

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

BANNING, W. *Kerk en Communisme*. Boekencentrum N.V., 's-Gravenhage 1959. 119 pp. Hfl. 4.75.

Without denying the necessity of a firm attitude against Communism, the author, as a Protestant theologian and a democratic-socialist, discusses the achievements of Communism and, most of all, its ideological basis, i.e. the force from which such enormous energies have sprung. He does so in order to find an answer to the intellectual challenge of Communism, and within the framework of his main question he analyses the position of the various Churches in Russia and Eastern Europe. He concludes that the Churches in the West should support the idea of social reform as a fundamental answer to what amounts to the most threatening problem of our time.

BROOKES, EDGAR H. *The City of God and the Politics of Crisis*. Oxford University Press, London 1960. x, 111 pp. 10/6-.

Mr Brookes here shows the relevance of St Augustine's *De Civitate Dei* to our time characterised as the politics of crisis. Starting from the situation in South-Africa he relates, in the course of his study, the whole world situation to his disquisition, in which parallels are repeatedly drawn between Augustine's time and ours.

DEL VASTO, LANZA. *Les quatre fléaux*. Editions Denoël, Paris 1959. 366 pp. NF. 14.00.

In an aphoristic style the author here presents his philosophy, which has a strongly Christian-ethical foundation. After a description of the four scourges called into existence by man (misery, slavery, war and rebellion), in which the author also expresses his social-economical views, he goes on to point out the ways to survival open to humanity. In this connection an extensive consideration of Gandhi's philosophy of life occurs.

FUCHS, EMIL. *Christliche und marxistische Ethik. Lebenshaltung und Lebensverantwortung des Christen im Zeitalter des werdenden Sozialismus. Zweiter Teil*. Herbert Reich Evang. Verlag GmbH., Hamburg-Bergstedt; Koehler & Amelang, Leipzig 1959, 247 pp. DM. 5.50.

The first volume of this remarkable dissertation was mentioned in Vol. III. (1958), Pt. 1, on p. 123. This second volume deals theologically with a number of historical

and actual questions. The underlying thought is that behind Marxist (including Communist) "atheism" is God, whose intentions it represents and fulfills in the world. This extreme Barthianism does indeed stress the need for a struggle against human "alienation" – a struggle which is said to be part and parcel of the Christian gospel in its purest form.

HEER, FRIEDRICH und GERHARD SZCZESNY. Glaube und Unglaube. Ein Briefwechsel. See: SZCZESNY, GERHARD.

HEISS, ROBERT. Wesen und Formen der Dialektik. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1959. 191 pp. DM. 12.80.

In this well written philosophical dissertation on dialectics prof. Heiss posits the validity of the dialectical method in various forms. In one chapter a very stimulating comparison is drawn between Hegel, Marx, Kierkegaard and Nietzsche – the last three having, each in his own way, elaborated on the "negation" in Hegel's system. Special mention should here be made of the concise, but very clarifying treatment of Hegel's description of the essence of the *bürgerliche Gesellschaft* to which Marx' conceptions are so much akin.

LEPP, IGNACE. Von Marx zu Christus. Verlag Styria, Graz, Wien, Köln 1957. 377 pp. S. 99.50.

The original French edition of this work appeared under the title "*Itinéraire de Karl Marx à Jesus-Christ*". The book gives a vivid picture of the author's search for absolute values that he first hoped to find in Communism, and then in the Roman Catholic Church. Especially interesting from the viewpoint of social history is the detailed description of his experiences in the Soviet Union and in the French C.P. before the last war. It was not "treason" which caused Stalin to become a terrorist dictator, but this development was a consequence of atheist Marxism – this is the main conclusion drawn by the author who now is a Roman Catholic priest, but as such has preserved some of the readiness to criticize that made him leave the C.P.

PAPPENHEIM, FRITZ. The Alienation of Modern Man. An Interpretation based on Marx and Tönnies. Monthly Review Press, New York 1959. 189 pp. \$ 4.00.

With much sympathy the author discusses some philosophies as regards their conception of alienation, and in particular Marx' theory of alienation and Tönnies' "*Gemeinschaft-Gesellschaft*" antithesis which he also applies to modern conditions – Western society, according to him, being still in a position of human alienation. He gives a number of examples of that form of alienation predominant under capitalist conditions, without, however, denying that it may present itself in other forms also under communism – as was demonstrated by the 1956 Hungarian revolution. Mr. Pappenheim concludes that it may take decades to firmly establish the new order in which alienation will be a thing of the past.

SÈVE, LUCIEN. La différence. Deux essais: Lénine, philosophe communiste. Sur la Somme et le Reste d'Henri Lefèbvre. [Les essais de la Nouvelle Critique, no. 7]. Editions Sociales, Paris 1960. 220 pp. NF. 6,50.

This dissertation on the validity of Communism combines practical arguments (the strength of the Soviet Union) with a – rather perfunctory, but adroit – analysis of modern “capitalist political thought and a theoretical discussion of Lenin’s “Materialism and Empiriocriticism” in order to arrive at a sharp criticism, based on orthodox communist conceptions, of Henri Lefèbvre’s “*La somme et le reste*”, which was reviewed in this journal, vol. IV (1959) Pt. 2, p. 331. The tendency of Mr. Sève’s book is “orthodox”, the form intelligent.

SZCZESNY, GERHARD. *Die Zukunft des Unglaubens. Zeitgemässe Betrachtungen eines Nichtchristen*. Paul List Verlag, München 1959. 220 pp. DM. 12.80.

HEER, FRIEDRICH und GERHARD SZCZESNY. *Glaube und Unglaube. Ein Briefwechsel*. Paul List Verlag, München 1960. 154 pp. DM. 1.90.

Erudition, acumen, lucidity – such are the qualifications which Mr. Szczesny’s book certainly deserves. In a thought-provoking way he puts argument on argument to prove that, although an increasing proportion of people in Western countries (notably Germany) have lost all ties with organised religion but for the most formal ones, Christianity still largely maintains a position of control, both intellectually and socially, which infringes on the freedom of the “unbelievers”. This is only the general tendency of the book which seriously analyses the origins and growing impact of Christianity, the pseudo-religions such as national socialism that could make headway only because of the hollowness of official Christianity among broad sections of the nation, and the need of a new, modern philosophy that would offer moral support to those who are to all practical intents and purposes no Christians any more; this would produce a healthier situation for Christianity as well. The second book is a highly interesting discussion between an open-minded Roman Catholic and Mr. Szczesny, in which the practical issues of modern democracy and its defence occupy a large place. Both books may have a fundamental value.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Angestellte und Arbeiter in der Betriebspyramide. Eine empirisch-soziologische Studie über die Verteilung der Arbeitsplätze von Angestellten und Arbeitern, ihre Personaldaten und Arbeitsverdienste in Betrieben der gewerblichen Wirtschaft. Von Dieter Claessens, Jochen Fuhrmann, Günther Hartfiel, Hans Zirwas. Westlicher Berliner Verlagsgesellschaft Heenemann KG, Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1959. 166 pp. DM. 32.00.

An investigation in some West-Berlin industries has provided the authors with the data for this interesting and timely study. The most important conclusion is that the reality of the functional differences between workers and “white collar” (*Angestellten*) widely differs from the generally accepted picture. It is found that in many industries the lowest group of *Angestellten* mostly performs low- and unqualified labour, while for skilled “hand-labour” often a considerably higher qualification is needed; this tendency, according to the author, is liable to grow stronger under the influence of increasing modernisation.

BANNING, W. *Machten en Mensen. Bijdrage tot een bezinnig op mogelijkheden en gevaren van menselijk leven in de technische maatschappij.* De Erven F. Bohn N.V., Haarlem 1959. 211 pp. Hfl. 7.50.

The author in this book tries to define the impact of modern technology on the values of Western civilisation, and the social consequences of modern economic developments. He does so in order to find new perspectives for a "creative democracy" and as a protestant he finds many an answer to the problems of our time in Christian ethics which are conceived not as a narrow dogma, but as a guiding principle. Political action should, however, be based on a cooperation of all, Christians and non-Christians, "for humanity and liberation" from those powers that threaten freedom.

BECKER, HOWARD. *Soziologie als Wissenschaft vom sozialen Handeln.* Bearb. und hrsg. von Burkart Holzner. Holzner Verlag, Würzburg 1960. 402 pp. DM. 35.00.

This is the German edition of Becker's *Through Values to Social Interpretation*, which appeared in 1950; only the chapter on Sacred and Secular Societies has been omitted. It has been edited by Burkart Holzner, who has also written the introduction, in which the outstanding characteristics of Becker's theory (sacral and secular value systems, content of Becker's conception of value) have been subjected to a short consideration. The work is a complete summary of Becker's theoretical sociology, which deviates in some respects from current American sociology. At the end a glossary is included containing sociological terms with German and English equivalents.

BIANCHI, H. *Wij en de misdaad.* Wereld-Bibliotheek, Amsterdam, Antwerpen 1959. 124 pp. Hfl. 2.40.

This pleasantly written introduction to criminology, which is no. 131 of the *Wereld-Boog* series, outlines the most important criminological theories and opinions in a way easy to follow for the general reader without conceding too much of the scientific value to readability. The author does not avoid the fundamental questions, such as the why of criminality, the relation between society and crime, motivations of punishment, etc. Some forms of crime, e.g. juvenile delinquency and sexual offences, are discussed in detail.

BOWEN, WILLIAM G. *The Wage-Price Issue. A Theoretical Analysis.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1960. xvi, 447 pp. \$ 8.50.

With the help of a "Dilemma Model" a detailed study is made here of the wage-price issue and of the dilemma of inflation-employment. On the latter the author arrives at the conclusion, that no single cause can be indicated: it is the joint product of a complex of interdependent factors. To isolate a single cause would imply the passing of a value judgment, and this also applies to the choice of a solution. Of special interest to social historians is the chapter devoted to the institutional factors involved, e.g. the labour unions and wage setting practices as, for instance, collective bargaining.

BYRD, ROBERT O. *Quaker Ways in Foreign Policy.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1960. ix, 230 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author is concerned, in this study, with the Quaker approach to foreign policy.

To this purpose he outlines the backgrounds of the Quaker values and gives a description of the philosophy of this group as regards the Universe, Man, God, and such political key-concepts as power and justice. The third part of the book is of value on account of the survey given of the development of the relationship between Quakerism and foreign policy from 1647 till now. The preface to this interesting study has been written by Hans J. Morgenthau.

CLEGG, H. A. *A New Approach to Industrial Democracy*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1960. viii, 140 pp. 18/6.

The occasion for the writing of this essay was a conference on Workers' Participation in Management, held in September 1958. The author gives an outline of the background of this idea and goes on to post-war developments, discussing a number of alternative methods to attain economical democracy with reference to the examples set by Britain (Joint Consultation), France, Germany (Co-determination), Yugoslavia (Workers' Councils) and Israel. The Yugoslavian experiment in particular is intelligently and discriminatively analysed.

COBBAN, ALFRED. *Edmund Burke and the Revolt against the Eighteenth Century. A Study of the Political and Social Thinking of Burke, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey*. 2nd ed. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. xiv, 280 pp. 18/-.

Prof. Cobban's study of the political thought of Burke and his followers, the Lake Poets, of which the first edition appeared in 1929, fully merits this reprint. He deals with Burke's thought and that of the Lake Poets in a remarkably objective way without falling into the partisan standpoints of either the political Left or the political Right. In a penetrating manner e.g. Burke's theory of the nature of the political relationship is investigated and reduced to its essence, i.e. nationality; the author points out that this conception of the nation-state excluded the idea of Sovereignty.

COUWENBERG, S. W. *De strijd tussen progressiviteit en conservatisme. Sociologische en cultuurhistorische belichting van een veelomstreden tegenstelling*. N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij Pax, 's-Gravenhage 1959. 380 pp. Hfl. 17.50.

The opposition of "progressivity" and "conservatism" which in Dutch political theory and propaganda plays a conspicuous role, is discussed here in historical perspective by a Roman Catholic author whose ideal is a Christian-Democratic Party, and who denies the validity of the said opposition. His criticism on socialism and social democratic achievement (for instance, in Germany) is trenchant, but does not always seem free from one-sidedness. Next to socialism, liberalism is said to be patrified. The author gives a historical survey of the main political trends as they developed in the 19th and 20th centuries, including "romantic conservatism" and fascism. Although the treatment is somewhat schematic, many passages are thought-provoking. Among the sources quoted recent pronouncements made by Dutch and other politicians occupy a large place. The book is an important contribution to the political discussions of our time and the bias with which the author judges some phenomena and trends should not make the reader forget his often original approach and broad knowledge.

CUVILLIER, ARMAND. *Kurzer Abriss der soziologischen Denkweise*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. xi, 187 pp. DM. 17.60.

This is the German translation of the well-known work by Prof. Cuvillier *Introduction à la sociologie*, of which the fifth edition has been taken as basis. The translators, F. H. Oppenheim and H. Maus, have succeeded in preserving the clarity and the terseness of the original, which gives a good impression of traditional French sociological thought, and especially of Durkheim's theories and pioneer work for sociology in France.

FIRTH, RAYMOND. *Social Change in Tikopia*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 360 pp. 45/-.

