policy in the widest sense; the opening year is 1940. Since most of the items are not mentioned by their titles, the volume is only of use in combination with the *Jahresverzeichnis der Schweizerischen Hochschulschriften*. An index of subjects is appended.

ZAUELS, GÜNTER. *Paretos Theorie der sozialen Heterogenität und Zirkulation der Eliten*. Mit einem Vorwort von Gottfried Eisermann. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1968. x, 120 pp. DM. 23.00.

Dr Zauels has made a commendable attempt at reconstructing Pareto's

theory of social stratification and cyclical change. As Professor Eisermann says in his foreword, the author has rightly availed himself of Pareto's (non-Italian) writings and avoided polemics with most of the secondary literature. Yet it is a strange thing that his identification with his subject should go so far as to deny the validity of certain objections because they are contrary, not to logic or evidence, but to the "cognition" of Pareto.

ZYLSTRA, BERNARD. *From Pluralism to Collectivism. The Development of Harold Laski's Political Thought.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1968. x, 236 pp. Hfl. 25.90.

The central issue in this thoughtful study of Laski's importance as a political theoretician is his shift from pluralism to collectivism. This shift, which began to become manifest in *A Grammar of Politics* (1925), was a result of "the increasing role" of the idea of equality in his conception. After having been a typical representative of "political pluralism" Laski now adopted a monist position characterized by a collectivist conception of the state. The Great Depression made him doubt the value of the parliamentary system. However, in 1940 he supported the Conservative-Labour Coalition. The author contends in a critical evaluation that a qualitative political pluralism – for which he thinks of Dutch Calvinist social philosophers such as A. Kuyper – can avoid the pitfalls of an individualist conception of the state as well as those of collectivistic monism.

### HISTORY

*Annales de Démographie Historique 1967* (Études, chronique, bibliographie, documents). Éditions Sirey, Paris 1967. 558 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

The present volume of the French yearbook of historical demography has been divided into the same four sections as the previous volume, which was mentioned in IRSH, XII (1967), p. 309. This time we draw attention to the paper on temporary migration in nineteenth-century France (mainly seasonal workers from the South), by Abel Chatelain.

*Archiv für Sozialgeschichte.* Hrsg. von der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. VIII. Band, 1968. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH., Hannover 1968. 577 pp. Ill. DM. 32.00.

The eighth volume of the *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte* contains contributions by H. Monz (on Karl Marx's father and his opinions especially on law, and on Marx's father-in-law), by H. Hirsch (Marx's readiness to intervene in 1842-43 on behalf of the Jews) and by J. Kofalka (on the first Socialists in Northern Bohemia and their relationship with the German Eisenacher and the emerging Czech nationalism, 1868-70). H. Pelger writes on the democratic and social movement in Northern Germany after the defeat of the 1848 revolution; it is a very full and excellently documented survey mainly of the years 1849-51, to which some documents have been appended. The major contribution is the study by B. Andréas and W. Mönke on *The German Ideology*, with 101 documents; some of the latter are published here for the first time (letter by

Marx to Weydemeyer, 1846, four texts by Weitling). In the documentary section K. Koszyk communicates letters to Julius Meyer and one letter by Carl Meyer and Hermann Kriege to J. W. Detering (1845). G. Eckert publishes some 150 pages of documents on the sections Wiesbaden and Mainz of the First International.

**Constitutions of the Communist Party-States.** Ed. by Jan F. Triska. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford 1968. xiii, 541 pp. \$ 12.50.

The increasing importance of the formal constitutional order is argued in the introduction to this work which contains documents on all Communist countries (including Yugoslavia and Cuba). The texts of the fundamental laws of all fourteen states are reproduced together with any amendments to these constitutions that have been made. Taken together, 36 documents have been included (nine on the USSR-RSFSR Constitutions of 1918, 1923, 1936, amendments and "Proposals for a New Constitution" 1960; four on China, etc.).

**DI GRAZIA, GENNARO.** *Del comunismo. L'aspetto economico, filosofico, sociale, religioso.* M. D'Auria Editore, Napoli 1967. iii, 375 pp. L. 2800.

The author endeavours to comprise in one volume quite a number of subjects which can all be brought under the heading "Communism". He discusses Marx's economic theory as well as the functioning of the Chinese and Russian economies under the aegis of Communist policy, and compares the situation of the workers in both countries and in the East European countries with the exception of Albania. In the section on philosophy the story opens with Fichte, Hegel and Feuerbach. Most illuminating for the author's religious and ethical approach to theory and practice of Communism is his treatment of the "religious aspect". His ethical postulates being "equality" and "fraternity", he enquires especially whether Communist systems have been able to produce more social justice than enlightened capitalism.

**The General Council of the First International 1871-1872. Minutes.** Progress Publishers, Moscow; Lawrence and Wishart, London n.d. [1968.] 626 pp. Ill. 21/-.

This volume reproduces the text of the minute book from October 31 to the end of August, 1872 (last meeting of the General Council in London). Assistance to the Paris Commune refugees and the preparation of the Hague Congress are among the topics. Further, the volume contains records of Engels's reports (on Italy, on the Irish sections, etc.) not included in the minutes, minutes of the Sub-Committee (in French, with an English translation), and other documents, such as resolutions, statements and letters by the General Council (for instance, a reply to a protest by the Jura Federation over convening a congress in The Hague and the General Council's report to that Congress).

**KRIEGEL, ANNIE.** *Le pain et les roses. Jalons pour une histoire des*

socialismes. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1968. v, 257 pp. F.fr. 22.00.

Various studies and essays collected in this volume have been published before; the study on the organizational structure and the effective strength of the French CP, e.g., appeared in part in 1966 in this periodical. The connecting link is the question discussed in the interesting introduction: how far are labour movement and Socialism to be differentiated, and where can they be identified? The question is illustrated with a number of variants such as the American, English, Russian, French and German ones. These variants result from the specific combinations of the following factors: existence and significance of workers, working-class consciousness, labour movement and Socialism. The items included are, among others, revolutionary syndicalism and Proudhon, Jaurès in July 1914, Lenin and the French Zimmerwaldians.

LAIDLER, HARRY W. *History of Socialism. A Comparative Survey of Socialism, Communism, Trade Unionism, Cooperation, Utopianism, and Other Systems of Reform and Reconstruction.* Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York; Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968. xx, 970 pp. \$ 3.95 (paper); 90/- (cloth).

This book is presented as "an updated and expanded edition" of the well-known *Social-Economic Movements* (1933 and many re-editions). Though especially on small countries the information given for the post-war period is not without serious errors, the book as a whole remains a useful introductory work of reference. Apart from directly Socialist currents, the co-operative movement in various countries is treated, too.

Politische Ideologien und nationalstaatliche Ordnung. Studien zur Geschichte des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts. Festschrift für Theodor Schieder zu seinem 60. Geburtstag. Hrsg. von Kurt Kluxen und Wolfgang J. Mommsen. R. Oldenbourg, München, Wien 1968. 467 pp. DM. 52.00.

Some of the twenty historical studies collected in the present volume may well be of direct interest to the readers of this periodical. We mention "The French Revolution and Industrial Class Society", by the first editor; "The Conservative Traits in Marxism", by Ernst Nolte; a stimulating treatment of the question in how far the Leninist "dialectics of backwardness" is already present in original Marxism, by Hans-Christoph Schröder; and "Political Myth in the Theory of Georges Sorel and in the Practice of Fascism", by Helmut Berding. A bibliography of Professor Schieder's writings and an index of names are appended.

PONTEIL, FÉLIX. *Les classes bourgeoises et l'avènement de la démocratie 1815-1914.* Éditions Albin Michel, Paris 1968. 573 pp. F.fr. 9.00.

Not "the bourgeoisie", but "the middle classes" in their relationship to the rise of political and social democracy, to the emancipation of the working

class especially in France and (less extensively) in Britain, Germany and Italy (other countries come up for short references) are the subject of this valuable study which deals with the period since 1815. The author aims at elaborating diversity rather than general laws, and attaches much importance to ideas, in the sense that they permeated and modified class positions, but also in another respect: a bird's eye view is given of opinions on democracy, positive as well as negative, and of the definitions of democracy. Whereas the approach to the main conceptions is that of a political scientist, the treatment of the gradual rise of democracy is socio-historical.

RAGIONIERI, ERNESTO. *Il marxismo e l'Internazionale. Studi di storia del marxismo*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1968. xii, 310 pp. L. 3300.

The first two of these studies, which deal with Marxism in the First and the Second International, were published before in *Critica Marxista*, while the third and the fourth are reprinted from *Studi Storici* (1963-64). "Gramsci and the Theoretical Debate in the International Workers' Movement" is the text of a report presented at the International Conference of Gramsci Studies in April, 1967.

VERGER, PIERRE. *Flux et reflux de la traite des nègres entre le Golfe de Bénin et Bahia de Todos os Santos du XVIIe au XIXe siècle*. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1968. 720 pp. Ill. F.fr. 95.00.

On the basis of many primary sources the author traces the history of the slave trade and, more particularly, of the impact of African tribal traditions (Yoruba *inter al.*) on Bahia during the reign of slavery and afterwards. Curiously enough, Negroes going back to Nigeria and Dahomey in the nineteenth century (known there as "Brazilians") put their mark on their countries of origin. Apart from the very detailed account of these influences the book contains a wealth of information on such subjects as the struggles between Portugal, Holland and England over African strongholds, the Bahia region and privileges regarding the slave trade, slave rebellions, and the economic consequences of slave labour. Important, too, is the discussion of the adaptation and contribution of emancipated Negroes to Brazilian culture.

WILLIAMS, GWYN A. *Artisans and Sans-Culottes. Popular movements in France and Britain during the French Revolution*. Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd, London 1968. viii, 128 pp. 18/-. (Paper: 9/6.)

"The ideology of democracy was pre-industrial and its first serious practitioners were artisans." This is the last and concluding sentence in a book which offers a "parallel history" based by and large on the works of Cobb, Rudé, Soboul and Tønnesson on the *sans-culottes*, and of E. P. Thompson on the English (including Welsh) artisans and their societies as well as on original research in British archives. For France, the focus is on Paris, for England, on the country. The period covered is roughly the same. It might appear that the sentence quoted above is nearer to the truth for the English popular societies, which demanded first of all universal suffrage, than for France; but the author suggests a conception of "democracy" in line with the Marxist authors on the French Revolution.

## OTHER BOOKS

- HERRMANN, URSULA. *Der Kampf von Karl Marx um eine revolutionäre Gewerkschaftspolitik in der I. Internationale 1864 bis 1868*. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1968. 320 pp.
- HILLMANN, GÜNTHER. *Selbstkritik des Kommunismus. Texte der Opposition*. Rowohlt, Reinbeck bei Hamburg 1967. 252 pp.
- L'Histoire sociale. *Sources et méthodes. Colloque de l'École Normale Supérieure de Saint-Cloud (15-16 mai 1965)*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1967. iii, 298 pp.

## CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Yearbook on International Communist Affairs 1966. Ed.: Milorad M. Drachkovitch. Assistant Ed.: Lewis H. Gann. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford 1967. xx, 766 pp. \$ 25.00.

After a general introduction a world survey is given of the 1966 situation in all the individual Communist parties; split-off groups are also given attention. Although there are – almost unavoidably so in a work of this scope – some errors of detail (e.g., spelling errors in names), the information provided is very useful. A “Chronology” of events is included, as are sections on Communist and “National Revolutionary” international conferences and on various front organizations. 25 documents from a wide variety of sources are published, some in extract form (we mention a speech by Waldeck Rochet, a decision of the Chinese CP concerning the “Cultural Revolution” and a North Korean statement). A special section is reserved for the Trotskyite Fourth International. The volume contains also short biographies of prominent Communist leaders.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

## AFRICA

PLUM, WERNER. *Sozialer Wandel im Maghreb. Voraussetzungen und Erfahrungen der genossenschaftlichen Entwicklung*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1967. 417 pp. Maps. DM. 48.00.

The results of much field work on Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia are combined with historical and sociological research in this account of the impact of independence. Colonial achievements, especially agrarian reform programmes, are discussed extensively as an introduction to co-operative projects undertaken by the governments of the three countries recently. The evolution of the towns is not neglected, and differences between the countries are analyzed. The focus is on socio-economic issues, but it is made clear that they can only be understood in the setting of national and cultural revival.

The Role of Labor in African Nation-Building. Ed. by Willard A. Beling. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington, London 1968. xx, 204 pp. \$ 15.00; 125/-.

This volume is the outcome of a conference held in 1965, in which African labour leaders, ICFTU and AFL-CIO functionaries, American civil servants and scholars participated. Most contributions are revised versions of papers read at the conference. The central question is why the African labour movements, which played in some cases a vital role in the struggle for independence (Tom Mboya and Ferhat Hached were labour leaders), failed to come up to expectations in the post-independence period. We mention some of the contributions: Labour's role in emerging African Socialist states (W. H. Friedland), Pan-Africanism and Labour (the latter having grown into a "stumbling block" for the former – D. Nelkin), and Trade Unions and the Cold War (G. E. Lichtblau).

STAHN, EBERHARD. *Kommunistische Modelle für Afrika? Ghana und Guinea*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1967. 192 pp. DM. 19.80.

The author deals with the independence movement in both countries and, as his central theme, with the regimes of Nkrumah and Sekou Touré up to 1964 (the former's downfall is discussed in a postface). The focus is on the question in how far the Soviet Communist ideology served as a model. By and large, the Russian impact was strong, but pragmatism determined most of the practical decisions. The author deals with the influences of Marxism and Russian Communism, but has *expressis verbis* refrained from taking into account the Yugoslav and Chinese "models" for development.

STEVENSON, ROBERT F. *Population and Political Systems in Tropical Africa*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1968. xiii, 306 pp. Maps. \$ 10.00; 90/-.

Without denying short-term deviations from the rule (which are discussed at length) the author of this comparative study of various tribal groups and regions (the Zulu, the Logoli, etc.) asserts that in Africa high population density and the formation of states were generally correlated; the point is demonstrated for Ruandi-Urundi and the Ibo country (where doubts were strongest). The claim made 25 years ago in the well-known work *African Political Systems* (Gluckman *et al.*) is thus corroborated on the basis of the most recent data.

#### OTHER BOOKS

OLOGOUDOU, ÉMILE-DÉSIRÉ. *Der Traum eines dritten Weges. Quellen und Bedeutung des afrikanischen Sozialismus*. Inaugural-Dissertation [...] Köln 1966. [Köln 1968.] xiii, 211 pp.

#### Congo

WEISS, HERBERT F. *Political Protest in the Congo. The Parti Solidaire*

Africain During the Independence Struggle. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1967. xxiv, 326 pp. Maps. \$ 8.50.

Next to ABAKO, the *Parti Solidaire Africain* played an important role in politicizing broad segments of the Congolese population. The author deals with the process in which elite organizations evolved into political parties (1957-60), and gives a detailed history of the PSA. The third part of the book consists of a minute discussion of the growth of anti-colonial protest in the Kwango-Kwilu area, which took the form of spontaneous actions in 1959. This study helps to explain the sudden change in Belgian policy and throws light on the spreading of nationalist ideas especially among the rural population.

### Egypt

(See also: Asia, p. 465)

Egypt Since the Revolution. Ed. by P. J. Vatikiotis. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1968. 195 pp. 36/-.

Papers read at a conference of the Centre of Middle Eastern Studies held in September, 1966, and subsequent contributions by participants have been collected in this volume. They are of different levels, but taken together present a fair account of substantiated opinions, which are, it should be added, far from unanimous. We mention R. Owen's contribution on agricultural production, 1890-1939, which serves to make comparison possible. There is a remarkable continuity between the post- and pre-1952 economic situations. M. H. Kerr argues that revolutionary ideology has the function of justifying traditional national-State policies (other authors radically disagree). L. Awad deals with cultural and intellectual developments since 1952. A good survey of English-language literature on the "Egyptian Revolution" is provided by D. Hopwood.

### Morocco

HOFFMAN, BERNARD G. The Structure of Traditional Moroccan Rural Society. Mouton & Co, The Hague, Paris 1967. 223 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 9.80.

The author has tried to reconstruct the traditional Moroccan culture which survived after the adoption of Islam until the French occupation. He gives a very full picture of social groups and institutions, avoiding to accept at face value the official Islamic social theory or to overrate the impact of an urban upper class orthodoxy. He pays much attention to differences between ethnic groups and to local or tribal particulars (there were some 760 distinct tribal groups), deals with the factors making for a weakening of tradition, and outlines in a concluding chapter the changes brought about since the French Protectorate.

### Rhodesia

RANSFORD, OLIVER. The Rulers of Rhodesia. From Earliest Times to the Referendum. John Murray, London 1968. ix, 345 pp. 45/-.

The author, a physician born in England, but living in Rhodesia since 1947, relates chapters from the country's history. He starts with the Bushmen, continues with the story of the Bantu invasion (around 800), the Portuguese conquest and subsequent restoration of independence, the Matabele ascendancy and British colonization up to 1922 when (South) Rhodesia received dominion status. The central idea is that the country, since the Portuguese colonization, was always ruled by minority elites which are said to have been supported as a rule by the majority. In the introduction and in an epilogue the now ruling minority is defended.

### South Africa

BLEY, HELMUT. *Kolonialherrschaft und Sozialstruktur in Deutsch-Südwestafrika 1894-1914*. Leibniz Verlag, Hamburg 1968. 390 pp. DM. 32.00.

An excellent study of the social impact of German settlement and German rule in South West Africa. The author has had access to a wealth of unpublished sources both in East and West Germany, and, together with a sound socio-historical feeling, this has enabled him to present a critical but convincing analysis of the relationship between the settlers and the native population.

### AMERICA

MORRIS, JAMES O. and EFRÉN CÓRDOVA. *Bibliography of Industrial Relations in Latin America*. New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1967. xv, 290 pp. \$ 10.00.

The objective of this unique bibliography is to cover the literature on the worker, the work relationship and labour law in Latin America. It consists of two parts: "General", and "Individual Countries". The thousands of entries are about evenly divided between books, pamphlets, doctorate theses and contributions to periodicals; they are chiefly, but by no means only, in Spanish, Portuguese and English. The sections of "Unions and (the) Labor Movement(s)" are well represented and may be particularly helpful to readers of this periodical.

### Argentina

BAILY, SAMUEL L. *Labor, Nationalism, and Politics in Argentina*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1967. xi, 241 pp. \$ 8.00.

Although this work deals with the history of organized labour since 1890 to about 1960, it concentrates on an explanation of the strong Peronist tendency among workers even after the dictator's downfall. The author discerns a liberal current (including the – syndicalist – *laboristas*) opposed, by and large, to Peronism, and the curious combination of equalitarianism (the *descamisados*, who admired Evita Perón) and Hispanic-Catholic traditions which inspired the migrant workers from the interior, who became the standard

bearers of *criollo* nationalism. The book gives a lucid discussion of the latter phenomenon.

#### Canada

RUSSELL, LORIS S. A heritage of light. Lamps and lighting in the early Canadian home. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1968. v, 344 pp. Ill. \$ 18.50.

Dr Russell, a former director of the National Museum of Canada, has written a very interesting technological history of lighting devices used in that country; he is most detailed on kerosene. The volume has been magnificently produced and illustrated with over 200 photographs.

#### Cuba

CASTRO, FIDEL. Révolution cubaine. I (Textes choisis 1953-1962). II (Textes choisis 1962-1968). Présentation et choix de Louis Constant. François Maspero, Paris 1968. 258 pp.; 266 pp. F.fr. 6.15 per vol.

These volumes contain texts (mostly in extract form), notably speeches, letters, articles and manifestoes, in a chronological order. The first volume opens with Castro's speech of 1953 before his judges, "History will absolve me", the second with Castro's reaction to the crisis of autumn, 1962. Both in his general introduction and in his introductions to each text the editor demonstrates an uncommon measure of identification with Castro's and Guevara's positions. He stresses the continuity of Castro's thought, which has evolved according to its inner logic.

MENESES, ENRIQUE. Fidel Castro. Transl. by J. Halcro Ferguson. Faber and Faber, London 1968. 238 pp. Ill. 42/-.

In 1957 the author went to Cuba as a reporter for *Paris Match* and managed to join Castro's forces in the Sierra Maestra. His account of the rebels' victory is vivid, but he has not less to say about consequent developments and on the effects on Latin America at large. His sober analysis of what Castro achieved is valuable: the industrialization programme has receded before a renewed stress on the very monoculture (sugar) which used to be styled a product of imperialist capitalism. In this connection Soviet policy is discussed. The author is hopeful about the chances for peaceful evolution in Latin America and relates experiences collected during stays in such countries as Peru (he admires president Belaúnde's policy). Thus the book can command a wider interest than that provoked only by the Cuban Revolution.

MESA-LAGO, CARMELO. The Labor Sector and Socialist Distribution in Cuba. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington, London 1968. xix, 250 pp. \$ 15.00; 125/-.

After a short survey of the opinions held by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chruščev on the question of the remuneration of the workers in the transitory stage of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the author deals with the Cuban

brand of a planned economy and the evolution of (views on) workers' participation in determining objectives and wages. The chapters in which the wage scales and the opinions on "Socialist emulation" are discussed provide information on particular Cuban traits, though much in them shows a conspicuous resemblance with the Chinese example ("moral incentives"), and the real situation is described as one of a severe labour discipline, a slow-down in economic development and the increase of an inefficient bureaucracy.

### Mexico

TURNER, FREDERICK C. *The Dynamic of Mexican Nationalism*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1968; Oxford University Press, London. xii, 350 pp. \$ 8.50.

The century preceding the 1910 revolution is seen here as a process of national identification, in which xenophobia played a rather positive role; it was further characterized by a strong measure of racial intermixture, a steep rise in population, and the retreat of Indian languages before the Spanish. The frontier war of 1847 and the Maximilian episode are discussed from this angle. Most attention is given to the revolution, which is seen as a vehicle of reinforcing nationhood as well as a catalyst of social change. In a chapter on literature, the arts and nationalism developments since 1920 until the present day are depicted. The book is a valuable study on a particular kind of nationalism in a broad sense.

### Trinidad

WOOD, DONALD. *Trinidad in Transition. The Years after Slavery*. Published for the Institute of Race Relations, London, by Oxford University Press, London, New York 1968. x, 318 pp. Ill. 45/-.

The author presents a thoughtful account of Trinidad's history in the 36 years after the abolition of slavery (1834). In the foreground are the immensely complicated racial and national problems: French and British, Negroes, East Indians (immigrating in large numbers during the period under discussion and only towards the end being awarded equal rights – notably as concerns the opening of crown lands to them) and Chinese. The colonial government's anglicizing policy and its results are carefully scrutinized as is the retreat from that policy under the governorship of Sir Arthur Gordon (1866-70).

### United States of America

FROST, RICHARD H. *The Mooney Case*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1968. xii, 563 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

Tom Mooney was a rather inconspicuous local activist, and an adherent of Debs's Socialist Party, a sympathizer with the IWW and a trade-union organizer when he was arrested in 1916, together with others, after the San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing (July 1916). In a trial which stirred feelings pro and contra enormously and was carried through without much sense for justice, Mooney and Warren Knox Billings were sentenced to

death. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. The major part of this excellent study deals with the endless stream of legal appeals which not earlier than 1939 resulted in Mooney's liberation. Though the author concentrates on the legal aspects, his account contains very interesting details on the contribution of the "Mooney case" to the "Red Scare" in 1919, how it influenced politics, which reactions from the Left it provoked, etc.

JORDAN, WINTHROP D. *White Over Black. American Attitudes Toward the Negro, 1550-1812*. Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Virginia, by The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1968. xx, 651 pp. \$ 12.50.

The author gives a well-written account of the (causes and peculiarities of) the whites' attitudes towards the Negroes. The first part of the book deals with the "initial English confrontation with Africans", and with the impact of slavery (one chapter is appropriately headed "Racial slavery: From Reasons to Rationale") as it existed in America prior to 1700. The second part discusses the expansion of slavery, its justification and consequences in the years 1700-55. Then follows a very interesting analysis of some major theories on slavery (pro and contra) in the revolutionary era, a survey of the first years of independence, and a remarkable fifth part on such issues as Jefferson's predicament (personally involved in Negro slavery, which he hated but came to justify to a great extent by the assumption of Negro inferiority), the effects of racial intermixture, or the evolution towards "a white man's country" (removal of free Negroes).

KLEIN, PHILIP. *From Philanthropy to Social Welfare. An American Cultural Perspective*. Jossey-Bass Inc., Publishers, San Francisco 1968. xvi, 307 pp. \$ 8.50.

Dr Klein, who was a professor in the Columbia University School of Social Work for many years, presents a critical evaluation of the professional "establishment". His main objection to the practice of American social work is that it has tended to become an end in itself, and that it has concerned itself with individual psychopathology rather than with poverty. The author concludes with positive recommendations for the future.

KRISLOV, SAMUEL. *The Negro in Federal Employment. The Quest for Equal Opportunity*. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1967. ix, 157 pp. \$ 5.00.

The history of Negro employment in the Federal civil service and the achievements of the equal employment programme are two of the main topics discussed in this timely book. In between, the author enters into the problems of representative bureaucracy and the merit system. The volume is based upon a considerable number of interviews.

MILLER, DOUGLAS T. *Jacksonian Aristocracy. Class and Democracy in*

New York 1830-1860. Oxford University Press, New York 1967. xiii, 228 pp. \$ 6.00.

It is the thesis of this provocative but well-documented book that the State of New York witnessed the rise of a new plutocratic aristocracy during the very decades of Jacksonian democracy. The deteriorating conditions of the working class and the impact of immigration are dealt with in separate chapters.

OSOFKY, GILBERT. *The Burden of Race. A Documentary History of Negro-White Relations in America.* Harper & Row, Publishers, New York, Evanston, London 1967. xvi, 654 pp. \$ 7.95.

A commendable selection has been made from a great variety of texts illustrating both the Negroes' plight and struggles and the attitudes of the whites. The book covers the history from slavery up to the most recent developments; the last item included is a speech by Stokely Carmichael held in 1966. To single out some examples: there are descriptions by Frederick Douglass, a run-away slave who was to play an important role in the emancipation movement, statements by principled abolitionists, ideas on reconstruction (Carl Schurz), writings by W. E. B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey, and Elijah Muhammad's "account of the story of creation"; moreover, official proclamations reflect government's actions aimed at abolishing discrimination.

VALENTINE, CHARLES A. *Culture and Poverty. Critique and Counter-Proposals.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1968. xiii, 216 pp. \$ 5.95.

In this "ambitious essay" Professor Valentine takes issue with American writing on the "culture of poverty" (including the well-known books of Oscar Lewis), which he holds to be biased by a middle-class point of view. His counter-proposals are not only anthropologic in nature, but have a direct relevance to the war on poverty.