Tikopia, the Polynesian island, has been described before in the author's famous book *We, The Tikopia*. After 23 years he has returned to the island to study the social change that has taken place since his last visit. He describes the changes due to Westernization and those due to internal movements, such as the development of population and the famine resulting from a severe drought. Like his former book this one can be considered a contribution of the first order to social anthropology, while it is of great importance for the study of social change in general.

FRIEDRICH, CARL JOACHIM. *Demokratie als Herrschafts- und Lebensform*. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1959. 123 pp. DM. 9.00.

The series of *Studien zur Politik* of the *Institut für Politische Wissenschaft* of the University of Heidelberg opens with this book, which provides an excellent introduction on the democratic form of government and such related problems as elite groups, planning, pluralism and tolerance, and independent thinking and propaganda. As an appendix a chapter from the *New Belief in the Common Man* is added, a publication by Prof. Friedrich from 1942, of which some themes have here been further elaborated.

GARAUDY, ROGER. *Die Freiheit als philosophische und historische Kategorie*. Mit einem Vorwort von Maurice Thorez. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 555 pp. DM. 8.50.

The French original of this work, which has appeared in 1955, was noticed in Vol. X of the *Bulletin* (1955), the predecessor of the *Review*. The author here presents his Russian thesis, in which the concept of liberty is developed in contrast with alienation (freedom as a normative principle is considered highly unreal). In his interpretation of Marx' conception of liberty the author follows Communist usage.

GREEN, ARNOLD W. *Sociology. An Analysis of Life in Modern Society*. 3rd ed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1960. xvi, 672 pp. Ill. 54/-.

The third edition of this sociology textbook is radically revised; thus two new chapters, „The Law and Social Control”, and „The Law and Crime and Punishment” have been added, while in other places large parts of the text have been rewritten. The book is designed for the general reader and for the first-year student, which is the reason why the treatment has been kept simple and why, especially, conceptual and theoretical material, research methods and techniques are mostly left out. It is, furthermore,

very much orientated to the American situation (much attention is devoted, for instance, to minority and racial problems and American institutions): this finds expression in the examples chosen.

Hamburger Jahrbuch für Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftspolitik. Hrsg. von Heinz-Dietrich Ortlieb. 4. Jahr. Zur Ordnung von Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft. Festschau für Eduard Heimann zum 70. Geburtstag. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1959. 348 pp. DM. 14.80.

The fourth *Hamburger Jahrbuch für Wirtschafts- und Gesellschaftspolitik* contains many interesting contributions by German, American and Dutch authors, of whom we mention O. H. von der Gablentz (on democratic totalitarianism), W. Banning, R. Dahrendorf, Karl Loewenstein and H. D. Ortlieb, who is also the editor of this collection. André Philip, in his essay, deals with the problem of aid to underdeveloped countries; for economic development a number of prerequisites must be present, i.e. a reform of the social structure, selfresponsibility and a stable government (rather than between „democratic” and „authoritarian”, a distinction between „authoritarian-totalitarian” and “authoritarian-liberal” should be made). A stabilisation of the prices of the raw materials is, in the author’s view, the very first requirement for a successful economic development of the underdeveloped countries.

Influence des expériences communistes sur les doctrines. Semaine d’études, 27-31 octobre 1958. Centre d’étude des pays de l’Est, Institut de Sociologie Solvay en collaboration avec le Centre national pour l’étude des pays à régime communiste, Bruxelles 1959. xi, 187 pp. B.fr. 210.

The lectures of the 1958 conference are of great interest as to the theme of discussion and also because of their high level. Prof. R. Uvalic points out the importance of the Yugoslavian experiment and states that this is the application most faithful to Marxist theory, partly on account of an avoidance of state bureaucracy. This should be attributed to the importance of the workers’ councils and the thesis of the decay of the state. Among the other interesting lectures that by M. Rosenne on Israel’s collectivist experience should be mentioned.

KEDOURIE, ELIE. Nationalism. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1960. 151 pp. 21/-.

The purport and origin of the concept of nationality and nationalist ideology are investigated in this illuminating study. Prof. Kedourie examines the philosophical backgrounds of the nineteenth century against which the rise of this ideology should be seen, its purport during the French revolution and linguistic entanglements, notably as they become explicit in Fichte. In the last two chapters the impact of nationalism on politics is traced with reference to examples from Central and Eastern Europe and from the Middle East. This excellent work highly contributes to a better insight into one of the most important ideologies of the last century and a half.

KLATT, SIGURD. Zur Theorie der Industrialisierung. Hypothesen über die Bedingungen, Wirkungen und Grenzen eines vorwiegend durch technischen Fortschritt bestimmten wirtschaftlichen Wachs-

tums. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1959. 546 pp. DM. 45.00.

With the help of some models the author investigates the industrialisation process in this work, the first volume of a new series: *Untersuchungen zur Volkswirtschaft*, edited by Prof. Fritz Voigt. Attention is paid to important factors influencing the process, such as state regulation, population growth and state of technological progress. For study purposes the industrialisation process has been divided into three phases: "take-off", completion and stagnation; throughout the book the usefulness of this division is apparent. Mention should be made of the impressive bibliography and the large number of studies used for this investigation.

KLOOSTERBOER, W. Involuntary Labour since the Abolition of Slavery. A Survey of Compulsory Labour throughout the World. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1960. 215 pp. Hfl. 25.—.

This study can be considered a supplement to H. J. Nieboer's thesis, published in 1900, in which the occurrence of slavery is related to the economic structure (the extent to which labour is available, and the natural resources, especially land). Dr Kloosterboer continues the investigation on compulsory labour after the abolition of slavery in a great number of countries, among which the United States, Soviet Russia, Latin America and areas in Africa and S.E. Asia. The preface to this interesting work, in which in some places modifications are made on Nieboer's thesis, has been written by Prof. J. J. Fahrenfort. Stylistically, however, this book is sometimes unsatisfactory.

KNEBEL, HANS-JOACHIM. Soziologische Strukturwandlungen im modernen Tourismus. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. viii, 178 pp. DM. 20.00.

Relatively little has been written on tourism as a sociological phenomenon; it is the more gratifying that Dr Knebel has made a systematic and very intelligent study of it, which has here been published in a volume of the series of *Soziologische Gegenwartsfragen*. On the analogy of Riesman's typology a classification is undertaken of the phenomenon of tourism, and the changes (in conspicuous consumption and conspicuous experience, average status of the tourist, modes of the tourist country and influence of various cultural images and forms of communication) are investigated. The systematic set-up of the study and the pleasantly readable style should be specially mentioned.

KRUYT, C. S., Zelfmoord. Statistisch-sociologische verkenningen. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1960. viii, 482 pp. Hfl. 27.50.

A very extensive survey of the existing theories and explanations of suicide is presented here. Although the stress is on the situation in the Netherlands such ample use has been made of data on suicide in other countries, and the international differential frequencies are investigated so systematically, that this book is in fact a general theoretical contribution to sociology. The major part of the book is devoted to a critical consideration of suicide in connection with such factors as economic conditions, war and imminent war, age, and social and religious phenomena; it thus attains a completeness and a broadness of approach which considerably enhance its value.

LECLERCQ, JACQUES. *Du droit naturel à la sociologie*. Editions Spes, Paris 1960. 2 vols. 166 pp., 159 pp. 5 N.F. per vol.

In two parts an introduction is given to various branches of the social sciences and their relations to each other. The author successively discusses the objects and methods of natural right, Philosophy of Law, Social Philosophy and Social Theology, passing on to sociology, in his description the science that establishes the social facts and studies them on a "positive" (i.e. not "normative") level. Finally the author investigates the relation between sociology and problems of, resp., a moral, legal and religious character.

Marxismusstudien. Dritte Folge. Hrsg. von Iring Fetscher. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1960. vi, 221 pp. DM. 14.00.

Four studies have been included in the present third volume of the "*Marxismusstudien*" which, like its predecessors, is a real "must" for everyone who wishes to be informed of the main currents in Marx interpretation, and notably of that among the modern representatives of German Protestantism. In the first study, L. Landgrebe treats of dialectics both as a method of thought and as a law of development; he returns to the young Hegel in order better to establish their fundamental meaning, and then analyzes Marx' transformation of Hegelian dialectics, Marxian dialectics remaining „metaphysical" – it was Engels whose handling made the philosophy degenerate. I. Fetscher's study is the most voluminous one and deals mainly with Soviet interpretations of Hegelianism; in his very interesting argument he posits that Soviet state reality is based in practice on "right-wing Hegelianism", and that the Communist theoreticians, under cover of enmity toward Hegel, essentially attack the young Marx' ideas. E. Thier argues with his customary acumen that Marx' class conception is narrowly interwoven with his eschatological thought. Th. Ramm gives an excellent survey of the relations of Marx with Lassalle, explaining the latter in his political actions and ideas as being "in certain respects.... the young Marx".

MEHTA, ASOKA. *Studies in Asian Socialism*. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay 1959. 241 pp. Rs. 2.

The studies here aim at a "re-interpretation" of socialism as "a universal philosophy" in "the light of Asian conditions". Very intelligently written, the author, himself an Indian socialist leader, re-defines socialism's position in a lucid analysis of its development in West and East. Communism comes up for discussion as well; it constitutes more of a warning than an example to be followed by Asian countries. With great lucidity the major problems of contemporary socialism, especially as regards Asia (e.g., the agrarian question) are set forth in an undogmatic spirit, which makes it possible for the author to state (in a chapter on the role of the proletariat and a discussion of Marxism) that "the pilgrimage of freedom ends in a prison house of its principles"; against this prospect he draws the picture of a healthy, revived „revisionism", with the help of its former and present theoretical and practical achievements in the West.

NELL-BREUNING, OSWALD VON. *Kapitalismus und gerechter Lohn*. Verlag Herder KG, Freiburg im Breisgau 1960. 192 pp.

A short and systematic summary of Prof. Nell-Breuning's social thought is presented in this cheap edition, vol. 67 of the *Herder-Bücherei*. It contains dissertations on capitalism, labour and family, and gives a good impression of the social philosophy

of this interesting figure, who combines a sharp intelligence with a "leftist" Roman Catholic viewpoint. The book is so written, that for its lecture no previous economic or philosophic knowledge is necessary: it is primarily intended for the interested layman.

The Politics of the Developing Areas. Ed. by Gabriel A. Almond and James S. Coleman. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1960. xii, 591 pp. \$ 10.00.

As Prof. G. A. Almond states in the introduction this book is the first to undertake a systematic and comparative analysis of the underdeveloped countries according to a common set of categories. The editors of this study, in which L. W. Pye takes the South Asian sector for his account, J. S. Coleman the Politics of Sub-Saharan Africa, and D. A. Rustow and G. I. Blanksten resp. the Politics of the Near East and Latin America, have achieved an admirable universality and exactness; this book is, therefore, one of the major contributions of the last years to political science. Besides the penetrating article by Prof. Pye special mention should be made of the introduction, as it presents an extremely useful framework (best characterised as "functional approach" and a reaction on the legal and institutional approach which often marks the studies on Western political systems) for the study of politics.

REMITZ, UNO. Professional Satisfaction among Swedish Bank Employees. Munksgaard, Copenhagen 1960. 422 pp. Dan. kr. 86.

Making use of the most elaborate methods existing in the field of scaling, correlation techniques, vector analysis, mathematic models, etc., the author examines, in this psycho-sociological study, levels of job satisfaction among employees of Swedish banks. One of the most interesting conclusions of the investigation is, that the level of satisfaction is a primary psychical function in its own right (the external factors accounting for not more than 20% of the variations). Both because of the results obtained and the methodological findings and as an example of "inductive quantitative approach" this study deserves full attention.

RICHARDSON, J. HENRY. Economic and Financial Aspects of Social Security. An International Survey. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 270 pp. 30/-.

Prof. Richardson's intention in composing this book has been to give an international survey of all the branches of social security, their organisation and the underlying principles of the various schemes. Special attention is devoted to Great Britain, Canada and the United States. The economical aspects illuminated by the author are, especially, the function of social security regarding the stability of the national economy and the economic effects of a redistribution of income. Of importance is also the dissertation on the role of the State in social security and individual freedom.

ROSTOW, W. W. The Stages of Economic Growth. A Non-Communist Manifesto. Cambridge University Press, London 1960. xii, 179 pp. 21/-.

Professor Rostow develops an interesting theory according to which economic growth takes place in five phases, more or less from traditional production to mass-production. This theory is elucidated with reference to West-European examples (England, Germany, France), the United States and Russia; a great similarity is

noted between the last two countries. The author often moves far outside the economic sphere where he investigates the problems of peace, the causes of war and, in general, the political situation after 1945. The book concludes with an interesting discussion of Marxist theory and a comparison with the theory developed in this book.

SALTER, W. E. G. *Productivity and Technical Change*. Cambridge University Press, London 1960. xii, 198 pp. 22/6.

The first part of this study contains a theoretical analysis of the relationships between the development of productivity, prices, costs and wages in those industries where a series of new technical procedures were introduced. Here, too, a model of the delay in utilisation of the new techniques of production was set up, and a number of principles behind the model were analysed. The second part contains an empirical study of industries in Britain and the United States and a comparison of productivity and some other factors between these countries.