## *ASIA*

*Asia's Population Problems. With a Discussion of Population and Immigration in Australia.* Ed. by S. Chandrasekhar. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1967. 311 pp. 45/-.

A useful survey is given of the population problems of India (by the editor), Pakistan (A. I. Querishi), Indonesia (E. Hawkins), Malaysia - at the time of writing including Singapore - (J. C. Caldwell), Taiwan (W. Petersen) and Japan (Th. O. Wilkinson). The editor, whose introduction is a thoughtful overall analysis of "problems and solutions", also deals with mainland China. R. Horn's treatment of the demographic situation in Australia precedes two chapters (by A. C. Ross and K. Rivett, respectively) which deal with the resistance against, the obligation to adopt, and the (limited) possibilities of, a policy to open Australia for Asian immigrants.

Political and Social Thought in the Contemporary Middle East. Ed. by Kemal H. Karpat. Pall Mall Press, London 1968. xiii, 397 pp. 84/-.

A commendable general introduction on the origins of modern ideologies (they sprang from social dislocation and a crisis of identity) in the Middle East precedes a selection of texts. The latter have been chosen from various sources, notably periodicals. Some internationally known people are represented (Nasser and İnönü), but the focus is on currents rather than on persons. Each section (Arab countries in Asia and Egypt, Turkey, and Iran – the latter country is covered by only two texts) has been given a special introduction. The great majority of texts appears here for the first time in English. Also by the very representative selection this work constitutes a thorough introduction to the issues at stake.

RODINSON, MAXIME. *Israël et le refus arabe. 75 ans d'histoire.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1968. 253 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

— . *Israel and the Arabs.* Transl. by Michael Perl. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1968. 239 pp. 5/-.

In spite of the French subtitle this is basically a book on the relationship between the State of Israel and the Arab world. The well-informed author is very critical of political Zionism, notably of the "Ben Gurion school". He enunciates many ideas current in the militant Left, but does so with an appealing considerateness: the human aspects of the conflict are not neglected for doctrinarian tenets. The French edition contains a chronology, a bibliographical essay and an index.

WU, CHUN-HSI. *Dollars, Dependents and Dogma. Overseas Chinese Remittances to Communist China.* With an Introd. by C. F. Remer. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford 1967. xii, 231 pp. \$ 7.00.

Partly on the basis of information gathered in countries with many "overseas Chinese" the author has been able to provide a very full survey of remittances to mainland China. Moreover, he analyzes the shifts in Chinese Communist policies as well as the effects of arbitrary courses of exchange both for the dependents of the overseas Chinese and the treasury. Comparative surveys are given of the amounts concerned since 1949 and in the first half of the century. One of the points which are made clear beyond doubt is the importance of Hong Kong for the Chinese economy. The author discusses, too, the possible consequences of nationalism in the countries where the overseas Chinese live.

#### OTHER BOOKS

FAIRBAIRN, GEOFFREY. *Revolutionary Warfare and Communist Strategy. The Threat to South-East Asia.* Faber and Faber, London 1968. 286 pp.

#### China

*Economic Trends in Communist China.* Ed. by Alexander Eckstein,

Walter Galenson, and Ta-Chung Liu. Aldine Publishing Company, Chicago 1968. vii, 757 pp. \$ 17.50.

Twelve specialists in different aspects of economics have contributed to this volume, which is undoubtedly one of the best works on the development of China's economy since 1949 up to 1965; the later years are dealt with very cursorily, which is due to the "statistical blackout" of 1960. (It is to be noted that earlier periods and other countries are frequently dealt with in order to make comparisons possible; thus A. Eckstein contributes a very informative study on "the economic heritage".) A wealth of data is presented, for instance in the chapters on "quantitative trends in the economy" (Ta-Chung Liu) or agriculture (K. R. Walker and A. M. Tang) and industry (Kang Chao, D. H. Perkins and R. M. Field). Further items are population (J. S. Aird), capital formation (K. C. Yeh), manpower and employment opportunities (Chi-ming Hou), and foreign trade (Feng-Hwa Mah).

The Great Cultural Revolution in China. Compiled and ed. by the Asia Research Centre. Charles E. Tuttle Co.: Publishers, Rutland (Vt.), Tokyo 1968. ix, 507 pp. \$ 7.50.

The launching of the "Great Socialist Cultural Revolution" in April, 1966, was preceded by three years of increasing activities in the ideological and cultural sphere; the "reform" of the Peking Opera (1964), e.g., was accompanied by slogans foreshadowing the forthcoming "revolution". These three years are covered in this book as well as the first months of the "Cultural Revolution" proper up to and including the origins of the "Red Guards"; the last item included is an extract from a "Letter from China" by Anna Louise Strong who – "the oldest revolutionary from the United States" – was accorded the honour of membership. Apart from a glossary of terms *en vogue* in Chinese Communist ideology and a chronology of events from November, 1965, to November, 1966, a great number of Communist texts are given, for instance, on the struggle against "anti-party elements" (there is an extensive list of "Monsters and Demons"), the army's role and the Central Committee's decisions. The editors have restricted their introductions to a minimum.

GUILLERMAZ, JACQUES. Histoire du Parti communiste chinois (1921-1949). Payot, Paris 1968. 450 pp. Maps. F.fr. 45.35.

This book is undoubtedly one of the best general treatments of the history of Chinese Communism up to 1949; a volume on the years since 1949 is announced. The author gives a lucid survey of the introduction of Socialist and revolutionary ideas prior to 1921 when the Chinese CP was founded. Although no major aspects have been neglected, the military side of the Communists' policies receives most attention, and it is on this point that the book offers original interpretations. The work is well suited for the interested layman and will appeal also to the specialist.

HOFFMANN, CHARLES. Work Incentive Practices and Policies in the People's Republic of China 1953-1965. State University of New York Press, Albany 1967. xii, 148 pp. \$ 6.00.

Here is a thorough account of material and ideological work incentives (the former are, by and large, similar to those in the Soviet Union and even to those in capitalist economies) and of the background against which their significance can be understood. Thus, the aims of economic policy, the wage system (accurate information is given on grades and the numbers of people involved), the social security system and the impact of the "Great Leap Forward" are discussed in detail. The book is based in the main on sources and literature available in English.

TANG, PETER S. H. and JOAN M. MALONEY. *Communist China: The Domestic Scene 1949-1967*. Introd. by John B. Tsu. Seton Hall University Press, South Orange (N.J.) 1967. xlii, 606 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

Although "substantial material has been incorporated from the original and revised editions of *Communist China Today: Domestic and Foreign Policies* (1957 and 1961)" written by Professor Tang, the present volume has not only been brought up to date, but the foreign policy aspects have been eliminated in order to provide room for a detailed discussion of recent domestic developments. In its now restricted field, the book remains a study of truly encyclopedic scope. To give one example, the conflict Mao-Liu is traced with great analytical power, and the "Cultural Revolution" is treated with uncommon precision. The issues at stake (the "all-people" party, material incentives, peaceful co-existence *versus* protracted class struggle, Socialist emulation, aggressiveness in the name of anti-imperialism) are taken seriously, though not at face value. The chapters are arranged according to topics; in this way, problems concerning, e.g., the development of the party apparatus are treated continuously.

#### OTHER BOOKS

CHI, WEN-SHUN. *Readings in Chinese Communist Ideology. A Manual for Students of the Chinese Language*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1968. xi, 440 pp.

#### India

DUA, R. P. *Social Factors in the Birth and Growth of the Indian National Congress Movement. With reference to the period leading to 1885 till 1935*. S. Chand & Co., Delhi, New Delhi, Bombay 1967. xii, 163 pp. Rs 15.00.

The Indian National Congress was born in 1885 from the initiative of A. O. Hume, a highly placed civil servant, who considered it useful for leading Indians to discuss social affairs. The author demonstrates how interest in social rather than national questions was the prime motive for the Congress members and shows how Congress developed conceptions on social legislation which inspired Gandhi. The role of Annie Besant is described as having inspired a special kind of social philosophy.

JOHRI, C. K. *Unionism in a Developing Economy. A Study of the Interaction between Trade Unionism and Government Policy in India*,

1950-1965. Asia Publishing House, London 1967. xvi, 303 pp. 42/-.

The interaction process suggested in the subtitle "involves both conflict and cooperation", and the author deals thoroughly with the major aspects of this process. He gives precise and detailed information on such issues as the growth in trade unionism, wage developments, conflict situations (the government regulates collective bargaining between workers and employers), and relations between unions and parties. The author strongly recommends the promotion of professional trade unions.

KUMAR, RAVINDER. *Western India in the Nineteenth Century. A Study in the Social History of Maharashtra.* [Studies in Social History.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London; University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1968. xii, 347 pp. 55/-.

In this well-documented study which is based on printed as well as many unprinted sources the political, economic and especially social history of Maharashtra is dealt with from 1818, when the Poona districts were surrendered to the Government of Bombay, up till the new constitution of 1919. The region having successfully maintained its traditions and religion during Muslim rule continued to be a self-conscious community, strongly Hindu, and resistant to change. British policy, in the beginning conservative and supporting the established forces, switched to "utilitarianism" aimed at a rational tax system (the *ryotwari* system of land revenue, in which the peasants paid taxes directly to the state) and economic growth, and provoked the Deccan riots of 1875. It is the utilitarians' disastrous failure to achieve relief for the cultivators which opened the way for a better understanding of Hindu values on the part of British administrators. It is argued that those values (especially the caste system) were less weakened here than in other regions.

*Patterns of Population Change in India 1951-61.* Ed. by Ashish Bose. Allied Publishers, Bombay, London, New York 1967. li, 403 pp. Maps. Rs 45.00.

This volume contains the revised versions of 17 papers presented at the Second All-India Seminar on Population (1964). One of the outstanding problems dealt with is that of the inter-state variations in population growth (decade growth rate in Jammu and Kashmir 9.4, in Assam 34.5 per cent), another that of the shift from agriculture to urban economy. The valuable introduction presents in a nutshell the questions at stake. The editor also contributes a study on "Patterns of Urban Growth 1951-61" in the first part of the book, which is devoted to general demographic facts and trends. The second part ("Labour Force and Occupational Structure") deals, *inter alia*, with data on ownership and tenure as evident from the 1961 census (P. S. Sharma), and with the geographically varying grades of industrialization and employment (J. N. Sinha). Part 3 ("Selected Topics") contains a paper on "inter-state variations in age, working force and per capita incomes" (S. Sivasubramonian and M. R. Rao).

### Israel

KONOPNICKI, MAURICE. *La coopération en milieu rural israélien*. Faculté de Droit de Liège, Liège; Martinus Nijhoff, La Haye 1968. 535 pp. Maps. Hfl. 43.25.

Dr Konopnicki has written a detailed and sympathetic study of the Israeli co-operative settlements, the kibbutz and the moshav. The argument, which is predominantly economic in nature, is supported by a considerable number of tables. Though the author is not familiar with recent publications on the subject (e.g., those noticed in *IRSH*, XI (1966), pp. 482f.), his book may be called a useful contribution. Professor Paul Lambert has provided a preface.

VITELES, HARRY. *A History of the Co-operative Movement in Israel. A Source Book in 7 Volumes*. Book I. *The Evolution of the Co-operative Movement*. Book II. *The Evolution of the Kibbutz Movement*. Book III. *An Analysis of the Four Sectors of the Kibbutz Movement*. Book IV. *Co-operative Smallholders Settlements (The Moshav Movement)*. Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1966; 1967; 1968. xvi, 252 pp.; xvi, 749 pp.; xvi, 751 pp.; xiv, 405 pp. 42/-; 105/-; 105/-; 63/-.

Professor Viteles, who has been involved in the Israeli co-operative movement since 1921, has now completed four volumes of what may well be called his life work. The importance of this "source book" derives from the author's close acquaintance with his subject, but also from the fact that many of the materials worked up have hitherto been accessible in Hebrew only. Apart from the general introduction in Vol. I and the treatment of the moshav in Vol. IV, the extensive Vols II and III are likely to be of special interest to readers of this periodical, notably the detailed survey of the four sectors of the kibbutz movement (right-wing, Marxist, left-wing and religious).

### OTHER BOOKS

MERHAV, PERETZ. *Short History of the Israeli Labour Movement (1905-1965)*. [In Hebrew.] Hašomer Haẓa'ir, Merhaviah 1967. 415 pp.

### Japan

STOCKWIN, J. A. A. *The Japanese Socialist Party and Neutralism. A Study of a Political Party and Its Foreign Policy*. Melbourne University Press, Carlton (Vic.) 1968; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. xv, 197 pp. A\$ 6.50; 78/-.

The stubborn struggle of the Japanese Socialist Party for "neutralism" is studied here from a historical and a sociological point of view. The country's special situation is described and an effort is made to explain why Socialism in Japan retained strong Marxist-revolutionary elements. Attention is given, too, to the causes of the split which was largely over international policy. Comparisons are made with similar currents in India and Italy, though

the different settings and circumstances are underlined. The answers to questionnaires provided by Socialist Diet members are interesting.

Studies in the Institutional History of Early Modern Japan. Ed. by John W. Hall and Marius B. Jansen. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1968. x, 396 pp. \$ 8.50.

The 21 essays making up the present volume were partly prepared for the 1964 meeting of the Association for Asian Studies, and partly published before in periodicals such as the *Journal of Asian Studies*; the editors are responsible for half of them. Their common subject is the Tokugawa period, which historians have recently come to see in a different light. In spite of seeming torpor and isolation it was in these centuries that essential preconditions for the Meiji reforms were created. The focus is on the institutional aspects of Japanese "feudalism" and daimyo rule, but indirectly the volume may well be of considerable interest to social historians.