Sociologia Ruralis. Journal of the European Society For Rural Sociology. Editors: G. P. Hirsch, H. Mendras, F. Gerl. Vol. 1, No. 1. Royal Van Gorcum Ltd., Assen 1960. 101 pp. 21/-.

The first issue of this journal of the European Society for Rural Sociology contains, besides an introduction by Prof. E. W. Hofstra (in French, German and English) and a contribution by H. Mendras on the present state of Rural Sociology in Western Europe, three articles by, resp., F. Jyrkelä, E. Abma, L. S. Jay and G. P. Hirsch. The articles are written in French, English or German (as is the case with the bibliography) and are concluded with a summary in all three languages. This issue also contains the drafted Constitution of the Society and a list of members.

Soziologie der Kirchengemeinde. Hrsg. von Dietrich Goldschmidt, Franz Greiner und Helmut Schelsky. Ferd. Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. vii, 256 pp. DM. 29.00.

For the compilation of this book contributions of both German and non-German sociologists have been used. The first part contains articles that together give a survey of the state of sociological investigation in religious communities and, generally, of the sociology of religion in Western Europe and the United States. The second part is devoted to the investigation in Germany and special mention should here be made of the excellent contributions of Reinhard Köster and Walter Menges (the latter on „diaspora-parishes” after the war). Statistical data regarding Protestant and Roman Catholic communities in Germany and a bibliography on this branch of sociology conclude this book, which is part of the series of *Soziologische Gegenwartsfragen - Neue Folge*.

SPEER, II, JAMES P. *For What Purpose? An Angry American's Appeal to Reason*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. viii, 86 pp. \$ 2.50.

After a consideration of world politics Mr Speer here arrives at the conclusion, that the causes of international conflict should be sought in the existence of sovereign nation-states and the attendant nationalisms. He sees a world government endowed with real political power as the only way of abolishing the present situation of war

menace (he considers the UNO as not suited for the purpose since she has no "supranational" power). Although his considerations are repeatedly founded on shrewd observation, they often suffer from superficiality and over-simplification.

Staatsmonopolistischer Kapitalismus und kapitalistischer Weltmarkt. Von J. L. Schmidt, K. H. Domdey, S. Wenger u.a. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1959. 299 pp. DM. 10.50.

In this book, No 2 of the series of *Probleme des kapitalistischen Weltmarktes*, studies have been collected of K. H. Domdey on capitalist trade with foreign countries in "the second phase of the general capitalist crisis", S. Wenger on the liberalisation of trade within the framework of the GATT, G. Helling on the surpluses of food production, and E. Lüdemann and M. Breitzmann on, resp., the role of export and import in West-German economy.

STARK, WERNER. Die Wissenssoziologie. Ein Beitrag zum tieferen Verständnis des Geisteslebens. Mit einer Einl. von Gottfried Eisermann. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. xv, 294 pp. DM. 36.00.

The English edition of this important and erudite work appeared in 1958 under the title: *The Sociology of Knowledge. An Essay in Aid of a Deeper Understanding of the History of Ideas*, and was discussed on p. 488, Vol. III - 1958 - Part 3 of this journal. The present edition has been provided with an introduction by Prof. Gottfried Eisermann, and has, in some places, been abridged by the author himself without weakening the argument as a whole. It is good that, in this way, this work has now become more easily accessible to German readers.

Theorie Technik Taktik des Weltkommunismus. Eine Zitatensammlung von Marx bis Chruschtschow. Hrsg. von Hans Koch. Bearb. von Eugen Wieber. Ilmgauverlag, Pfaffenhofen/Ilm 1959. 504 pp. DM. 24.80.

A great number of quotations from the Marxist-Leninist classics on, resp., theory of society, tactics of the party, technics of the revolution, State and politics, economy, and "superstructure", have here been systematically arranged in a very practical reference book. The quotations are from Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Malenkov and Khrushchev, and are preceded by a short introduction in which the compiler points out the great use of such a collection in view of the close connection between theory and practice in Communist politics and the important ideological role of these quotations.

THOMAS, WILLIAM I., and FLORIAN ZNANIECKI. The Polish Peasant in Europe and America. 2 vols. 2nd. ed. Dover Publications, Inc., New York 1958. xviii, viii, 2250 pp. 2 vol. set \$ 12.50.

The re-publication of Thomas' and Znaniecki's monograph is a happy initiative by which one of the fundamental works of sociology, and especially of American sociology, becomes available again. The lasting value of this work is apparent already, particularly with regard to the sociological method, but likewise when viewed in the light of the theories and later findings on primary -group organisation, cultural contact, social change and integration and disintegration of social groups. It is, notably, the extensive field covered by the authors, and that includes nearly all the important

problems of sociology, and the systematic co-ordination of the subject-matter, that lay the greatest claim to admiration, partly because the authors have nowhere ventured on the path of speculation based on unverified facts, but have consistently used, wherever possible, empirical methods, and systematically collected material. The investigation runs on two planes: first on that of the social organisation of the Polish peasant and disorganisation and reorganisation in Poland, and secondly on that of organisation and disorganisation of Polish immigrant groups in the United States.

VOEGELIN, ERIC. *Die neue Wissenschaft der Politik. Eine Einführung*. Verlag Anton Pustet, München 1959. 264 pp. DM. 14.80.

This is the German translation of "The New Science of Politics, An Introduction", which appeared in 1952. In it the author takes a strong stand against Political Science with positivist leanings, and tries to find a new theoretical basis for Political Science. The introduction, in which a theoretical exposition against positivism is given, is therefore of special importance: the arguments given by the author, though not all equally convincing, are interesting and contribute to the discussion on the problem of methodology. In other chapters Prof. Voegelin draws attention to gnosticism which, in his opinion, stands at the beginning and forms the essence of modernity.

WALTZ, KENNETH N. *Man, the State and War. A Theoretical Analysis*. Columbia University Press, New York 1959. xii, 263 pp. \$ 5.50.

Prof. Waltz presents, in this book, an elaborate analysis of the causes of wars and the conditions in which they arise. He achieves his purpose by a discussion of the most current explanations (as exemplified by the political thought of resp. St. Augustine, Hobbes, Kant, Rousseau and Marx), classifying them into three systems of thought ("Images") concerned with, resp., human behaviour, the internal structure of States, and the international concert of independent States, as the main factors responsible for the occurrence of wars. This excellent work may be considered a valuable contribution to the existing literature on the subject.

WILSON, EDMUND. *Fino alla stazione di Finlandia. Interpreti e artefici della storia (Biografia di un'idea)*. 2a ed. Opere Nuove, Roma 1960. 525 pp. L. 2.400.

This is the second edition of the Italian translation of Mr. Wilson's famous work in which he traces the origins of Communism, i.e. mainly Marxism and its predecessors and rivals among socialist or historical materialist theories and theoreticians, and Marxism's transformation and interpretation at the hands of Lenin and other Russian Marxists. The translation is by Alberto Tedeschi.

HISTORY

BENTWICH, NORMAN. *The Jews in our Time*. Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1960. 176 pp. 3/6.

This book gives an informative survey of the situation of Jewry to-day. Besides a quite extensive description of the historical background from antiquity to modern times it provides data on the geographical and economical distribution of the Jews, the Jewish contribution to civilization, science and the arts, the religious background and the significance of the State of Israel for the Jewish people.

BERLIN, ISAIAH. *The Life and Opinions of Moses Hess*. Published for The Jewish Historical Society of England. W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., Cambridge 1959. 49 pp. 8/6.

This is the text of the Lucien Wolf Memorial Lecture delivered in London, December 1957: a number of footnotes have been added. Although he does not present new vistas, Sir Isaiah Berlin offers a lucid general picture, in which the contribution made by Hess to Socialism and that to Zionism are, of course, the corner-stones. Especially the reversion to Judaism – or perhaps better to Jewish consciousness – and his later Jewish nationalism alongside which he stuck to his socialist convictions, is gone into. Moreover, the particular quality of Hess' Socialism (which did not recognize the then common notion of an automatic winning of "paradise" once private property would have been abolished) is given its due share of attention.

BORCHSENIUS, POUL. *The Son of a Star*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 224 pp. Ill. 25/–.

This book, translated from the Danish (the Danish edition appeared in 1957) is the first part of a trilogy. It covers the period from 70 to 135 (from the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans to the suppression of Simeon's insurrection). The set-up of this work is simple; it is a well-written narrative primarily intended for the general reader, and is based for an important part on legends and traditions. Special mention should be made of the many illustrations.

COBBAN, ALFRED. *In Search of Humanity. The Role of the Enlightenment in Modern History*. Jonathan Cape, London 1960. 254 pp. 32/–.

After a short consideration of the ethical norms in the 20th century and the differences with those of the Enlightenment, prof. Cobban examines the growth of a number of key concepts of the Enlightenment, particularly in Britain and France. Toleration, humanitarianism, political liberalism and scientific empiricism pass in review, but also the counterforces, such as nationalism, sovereignty, and philosophic pessimism. The whole has turned into an absorbing study on the Enlightenment, in which special attention is paid to its implications to-day.

DAWSON, CHRISTOPHER. *The Movement of World Revolution*. Sheed & Ward, London 1959. 179 pp. 13/6.

The well-known historian here presents a number of brilliant essays, which, taken together, form a unity. Prof. Dawson opens with an essay on the Relevance of European History, in which he draws attention to the fact (and this is, indeed, a constantly recurring theme in the book), that the world-wide movements of to-day have their origin in Europe in the 19th century. The essay on the Revolution in Western culture contains some excellent analyses of such phenomena as the Renaissance and the Reformation, in which the treatment of Baroque culture is striking.

FALLS, CYRIL. *The First World War*. Longmans, Green and Co Ltd, London 1960. xxiv, 421 pp. Ill. Maps. 42/–.

Mr Falls has here set out to reevaluate the First World War in the sense that he refutes, with many arguments, the opinion that the quality of the military leaders and of military science was low. The static character of the war in the West should be attributed to a complex of factors and not to poor military leadership. Of great interest are

the considerations on the French-English military collaboration, which can be considered a precursor of the "supra-national" military leadership of the Second World War.

Hundert Jahre Historische Zeitschrift 1859-1959. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Historiographie in den deutschsprachigen Ländern. Hrsg. von Theodor Schieder. Verlag von R. Oldenbourg, München 1959. 518 pp. DM. 28.00.

On the occasion of the centenary of the *Historische Zeitschrift*, the prominent periodical in the German language, founded by Heinrich von Sybel and further conducted by Friedrich Meinel, a number of articles were collected of theoretical-historical importance, which have the history of historiography in Germany, Austria and Switzerland for their subject. Besides the long essay by Theodor Schieder, which describes the development of German historical science as it was reflected in the *Historische Zeitschrift*, there are contributions by Sybel and Hermann Oncken (on, resp., C. L. von Hinckeldey and the change of the historical picture in revolutionary periods), and by a number of other German, Austrian and Swiss authors who deal with the development of historiography in the various German-speaking countries, the historical associations and institutes of learning.

JONG, EDZ., FR. DE. Mens en arbeid. Hoofdtrekken der Sociale Geschiedenis: van slavernij tot automatisering. Wereld-Bibliotheek, Amsterdam, Antwerpen 1957. 144 pp. Hfl. 2.40.

Prof. de Jong here deals with human labour in historical perspective, passing in review a number of forms (legal and social), e.g. slavery, serf-dom and free wage-work. Rather than bringing something new in this field or presenting a closely reasoned disquisition the author has set out to provide a general, and for the uninstructed reader comprehensible, survey of the lines of development, historical circumstances and forms of human labour; he has admirably achieved his purpose in this book, No 7 of the *Wereldboek* series.

The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. XII. The Era of Violence, 1898-1945. Ed. by David Thomson. Cambridge University Press, London 1960. xxi-602 pp. 37/6.

The present volume is the fourth to be published and the last in the series, which will eventually contain 14 parts, among which an atlas and a "Companion to Modern History". More than the foregoing volumes this book takes the non-European areas into consideration, on which contributions by D. W. Brogan on the economic, social and political development of the United States, by J. H. Parry on Latin America and others on the then colonial areas, have been included. The main subject of this volume is, besides the rapid social and technological changes, the First World War and the Russian Revolution; the article on the latter was written by Isaac Deutscher. Other contributors are David Thomson (who is also the editor and has written the introduction to this part) and Asa Briggs.

PEARE, CATHERINE OWENS. William Penn. A Biography. Dennis Dobson, London 1959. 448 pp. 42/-.

Basing her biography on a great number of sources the author has succeeded in giving

a detailed and all round picture of Penn, which contains many valuable data for those interested in this figure. The background is described in so far as it is directly relevant to Penn's development; in this respect it is a pity that the author has not given a little more relief to such aspects as the political and religious backgrounds in Europe and America for a greater completeness and cohesion. This, however, does not detract much from the value of this study.

RAVESTEYN, W. VAN. *Het socialisme aan de vooravond van de wereldoorlog 1914-1918. Derde deel.* P. N. van Kampen & Zoon N.V., Amsterdam 1960. 429 pp. Hfl. 25.90.