#### Thailand

Thailand. Social and Economic Studies in Development. Ed. by T. H. Silcock. Australian National University Press, Canberra 1967 [distr. by C. Hurst & Co, 13 James Street, London WC 2]. xvi, 334 pp. A\$ 8.40.

One sentence from the preface appears to sum up implicitly the problems posited in this work: "Western techniques and institutions, from a social system based on [...] practices rationally derived from the function to be performed, have been introduced [especially since 1945] to Thailand by Thais, to fulfil Thai purposes within a different social system." Various contributors have done thorough field work. Apart from a number of contributions written by the editor (on the general trends of economic development, on the impact of Western banking, on industrial planning) we mention the studies by J. C. Caldwell on the demographic structure and by D. Usher on the rice trade.

#### Turkey

HARRIS, GEORGE S. *The Origins of Communism in Turkey*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford 1967. xi, 215 pp. Ill. \$ 7.00.

The Turkish military coup in 1960 and the decline of tension in the relations with the Soviet Union have created an atmosphere in which "copious original sources" on the origins of Communism in Turkey could be brought to light. The author of this remarkable study has made full use of those sources in his exposé of the role the Communists played during the 1920's, a role which was more important as well as more interesting than was generally assumed. The issue of nationalism led, e.g., to Communist support for Atatürk's policy contrary to the Comintern's demands and notwithstanding the persecution by the Kemalists (in 1921-22 already tensions became great). The partial

identity of the motives of the elite revolutionaries in the Kemalist and the Communist camps is clearly set forth.

### Viet Nam

Vietnam: Anatomy of a Conflict. Ed. by Wesley R. Fishel. F. E. Peacock Publishers Inc., Itasca (Ill.) 1968. xiv, 879 pp. \$ 9.75.

The editor of this volume is presented as a "hawk" and a personal friend of the late President Diem. Several articles written by the editor, included among the texts, make his position obvious. His introductions to the texts are, however, objective, moderate and thoughtful. These texts cover mainly the period from the Geneva Conference of 1954 up to 1966. They are of a great variety and include reports from Viet Nam (e.g., J. Buttinger) as well as comments (H. J. Morgenthau, Senator M. Mansfield, R. Lowenthal, to name a few well-known people with different outlooks). Contributions such as those by Indian and Japanese authors are interesting as reflecting real anxieties over Communist expansion.

## AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

### Australia

PALFREEMAN, A. C. The Administration of the White Australia Policy. Melbourne University Press, Carlton (Vic.) 1967; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. ix, 184 pp. A\$ 6.00; 72/-.

The "White Australia" policy since the beginning of this century is studied here with an emphasis on the disparity between law and administrative mechanisms. The latter, long surrounded by secrecy, have been increasingly criticized, and recently practices have been modified: permanent settlement has been awarded to "well-qualified" non-Europeans since 1956. A great many interesting details, e.g., on the attitudes toward Chinese immigrants (against whom already in the 1880's measures were taken), are communicated on the basis of primary sources.

PIKE, DOUGLAS. Paradise of Dissent. South Australia 1829-1857. 2nd ed. Melbourne University Press, Carlton (Vic.) 1968; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. xii, 580 pp. A\$ 8.75; 105/-.

This "substantial work of original scholarship" (as it was hailed at the time) was first published in 1957. It describes how the first colony in the British Empire to separate Church and State was founded, and how it turned into a respectable society. For the present edition the index has been enlarged and completely revised.

## EUROPE

Europa-Föderationspläne der Widerstandsbewegungen 1940-1945.

Eine Dokumentation. Ges. und eingel. von Walter Lipgens. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1968. xx, 547 pp. DM. 52.00.

Professor Lipgens has collected over a hundred documents from the Italian, German, French, Dutch and Polish resistance movements against Fascism and Nazism. These materials show that the idea of a federal union of European nations was widely supported and discussed, except among the Communists who rejected the "United States of Europe slogan" even then. The editor has included a number of statements and plans on the same subject from Switzerland, the Vatican, Britain and the United States.

Les formes de l'état socialiste. Actes du Colloque des 1er et 2 avril 1966. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1968. 277 pp. F.fr. 35.00.

Papers read and discussions held at a conference under the chairmanship of G. Vedel are presented here in printed form. The participants came from France (e.g., P. Naville), a few from other Western countries (J. Hazard), and various scholars from the Soviet Union and a number of East European countries (e.g., J. Djordjević, Yugoslavia). In his paper on "People's Democracy" and "Socialist Democracy", M. H. Fabre stresses that the former variety has essentially "pluralist", the latter "monist" constitutions (this division was criticized by a Soviet participant). M. Lesage reports on "Dictatorship of the Proletariat and a State of the Whole People" and ascertains that the process of adoption of State functions by social organizations (tendency of Communist self-administration of society, "withering away of the state") is a process of democratization. The third paper, read by P. Lavigne deals with the (partly federalist) solution of nationalities questions (e.g., Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia).

STAAR, RICHARD F. *The Communist Regimes in Eastern Europe: An Introduction*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford 1967. xix, 387 pp. \$ 7.50.

Useful information on the eight Communist countries (including Albania and Yugoslavia) is offered in this systematic survey, which also contains chapters on the Warsaw Treaty Organization, the CMEA, and the impact of "polycentrism". Relatively much attention is given to historical particulars in so far as they are relevant to special characteristics of the Communist regimes. The economic, social and cultural aspects receive extensive treatment, and in view of the events since the book was completed (summer 1967) the discussion of shifts in official ideologies and pressure exerted by "liberal" currents is also of topical interest.

#### Austria

REIMANN, VIKTOR. *Zu groß für Österreich. Seipel und Bauer im Kampf um die Erste Republik*. Verlag Fritz Molden, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1968. 415 pp. S 160.

This popular book describes the "parallel lives" of the two most prominent statesmen of the First Austrian Republic. Notwithstanding mild criticism,

Seipel is treated in terms of "political genius", and Bauer also gets off well; things are largely seen in the mellow light of retrospect. The author has used a number of unpublished sources.

## OTHER BOOKS

GATTERER, CLAUS. *Unter seinem Galgen stand Österreich. Cesare Battisti. Porträt eines »Hochverrätters«.* Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1967. 134 pp.

**Belgium**

SPITAELS, GUY et SIMONE LAMBERT. *L'Année sociale 1967.* Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1968. 350 pp. B.fr. 480.

In this eighth annual survey, over sixty per cent of the space is taken up by the section on social legislation in 1967. The other sections deal, as usual, with industrial relations, the labour movement, the social face of Europe, and employment and unemployment.

**France**

BARRAL, PIERRE. *Les agrariens français de Méline à Pisani.* [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 164.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1968. 386 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

Traditionally the French agricultural landscape has been diversified, and various "rural societies" (anti-clerical or Protestant "democracies", clerical and capitalist hierarchies, etc.) are analyzed here. Such divisions as those between Roman Catholic and essentially atheist regions are of no less importance than ownership features. The period dealt with in this very thorough study begins with the definite inroad of industrialization (about 1860). The focus is on agrarian associations and politics in a broad sense; thus, the Socialists' attitudes to the agrarian question are discussed as well as the responses to the Socialist overtures. The study ends with an account of the effects of the Common Market and of the re-inforced trend toward integration of agriculture into society at large, which has come to prevail instead of the former trend toward separation.

BENOIT, JOSEPH. *Confessions d'un prolétaire (Lyon, 1871).* Présentées par Maurice Moissonnier avec le concours de Jean Nicot. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1968. 310 pp. F.fr. 18.65.

This is an historical document of great value. The author, an artisan of above-average education and intelligence rather than a proletarian in a narrow sense of the word, wrote his memoirs covering the years 1830-71 (he died in 1880), especially the years 1848-51, when he went from Lyons to Paris and took an active part in the revolution. In 1852 he was banished and returned thirteen years later. Fundamentally a Neo-Babouvist (Buonarroti, secret societies), he also underwent the influence of Cabet and Leroux, and later

joined the First International. His comments are of a remarkable freshness. In his introduction the editor compares Benoit with Perdiguier.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM H. *Rousseau and the Spirit of Revolt. A Psychological Study.* The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1967. xvi, 300 pp. \$ 8.50.

The author, a practising psychologist, defines his book as "a psychological study of Rousseau and his political ideas"; the latter are not exhaustively discussed, as the focus is on the relationship between life or personality and (political) belief. A thoughtful exposé is offered of Rousseau's projection of his own "duality" onto society ushering in the ideal of a "masculine, i.e. simple" society, "not complicated like the female". Fear of "femininity" is conceivably responsible for the authoritarian element in Rousseau's philosophy. The inner conflicts of his personality are here confronted with those in society as he saw it. In this connection it should be noted that the author concentrates on the antagonism between an analysis of reality and a view of the ideal.

COBBAN, ALFRED. *Aspects of the French Revolution.* Jonathan Cape, London 1968. 328 pp. 50/–.

Shortly before his death last April, Professor Cobban collected and introduced the present fifteen papers on the French Revolution, its historiography, and some related subjects. We mention, more or less at random, "Historians and the Causes of the French Revolution", "The Myth of the French Revolution", and the two analyses of the ideology of Robespierre. In two shorter items the author defends his unorthodox "political" interpretation of the Revolution against his critics.

DRESCHER, SEYMOUR. *Dilemmas of Democracy. Tocqueville and Modernization.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1968. xi, 302 pp. \$ 6.95.

Alexis de Tocqueville has become famous as the aristocratic liberal who anticipated and accepted the "gradual progress of equality" in the modern world. His social and economic ideas, e.g., his definition of democracy and his views on pauperism, slavery, criminality and working-class conditions have never been investigated systematically, and now that Professor Drescher makes an attempt at filling this gap, they turn out to be much more period-bound and conservative than the Count's well-known prophecies. The volume is partly based on a number of very interesting unpublished materials.

DUCLOS, JACQUES. *Mémoires. 1896-1924. Le chemin que j'ai choisi. De Verdun au Parti communiste.* Fayard, Paris 1968. 434 pp. Ill. F.fr. 20.00.

These memoirs are more interesting as an illustration than as an important source for the history of the French CP. Moreover, part of Duclos's activities as one of the leading personalities were on an international scale. He relates,

for instance, his interviews with Dimitrov and Thälmann (the name is spelled erroneously every time it occurs). He is rather silent on his impressions of Russia; on the other hand, his discussions with Bolsheviks before the October Revolution are told in full (Russian prisoners of war in Germany). Duclos's recollections from his youth and the story of his experiences in the war are vivid.

François-Vincent Raspail ou le bon usage de la prison. Précédé de L'étude impartiale sur Jean Paul Marat. Présentation, préface et notes par Daniel Ligou. Jérôme Martineau, Paris 1968. 731 pp. Ill. F.fr. 48.00.

In his introduction to this broad selection from Raspail's writings Professor Ligou gives a short and useful biography, focusing on Raspail's many-sidedness. Besides being a revolutionary Republican – with “radical” rather than Socialist inclinations – who won fame in 1831 and 1848, and is known as an opponent of Napoleon III, a *carbonaro* and leader of the *Société des Amis du Peuple*, Raspail was a scientist of merit (theory of the cells, precursor of the theory of the microbes), a “physician of the poor” and the author of treatises on agriculture. The texts reflect this many-sidedness. They open, rightly, with the “Impartial Study on Marat the Scholar and Marat the Revolutionary”, and include essays on Poland, against the Church, on prison reform, a “Natural History of Health and Illness”, and, finally, orations on the occasion of his funeral (one by Louis Blanc).

LUBLINSKAYA, A. D. French Absolutism: the crucial phase, 1620-1629. Transl. by Brian Pearce. With a foreword by J. H. Elliott. Cambridge University Press, London 1968. xvi, 350 pp. 80/-; \$ 13.00.

Professor Lublinskaja's *Francuzskij absolutizm v pervoj treti XVII veka*, first published in 1965, is now available in a revised and somewhat abridged translation. The book is a not too dogmatic and certainly pioneering study in the period when France, in the author's words, “from being the country of classical feudalism [...] developed into the country of no less classical absolutism”; the focus is on the 1620's. In the first chapters the well-known theories of a general crisis during the seventeenth century are subjected to a very interesting criticism.

Syndicalisme révolutionnaire et communisme. Les archives de Pierre Monatte 1914-1924. Présentation de Colette Chambelland et Jean Maitron. Préface de Ernest Labrousse. François Maspero, Paris 1968. 462 pp. F.fr. 24.65.

The majority of the documents published here consists of letters from and to Monatte, who – always a “revolutionary syndicalist” – joined the Communist Party. The somewhat uneasy alliance came to an end in 1924 when over the issue of the “bolshevization” Monatte and Rosmer left the party. The editors are fully justified in having chosen the beginning of the First World War as their *terminus a quo*. Resistance to the war and the co-operation in the Zimmerwald movement brought together many revolutionaries with

fundamentally different outlooks. The enthusiasm with which also syndicalists greeted the Russian October Revolution and the readiness of the Russian Communists to come to terms with those revolutionaries outside Russia who did not share their specific theories (especially on the role of the party) in order to broaden the basis from which the European revolution should originate explain this co-operation as well as its intrinsic weakness. Among Monatte's correspondents are G. Dumoulin, Lozovskij, A. Merrheim, A. Rosmer, Trockij and many others. The documentary value of this work is outstanding.

TOUCHARD, JEAN. *Aux origines du catholicisme social*. Louis Rousseau 1787-1856. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1968. 259 pp. Ill. F.fr. 40.00.

This *thèse complémentaire* gives an interesting biography of Louis Rousseau, a free-mason reconverted to Roman Catholicism, one-time chief of the Saint-Simonian "school" at the Finistère, then Fourierist and – without giving up important Fourierist notions (he founded Keremma and tried to make it a model community) – one of the initiators of social Catholicism. His intellectual evolution involves fewer contradictions than the number of -isms adopted might suggest: Rousseau was not untypical of the "utopians" of his time, and his (modest) theoretical achievement reflects the not too absolute positions taken by many contemporaries. The book is based on family archives and on smaller public archives.

VIRTON, P. *Histoire et politique du droit du travail*. Spes, Paris 1968. 254 pp. F.fr. 18.50.

The author gives a well-arranged survey of the history of labour and social legislation since the emergence of an industrial proletariat, and ideologically since the French Revolution, when ideas were propagated that eventually were incorporated into many laws concerning workers' rights. Although other countries are dealt with briefly, the accent is on the French evolution. Interesting are, e.g., the discussion of the impact of the labour movement (Socialist, Christian, etc.), the treatment of social doctrines (De Man, Blum, Djilas a.o.) and the exposé of the problems connected with the immigrant workers since 1918.

WILLARD, CLAUDE. *La correspondance de Charles Brunellière 1880-1917*. Librairie C. Klincksieck, Paris 1968. 297 pp. F.fr. 28.00.

Charles Brunellière (1847-1917) played a role in the Socialist movement at Nantes. Influenced by Benoît Malon and Léon Bourgeois, his efforts were aimed at agreement of Radicals and Socialists, but since 1891 he was an active Guesdist and he remained so when he followed Guesde in the latter's support for the war in 1914. Dr Willard has selected the letters most representative of Brunellière's thought and its evolution. We mention various letters to Guesde, Lafargue and Jaurès; his family correspondence, too, reveals interesting details.

WILLHOITE, FRED H., JR. *Beyond Nihilism. Albert Camus's Contrib-*

ution to Political Thought. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 1968. xi, 225 pp. \$ 6.50.

Camus's notebooks, novels, essays and plays provide ample material for a discussion of his fundamental views on ideologies and politics. The focus in this study is on his critique of totalitarianism: none of the evils it "claims to remedy is worse than totalitarianism itself". The author regards Camus's contention that, "bereft of any certainty of divine guidance or of consensus on a metaphysical system, we need not float adrift on a sea of nihilism", and that "we can discern moral norms for ourselves and for the direction of political life", as his principal contribution. Interesting biographical observations enhance the value of this book.

#### OTHER BOOKS

- ARON, RAYMOND. *La révolution introuvable. Réflexions sur les événements de Mai*. Fayard, Paris 1968. 189 pp.
- CHARRIÈRE, CHRISTIAN. *Le printemps des enragés*. Fayard, Paris 1968. 427 pp.
- L'Insurrection étudiante. 2-13 Mai 1968. Ensemble critique et documentaire établi par Marc Kravetz avec la collaboration de Raymond Bellour et Annette Karsenty*. Union Générale d'Éditions, Paris 1968. 509 pp. Ill.
- Journal mural mai 68. Sorbonne, Odéon, Nanterre etc. Citations recueillies par Julien Besançon. Tchou, éditeur, Paris 1968. 180 pp.*
- Mai/Juin 68. "Ce n'est qu'un début". Par Philippe Labro e.a. [Édition spéciale.] Éditions et Publications Premières, Paris 1968. 275 pp.*
- Un mois de mai orageux. 113 étudiants parisiens expliquent les raisons du soulèvement universitaire. Introd. de A. Deledicq. Privat, éditeur, Paris 1968. xxxi, 163 pp.*
- La révolte étudiante. Les animateurs parlent. Par J. Sauvageot, A. Geismar, D. Cohn-Bendit, J.-P. Duteuil. Présentation d'Hervé Bourges. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1968. 129 pp.*
- La Sorbonne par elle-même. Mai-Juin 1968. Documents rassemblés et présentés par Jean-Claude et Michelle Perrot, Madeleine Rebérioux, Jean Maitron. [Mouvement Social, No 64.] Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1968. 416 pp. Ill.*
- VASSEUR, DANIEL. *Les débuts du mouvement ouvrier dans la région de Belfort-Montbéliard (1870-1914)*. Les Belles Lettres, Paris 1967. 179 pp.
- WALCH, JEAN. *Bibliographie du Saint-Simonisme. Avec trois textes inédits*. Librairie Philosophique J. Vrin, Paris 1967. 132 pp. Ill.
- WEINER, DORA B. *Raspail. Scientist and reformer. With a chapter by Simone Raspail*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1968. xiv, 336 pp. Ill.
- ZEGEL, SYLVAIN. *Les idées de mai*. Gallimard, Paris 1968. 249 pp.

#### Germany

*Der Aufstieg der NSDAP in Augenzeugenberichten*. Hrsg. und eingel. von Ernst Deuerlein. Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf 1968. 462 pp. Ill. DM. 24.80.

In these extracts from eye-witness reports, documents and speeches, many of which are here published for the first time, the history of the Nazi Party up to January 30, 1933, is graphically reflected. The editor has taken full account,

not only of the organizational history of the movement, but also of the social and psychological conditions which were conducive to its eventual success.

BRANDT, HARTWIG. *Landständische Repräsentation im deutschen Vormärz. Politisches Denken im Einflußfeld des monarchischen Prinzips.* Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1968. xi, 331 pp. DM. 26.80.

The present volume is an analytical survey of the German ideas of political representation during the first half of the nineteenth century. The author shows that, failing a self-conscious middle class, strong monarchical authority prevented Western ideas of representation from taking root, even with radicals such as Julius Fröbel.

CORNU, AUGUSTE. *Karl Marx und Friedrich Engels. Leben und Werk. Band III. 1845-1846.* Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin, Weimar 1968. 492 pp. DM. 18.00.

The third volume of Cornu's very detailed study opens with a general survey of the economic situation in the 1840's in England, France, Belgium and Germany as well as of the progress made by industry (and pauperization on the part of the workers) and the early "Socialist and Communist opposition", especially in Germany. The author then proceeds to give a minute description of Engels's intellectual evolution, his book on the working class in England, the time Marx and Engels both lived in Brussels, and their co-operation in writing *The German Ideology*. It is, in so far as biography is concerned, an almost day-to-day account which is offered here; as regards the discussion of the works written by Marx and Engels it should be noted that text and notes taken together contain so many quotations as to comprise the most essential extracts.

DETER, WOLFGANG. *Deutsche Konsumgenossenschaften. Vom Arbeiterkonsumverein zur Verbrauchervertretung.* Verlag C. F. Müller, Karlsruhe 1968. 232 pp. DM. 12.00.

The question of how the retail co-operative movement, in its present predicament, can be adapted to the circumstances of our day is the main subject of this small book. In order to gain an adequate perspective, however, the author also traces the history of the movement and its ideas since Schulze-Delitzsch.

*Die Deutsche Arbeiterbewegung 1848-1919 in Augenzeugenberichten.* Hrsg. von Ursula Schulz. Mit einer Einl. von Willy Dehnkamp. Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf 1968. 439 pp. Ill. DM. 24.80.

The editor has managed to give representative extracts from a broad range of sources not only on the labour movement itself, but also on the reactions it provoked (Wilhelm II's attempts at winning support among workers, social legislation). Those extracts are connected by short comments which, no less than the selection as such, demonstrate the author's commendable knowledge. In comparison, the general introduction is rather modest both in length and in

scope. The book can be recommended as a vivid and reliable introduction to the subject. The differences within Social Democracy since about 1900 receive little attention; the focus is rather on tendencies aiming at concrete improvement than on theoretical debates.

Deutscher Widerstand 1933-1945. Aspekte der Forschung und der Darstellung im Schulbuch. Eine Berichterstattung. Hrsg. von Edgar Weick im Auftrag des Studienkreises zur Erforschung und Vermittlung der Geschichte des deutschen Widerstandes 1933-1945. Verlag Lambert Schneider, Heidelberg 1967. 157 pp. DM. 9.80.

Only two of the papers collected in the present volume (critically) discuss the treatment of the Third *Reich* and the opposition to Hitler in West German class-books. The other items include an essay on the fundamental anachronism of German history since Otto the Great, by Imanuel Geiss, a study of the workers' resistance movement, by Wolfgang Abendroth, and one of the European resistance movement, by Herbert Steiner. A good bibliography is appended.

D'HONDT, JACQUES. Hegel en son temps (Berlin, 1818-1831). Éditions Sociales, Paris 1968. 302 pp. F.fr. 9.35.

This attempt to shed light upon Hegel's "concrete" political attitudes as a Prussian professor adds little news to the efforts of Marcuse, Weil and Fleischmann to turn him into a "progressist" thinker.

ERLER, FRITZ. Politik für Deutschland. Eine Dokumentation. Mit einem Vorwort von Willy Brandt. Hrsg. und eingel. von Wolfgang Gaebler. Seewald Verlag, Stuttgart 1968. 647 pp. Ill. DM. 28.00.

Seen from a Marxist-Leninist point of view, Fritz Erler was a revisionist and, worse, a "reformist". Indeed he did not believe in the comfortable dogma of "History is on our side": both before and after 1945 he actively opposed the totalitarianism of the day and, though not averse to accepting government responsibility, he became one of the leaders of the Socialist opposition in the Federal Republic. As such he showed himself an able parliamentarian, but also a man of independent thought. The present collection of speeches, articles and interviews conveys an excellent impression of Erler's record as a theorist, a churchman, an educationalist, a critic and a debater.

HAMBURGER, ERNEST. Juden im öffentlichen Leben Deutschlands. Regierungsmitglieder, Beamte und Parlamentarier in der monarchischen Zeit 1848-1918. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1968. xxiv, 595 pp. DM. 54.00.

This Vol. 19 of the *Schriftenreihe Wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts* is a very thorough monograph on the part played by Jews (or rather persons of Jewish descent) in German governments, civil services and parliaments up to 1918. The specific problems of this record are of course

given due attention, while the protagonists, e.g., Social Democrats such as Singer, Haase, Frank, Bernstein and Cohen-Reuss, are discussed individually. The author intends to follow up this volume with a second on the Weimar Republic, when he himself was a civil servant and a representative.

HAPP, WILHELM. *Das Staatsdenken Friedrich Naumanns*. H. Bouvier u. Co. Verlag, Bonn 1968. 240 pp. DM. 29.50.

In this systematic analysis of Naumann's political thought the author distinguishes a religious period, and a "secular" period after the turn of the century. He severely criticizes the Darwinist and imperialist outlook which became dominant during the latter.

HESSELBARTH, HELMUT. *Revolutionäre Sozialdemokraten, Opportunisten und die Bauern am Vorabend des Imperialismus*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1968. 344 pp. Maps. DM. 29.20.

By concentrating on the years 1890-95 the author has been able to present a minutely detailed survey of the agrarian policy of Social Democracy and of the conflicting views held by its foremost representatives. Much criticism is bestowed on "Southern German opportunism" (Vollmar *inter al.*) and modern "bourgeois" historiography on the subject (e.g., G. A. Ritter's interpretation).

HIRSCH, HELMUT. *Friedrich Engels in Selbstzeugnissen und Bilddokumenten*. Rowohlt, Reinbek bei Hamburg 1968. 149 pp. Ill. DM. 2.80.

Within a small compass the author gives as full an account of Engels' life and work as possible. In accordance with the programme of the series many illustrations and (well-chosen) quotations from Engels' writings form a frame round the author's text, which is satisfactorily integrated into the whole. This text is based on an excellent knowledge of the relevant literature, especially Engels' writings.

HOEPKE, KLAUS-PETER. *Die deutsche Rechte und der italienische Faschismus. Ein Beitrag zum Selbstverständnis und zur Politik von Gruppen und Verbänden der deutschen Rechten*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1968. 348 pp. DM. 48.00.

Germany was not the only country where Italian Fascism touched upon a tender string, but, as Dr Hoepke shows in this profound study, here it found a strong though by no means unqualified echo. The author first analyzes the "images" of Fascism conceived by some of the Young Conservatives, the Roman Catholic Right, the orthodox Nazis and the Nazi Left, and then he describes the actual relations between the German Right and Fascist Italy. The focus is on the final years of the Weimar Republic.

Illustrierte Geschichte der Novemberrevolution in Deutschland.

Hrsg. vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim ZK der SED. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1968. 391 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 26.50.

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the November Revolution and the KPD the famous *Illustrierte Geschichte der Deutschen Revolution* of 1929 is replaced by the present picture book. The new volume is of a slightly larger format and illustrated even more lavishly. The text is based upon the "insights" of the recent *Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*; the vantage point from which things are seen is no longer that of an *ecclesia militans*, but that of an *ecclesia triumphans*, and the final chapter concludes upon an apotheosis of the Ulbricht regime. The government and police archives which, according to the old picture book, would be "open to the revolutionary writer only after the victory of the proletarian revolution" could now be duly rummaged in.

KISCH, GUIDO. Melanchthons Rechts- und Soziallehre. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1967. 307 pp. Ill. DM. 48.00.

Unlike his friend and co-Reformer Luther, Melanchthon had a flair for legal problems. In the framework of his pioneering studies in Humanistic jurisprudence Professor Kisch presents a very learned monograph on Melanchthon's juridical and – to a much less extent – social ideas as well as his attitudes vis-a-vis the lawyers of his time, Mosaic law, Roman law, and "equity". Fourteen Latin speeches on law, politics and jurisprudence have been appended in a critical edition which marks a real advance on the one in the *Corpus Reformatorum*.