At last the 9th volume of the rightly famous "*De Socialisten*", begun by Prof. H. P. G. Quack (6 vols., still the most extensive and valuable history of socialist thought until the end of the 19th century) and continued by Dr. W. van Ravestejn who has dealt with the period from the end of the 19th century until the First World War. His third vol., the present one, offers a broad picture of English, German, and Russian socialism. He does so in his usual way, known from the two previous vols., by extensively quoting from a great number of typical sources, among which non-socialist ones occupy a considerable place, and in a remarkable style – not always a model of perfection, but enthralling. Moreover, the author succeeds in ably drawing the general background of contemporary economic, social and political conditions against which the ideas and activities of those socialist leaders whom he discusses can be understood. A masterly item is, for instance, the reproduction of parts of a report made by an expert observer of the Russian Revolution of 1905 (viz., Max Weber) and the lucid comments given by the author himself, both on the Revolution and on Weber's interpretation.

REGLER, GUSTAV. *The Owl of Minerva. Autobiography.* Transl. by Norman Denny. Rupert Hart-Davis, London 1959. 375 pp. Ill. 30/–.

The original German edition of this instructive autobiography appeared in 1958. The author, an outspoken individualist, tells of his life which, seemingly paradoxically, was one of service to various ideologies. He searched for them in the University, even in the trenches in the first world war, in the Socialist Party, and – for the greater period – in the Communist movement. Often in the form not of a narrative, but of rather loosely interconnected mixtures of facts and phantasies, the Bavarian revolution, the Spanish Civil War, the flight from France to Mexico pass under review. There are brilliant heights, for instance where a famous, but ghostly banquet in Moscow (1934) is described which is very characteristic of the last days of relatively free discussion of problems under Stalin – foreigners and highly placed Russians attended it –, but there are also passages which seem to be too affected.

SATTLER, ROLF-JOACHIM. *Die Französische Revolution in europäischen Schulbüchern. Eine vergleichende Schulbuchanalyse.* Albert Limbach Verlag, Braunschweig 1959. 279 pp.

This study came into being on the initiative of the committee for schoolbooks set up by the Council of Europe. The author makes a comparative study of history books intended for the upper forms of Secondary Schools in Britain, Belgium (only in the French language), Germany, Italy and France, on the subject of the French revolution (including the prelude and the Consulate period). Many interesting aspects of the various interpretations and different stresses come to the fore in this investigation, which is important both for historians and for education experts, and which has been painstakingly executed.

TALMON, J. L. *Political Messianism. The Romantic Phase.* Secker & Warburg, London 1960. xiii, 607 pp. 50/-.

In this consecutive volume to "The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy" which aroused considerable interest, prof. Talmon presents a work that in some respects seems riper and less open to criticism than the former, while it is no less stimulating and rich in detail and general concept. The scope includes not only the French socialists, "Messianic pre-1848 Marxism" ("a magnificent vision ... one of the Utopias of the age", though one that has nothing to say on the vitally important political question of leadership), but also Michelet (universalism developing into nationalism), Mazzini, Mickiewicz, and very able interpretations of the policies represented by the French revolutionary regime of 1848 and the Francfort Assembly of that and the following years. So the subject of this study is more "a climate of ideas..., we may say faith", more akin to 18th century conceptions than has been usually assumed; it includes also an important section on liberalism, seen as the counterpart of "political messianism", in its socialist and democratic versions.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

ADAMS, RICHARD N., and CHARLES C. CUMBERLAND. *United States University Cooperation in Latin America. A Study Based on Selected Programs in Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Mexico.* Institute of Research on Overseas Programs, Michigan State University, East Lansing 1960. xxxii, 264 pp. \$ 4.50.

The authors here present a survey of Latin American and United States University Cooperation, and an analysis of the organisations and their activities. In a final chapter they discuss some institutional similarities and differences in outlook found in the course of their research. An appendix of some hundred pages is included, in which the case histories of thirteen projects are shortly dealt with.

DIGBY, MARGARET. *The World Co-operative Movement.* Rev. ed. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd, London 1960. 192 pp. 12/6.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1948. The present edition is extensively revised and brought up to date. After a short description of the co-operative idea and its history, Miss Digby goes on to describe consumers' and co-operation movements all over the world. The final chapter, which is of a more theoretical character, contains a discussion of the co-operation in relation to the State and the Community.

HEMMING, JAMES. *Problems of Adolescent Girls.* Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1960. x, 179 pp. Ill. 18/-.

By means of an analysis of more than 3000 letters of adolescent girls addressed to a weekly periodical Mr Hemming has succeeded in establishing a pattern of problems, of which the spheres of, resp., home relationships, school relationships, love and friendliness come up for separate discussion. In the final part suggestions are made for providing help to adolescent girls (guidance at home and at school).

International Migration. International Labour Office, Geneva 1959. xiv, 414 pp. \$ 4.00.

This volume contains much information on the main migration movements since

the second world war. With painstaking care the data on the various aspects – such as the consequences for the emigration as well as those for the immigration countries, viewed from economic, social and political standpoints – have been collected and presented in a lucid way, also with the help of excellent tables. The book is divided into two main parts, the first dealing with political migration (Germany, Israel, India, Pakistan, etc.), the second with economic migration, i.e. that in which economic motives might be considered the most important; in this connexion, the question of the demographic effect of migration on a considerable scale is discussed.

JENSEN, FRITZ. *Opfer und Siege. Nachdichtungen, Gedichte und Berichte*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 170 pp. DM. 5.20.

Mr. Jensen has here made a selection of social poetry and prose, comprising, for instance, the Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet, American contributions, among which much folk poetry and negro poetry, poems from China and Vietnam, and, finally, work of his own, e.g. an eye-witness account from Korea and a funeral oration for the Rosenbergs.

KINGSTON-McCLOUGHRY, E. J. *Defence. Policy and Strategy*. Atlantic Books, Stevens & Sons Ltd, London 1960. xvi, 272 pp. 25/-.

The new situation created by the Cold War and technical inventions in the military sphere are here clearly expressed and elucidated. The author describes the new strategic principles, the organisation of defence and the functions of each service. He especially points out the importance of an extremely close inter-service co-ordination, and of coalitions that are not confined to military affairs, but extended to economical collaboration. The intertwining of politics and military strategy is stressed throughout the book.

Lebret, L.-J. *Le drama du siècle. Misère, Sous-développement, Inconscience, Espoir*. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1960. 190 pp. N.F. 5.40.

The unjust distribution of riches in the world renders it necessary for the developed countries to undertake an extensive aid programme in behalf of the underdeveloped countries, concludes the author, who considers the present economical situation unsatisfactory (he underlines the so much more favourable position of the former, particularly the United States, on the world market). He regrets the lack of generosity of the Western countries in this respect, especially the United States, whom he reproaches with "immaturity" in some ways, and suggests a number of concrete measures, while birth control is ruled out as being the wrong remedy.

MAYER, FREDERICK. *The Goals of Education*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. vi, 98 pp. \$ 3.25.

The eminent educationist here discusses the trends discernible in education through the ages and to-day. He is concerned with American education in particular, and with the low status of teachers (which is, in the author's opinion, a greater impediment to a high standard of education than the low pay the teachers receive), as this, with other characteristics of modern Western society, is responsible for the "crisis" in education. Mr Mayer is fundamentally optimistic with regard to the prospects of education and points out new vistas in this branch of knowledge.

SMITH, BRUCE LANNES. *Indonesian-American Cooperation in Higher Education*. Institute of Research on Overseas Programs, Michigan State University, East Lansing 1960. xxii, 133 pp. \$ 3.00.

The description of the Indonesian-American Interuniversity Relations is preceded by a general discussion of the backgrounds of the Indonesian Educational System before and after the Indonesian independence. These contain much interesting material, but the author often loses himself in generalities and loose phrases, and sometimes he thinks too much in terms of the American system of education.

WARD, W. E. F. *Educating Young Nations*. With a Foreword by H. L. Elvin. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1959. 194 pp. 15/-.

The author, who has spent many years in Africa as a schoolteacher, here presents a pleasantly written and sometimes anecdotal description of the difficulties connected with teaching children in the underdeveloped and illiterate countries. He particularly stresses the necessity of adapting the education to the frames of thought and reference of the pupils, and discusses problems arising from the multi-linguistical and multi-cultural character of African society and the wide diversity occurring even in a single area.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

East African Chiefs. A Study of political development in some Uganda and Tanganyika Tribes. Edited by Audrey I. Richards. Publ. for the East African Institute of Social Research by Faber and Faber Ltd, London 1960. 419 pp. Ill. 42/-.

On the basis of surveys executed by members of the East African Institute this book presents a comprehensive picture of the political systems and, especially, chieftainship in fourteen East African tribes, with stress on the development from traditional leadership to modern forms of local government. When possible, parallels are drawn between East African political conditions and equivalent institutions in feudal Europe. The conclusions are also illustrated with the help of more than a thousand "career histories" of chiefs, their levels of education, family provenance, etc. Besides the editor 14 contributors have collaborated.

ROTCILD, DONALD S. *Toward Unity in Africa. A Study of Federalism in British Africa*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. vii, 224 pp. \$ 5.00.

In his discussion of federalism in the former British territories in tropical Africa the author emphasizes the necessity of the federalist solution in view of the cultural – and in the Central- and East-African territories the racial – diversity, and the existing tensions between the various groups of the population. These factors are extensively analysed in the case of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where the existing tensions appear most clearly. In dealing with West-African federalism the author considers the prospects of a united West-Africa.

SITHOLE, NDABANINGI. *African Nationalism*. Oxford University Press, Cape Town, London, New York 1959. x, 174 pp. 12/6.

These studies as a whole give, by their very spontaneity, an excellent picture of African nationalism. The author observes, that a better insight into the African independence effort from the side of the European powers is a condition for better relations with the young African nations; regarding the Soviet Union he states, that where it carries the menace of new dominance there is small chance of African nationalism allying itself with Communism. In some places of this otherwise interesting book the author is inclined to generalise and to jump to conclusions on too slight evidence.

STONEHOUSE, JOHN. *Prohibited Immigrant*. The Bodley Head, London 1960. 240 pp. Ill. 21/-.

John Stonehouse, M.P., describes his experiences in Kenya, Tanganyika and Rhodesia. In 1959 he was deported from Northern Rhodesia by the immigration authorities of the C.A.F. The description of the problems of the African multi-racial societies here bear witness to a warm sympathy for the African and a deep understanding of his difficult position; the author also strongly rejects the racialism of the whites. All things considered this is a very useful book bringing some urgent problems to the fore.

Central African Federation

A New Deal in Central Africa. Edited by Colin Leys and Cranford Pratt. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1960. xiv, 226 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Presenting a survey of the problems that face the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the contributors to this excellent study (C. Leys, C. Pratt, W. Barker, B. Chidzero, G. Clutton-Brock, T. S. L. Fox-Pitt, and W. Watson) deal with the way in which the Federation came into being against the wishes of a very large group, the arguments used and, finally, the results of the Federation. Light is shed on the economic aspects and, especially, on race relations. The authors draw up a number of suggestions for the improvement of political relations and pay the necessary attention to the position of Great Britain with, resp., the Europeans and the Africans in the Federation.

Ethiopia

ULLENDORFF, EDWARD. *The Ethiopians. An Introduction to Country and People*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1960. xvi, 232 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The present study on Ethiopia gives repeated proof of the author's wide specialistic information on this country, especially in the chapters on the knowledge of Ethiopia in Europe since ancient times and the learned men who have done pioneer work in this field, and on such aspects of Ethiopian civilization as linguistics, literature, religion, and history. It was not the author's intention to describe the problems of present-day Ethiopia, so only the last chapter is devoted to this period.

Nigeria

Eminent Nigerians of the Nineteenth Century. A series of studies

originally broadcast by the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation. Cambridge University Press, London 1960. 98 pp. 3/9.

Preceded by an introduction by Prof. K. O. Dike a series of lectures, originally broadcast, are here printed. The eminent Nigerians who have been chosen as their subject represent nearly all the sections of the country and their merit lies in different spheres; some have played a role in the struggle against the British, others in the slave-trade, and one of them, Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther, in the mission.

WARMINGTON, W. A. A West African Trade Union. A Case Study of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union and its Relations with the Employers. Publ. for the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research by the Oxford University Press, London 1960. ix, 150 pp. Maps. 21/-.

After a description of Unionism in Nigeria in general, the author passes on to a detailed discussion of the Cameroon Development Corporation Workers' Union, of which he describes the organisation and the development, to concentrate finally on the relation towards the employers. Comparisons are drawn, when possible, with Unions in the West; the author arrives at the conclusion, that in general this Union adequately fulfils its function (this in contrast to existing generalisations on Unions in West Africa). Much attention is paid to the problems of democratic control within the Union.

Uganda

LOW, D. ANTHONY, and R. CRANFORD PRATT. Buganda and British Overrule 1900-1955. Two Studies. Publ. on behalf of East African Institute of Social Research by Oxford University Press, London, New York, Nairobi 1960. xvi, 373 pp. 48/-.

Of the two essays brought together here, that by D. A. Low is concerned with the making and implementation of the Uganda Agreement of 1900. He has here chosen a mainly historical approach, in contrast with Prof. Pratt, who, with his study on Uganda between 1900 and 1915 and the politics of indirect rule, links up with the foregoing and discusses the political development of Uganda (of which Buganda is a province) with the more generalising approach of the political scientist. The collaboration of two different disciplines has turned out very fruitful and has resulted in a coherent total picture.