MARX, KARL. Œuvres. Économie. II. Édition établie par Maximilien Rubel. Éditions Gallimard, Paris 1968. cxxxii, 1970 pp. F.fr. 65.00.

This second volume of Marx's works on political economy contains those writings not published during his lifetime. In very careful French translations appear portions from the *Grundrisse* and from *Capital* II and III. What makes this edition a feature of eminent importance for the whole field of Marxology is, however, the fact that the editor has selected from published and unpublished writings and has thus filled gaps in Engels's edition of *Capital* II and III. Moreover, Mr Rubel has structured this volume according to his (ably argued) thesis that *Capital* is to be seen as only part of a total study on political economy, and that not only the *Theories on Surplus Value*, but – much more characteristically – portions from the *Grundrisse* and the manuscripts not worked up into *Capital* and the *Theories* should be considered as essential to that total work. The present book is therefore much more than a good translation with excellent annotation. The introduction and, in part, the notes are elements in a really fresh approach to Marx and Marxism. It would be of great use if an edition in the original language of the texts could appear.

Marx-Chronik. Daten zu Leben und Werk. Zusammengestellt von Maximilien Rubel. Carl Hanser Verlag, München 1968. 163 pp. DM. 7.80.

This is an extended version of the "very elaborate chronology of eminent usefulness" mentioned in IRSH, IX (1964), p. 533. The numerous extracts from letters by Marx and others are generally taken from the *Werke* edition.

MASSICZEK, ALBERT. *Der menschliche Mensch. Karl Marx' jüdischer Humanismus*. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1968. 654 pp. S 320.

Concentrating on Marx's Jewish background and the impressions he collected in his youth (family, teachers) this book sets out to elaborate systematically the thesis that Marx cannot be understood from the perspective of Christian and Western values, but from that of Jewishness. The conception of man and mankind, the Jewish "projective system", etc., have been adopted by Marx in a form that could be purer because Marx was not conscious of the process. Marx's anthropology is said to be Jewish prophecy applied to the industrial society of the West. Interesting parallels are drawn between Marx's assertions with those typical of Jewish philosophy.

MÜNTZER, THOMAS. *Schriften und Briefe. Kritische Gesamtausgabe*. Unter Mitarbeit von Paul Kirn hrsg. von Günther Franz. Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn, Gütersloh 1968. 591 pp. DM. 96.00.

This complete critical edition of Münzer's writings is based on Hinrich's edition as concerns the "political writings", and on Kirn's edition for the correspondence. Various items are printed here for the first time or are presented in a considerably revised form. The overwhelming impact of religious feelings and ways of thought on Münzer's approach towards social questions becomes clear not only from his own writings, but also from letters addressed to him, e.g., in 1525 by spokesmen of the rebellious peasants. The volume is arranged systematically. The first part contains writings printed in Münzer's lifetime (the longest one: *Deutsches Kirchenamt*), the second the correspondence, the third the posthumous works, the fourth the "Confession" and the "Revocation", the fifth some contemporary sources on Münzer.

PAYNE, ROBERT. *Marx*. W. H. Allen, London 1968. 582 pp. Ill. 70/-.

This is a popular and well-written Marx biography. Except on Frederick Demuth no new sources are brought to light, but the author gives evidence of considerable knowledge; he has used an impressive portion of the immense literature on Marx. The life story is told with imagination. The interpretation of Marx's theory is made dependent on the interpretation of his psychology; thus *Capital* is said to be eminently "autobiographical".

PUPPKE, LUDWIG. *Sozialpolitik und soziale Anschauungen frühindustrieller Unternehmer in Rheinland-Westfalen*. Hrsg. vom Rheinisch-Westfälischen Wirtschaftsarchiv zu Köln, Köln 1966. 315 pp. Ill. DM. 18.50.

The social ideas and social policies of nineteenth-century entrepreneurs such

as the Krupps, v. Stumm-Halberg, Harkort and Brandts are carefully analyzed in this well-documented doctorate thesis. Most of the space is taken up by a description of the several forms of assistance (sick and burial funds, savings funds, housing, etc.), but the motives behind these measures are also gone into.

REICH, HANS H. Sprache und Politik. Untersuchungen zu Wortschatz und Wortwahl des offiziellen Sprachgebrauchs in der DDR. Max Hueber Verlag, München 1968. 368 pp. DM. 19.80.

Though essentially linguistic in aim and method, this scholarly study of official usage in the German Democratic Republic indirectly sheds an interesting light on the political ideology of the Ulbricht regime. *Neues Deutschland* is the main source of the numerous quotations given both in the glossary (pp. 11-231) and in the systematic analysis. Russian influences and models are duly considered.

RITTER, GERHARD. Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk. Das Problem des „Militarismus“ in Deutschland. Band IV. Die Herrschaft des deutschen Militarismus und die Katastrophe von 1918. Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München 1968. 586 pp. DM. 48.00.

Until shortly before his death on July 1, 1967, Gerhard Ritter worked at the completion of his standard work on the relationship of politics and the military in Germany. The two outline chapters on the Weimar Republic and the Third *Reich* which he had intended as an epilogue remained unwritten, so that the work as it stands covers the period 1740-1918. The present final volume is a very detailed account of Ludendorff's military dictatorship and the ensuing catastrophe; it is a remarkable performance of a near-octogenarian.

SIMON, W. M. Germany in the Age of Bismarck. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1968; Barnes and Noble Inc, New York. 246 pp. 35/-.

Apart from an introductory essay on the age of Bismarck, this book consists of 62 translated documents such as minutes, memoranda, speeches, letters, essays, polemics and memoirs, which may be very helpful to students and to all those who wish for a direct approach to one of the most crucial periods of modern German history. There are sections on the *Kulturkampf* and the social problem; in the latter the opponents rather than the spokesmen of Social Democracy are given the floor.

STROHM, THEODOR. Kirche und demokratischer Sozialismus. Studien zur Theorie und Praxis politischer Kommunikation. Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1968. 203 pp. DM. 15.80.

The author gives a parallel account of the politico-ethical aims and conceptions in the Protestant Church and Social Democracy in the form of *capita*

*selecta*. For the period preceding the First World War much attention is paid to the ideas held by Th. Lohmann and Fr. Naumann. For the inter-war years an interesting exposé is presented of Paul Tillich's *Blätter für religiösen Sozialismus*. The "revisionist" tendencies in Social Democracy as regards attitudes toward religious issues are likewise represented; the first paragraph in this section opens with a few remarks on Marx's philosophy. The same division is adopted for the time since the Second World War. The common socio-ethical "perspectives" since the Godesberg Party Programme between SPD and Evangelical Church are stressed.

TAUBER, KURT P. *Beyond Eagle and Swastika. German Nationalism Since 1945*. Wesleyan University Press, Middletown (Conn.) 1967. xxiv, 1598 pp. (in 2 vols.) Ill. \$ 35.00.

Almost ten years of assiduous work have gone into the making of this monumental study, which is both a work of reference and an analysis of the extreme Right in Germany from 1945 to about 1964. The author has investigated thousands of groups, organizations, periodicals, books and confidential manuscript sources, and the result is an enormously detailed standard work which would be unmanageable but for the inclusion of excellent indices of persons, subjects and places. It is demonstrated that the extreme Right is by no means identical with "neo-Nazism", and that in many respects it is a continuation of what Armin Mohler called the Conservative Revolution. Professor Tauber is no leftist alarmist, however; he devotes a separate chapter to "Nationalist Neutralism and Soviet Policy". No student of the political and ideological landscape of post-war Germany should fail to consult this essential monograph.

*Wirtschaftliche und soziale Probleme der gewerblichen Entwicklung im 15.-16. und 19. Jahrhundert. Bericht über die zweite Arbeitstagung der Gesellschaft für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte in Würzburg 8.-10. März 1965. Im Auftrag des Vorstandes der Gesellschaft hrsg. von Friedrich Lütge. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1968. xi, 155 pp. Maps. DM. 35.00.*

Apart from the contribution by J. A. van Houtte ("Town and Country in the History of Flemish Industry in the Later Middle Ages and in the Modern Era") the eight studies which make up the present volume deal with problems of industrial growth in Germany at the end of the Middle Ages and/or in the nineteenth century. This is Vol. 10 of the series of *Forschungen zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*.

Der Zentralrat der Deutschen Sozialistischen Republik 19.12.1918-8.4.1919. Vom ersten zum zweiten Rätekongress. Bearb. von Eberhard Kolb unter Mitw. von Reinhard Rürup. [Quellen zur Geschichte der Rätebewegung in Deutschland 1918/19, I.] E. J. Brill, Leiden 1968. lxxvii, 830 pp. Hfl. 150.00.

The "General Congress of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils of Germany"

which convened from December 16 to 20, 1918, put an end to the provisory arrangement of November 10th providing that the Berlin *Vollzugsrat* functioned as the representative of the councils in the whole of the country: the "Congress" elected a Central Council whose composition reflected the unbroken hold of the SPD on the majority of the workers. Here was a council organization, officially the highest authority in the *Reich*, which against the opposition of various people from the Left voluntarily abdicated its powers in favour of a National Assembly. In the hectic days of December 1918 and January 1919 the Central Council also strongly supported Ebert's policy and contributed to the demission of the USP *Volksbeauftragte*. The bulk of the material presented in this volume consists of the minutes of the sessions of the Central Council; moreover, it contains minutes of combined sessions with the *Volksbeauftragte* and the Berlin *Vollzugsrat*. The introduction offers a good survey of the origins and functioning of the Council; the annotation of the documents contains a wealth of information on political issues and biographical data.

## OTHER BOOKS

- BAUER, BRUNO. *Feldzüge der reinen Kritik*. Nachwort von Hans-Martin Saß. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1968. 278 pp.
- BÖHME, HELMUT. *Prolegomena zu einer Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte Deutschlands im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1968. 157 pp.
- Die Deutsche Revolution 1848/49 in Augenzeugenberichten. Hrsg. und eingel. von Hans Jessen. Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf 1968. 428 pp. Ill.
- KNÖTZSCH, DIETER. *Innerkommunistische Opposition. Das Beispiel Robert Havemann*. C. W. Leske Verlag, Opladen 1968. 89 pp.
- LANGE, ANNEMARIE. *Das Wilhelminische Berlin. Zwischen Jahrhundertwende und Novemberrevolution*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1967. 962 pp. Ill.
- NA'AMAN, SHLOMO. *Ferdinand Lassalle. Deutscher und Jude. Eine sozialgeschichtliche Studie*. Niedersächsische Landeszentrale für Politische Bildung, Hannover 1968. 151 pp.
- STIRNER, MAX. *Der Einzige und sein Eigentum und andere Schriften*. Ausgewählt und mit einem Vorwort hrsg. von Hans G. Helms. Carl Hanser Verlag, München 1968. 281 pp.

## Great Britain

- ALFORD, B. W. E. [and] T. C. BARKER. *A History of the Carpenters Company*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1968. 271 pp. Ill. 60/-.

This new history of the Carpenters Company, one of the London Livery Companies, is wider in scope than E. B. Jupp's *Historical Account* of 1848. Apart from internal and organizational affairs, the authors have paid due attention to developments in the carpenters' craft and to their social history. The volume contains several appendices, two of which (by Charles Oman and John L. Nevinson, respectively) deal with the Company's plate and furniture.

- CAMPBELL, R. H. and J. B. A. DOW. *Source Book of Scottish Econ-*

omic and Social History. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1968. xxiii, 280 pp. 50/-.

Though primarily prepared for educational purposes, the present collection of materials on the social and economic history of Scotland since about 1700 may be very useful to readers of this periodical, also because many documents are here published for the first time. The following enumeration of the chapters into which the volume has been divided is indicative of the variety of its contents: "Population and Migration", "Agriculture", "Industry", "Trade and Finance", "Working Conditions", "Poor Law", "Labour Movements", "Living Conditions", and "Transport". Editorial comment has been restricted to an absolute minimum.

Education in Leicestershire 1540-1940. A regional study. Ed. by Brian Simon. Leicester University Press, Leicester 1968. xvi, 270 pp. Ill. 57/6.

The eight essays which make up the present volume do not constitute a complete chronological survey of educational history in Leicestershire. Their pioneering quality is that generally accepted views are put to the test of local research, and this approach has led to very interesting results, notably in the contributions by Joan Simon (e.g., "Was there a Charity School Movement? The Leicestershire Evidence"). The name of the editor is a guarantee that the socio-historical backgrounds are not neglected. The volume has been handsomely produced.

GARNETT, R. G. A Century of Co-operative Insurance. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1968. x, 324 pp. Ill. 42/-.

This history of the Co-operative Insurance Society was commissioned by the CIS Board of Directors, who gave the author complete freedom of access to the archives. Written from an independent vantage point, it pays full attention to the inevitable growth of professionalism and the attendant problems; indeed, it is a valuable piece of business history.

GEORGE, V. Social Security: Beveridge and After. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968; Humanities Press, New York. xiv, 258 pp. 35/-.

The subject of this book is the development of the British system of social security (in the specific sense of income maintenance) since the Second World War. After discussing its scope, cost and administration, the author goes into the various benefits; he makes no secret of his own opinion. The volume is aimed mainly at social science and social work students.

HAYWARD, ARTHUR L. The Days of Dickens. A Glance at Some Aspects of Early Victorian Life in London. Archon Books, Hamden (Conn.), London 1968. xiv, 280 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00; 84/-.