Union of South Africa

PIENAAR, S. & ANTHONY SAMPSON. South Africa. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Cape Town 1960. viii, 81 pp. 5/-.

On the subject of separate development of the nations of South-Africa two contributions representing opposite points of view have here been brought together. Mr Pienaar, who is Foreign Correspondent of the South-African journal *Die Burger*, defends in broad lines the post-war policy of the National Party, while Mr Sampson of *The Observer* is the other collaborator.

AMERICA

JOHNSON, JOHN J. Political Change in Latin America. The Emergence

of the Middle Sectors. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1958. xiv, 272 pp. \$ 5.00.

In contrast with current opinion Prof. Johnson finds a considerable influence of the middle sectors of society on political life in Latin America. He describes how these groups arose after the First World War, and what economic, social and political influences have affected them; their political and social thought and their influence on the regimes of, resp., Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay (the countries on which his study is concentrated). This interesting and very original work is well-documented and relies to a large extent on economical statistics.

LIEUWEN, EDWIN. *Arms and Politics in Latin America*. Published for the Council On Foreign Relations by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York 1960. xvi, 296 pp. \$ 4.75.

Prof. Lieuwen deals with the role of the armed forces in Latin America, and with the evolution of military dominance in politics against the background of social and economic change. The second part of this book is entirely devoted to the military aspects of the Latin American policy of the United States, and presents an intelligent and critical analysis of the military rationale, and of the political objectives of financial and technical aid of the United States, taking into account how in many instances U.S. policy has helped to maintain military rule.

Social and Cultural Pluralism in the Caribbean. Consulting editor: Vera Rubin. New York Academy of Sciences, New York 1960. 153 pp. \$ 3.00.

This issue of the *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* (volume 83, Art. 5 – January 1960) is devoted to the Caribbean area. M. G. Smith provides a delimitation and illustrations of the terms of Social and Cultural Pluralism, after which a great number of authors enter into such problems as social stratifications and metropolitan influences in the French, English and Dutch territories, Haiti and Puerto Rico. Some papers are followed by discussions.

United States of America

American Labor in Midpassage ed. by Bert Cochran. Monthly Review Press, New York 1959. xi, 196 pp. \$ 3.50.

In the title essay Bert Cochran regrets that the labour union has lost contact with political radicalism and that an increasing conservatism and conformism has become recognisable. In the same leftist vein the other essays have been written, e.g. that by Paul M. Sweezy on the condition of the working class, in which the prognosis is expressed that the upward trend of the incomes will not continue, in contrast to that of unemployment. Mr. Sweezy, in his essay, also sees the prosperous condition of capitalist economy as dependent on the Second World War and the Cold War. Leo Hubermann, finally, states that the class war is a reality in the United States, too.

BOWMAN, LEROY. *The American Funeral. A Study in Guilt, Extravagance, and Sublimity*. Public Affairs Press, Washinton 1959. viii, 181 pp. \$ 4.50.

The scarcely studied problem of burial, chosen by Mr Bowman as the subject for this

book, has some social aspects that are especially interesting in view of its place and function in modern civilization. Mr Bowman deals with the attitudes towards the funeral, the undertaker (he points out the unfavourable position of the relatives as compared with the undertaker in the bargaining situation, the high cost, etc.) and the effects of City Civilization. The introduction is written by Harry A. Overstreet.

BREDEMEIER, HARRY C., and JACKSON TOBY. *Social Problems in America. Costs and Casualties in an Acquisitive Society.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London 1960. xvi, 510 pp. Ill. \$ 6.75.

This textbook on social problems, which contains contributions of a great many authors, deals with the "failures" in an acquisitive society, i.e. the United States. To this end the reader is given an insight into the governing principles in this society characterised, for instance, by „materialism", self-reliance, competition, negotiated exchange, and, consequently, into the "costs and casualties" as expressed in various forms of frustration, the rise of sub-cultures, deviant systems of values, etc. The social problem has been taken in a very wide sense and the stress is more on the situation as it has arisen through social maladjustment and psychical frustration than through political-economical causes.

BRUCKBERGER, R. L. *Image of America.* Transl. from the French by C. G. Paulding and Virgilia Peterson. Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd, London 1960. viii, 259 pp. 25/-.

In 1958 the French edition of this work appeared under the title of *La République Américaine*, of which only the last two chapters deviate from the present English edition. Father Bruckberger, who is a Frenchman, but knows America well, here sets out to give a description of American political and social ideals against the background of the European heritage. Attention is paid to Marx' image of America, while, in this connection, he draws attention to the eminent importance of the progressive ideas of Henry Charles Carey, which were already signalized by Marx.

CAUGHEY, JOHN W. *Their Majesties The Mob.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1960. xi, 214 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author is concerned with vigilant action in America (i.e. action taken by committees taking the law into their own hands), and traces the rise of this phenomenon to the Pioneer West, where courts were often lacking. He points out, however, that this usage has continued to exist in our own times. The major part of this book consists of documents on vigilant action; from the 20th century reports have been inserted of action against the I.W.W., Ku Klux Klan activities and McCarthyism.

COYLE, DAVID CUSHMAN. *Ordeal of the Presidency.* Public Affairs Press, Washinton (D.C.) 1960. viii, 408 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

Mr Coyle presents an anthology of criticisms on a number of presidents from George Washington to F. D. Roosevelt. In the variety of these attacks a clear pattern is discernible, and some themes occur repeatedly, as for instance the accusation of lying, i.e. the contrast between the promises made during the electoral campaign and the policy followed when in office; subversion of the constitution; the charge of treason in periods of war. The nature of the work involves inserting extensive quotations and a large number of political cartoons. The backgrounds of the criticism are also described, so that an important part of American history has been worked into this book.

GRIFFIN, CLIFFORD S. *Their Brothers' Keepers. Moral Stewardship in the United States, 1800-1865.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N.J.) 1960. xv, 332 pp. \$ 6.00.

The author is concerned with the attempts of groups at imposing a moral standard on their fellow-citizens. He describes how this movement has developed, from the "theocracies" of the colonial era to societies, out of the Calvinist doctrines and rules of life, and how it has penetrated into the political arena. He gives a critical description of how principles of moral reform, such as prohibitionism, anti-slavery and anti-immigration, worked out politically and the role of the Federalist and Jeffersonian parties in this. The book concludes with a chapter on the Civil War and the part it has played as "Christian Crusade" for the conservators of the trustee tradition.

HASSETT, WILLIAM D. *Off the Record with F.D.R. 1942-1945.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1960. xviii, 366 pp. Ill. 28/-.

The author of these diary notes (written in the period 1942-1945) was confidential secretary to Roosevelt at the time. They convey a good impression of Roosevelt's life and of those, who surrounded him and, though no new views on Roosevelt's policy are put forward, some of his standpoints and political insights emerge clearly. The diary is excellently and absorbingly written; it is supplemented with a large number of illustrations and preceded by an introduction by Jonathan Daniels.

JULIEN, CLAUDE. *Le nouveau Nouveau Monde. Races, religions, mœurs.* René Julliard, Paris 1960. 311 pp. NF. 10.80.

This second part deals with the Negro problem, education, the "American Way of Life", and the religions. Discussing the first question Mr Julien points out how rapidly the economical and social emancipation takes place, and what has been achieved in the last ten years. He describes the underlying causes and the positions occupied by various groups of Whites in North and South and the Negro middle classes. New facts and insights are not presented, but the book is an excellent introduction for Europeans to American culture; the fact that the author is a Frenchman gives him the advantage of seeing many aspects in another (sometimes very original) light.

LISKA, GEORGE. *The New Statecraft. Foreign Aid in American Foreign Policy.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 1960. xv, 247 pp. \$ 5.00.

Foreign aid, in Prof. Liska's treatment, is completely dissociated from the humanitarian movement and the moral necessity of the richer countries to help the poorer ones; instead he connects it with foreign policy and pleads for fitting economical and military help into a congruent framework of policy. Throughout this work, which has an unmistakably realistic touch, consistency and coherence of aid and foreign policy is recommended, while the author also warns against the idea that financial aid can compensate for foreign policies and can make up for basic shortcomings.

LOEWENSTEIN, KARL. *Verfassungsrecht und Verfassungspraxis der Vereinigten Staaten.* Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Göttingen, Heidelberg. 1959, xxi, 656 pp. DM. 69.00.

The system of constitutional law and praxis of the United States, which is here presented, is primarily intended for German readers and is, as such, an excellent introduction

to the American Constitution for layman and student alike. The first part is devoted to the development of the American legal system, the Federal structure and the political parties, while, in the second part, the functions and the position of Congress and the President (particularly, too, the relation of these two powers to each other) in the Constitution are analysed. Of great interest is the fourth part, which is entirely devoted to the basic rights, and in which the legal aspects of the Negro problem and Communism in connection with State security are dealt with in separate chapters. Statistical material has been included in appendices.

Patterns of Ethics in America Today. Ed. by F. Ernest Johnson
Publ. by The Institute for Religious and Social Studies. Distributed
by Harper & Brothers, New York 1960. 167 pp. \$ 3.00.

This companion volume to *Patterns of Faith in America Today* has been built along the same lines. Representatives of the existing traditions, M. J. Routtenberg (Judaism), J. P. Fitzpatrick (Roman Catholicism), A. T. Mollegen (Protestantism), J. Nathanson (The Ethical Culture Movement), L. Bryson (Rational Ethics), discuss the sources of ethical sanctions with attention to specific issues as economic behaviour and policy, religious freedom, divorce, intermarriage and birth control. An essay by W. G. Muelder on Ethical Frontiers concludes this collection, which is excellently prefaced by F. E. Johnson.

PATTON, JAMES G. *The Case For Farmers.* Public Affairs Press,
Washington (D.C.) 1959. viii, 62 pp. Ill. \$ 2.50.

The author, President of the National Farmers' Union and of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, launches, in this book, which has been prefaced by Lord John Boyd Orr, a sharp attack on the agricultural policy under the Eisenhower Administration as personified by the much disputed figure of Benson. The author points out the living conditions – deteriorating as compared with those of other producers – of the farmers, and the necessity of a new agricultural policy to call this development to a halt. As illustrations a number of political cartoons are inserted.

PELLING, HENRY. *American Labor.* The University of Chicago Press,
Chicago 1960. vi, 247 pp. \$ 5.00.

Describing the course of American labour and unionism Mr Pelling clearly demonstrates the special character of American labour. He analyses the circumstances that have brought this about, such as the wide geographical space, high wages, agricultural background of the workers, racial and linguistic diversity, and the fact that the industrial workers in the United States have never formed a unity as they have in Britain. On the whole this book, which is part of the Chicago History of American Civilization series, is at once a valuable summary and an introduction to the subject.

RIEGEL, JOHN W. *Collective Bargaining as viewed by Unorganized
Engineers and Scientists.* Bureau of Industrial Relations, The Uni-
versity of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1959. xii, 105 pp. \$ 4.00.

An inquiry was held among non-organised scientists of a number of companies into their opinions on collective bargaining and the arguments with which they supported them. The results (the majority turned out to be against collective bargaining

for professionals like themselves), provided with comments, are given in this book, which is report No 10 of the Bureau of Industrial Relations. This is a series that has the relation between management and scientists for its subject, providing suggestions for higher productivity and job satisfaction.

ROBINSON, ROLAND I. *Postwar Market for State and Local Government Securities*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1960. xxiv, 227 pp. \$ 5.00.

The capital market for public facilities, provided for by State and Local Governments, and the tax exemption with which the investors are privileged, is the subject of Dr Robinson's interesting study, which was published under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research. He deals with the effects of the large capital demands after the war (the study is based on statistics taken up to 1956) on the market value of the tax exemption, and has interesting suggestions for compensating the fall of these values by means of reforms of the financial administration.

Roman Catholicism and the American Way of Life. Edited by Thomas T. McAvoy. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Indiana) 1960. viii, 248 pp. \$ 4.50.

A large number of authors have collaborated in this collection of essays, in which some aspects of Roman Catholicism are discussed. J. H. Fichter, in his contribution on the Americanisation of Catholicism, indicates the close intertwining of the ethnic groups and Catholicism and their identification with each other by the non-Catholic American. Therefore a large part of the book is rightly devoted to immigration and to the situation of the various Roman-Catholic ethnic groups (Latin-American, Italian, Polish, Irish and German).

ROVERE, RICHARD H. *Senator Joe McCarthy*. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1960. 224 pp. 18/-.

The present work, although maybe not yet a conclusive one, provides a mature analysis especially of the downfall of McCarthy. The author also comes to grips with the problem of the real expansion and impact of McCarthyism, his perspective being widened by his own experience with his subject: memories of the demagogue, one from an interview with the latter, have clearly been of help. Although as a biography the book may be considered somewhat unbalanced, it is an unemotional interpretation and a sound contribution to the understanding of the early 'fifties in American political history.

SAPOSS, DAVID J. *Communism in American Politics*. Public Affairs Press, Washington 1960. viii, 259 pp. \$ 5.00.