Arthur Hayward's popular book on London life in the second third of the

nineteenth century was first published in 1926; the present volume is a reprint with the nice contemporary illustrations. Most of the space is devoted to amusement and entertainment, but there is also a "Chapter of Horrors".

HOPKINSON, JAMES. *Victorian Cabinet Maker. The Memoirs of — 1819-1894.* Ed. by Jocelyne Baty Goodman. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968. xiii, 138 pp. Ill. 30/-.

As compared with his French contemporary Joseph Benoit, whose *Confessions* are noticed above, pp. 473f., the English artisan James Hopkinson gives the impression of belonging to another world. In the present memoirs the Chartist Thomas Cooper is mentioned only because of his posterior record as a "christain lecturer", and the many devotional passages are rather suggestive of the *Confessions* of Saint Augustine. For the social historian this newly discovered book is mainly of value because its author was not only a keen chapel-goer, but also a man with an eager interest in everyday things. There are pages in which some aspects of early Victorian life are nearly tangibly present.

KLUGMANN, JAMES. *History of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Vol. 1: Formation and Early Years, 1919-1924.* Lawrence & Wishart Ltd, London 1968. 381 pp. Ill. 63/-.

The origins of the British CP are extremely complicated. Dozens of organizations (mostly splinter groups) associated and dissolved on innumerable issues. Almost at the same time (summer-autumn 1920) two CP's were founded, an antiparliamentarian one and the party which adopted the line of the sister-parties in Europe. The discussions and struggles are told in detail, though more information, e.g., on Sylvia Pankhurst's position would have been welcome. Of the CPGB the book gives the fullest account.

MARWICK, ARTHUR. *Britain in the Century of Total War. War, Peace and Social Change 1900-1967.* The Bodley Head, London, Sydney, Toronto 1968. 511 pp. 63/-.

This history of Britain in the twentieth century focuses on the social forces and the social changes set in motion by and through the world wars. The scope of the book is broad and includes education as well as fashion, arts as well as workers-management relations, party politics as well as Britain's declining role in the world and its impact on the national consciousness. The question is put whether there could and should be a retreat from the "welfare state" conception. In many respects, this general study is an example of attractive social history for a wider public.

MOSLEY, OSWALD. *My Life.* Nelson, London 1968. x, 521 pp. Ill. 70/-.

Setting aside the obvious *apologia pro vita sua* element, the historian may well find some interesting information in these memoirs. As a matter of fact, Mosley played a conspicuous role in the Labour Party and in the Second

Labour Government before founding the British Union of Fascists. Many famous names turn up in these pages, from Shaw to Strachey and from Roosevelt to Hitler. Unfortunately, the author had to rely on memory because his papers were destroyed during the war, but he has had the main facts checked by others.

SMITH, F. B. *The Making of the Second Reform Bill*. Cambridge University Press, London 1966. vii, 297 pp. 55/-.

"Restrictive, incomplete and fumbling as the Second Reform Act was", it almost doubled the electorate, increasing it to almost half the adult male population. The Act is a milestone in the enfranchisement of the working class. The author, who believes that its full importance was not recognized either by contemporaries or by historians, has based his well-written account of the history of the Act on the private papers of Gladstone, Disraeli and Russell. He has broadened his subject into a thorough discussion of the process of social change (emergence of a "labour aristocracy", etc.) and political issues in the 1850's and 1860's.

*Trade Associations & Professional Bodies of the United Kingdom*. Comp. by Patricia Millard. 3rd ed. (rev. and enl.) Pergamon Press, Oxford, New York, Toronto 1966. xiv, 372 pp. 60/-.

British trade associations and professional bodies are listed in several ways: alphabetically (with addresses), systematically ("subject index"), and geographically. Chambers of Commerce, etc., and United Kingdom Offices of international associations are separately mentioned. Trade unions have not been included in this useful reference book.

WRIGHT, PETER L. *The Coloured Worker in British Industry. With Special Reference to the Midlands and North of England*. Published for the Institute of Race Relations, London, by Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1968. xvii, 245 pp. 45/-.

Between 1961 and 1964 Dr Wright carried out a research study of the industrial integration of coloured workers in England; his sources consisted mainly, though not exclusively, of interviews with management representatives. His report throws an interesting light on the attitudes of managers, white workers, and both West Indian and Asian immigrants, and contains a careful analysis of the problems involved.

#### OTHER BOOKS

HOBBSAWM, E. J. *Industry and Empire. An Economic History of Britain since 1750*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1968. xiii, 336 pp. Maps.  
 JANOSIK, EDWARD G. *Constituency Labour Parties in Britain*. Pall Mall Press, London 1968. vii, 222 pp.

## Italy

DAL PANE, LUIGI. *La storia come storia del lavoro. Discorsi di concezione e di metodo.* Casa Editrice Prof. Riccardo Pàtron, Bologna 1968. 277 pp. L. 5000.

The Director of the Institute of Economic and Social History of Bologna University has collected a number of lectures presented during the last thirty years. These partly consist of "theoretical" items such as "History and Economics" and "The Historiography of Labour", partly of studies in the social and economic history of Italy. The volume also contains a survey of research done and facsimiles of entry forms used by the above Institute as well as a bibliography of Professor Dal Pane and his collaborators.

DIRENZO, GORDON J. *Personality, Power, and Politics. A Social Psychological Analysis of the Italian Deputy and His Parliamentary System.* University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, London 1967. xvii, 264 pp. \$ 7.95; 64/-.

On the basis of data collected from interviews with members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies the author of this study in social psychology arrives at remarkable conclusions: "Professional politicians are distinguished from nonpoliticians in terms of a dogmatic personality structure" and "by an authoritarian orientation toward power". "Closed-mindedness" is very strong among Neo-Fascists, but weak among Communists. Further, the influence of social background is studied. As a rule, the author avoids evaluations, though he discusses the impact of Fascism and the significance of the relations between personality structure and political activity in a democracy.

EVANS, ROBERT H. *Coexistence: Communism and its Practice in Bologna 1945-1956.* University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, London 1967. xix, 225 pp. \$ 7.95; 64/-.

Besides being an exposé of the "reactions of Communism to a democratic environment", this book is an excellent description of Communist and Communist-dominated organizations at a local level. Since 1945 the PCI dominates the Bologna city administration and has used this position, *inter alia*, to re-inforce its strength by adopting methods of compulsion as regards the (many) immigrants from the South, dependent as they are for finding jobs on the benevolence of the authorities. The book offers an historical approach, too, to the phenomenon of a new prospering city without big industries, but firmly in the hands of the ultra-Left. Interviews and questionnaires were used to ascertain grades of faithfulness. The increasingly "static" and "monolithic" structure has scarcely had any effect on voting behaviour; perhaps the "modernizers", who between 1956 and 1959 came to power, and their efforts to win the favour of the Church are responsible for the party's maintenance of its position.

FAENZA, LILIANO. *La crisi del socialismo in Italia (1946-1966).* Edizioni Alfa, Bologna n.d. [1967.] 395 pp. L. 3000.

A "polemical reconstruction" of the vicissitudes of Italian Socialism since the Second World War. The author, who joined the PSI in 1952, focuses upon the strained relationship between his party and the PSDI; the former's half-heartedness since 1956 is strongly criticized.

LANDOLFI, ANTONIO. *Il Socialismo Italiano. Strutture, Comportamenti, Valori*. Lerici editore, Roma 1968. 339 pp. L. 3000.

In the first part of his book the author presents an outline of the history of the Italian Socialist Party since 1944, notably the organizational aspects. In the second part, "Ideology, Values and Myths", he pleads for an "open", non-ideological Socialism.

LOPREATO, JOSEPH. *Peasants No More. Social Class and Social Change in an Underdeveloped Society*. Chandler Publishing Company, San Francisco 1967. xv, 281 pp. \$ 5.50.

"This book analyzes social change in southern Italy as a consequence of emigration." (Sardinia has not been dealt with systematically.) After an historical survey, in which the deplorable condition of the peasants up to our days is sketched (one instance is the failure of Fascist agrarian reform projects), the author deals with the factors making for emigration and its favourable consequences: it is now regarded "as the most rational, perhaps the only feasible way" in which the peasants can "guide their destiny", which means that they can and will avail themselves of opportunities for achievement. In order to obtain the most detailed data the author has concentrated his attention on a village in the very South of mainland Italy.

ROSENGARTEN, FRANK. *The Italian Anti-Fascist Press (1919-1945). From the Legal Opposition Press to the Underground Newspapers of World War II*. The Press of Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland 1968. xx, 263 pp. \$ 6.95.

The history of the "legal opposition press" which existed up to 1927 is followed by the history of the underground and *émigré* opposition press up to World War II. The author focuses on the illegal press activities in the last years of the war and gives a remarkable account of the contribution of the press to the spirit of resistance, especially its attempts at understanding Fascism and at formulating programmes of its own. In the concluding chapters the influence of the resistance on post-war developments and the international aspects of the Italian resistance (co-operation with Frenchmen and Yugoslavs) are dealt with.

SAITTA, ARMANDO. *Sinistra hegeliana e problema italiano negli scritti di A. L. Mazzini*. Istituto Storico Italiano per l'Età Moderna e Contemporanea, Roma 1968. ix, 539 pp. L. 5000.

—, *Sinistra hegeliana e problema italiano negli scritti di A. L. Mazzini*.

Appendice. Istituto Storico Italiano per l'Età Moderna e Contemporanea, Roma 1967. viii, 788 pp. (in 2 vols.) L. 10000.

In 1847 Andrea Luigi Mazzini (1814-49, no relation of Giuseppe) published his work *De l'Italie dans ses rapports avec la liberté et la civilisation moderne*, a radical critique of Italian history as well as of the Roman Catholic Church. Professor Saitta has now re-edited, in the *Appendice*, this work in French, together with some minor writings in Italian. The first-mentioned book is an exceedingly detailed study of *De l'Italie*, the development of Mazzini's thought, and his relations with the Hegelian Left inside and outside Italy.

Società del benessere e condizione operaia. [XVI Incontro Nazionale di Studio, Vallombrosa 27-31 Agosto 1967.] ACLI, Roma 1968. 415 pp. L. 3000.

The present volume is a report of the proceedings of the sixteenth study conference of the *Associazioni Cristiane Lavoratori Italiani*. The speeches and discussions concern the welfare state and its problems, mainly in relation to the workers.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BENZONI, ALBERTO [e] VIVA TEDESCO. Documenti del socialismo italiano 1943-1966. Marsilio Editori, Padova 1968. 189 pp.

GRAMSCI, ANTONIO. Scritti politici. A cura di Paolo Spriano. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1967. xliii, 878 pp.

#### The Netherlands

BORRIE, G. W. B. F. M. Wibaut, mens en magistraat. Ontstaan en ontwikkeling der socialistische gemeentepolitiek. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1968. xiii, 342 pp. Ill. Hfl. 21.50.

F. M. Wibaut, alderman of the city of Amsterdam almost uninterruptedly from 1914 to 1931, and probably the ablest city administrator in the Netherlands, was a successful businessman who in the 1890's was converted to Social Democracy. Though originally a "Fabian", he soon considered himself a Marxist and remained so to the end of his life (1936). This doctorate thesis, a good piece of scholarship, deals mainly with his life up to 1914 and his role in the Socialist party, and – the central theme – his achievements as an alderman (housing, etc.). The last years and notably Wibaut's unorthodox opinions during that time (especially on sexuality and family) are treated only superficially.

BUIJTER, J. H. Modern salariaat in wording. Van arbeidersklasse naar werknemersstand. Universitaire Pers Rotterdam, Rotterdam 1968. xii, 344 pp. Hfl. 29.50.

In this valuable sociological study workers' attitudes vis-a-vis industrial relations and society in general (for which the author largely draws upon a

field survey in Amsterdam and Rotterdam in 1961) are confronted with their work and wage position. The finding which is expressed in the title is to the effect that the workers have lost their revolutionary class consciousness and tend to become part of a new "estate" of employees, the "salariate". A summary in English is appended.

HOEN, J. J. 't. *Op naar het licht. De Zaanstreek in de periode van de opkomst der arbeidersbeweging 1882-1909.* Meijer Pers N.V., Wormerveer 1968. 339 pp. Hfl. 37.50.

This book is a remarkable piece of non-specialist historiography; it deals with the origins and early history of the labour movement in an industrial region. On the basis of newspapers, pamphlets and local archives the author presents a very detailed account of strikes, trade union and political activities. He focuses on the Socialists (including those who became Anarchists), but does not neglect Protestant or Catholic organizations. Moreover, the general political background is treated extensively. Attempts at reform by progressive Liberals are also brought into the picture.

JONGE, A. A. DE. *Crisis en critiek der democratie. Anti-democratische stromingen en de daarin levende denkbeelden over de staat in Nederland tussen de wereldoorlogen.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1968. viii, 428 pp. Hfl. 36.00.

—. *Het Nationaal-Socialisme in Nederland. Voorgeschiedenis, ontstaan en ontwikkeling.* Kruseman, Den Haag 1968. 199 pp. Ill. Hfl. 15.90. (Paper: Hfl. 10.90.)

In the first volume, an Amsterdam doctorate thesis, the author carefully and thoroughly investigates the various types of rightist criticism of democracy and parliamentarianism which were expounded in the Netherlands between the World Wars. He distinguishes between a "major crisis" of democracy, which was part of the "counterrevolution of inequality", and a "minor crisis", which derived from a real institutional lag of the parliamentary system. A summary in French is appended. In the other volume Dr de Jonge has incorporated much of the same material, but placed it in a different setting. This is an extremely well-written political and social history, popular in the best sense of the word, covering the various fascist currents, but notably the *Nationaal-Socialistische Beweging*. In four gripping chapters it is described how the NSB, at first a fascist rather than a Nazi organization, was more and more radicalized and Germanized, down to full collaboration with the Third Reich.

SCHEFFER, H. J. *November 1918. Journaal van een revolutie die niet doorging.* Uitgeverij De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1968. 312 pp. Ill. Hfl. 17.25.

In the Netherlands the events of November 1918 had a flavour of tragedy-comedy. First the authoritarian Burgomaster of Rotterdam, and then the Socialist leader Troelstra, saw a revolutionary situation loom up, but both "were mistaken": the actual distribution of power was definitely to the

disadvantage of the Left. Dr Scheffer presents a careful day-by-day reconstruction of the events, which is largely based on hitherto unpublished sources. His is a balanced and cautious judgment; as a good historian, he is better at understanding human attitudes than at denouncing whatever kind of "treason".

#### Spain

PIKE, DAVID WINGEATE. *Conjecture, Propaganda, and Deceit and the Spanish Civil War. The International Crisis over Spain, 1936-1939, as seen in the French press.* California Institute of International Studies, Stanford 1968. xxii, 317 pp. \$ 4.00.

This eminently annotated study gives more than the title suggests: not only the press of political *émigrés* in France (especially Italian) is brought into the picture, but the issues of French foreign policy are extensively discussed in a critical spirit. The press organs covered range from the ultra-Right to the ultra-Left, and the author has not neglected the more important shades of opinion in between. The chapters are grouped according to facts in and around the Spanish Civil War. The author had access to French prefectural archives, which contain a wealth of information on local news as it was collected in the border regions. In this way, light is also shed upon the events in Spain themselves.

#### Switzerland

GRUNER, ERICH. *Die Arbeiter in der Schweiz im 19. Jahrhundert. Soziale Lage, Organisation, Verhältnis zu Arbeitgeber und Staat.* Francke Verlag, Bern 1968. 1136 pp. S.fr. 95.00.

The first part of this work is the more valuable as it contains a wealth of data on the situation of the workers, their poverty and dependence. The second part deals in an original way with the efforts at social reform undertaken by the federation and cantons. On workers' organizations and especially the impact of the First International much is told which is to be found in other publications, among them those of the author. Less easily accessible than, e.g., the early history of Swiss Social Democracy are the sources on self-help activities and the evolution of the co-operations. Taken as a whole, this voluminous study possesses pioneer qualities.

RENSCHLER, REGULA. *Die Linkspresse Zürichs im 19. Jahrhundert.* Europa Verlag, Zürich 1967. viii, 295 pp. Ill. S.fr. 19.50.

With the exception (at least partially) of the Social Democratic press, the "progressive" or radically progressive press in the Canton of Zurich has a remarkably continuous history immediately bound up with the regional and federal political evolution. A wealth of material has been brought together to demonstrate the effects on the press and the impact of the press in the process of democratization. The author has studied a great number of newspapers, including the Socialist ones, and she makes clear how the evolution of "progressiveness" was reflected in the press.

### Union of Soviet Republics - Russia

CONQUEST, ROBERT. *The Great Terror. Stalin's Purge of the Thirties.* Macmillan, London, Melbourne 1968. xiv, 633 pp. Ill. 84/-.

This book is in the first place an account of events, a detailed description of the purges, an exposé of the ill-famed trials, a careful assessment of numbers of victims, with a short discussion of Stalinist practices in the 1940's and early 1950's both in the Soviet Union and in the "People's Democracies". Nevertheless, the author also tries to explain, or rather to analyze some elements which eventually may prove essential for an explanation for which the time is not ripe yet and for which more archives should be opened. The purges mark, more than the Bolshevik Revolution itself, the "major gulf between modern Russia and the past". The pursuit of a total societal revolution may have been a motive for unleashing a terror which was not only of a different scope, but also of a different nature from that adopted by the Bolsheviks since 1917 or by the Jacobins of the French Revolution. Of course, Stalin's character comes in for ample discussion. The author's account of how many left-wing intellectuals in the West acclaimed or justified Stalin's policy offers a clue to an understanding of the almost unlimited possibilities of self-deceit, which also is a factor in explaining the reactions to the purges in Russia itself.

*Ethnic Minorities in the Soviet Union.* Ed. by Erich Goldhagen. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington, London 1968. xiv, 351 pp. \$ 8.75.

The essays in this volume were read at a symposium held in 1965 at the Institute of East European Jewish Studies, Brandeis University; some have been expanded in order to cover subsequent developments. One contribution, entitled "Sovyetish Heymland - An Analysis", written by J. and A. Brumberg, deals with the Yiddish periodical (Soviet Homeland) which surprisingly started to appear in 1961 and, though using "Aesopian language" and conserving germs of Jewish culture, seems to serve the interests of the rulers in the first place. Other interesting contributions are, e.g., those by J. A. Armstrong on the ethnic scene in the Soviet Union and the successes and failures in the factual Russification policy and the latter's prospects, by Y. Bilinsky on assimilation and assertiveness of Ukrainians, and by G. Sultan on demographic and cultural trends among the Turkish people in the Soviet Union.

GEIGER, H. KENT. *The Family in Soviet Russia.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1968. xvi, 381 pp. \$ 11.95.

Though this book is in the first place a (pioneer) portrait of the contemporary Russian family, with lucid explanations and accounts of the impact on the family of politics and policies, class differences and social transformation (marital problems, child rearing, the effect of poor housing, etc.), the author pays attention to historical aspects as well. Starting with a summary of Marx's and Engels's views on family and individual, he traces the stages of Soviet policy towards the family from 1917 onward. He gives a good exposé

of the shifts in attitude (towards, e.g., abortion, divorce, parents' roles) and their motivation.

LÉNINE, V. Œuvres. Tome 10. Novembre 1905 – Juin 1906. Tome 13. Juin 1907 – avril 1908. Tome 15. Mars 1908 – août 1909. Tome 19. Mars-décembre 1913. Éditions Sociales, Paris; Éditions du Progrès, Moscou 1967. 610 pp.; 575 pp.; 566 pp.; 668 pp. Ill. F.fr. 12.00 per vol.

The four volumes are based on the fourth Russian edition and contain the same items as, e.g., the volumes 10, 13, 15 and 19 in the last German edition. Vol. 10 comprises the period from November, 1905, to June, 1906, Vol. 13 that from June, 1907, to April, 1908, Vol. 15 that from March, 1908, to August, 1909 (some overlapping in time for practical reasons), and Vol. 19 that from March to December, 1913. In the first mentioned volume, Lenin's activities in St Petersburg are important. In Vol. 13 there is Lenin's systematic treatment of the "agrarian question"; it contains an attack on Plechanov's conception of "municipalization" and stands for "nationalization". This theme is also covered in Vol. 15. In 1913 a variety of problems come up for treatment, such as the nationalities issue, industrial development in Russia, Marxism and Neo-Malthusianism, and so on.

Politique de Trotsky. Textes choisis et présentés par Jean Baechler. Armand Colin, Paris 1968. 399 pp. F.fr. 15.80.

The biographical sketch and the excellent introduction on Trockij's thought which precede the extracts from his works comprise about a fourth of this volume. The selected texts are grouped according to issues. These issues are defined by the editor in a lucid and critical analysis. Thus, first comes a section on Marxism as a theory of action, then one on the question why there are revolutions at all. Potentially revolutionary classes provide the focus for the next section, which is followed by one on the revolutionary vanguard, and so on. The specific Trotskyite traits as well as general positions of revolutionary Marxism (and its most characteristic notions and failures) are made very clear.

SMITH, EDWARD ELLIS. The Young Stalin. The early years of an elusive revolutionary. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, New York 1967; Cassell, London 1968. ix, 470 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50; 45/-.

The main objection to this biography, which deals with Stalin's life until the October Revolution, is that it contains too many conjectures that are then used in an explanation. The most striking example is the hypothesis elaborated, but not proved, that Stalin became, in 1890, an agent of the *Ochrana* (and an effective *agent provocateur* at that). The author has worked up much material, for instance from the documents of the tsarist secret police now in the Hoover Institute, into this book which is full of particulars not to be found elsewhere. The psychology of Stalin he draws seems convincing; his criticism of the hagiographic literature is, as a rule, well founded.

SQUIRE, P. S. *The Third Department. The establishment and practices of the political police in the Russia of Nicholas I.* Cambridge University Press, London 1968. viii, 272 pp. Ill. 70/-; \$ 11.50.

Like Sidney Monas, the author of *The Third Section* (Cambridge (Mass.) 1961), Dr Squire has had no access to Russian archives; both depended almost completely on printed sources. The present volume is an able reconstruction of the organizational and administrative history of Nicholas I's "higher police", in which attention is also paid to the leading personalities.

TANIUCHI, YUZURU. *The Village Gathering in Russia in the Mid-1920's.* [Soviet and East European Monographs, No 1.] The University of Birmingham, Birmingham 1968. vii, 80 pp. 15/-.

This is a preliminary study, based on printed sources, of the village gathering (*schod*) under Soviet rule. The uncertain policies of the Bolsheviks vis-a-vis the agrarian commune also come up for discussion.

VALENTINOV, NIKOLAY (N. V. VOLSKY). *Encounters with Lenin.* Transl. from the Russian by Paul Rosta and Brian Pearce. With a Foreword by Leonard Schapiro. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1968. xix, 273 pp. Ill. 42/-.

Fifteen years ago these interesting memoirs were published in Russian. Valentinov is the pen-name of N.V. Volskij (1879-1964), who – in the words of M. Karpovich's introduction to the Russian edition – "parted company with Lenin and the Bolsheviks [...], because he could not reconcile himself to their ideological intolerance and to their denial of objective truth". The breach occurred in 1904 (in Geneva) over Volskij's sympathy with Mach's theory (Lenin's "Empiriocriticism"). The author, now a moderate Socialist, lived in Russia until in 1928 he emigrated. The memoirs are not only important in that they stem from a close observer of Lenin's attitudes and methods, but also because they shed light on the motives of young intellectuals attracted to Marxism (Volskij was won over in 1898 and joined the Bolsheviks in 1903), and provide much information on Lenin's opponents in Russian Social Democracy in the years preceding the first revolution. As regards the Soviet period the author only deals with some general questions.

#### OTHER BOOKS

BRODERSEN, ARVID. *The Soviet Worker. Labor and Government in Soviet Society.* Random House, New York 1966. ix, 278 pp.

Iz istorii stanovljenja i razvitija partii bol'shevikov v dooktjabr'skij period. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1968. 279 pp.

Klasy, social'nye sloi i gruppy v SSSR. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1968. 231 pp.

RUBAN, N. V. Oktjabr'skaja revoljucija i krach men'shevizma. (Mart 1917 - 1918 g.) Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1968. 399 pp.

TRAPEZNIKOV, S. P. Leninizm i agrarno-krest'janskij vopros. Tom I. Agrarnyj vopros i leninskie agrarnye programmy v trech russkich revoljucijach. Tom

II. Istoričeskij opyt KPSS v osuščestvlenii leninskogo kooperativnogo plana. Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", Moskva 1967. 566 pp.; 622 pp. Ill. Maps. Trud v SSSR. Statističeskij sbornik. Moskva 1968. 342 pp.

#### Yugoslavia

BROEKMEYER, M. J. De arbeidersraad in Zuidslavië 1950-1966. Een hoofdstuk uit de bevrijding van de arbeid. J. A. Boom en Zoon, Meppel 1968. xv, 548 pp. Hfl. 26.00.

The history of workers' management in Yugoslavia from 1950 to 1965 (with a "postface" on 1966) is dealt with in general and, as far as the Natron sulphate cellulose and paper factory in Bosnia is concerned, in great detail (for the years 1956-65). Dr Broekmeyer's work is undoubtedly an outstanding contribution to social history – the fullest on the subject in any Western language. Written with sympathy for the idea of workers' management, it nevertheless quotes a wealth of material which could well lend itself to a different interpretation. As the author discusses extensively the debates on the councils and on democratization of the economy, it is to be regretted that he has refrained from commenting on, e.g., Djilas's critique of the new class. For Dr Broekmeyer the 1966 party purge (Ranković) seems to have removed the main bureaucratic obstacles to continued progress towards Socialism; in this respect, Mr Popović's work (*vide* below) – though it is of a definitely inferior scholarly standard – might appear as a sobering correction.

POPOVIC, NENAD D. Yugoslavia. The New Class in Crisis. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1968. xvi, 240 pp. \$ 7.00.

Some parts of this thought-provoking book appear to be much better than the whole, in which notably the definition of the "new class" is unsatisfactory. The latter is said to have arisen out of the party and become independent of the party apparatus – an allegedly unique evolution. Even the 1948 break with Stalin is laid at the door of Tito's conscious policy of creating a new class. On the other hand, it is demonstrated clearly that there is a privileged group or stratum which holds positions of command. Very interesting, too, is the discussion of the so-called workers' self-management in industry; according to the author, this is an effort by the new class to have the workers occupy themselves with trivial matters and to shift attention away from the fact that the real rulers dispose of taxes etc. The author stresses the negative consequences (waste in the economic sphere) and discusses the chances of a downfall of the regime (through combined action of intellectuals, workers and unfaithful members of the new class).

#### OTHER BOOKS

Agriculture moderne et socialisme. Une expérience yougoslave. Étude dirigée par Bernard Rosier. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1968. 316 pp.