Dealing with Communist activities in the United States Mr Saposs describes the infiltration and penetration techniques of the C. P.-U.S.A. with reference to such examples as the attempts to obtain a foothold in Washington State and California, and in the American Labour Party. Of special interest is the chapter on the attempt to create a synthetic Progressive Party; here the role of Henry A. Wallace is extensively described and what the author styles his "metamorphosis". With relation to the 1957 Convention of the Communist Party the author remarks that there is no reason to suppose that the Party has changed its ultimate ends.

SCHLESINGER JR., ARTHUR M. *The Age of Roosevelt. Vol. II. William Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1960. x, 658 pp. 63/-.*

This work, which has followed *The Crisis of the Old Order, 1919-1933*, is the second volume in the series of *The Age of Roosevelt* containing an account of the events that occurred in 1933 and 1934, with the exception of the foreign policy, which will be dealt with in subsequent volumes. The author, who sympathises with Roosevelt's policy, describes the complex of reforms in agricultural policy, industrial and monetary measures, and the Tennessee Valley Project, and devotes a whole chapter to the transformation of the labour movement. Subsequently the rise of the oppositional forces is described and a general evaluation of Roosevelt's presidency is given. As a study of Roosevelt's political ideas, too, this book contains invaluable information.

SMITH, DENYS. *Polls Apart. Background to the American Presidential Election. Cohen & West, London 1960. 160 pp. 13/6.*

The author investigates the American political system and American politics from a British viewpoint and, particularly, with a view to those phenomena that deviate from British practice, thus presenting a valuable contribution to a better understanding of American politics among European readers. Of interest is the chapter in which he deals with "direct democracy", i.e. the direct influence of the public on politics as a correction on a too great rigidity of the government. Other chapters deal with the parties, campaigning techniques, Congress and the President.

ULMER, MELVILLE J. *Capital in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities: Its Formation and Financing. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1960. xxxix, 548 pp. \$ 12.00.*

As the fourth part in the series of *Studies in Capital Formation and Financing of the National Bureau of Economic Research* this excellent economic analysis of the regulated industries has appeared. Simon Kuznets, in his lucid preface, draws the reader's attention to special aspects of the regulated industries, as for instance their strong dependence on modern technology and innovation, their huge investments, their monopolistic nature and the great importance they have for the public. It is on account of these particularities that the subject under discussion has direct social implications; as such this book is of great value for the social-historian.

ASIA

BRIMMELL, J. H. *Communism in South East Asia. A Political Analysis. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1959. ix, 415 pp. Maps. 42/-.*

Communism in South East Asia is here treated in a historical perspective and viewed against the background of those aspects of Leninism that are relevant to Asia. Stress is laid on the national and cultural peculiarities of the Communist movements in South-East Asia – the author's opinion, particularly, is that, if these parties come to power (via the internal organisation of the region) they will not necessarily take on a Communist character in the Sino-Russian sense. Such syntheses as "Marxist Buddhism" or "Marxist Islam" are quite within the possibilities. As regards explanations and characterisations of the various political systems in South East Asia and India the argumentation at some points gives rise to questions.

MICHAELIS, ALFRED. *Wirtschaftliche Entwicklungsprobleme des Mittleren Ostens*. Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1960. 170 pp. DM. 14.00.

After a systematic treatment of the development factors in the countries of the Middle East, such as population pressure, urbanisation and the wish for a higher standard of living the author discusses the results of industrialisation, the agricultural situation and the hydraulic engineering development plans, among which the Egyptian plan of extending and intensifying the irrigated agricultural material. Special attention is paid to the economical and political-strategical significance of the oilreserves in this region. Finally the author points out the importance for the economy of these countries of the falling prices of raw materials; the increasing export of these products to the Soviet Union (often within the framework of aid programmes) leads to the necessity of a larger import from that country.

China

BARCATA, LOUIS. *China geht nicht Russlands Weg. Partner? Konkurrenten? Gegner?* Henry Goverts Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. 278 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

The author here describes, in a good journalistic style, his experiences during a visit to China. Besides the description of a people's commune visited by him, and impressions of Peking and Canton, the author repeatedly compares China to the Soviet Union, which he knows from his own experience. The conclusion from these comparisons is, that the Chinese way deviates in important points, and is sometimes even contrary to Moscow's wishes. Finally he visited Hong Kong, Formosa (where he had an interview with President Chiang Kai Shek) and Viet Nam.

CLARK, GERALD. *Impatient Giant: Red China Today*. W. H. Allen, London 1960. 232 pp. Ill. 21/-.

A visit to China was the occasion for writing this book, in which Mr Clark gives a critical appraisal, more critical and discriminating than other descriptions by Westerners, of the New China. Where possible he compares the Chinese conditions with those in the USSR; the difference, in the author's opinion, lies deep and is such, that many aspects of Russian Communism are nearer to Western capitalism than to Chinese Communism. The author also discusses the influence of the Chinese example on the other countries of Asia and Africa.

FAN WÖN-LAN. *Neue Geschichte Chinas. Band I (1840-1901)*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1959. xii, 576 pp. DM. 28.00.

This first part of the history of China was written in 1945 and published in China in 1947. Since then nine editions have appeared with various modifications. The present German edition has been translated from the Russian edition of 1954 with continuous reference to the Chinese original. It is written along strictly Communist lines with an emphasis on Chinese "people's movements" directed against feudalism and Western imperialism. Very much attention has been paid to the opium wars and to the Taiping rising, while the economic aspects of the period under consideration (1840-1901) are extensively discussed.

MJAU TSCHU-HWANG. *Kurze Geschichte der Kommunistischen Partei Chinas*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 280 pp. DM. 5.00.

This German translation has been made after the Russian one which is based on the original Chinese edition of 1956. The book is a popular exposé of the history of the Chinese communist party until the foundation of the People's Republic in 1949. The role of Mao Tse-Tung is given particular attention and the book completely follows the party line. In its interpretation of the events present-day anti-Americanism is adapted also to the past.

MORAES, FRANK. *The Revolt in Tibet*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1960. xii, 223 pp. \$ 1.50.

Dealing with the developments in Tibet in 1959 the author stresses their impact on Chinese-Indian political relations and on the shift that occurred in non-committed Asia in the attitudes towards World Communism and, particularly, towards Communist China and its alleged Han Imperialism. The inclusion of the history of Tibet prior to 1959, its social, political and religious institutions, its governmental system as well as a discussion of its relations with China makes for a broad enough background to picture the latest events in.

SIAO-YU. *Mao Tse-Tung and I were Beggars*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1959. xviii, 266 pp. \$ 6.00.

From 1912, when they became fellow students at the same school, until 1924 the author who is now director of the Sino-International Library at Montevideo, was on friendly terms with Mao Tse-Tung. Together, they travelled as beggars in 1917 and they transformed the Hsin Min (Study Association) into an embryo for the Chinese C. P. Many discussions which were held between the two have been related here, Mr. Siao-yu being in favour then of a free communism not linked to the Soviet-Union, and in the course of his narrative he offers a great many details that throw light on Mao's character and habits of thought. Other now influential communists come up for discussion as well. The book has been illustrated with drawings by the author himself. A foreword was written by Lin Yutang, a preface by Raymond F. Piper and a historical comment and notes have been provided by Robert C. North.

THOMAS, JR., LOWELL. *The Silent War in Tibet*. Secker & Warburg, London 1960. 284 pp. Ill. 25/-.

After a short description of Tibet's cultural characteristics, its religion and its political structure, the author passes on to his main theme, the way in which the Communists consolidated their position and the rebellion phase by phase. Much attention is paid to the political relations between China and India, especially over the Tibetan question, but also over Nepal. In the author's opinion religion will remain a fertile soil for future risings.

WAUTERS, ARTHUR. *Le Communisme de Mao Tse-Tung*. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1957. 112 pp. B.fr. 80.

Prof. Wauters sets out, in this volume of the series *Centre d'Etude des Pays de l'Est*, to investigate the most important characteristics of Mao's doctrines. He points out the moderation, the aversion from orthodoxy and the preference for cultural pluralism

in his subject's writings, and finds, as one of the most important *Leitmotive*, the loyalty to the U.S.S.R. (the author thinks a split between Communist China and the U.S.S.R. very improbable). Mao's "thousand flowers speech" and the "agrarian revolution" also come up for discussion and in this respect many of the author's findings have been rendered out of date by recent events.

WINT, GUY. *Common Sense About China*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1960. 176 pp. 6/-.

While assuming no special knowledge of the subject on the part of its readers this book presents a valuable description of Chinese history. The first part is devoted to the period before Communism, with special attention given to the Kuomintang period (due stress is laid on the development of the Communist party in these years); the second part deals with the Communist regime, of which an accurate and critical account is presented. This well-written work, which particularly considers ideological and socio-cultural phenomena, is volume no. 2 of the *Common Sense Series*.

India

CHELLIAH, RAJA J. *Fiscal Policy in Underdeveloped Countries. With Special Reference to India*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1960. 168 pp. 20/-.

Here is an excellent study on the financial system in India, its shortcomings and its function in the economic upbuilding of the country. Starting from the conviction that, in an underdeveloped country, the tax system must satisfy demands fundamentally different from those in a highly industrialised country, Mr Chelliah has some suggestions for the improvement of the existing situation in India, as, for instance, the partial exemption to savings, and reduction of consumption taxes on bare necessities. In the course of his disquisition the author repeatedly touches on general aspects of economic growth, the role of private investment in a mixed economy, rates of investment, etc.

MORAES, FRANK. *India Today*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1960. viii, 248 pp. \$ 1.50.

Mr Moraes describes the development of India since the declaration of independence. He does this critically and discriminatingly and points out strong as well as weak points in India's policy, especially the increasingly "left" course under the influence of Nehru, which, in the author's opinion, threatens the unity of the Congress Party. The author also indicates the rise of a "new class" consisting of the new civil servants in the Welfare State. Other chapters deal extensively with the foreign policy with an emphasis on India's position in the "cold war".

PANIKKAR, K. M. *Common Sense About India*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London 1960. 174 pp. 6/-.

The present volume, which is no. 4 of the *Common Sense Series*, is an excellent introduction to present-day India for those in need of a well-written and concise yet very accurate and balanced description of the problems faced by India, and the achievements thus far. Mr Panikkar deals with the social and economic changes that have taken place since independence and stresses the synthesis of Western influences and Indian values and institutions, which, in his opinion, points the way to a successful adaptation

to modern conditions. Much attention is also devoted to the relation of India with Pakistan, Red China and the West.

Indonesia

NIEL, ROBERT VAN. *The Emergence of the Modern Indonesian Elite*. W. Van Hoeve Ltd, The Hague and Bandung 1960. x, 314 pp. Hfl. 17.50.

Based on primary and secondary sources this book is a scholarly contribution to the history of modern Indonesia, outlining the backgrounds of the Indonesian elite, which has played such a fundamental role in the revolution. Attention has been paid to the Government's policy (interesting observations are made on the "ethical" policy and practice against the background of social change), its changing attitudes since 1900, and to the Indonesian organisations that emerged in the 20th century. This is a revised version of Prof. Van Niel's doctoral thesis at Cornell University in 1954.

Iraq

SCHEER, MAXIMILIAN. *Irak. Dürstendes Land*. 2. Aufl. Verlag der Nation, Berlin 1959. 296 pp. Ill. DM. 8.20.

A voyage to the Near East was the occasion for writing this book, which reproduces, in diary form, the author's impressions of the country and people of Iraq. Much attention has been paid to the political situation; the events that led to the attempt on Nuri es Saïd, and the processes that followed it, are extensively dealt with from a Communist viewpoint. A large number of photographs have been included.

Israel

MARGALITH, ISRAEL. *Le Baron Edmond de Rothschild et la colonisation juive en Palestine 1882-1899*. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1957. 238 pp. F.fr. 750.

Basing himself on unpublished as well as published letters the author undertakes a new evaluation of the significance of Rothschild for the later Israel in this study, which was originally intended as a thesis for the University of Paris. Light is thrown equally on the principles and "ideology" of Rothschild and on the first period of colonisation in Palestine. In the indexes documents have been included from the *Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères*, the preface is written by David Ben Goerion, and the introduction by Prof. Georges Bourgin.

Japan

KAWAI, KAZUO. *Japan's American Interlude*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1960. vii, 257 pp. \$ 5.00.

The social and political reforms introduced during the American occupation are the subject of Prof. Kawai's study. He observes how the measures of the occupying power have met with little resistance, and attributes this to the "situational ethics" of Japanese society – the rigid pattern of norms in this entirely new post-war situation was completely broken up. Of interest is the chapter in which the economic decentralisation of the anti-trust policy is discussed. The author points out that the representation of the *zaibatsu* (industrial trusts) as groups connected with the fascist-militarist elements

is wholly inadequate. He prefers to interpret these organisations as a liberal element in the Japanese state.

MORRIS, IVAN I. *Nationalism and the Right Wing in Japan. A Study of Post-War Trends. With an introd. by Maruyama Masao.* Royal Inst. of Int. Affairs; Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1960. xxvii, 476 pp. 50/-.

Viewed against the background of their historical origins – surprisingly almost in each single case easily traceable – or models, post-war nationalist trends and groups come up for a thorough analysis in this highly expert work. A well-balanced treatment of the subject has enabled the author to avoid undue generalizations and to offer a picture of an almost innumerable variety of currents and – mostly extremely weak – organizations, some of which might give reason for questioning their “right wing” character. It is duly pointed out that it is only a particular section of Japanese political life that comes up for discussion, and a seemingly not too important one at that. The work is undoubtedly a major contribution to contemporary Japanese history, and – insofar as the relation with the Communist world is one of the main issues, many rightist groups advocating a friendly attitude towards mainland China – to Asian politics in general.

UYEHARA, CECIL H. *Leftwing Social Movements in Japan. An Annotated Bibliography.* Publ. for The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University. The Charles E. Tuttle Company, Tokyo, Rutland (Vermont) 1959. 444 pp. \$ 9.75.

This bibliography on left-wing social movements in Japan contains some 1800 items, classified under Labour Movement, Agrarian Movement, Security, International Relations of Japanese Socialism and Communism, Strategies, and other headings. A short description of the contents and a short commentary have been added to each item, which considerably adds to the usefulness of this bibliography. The majority of the books, periodicals and documents mentioned are in American libraries and archives.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia
(Asian Territories)

WHEELER, GEOFFREY. *Racial Problems in Soviet Muslim Asia.* Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Bombay 1960. xii, 66 pp. Maps. 6/-.

This study is concerned with the Russian impact on the Asian Muslim population of the USSR. After a short historical survey the author discusses the cultural, political, economic and demographic situation as a consequence of the large number of Russian immigrants in these areas. This book provides a short and very suitable introduction to the problem.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

BARRETT, RUSSELL H. *Promises and Performances in Australian Politics.* Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1960. 126 pp. \$ 2.50.

This book contains a systematic examination of the points of difference in the political programmes of the three great parties as they appear from Platform promises and Election Policy promises. Then the author investigates in how far these promises have been fulfilled by actual performances, and if not, what are the causes of these failures. The record of the Australian parties turns out to be very good: only a very small part of the failures must be attributed to dishonesty. This book provides an interesting case-study of some problems inherent in responsible Party Government.

EUROPE

BORSODY, STEPHEN. *The Triumph of Tyranny. The Nazi and Soviet Conquest of Central Europe.* Jonathan Cape, London 1960. 285 pp. Maps. 21/-.

Prof. Borsody discusses, in this enlightening book, the period between the dissolution of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy and the rise of the European "satellite-area". He largely attributes the realisation of, resp., the Nazi and the Soviet hegemony in this area to the failure of federalism and the lack of collaboration between the Western Allies. Especially the hypernationalist controversions in the "Middle Zone", as exemplified in the Czech-Hungarian controversy, and their consequences, are extensively illuminated and form the main theme of this valuable study, which concludes with a plea for the Federalist idea.

Etude cartographique de la structure économique et démographique de l'Europe Occidentale. Publié pour l'Institut Catholique de Recherches Socio-ecclésiastiques, La Haye, par Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1960. Hfl. 15.00.

This collection of statistical data and maps of the present economic and demographic structure and its development from 1939 onwards has been composed by and published under the auspices of the "Roman Catholic Institute of socio-ecclesiastical research" in The Hague. Data have been collected from all the West-European countries; they concern the occupational structure of the population in percentages, the development of the birth rate from 1939 and 1947 to 1954, resp. 1955, the percents of the age groups over 65 to the whole population. This very useful work has been conveniently arranged and attractively executed.

European Organisations. Political and Economic Planning; George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1959. xvi, 372 pp. 30/-.

Under the auspices of PEP (Political and Economic Planning) a survey of the existing European organizations is presented, with the inclusion of Atlantic organisations as, for instance, NATO. Besides a description of each of the organisations (ECE, OEEC, Coal and Steel Community, Common Market, Euratom, etc.) there is a discussion on the rise and the achievements of these organs, with much attention paid to the British point of view towards the supra-national approach. Finally the danger of the rise of new rivalries and new regional chauvinism within the wider international and European context is considered.

Das östliche Deutschland. Ein Handbuch. Hrsg. vom Göttinger Arbeitskreis. Holzner Verlag, Würzburg 1959. xiii, 1014 pp. Maps. DM. 48.00.

Apart from an appendix which treats of the Sudeten Germans, this volume deals with the former German territories east of the Oder-Neisse line. Although most contributions which have been included bear a scholarly character and are fully documented, the outspoken purpose of the magnificently produced volume is to offer a basis for German claims in a peace settlement. The legal aspects of the factual annexation and the eviction of the German population from Poland and Soviet occupied Northern East Prussia have been given much consideration in a number of studies on international law (part 1). The second part is devoted to the history of the Eastern colonization and the relations between Prussia and the Slaves, notably the Poles; contemporary history is dealt with mainly by Fr. Swart, R. Breyer (on the German *Volkstum* in the Polish state 1918-1939), and H. G. Sasse (on 1939-1945; more than on German action in Poland, this chapter informs on the negotiations between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union on future boundaries). The third part deals with the economy of the territories under consideration; H. Senfft von Pilsach argues that the economic problem of the incorporation of the refugees in the Federal Republic has not been solved, and a group of staff members of the Göttinger Arbeitskreis has collected a great many data demonstrating the incapacity of the Polish administration to create healthy economic and social conditions in its newly won provinces. Chapters written by J. von Braun and B. Gleitze deal with the economic development under German rule, before and since the industrial era respectively.

Slavica-Auswahl-Katalog der Universitätsbibliothek Jena. 2. Band, 2. Teil. Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Weimar 1959. xvi, 294 pp. DM. 17.80.

This part is a continuance of, resp., *Band 1*, which appeared in 1956, and which published the writings on the West Slavs in the University Library at Jena, and *Band 2* (first part), published in 1958, which contained a catalogue of the literature on the East Slavs. The present volume records the publications at Jena on the South Slavs (Bulgaria, Yugoslavia) and provides supplements to the preceding volumes. Of importance is the list of *Hochschul-, Gymnasial- und Gelgenheitschriften* on East- and South-East-Europe covering the period from the 16th to the 18th century.

Austria

KANN, ROBERT A. A Study in Austrian Intellectual History. From Late Baroque to Romanticism. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York 1960. xxii, 367 pp. \$ 6.00.

In six essays Dr Kann here describes the development of the cycle in intellectual development in the Hapsburg monarchy over the period of the reign of Leopold I up to and including Francis I's reign. The cycle is interpreted as a series of reforms during the reign of Leopold I continued over the period of the Enlightenment and, subsequently, a conservative period under Francis I. Two essays are biographical in form and deal with, resp., Abraham a Santa Clara and Joseph von Sonnenfels, the one an imperial court preacher, the other an enlightened reformer. The non-biographical essays are interesting for their theoretical-historical considerations.

Belgium

CRESPI, DANIEL. Les salaires belges. Faits et théories. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. 255 pp.

The first of the three sections of this book deals with the social and political aspects

of salaries, and it is this part in particular, which is of value to the social historian on account of the general conjuncture study, and because the part played by social-economical institutions is fitted into the total picture. The other two sections deal with the structure and level of salaries and give theoretical explanations. This book is publication No 48 of the *Centre d'Études Économiques* of the *École Pratique des Hautes Études*.

France

CHEVERNY, JULIEN. *Ces princes que l'on gouverne. Essai sur l'anarchie autoritaire*. René Julliard, Paris 1960. 209 pp. NF. 7.80.

The author in this original essay (or perhaps it should be called a number of inter-related essays) tries to detach some general observations from the recent history of France, notably the working of the "System" during the Third and Fourth Republics. The most interesting discussions are devoted to the Radical Party and the failure of Mendès-France's reform project, and to De Gaulle, "the last man of the System", the "anti-Napoleon", who of necessity has to liquidate the overseas empire. A new legal base which will become necessary after De Gaulle should include authoritarianism as well as popular principles in order to save the democratic regime.

CHOURY, MAURICE. *Les origines de la Commune*. Paris livré. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1960. 189 pp. Ill. NF. 8.00.

After a short introduction on the preliminary history of the war of 1870-71 and the period up to Sedan, the author discusses the measures and the attitude of government and army command during the following months. He starts from the opinion, that the army command, fearing to increase the influence of the people, did not want a real defense, and that they either intentionally used the forces wrongly or did not use them at all, in order to prove the correctness of their viewpoint by the defeats. Besides the events in Paris the armed resistance of the population in the country against the enemy receives attention. After the elections the government has, in the author's view, deliberately provoked the conflict with the Paris population and the national guard.

CLARK, STANLEY. *The Man Who Is France. The Story of Charles de Gaulle*. George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., London, Toronto, Wellington, Sydney 1960. 202 pp. 15/-.

In this biography the author gives proof of a great admiration and sympathy for De Gaulle, which is apparent in the first and last chapter especially, which treat of his return to power and his present political ideas. Relatively great attention is paid to his military career and the development of his strategical insights. The period 1940-1945 is less complete; here Mr Clark condemns Roosevelt's incomprehension regarding De Gaulle, and the attitude of the American and British governments. In some respects, perhaps, de Gaulle's picture is somewhat flattered.

DAUTRY, JEAN, et LUCIEN SCHELER. *Le Comité Central Républicain des vingt arrondissements de Paris. (septembre 1870-mai 1871). D'Après les papiers inédits de Constant Martin et les sources imprimées*. Publ. avec le concours du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1960. 269 pp. NF. 17.50.

The authors, who are of the opinion that the available, mainly printed, material on the *Comité Central* has been insufficiently investigated, have examined it anew and compared it with new documents: manuscripts and lithographed circulars that have come into their possession in 1957 and that very probably originate from Constant Martin, secretary of the committee. In their publication, which contains a great number of documents and has been illuminated with many facsimiles, structure and attitude of the committee in that troubled period are chronologically examined, while its identity with the *délégation républicaine des vingt arrondissements* is established. The authors deal at great length with the, in their opinion, important part played by the French section of the International and its members in the foundation and the activities of the committee, the latter's share in the realisation of the Commune and the attitude towards the Central Committee of the National Guard.

DEBATTY, ANDRÉ. *Le 13 mai et la presse*. Armand Colin, Paris 1960. 328 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

This volume of the *Collection "Kiosque"*, always of special interest to the social historian, graphically presents the events round the 13th of May, 1958, with reference to newspaper reports from French, Algerian and foreign journals and periodicals. There is a well-informed connective commentary outlining the backgrounds against which the reports stand out. Many illustrations and a chronology are also included.

FONTAINE, FRANÇOIS. *La démocratie en vacances*. René Julliard, Paris 1959. viii, 214 pp. F.fr. 780.

A very intelligent evaluation of the meaning of De Gaulle's role as a supreme leader of France leads into a principled analysis of the functioning and qualities of parliamentary democracy. The latter is held by the author – and by Jacques Fauvet who wrote a critical preface – in the long run the only political form which guarantees the survival of freedom, a survival that would seem to be worth taking risks. Very lucid is the treatment of the Algerian problem.

GUILLEMIN, HENRI. *Les Origines de la Commune. L'Héroïque Défense de Paris. (1870-1871)*. 2e éd. Gallimard, Paris 1959. 423 pp. F.fr. 1.350.

On the basis of a close examination and comparison of the abundantly available printed material of great variety the French political developments are described from the 4th of September to the 6th of November, the end of the armistice negotiations of Thiers. The author's starting-point is, that the provisional government in its great majority did not care for an effective defense, because thus the power of the opponents of the established social order would increase. He describes Gambetta as the soul of defense to the utmost in his various measures, and studies in great detail the actions especially of Trochu, Favre and Thiers, who feared the armed population. The attitudes of the different classes and groups of the population inside Paris and out are extensively considered, while the dissidents are also given attention.

JACOB, LOUIS. *Le Père Duchesne. Chef des sans-culottes*. Gallimard, Paris 1960. 364 pp. NF. 12.50.

The author, who, in spite of the deliberate coarsenesses, sets a high value on Hébert's art of writing, considers him, in the year 1793 the real incarnation of Parisian democracy, to have been not only the avidly read interpreter of the opinions of the sans-

culottes, but their real leader. Much attention is given to the movements of the population and their clubs: the influence of Hébert, through his journal, in the Cordeliers and, later, in the Jacobins and as a powerful substitute attorney of the Commune, is closely examined. The book defends the opinion that Hébert, who put the importance of political action first, had a coherent social programme, which can be found scattered in the later issues of the *Père Duchesne*. The author, who has carefully studied documents, that he had consulted only cursorily before, but also other documents relating to Hébert's close surroundings, creates a picture of him that sharply deviates from the one suggested by Hébert and designed by other authors.

LESCUYER, GEORGES. *Le contrôle de l'État sur les entreprises nationalisées*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence (R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias), Paris 1959. 348 pp. F.fr. 3,500.

The conclusion of this interesting study is, that State control over nationalised concerns has failed on the one side through lack of sharply defined aims, and on the other side because the organs in charge are not equal to the task (the author finds a contradiction between industrial and social democracy, and the traditional political institutions). While, in the first part of the book, the general theoretical aspects are scrutinized, the stress in the second part is on the functioning of the control system as illustrated by the *Régie Renault* and the *Électricité de France*.

LHOMME, JEAN. *La grande bourgeoisie au pouvoir (1830-1880)*. Essai sur l'histoire sociale de France. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1960. viii, 378 pp. NF. 18.00.

The author describes the rise of the *grande bourgeoisie* and the consolidation of its economical and political position; the first signs of decline in the last decade of the period under discussion are sharply and penetratingly discerned. In an introduction the author specifies some conceptions, particularly "class", which is defined "subjectively" and "objectively", and which plays a fundamental role in his study, to the extent, even, that the question arises, whether this and other collectiva have not been used too autonomously. The importance of this work lies especially on the interpretative side: new material and facts are not presented.

MADINIER, PHILIPPE. *Les Disparités géographiques de salaires en France*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1959. 199 pp. F.fr. 2.000.

The author arrives at the conclusion, that the "natural factors" of the classical school cannot ensure any levelling of wages over the geographical units via migrations of workers and movement of investments. He considers government intervention indispensable for countering the increasing geographical disparities, both from a social viewpoint and from the necessity of modernising French industry; this last because the low wages in many departments entail the continued existence of marginal enterprises. This interesting study was published under the auspices of the *Centre d'Études Économiques*.

MAIER, HANS. *Revolution und Kirche. Studien zur Frühgeschichte der christlichen Demokratie 1789-1850*. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg im Breisgau 1959. 249 pp. DM. 17.80.

The theme of this very interesting work, which is part of the *Freiburger Studien zur Politik und Soziologie*, is the reconciliation between Roman Catholicism and the Re-

volution in France. The author has cast his net wide and points out the links with the later Christian democracy, of which he sees the origins in the first half of the nineteenth century. To achieve his purpose he has, where necessary, taken the developments, that fall outside the scope of his study, into consideration. The two lines of development from which French Christian Democracy has sprung, i.e. the one stemming from the revolution of 1789, and the other from the Traditionalism of de Maistre, de Bonald and Lamennais, are investigated separately.

MATHIEZ, ALBERT. *La Révolution Française*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1959. 577 pp. Ill. F.fr. 3.600.

This new edition, in one volume (three parts: I. La chute de la Royauté, II. La Girouette et la Montagne, III. La Terreur.), of Mathiez' general work on the French Revolution until the end of the *Terreur*, is very beautifully presented with a great number of extremely well chosen pictures. Mathiez' preference for Robespierre, the stress he lays on economic and social facts and other particulars, to which the author's Marxist convictions (he even became a – not too dogmatic – Communist) are not alien, are explained in a short, but very lucid introduction to this new edition by Henri Calvet. In it, Professor Calvet expresses his admiration for the scientific honesty and knowledge of Mathiez without adopting the latter's fundamental views.

MICHEL, ANDRÉE. *Famille, Industrialisation, Logement*. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1959. 392 pp. NF. 21.00.

A comprehensive investigation was conducted into the conditions of occupants of hotels in Paris and surroundings. The circumstances in which these people live have evoked fundamental changes in the family structure, and it is this aspect that is most extensively treated by the author, and on which he has assembled much and important material. The discrepancy that has arisen between the traditional picture of the family as it continues to exist in the imagination and in the law, and the modern urban family of which the category examined here is the most pronounced example, clearly emerges from Mr Michel's lucid analysis, in which attention is also paid to changing family patterns and attitudes among North African immigrants in Paris.

MOCH, JULES. *Socialisme vivant. (Dix lettres à un jeune)*. Robert Laffont, Paris 1960. 205 pp. NF. 7.80.

The author, a prominent politician, undertakes in this little book an attempt at adaptation of the socialist doctrine to new conditions in order to render it more effective and attractive to young people. He bases himself on the activities of a group founded on his initiative in the French socialist party, the *Groupe d'études doctrinaires*, in which quarter several studies are in preparation. Of special interest are the considerations on socialist planification, its character, conditions and implications, linking up with an extensive analysis of the present production system. Besides these new views are presented here on the class character of present society. Other letters deal with Communism, non-socialist democracy and the attitude to religion.

PICKLES, DOROTHY. *The Fifth French Republic*. Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1960. 222 pp. 15/–.

Like the author's previous book, on the Fourth Republic, this work excels by its lucidity and shrewd analysis. The central subject is the present French constitution; in order to give her description more relief, however, the author also considers the

conditions in which it came into being, the personality of General de Gaulle (from which the new constitution, in her opinion, cannot be dissociated) and other features narrowly linked with the new French state. The chapter devoted to the French political parties is certainly one of the best; it presents a summary of the existing ideologies, political beliefs and political habits.

RÉMOND, RENÉ. *Les Catholiques, le communisme et les crises 1929-1939. Avec la collaboration d'Aline Coutrot.* Armand Colin, Paris 1960. 288 pp. NF. 7.50.

The history of Roman Catholicism in France as it has manifested itself in the Catholic press is investigated in this book, which is part of the series *Kiosque*. The opinions and disagreements, which arose in connection with the important events in the period 1929-1939: Abyssinian war, Spanish Civil War, Communism and the People's Front in France, stand out clearly. The author arrives at the conclusion that Catholicism in this decade has recaptured a modernisation and a coherence of thought as seldom before. Catholic political thought and practice after 1945 can, in his opinion, be traced back to this period of formation.

ROSNER, ALFRED. *Le mouvement ouvrier pendant la première guerre mondiale. II. De Zimmerwald à la Révolution Russe.* Mouton & Co., La Haye, Paris 1959. 252 pp. NF. 30.00.

The first volume of this highly interesting work, which is especially marked by the abundance of sources that are reproduced in large extracts by the author, appeared in 1936; the present one – published as Vol. 1 in the 2nd series “*Documents et Témoignages*” of “*Société et Idéologies*” – continues the story from the immediate aftermath of Zimmerwald to the first 1917 Russian Revolution – roughly from the end of 1915 until 1917. The developments in the French party and trade unions are the central theme, but attention is also devoted to the Italian socialists' activities, to the Bolshevik conceptions, etc. The author makes no secret of his warm sympathy for those who firmly clung to the old anti-war position. His original collection of documents having been destroyed by the Nazis, he had to do considerable research afresh; besides, personal recollections could help him – who played an important role in the events himself – a great deal. The latter fact has contributed to the vividness of the picture he draws, e.g., that of the Kienthal conference.

RUBEL, MAXIMILIEN. *Karl Marx devant le bonapartisme.* Mouton & Co., La Haye, Paris 1959. 167 pp. NF. 12.50.

Mr. Rubel's thorough survey of Marx' writings on France under the regime of Napoleon III has been based not only on the easily accessible sources, but also on the articles Marx published in the New York Daily Tribune and which reflect his attitudes vis-à-vis day-to-day events. Moreover, the author digresses on the concept of “Bonapartism” Marx held; it is made clear that his interest was mainly devoted to the financial and political aspects, less so to the general economic developments that included the laying of a firm basis for industrialization and modernization. Marx, the author argues, did not present a consistent theory on Bonapartism (or Cesarism), and he could not foresee the disastrous consequences of a national centralization of power which in our time has given rise to “Bonapartism” in so many spheres of life. The book is published as Vol. 2 in the 2nd series “*Documents et Témoignages*”, of „*Société et Idéologies*”.

SPINK, J. S. *French Free-Thought from Gassendi to Voltaire*. University of London, The Athlone Press, London 1960. ix, 345 pp. 50/-.

A great quantity of material has been used in this description of the development of French free-thought from the Renaissance up to the beginning of the Encyclopedist movement. Thus it offers the reader, besides a general survey of the socio-cultural scene (and, within that, on the naturalist and the nationalist development), much and important factual material, particularly on the lesser authors and epigones, who are unknown to the non-specialist in this field, but whom the author has admirably integrated into the general pattern.

VERGEZ, RAOUL. *Les tours inachevées*. Roman. René Julliard, Paris 1959. 298 pp. NF. 10.00.

Raoul Vergez, writer of novels in which the *compagnonnage* and the ancient corporation play a large role, describes, in this novel, the organisation of those who built the medieval cathedrals: masons, architects and artists. The novel is situated round the persecution of the Templars, the conviction of the grand-master of the order, and the resistance of the masons against this. Interesting aspects of the social history of the Middle Ages come to the fore.

WALTER, GÉRARD. *La vie à Paris sous l'occupation 1940-1944*. Armand Colin, Paris 1960. 254 pp. F.fr. 750.

The present volume, part of the *Collection Kiosque*, gives, with the help of quotations from the Paris press in 1940-1944, an excellent and remarkably complete picture of life during the German occupation. Besides reports on the persecution of Jews, the *Résistance* and the black market, there are also, and principally, descriptions of everyday life. Of special interest is the chapter on the restriction of the liberty of the press.

WARNER, CHARLES K. *The Winegrowers of France and the Government Since 1875*. Columbia University Press, New York 1960. xvi, 303 pp. \$ 6.00.

Starting-point of Dr Warner's study is the phylloxera epidemic of 1875, and the overproduction that has developed since. He describes the development of the protective legislation and the measure in which these costs weighed upon the national economy of France. The Government did not take public notice of the chronic viticultural overproduction until 1950. The measures outlined in the Monnet plan and other suggestions for the improvement of this economically unsound situation are elaborately discussed. In the final chapter the author deals with the problem of viticulture within the wider plan of French agriculture.

WILLARD, GERMAINE. *La drôle de guerre et la trahison de Vichy*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1960. 176 pp. Ill. NF. 3.60.

As the first publication in a new collection *Contribution à l'histoire du parti communiste français* this study has appeared, in which the early history of the French collapse and the first beginnings of the French *résistance* movement are discussed. The argumentation is along strictly Communist lines, particularly on the preliminary history and the Soviet-German pact of 1939. The preface has been written by François Billoux.

ZIEBURA, GILBERT. Die V. Republik. Frankreichs neues Regierungssystem. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. 333 pp. DM. 19.75.

Prof. Ziebura has, in this work, the 12th volume of the series *Die Wissenschaft von der Politik*, collected a great number of texts on the Fifth Republic from the pen of prominent publicists and politicians, legal documents, etc. That the picture created is more detailed and more complete than is the case with most other works on this subject is due to the excellent selection of the documents (the necessary attention is given to the origin of the new constitution as it can be deduced from texts by De Gaulle, groups originating from the *Résistance* and such Gaullists as Debré, Capitant, Noël and Blocq-Mascart) and to the endeavour to do justice by all the aspects. Relatively much attention is paid to the French-African community.

Germany

Akten zur staatlichen Sozialpolitik in Deutschland 1890-1914. Hrsg. von Peter Rassow und Karl Erich Born. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1959. xix, 460 pp. DM. 45.00.

The bulk of the sources here printed (sources in the possession of the archives in the German Democratic Republic have not been included) has not hitherto been printed; it represents a well-balanced documentation of the social policy of the *Reich*. As a whole they have been the basis of Karl Erich Born's work: *Staat und Sozialpolitik seit Bismarck's Sturz* (published in 1957), which, like the present book, has appeared in the series of *Historische Forschungen*. The documents, 213 in total, concern the trials against the leaders of the Social-Democratic Party in 1896/97, the relation of the government of the *Reich* to the governments of the *Bundesstaaten* as regards social policy and its gradual shift towards the responsibility of the *Reich*, and the bills and acts relating to social policy in general.

ALTMANN, RÜDIGER, und JOHANNES GROSS. Die neue Gesellschaft. Bemerkungen zum Zeitbewusstsein. Friedrich Vorwerk Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. 174 pp. DM. 12.80.

The essays collected here have all been published before in various periodicals. They are mostly in a critical vein, often polemic but very good in their way and testifying to a fresh (and often humorous) view of present-day problems. The subjects discussed are political as well as literary in character and, in some cases, directed against some trends in modern sociology and political science. The authors approach their subject from the standpoint of Christian Democracy.

An die Lebenden. Letzte Briefe deutscher Widerstandskämpfer. Verlag Philipp Reclam Jun., Leipzig [1959]. 360 pp. DM. 2.00.

This collection of letters from German anti-fascists is based on the work: *Erkämpft das Menschenrecht, Lebensbilder und letzte Briefe anti-faschistischer Widerstandskämpfer*, which appeared in 1958 and was noticed in Vol. IV-1959-part 1, p. 156 of this journal, and with which the present book roughly corresponds (the preface by Wilhelm Pieck is identical). In this work 12 facsimiles have been included.

Aus dem Kampf der deutschen Arbeiterklasse zur Verteidigung der Revolution in China. Eine Auswahl von Dokumenten und Materia-

lien aus den Jahren 1925-1933. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 191 pp. Ill. DM. 14.50.

A very large number of documents from the period 1925-33 (newspaper-reports, agitation material, K.P.D., resolutions and appeals, speeches, etc.) have been collected in this book, which gives much interesting material on the K.P.D. in its relations to China, the Canton rising, military intervention, Chiang Kai Shek, etc. This book is magnificently produced and contains a great many photographs, cartoons and facsimiles of newspaper articles, headlines, etc.

BALFOUR, MICHAEL. Vier-Mächte-Kontrolle in Deutschland 1945-1946. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1959. 408 pp. DM. 19.80.

This is the German translation of *Four-Power Control in Germany 1945-1946*, which appeared in 1945 as one of the publications of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Basing himself partly on source-study and partly on his own experience, the author gives a survey of the course of the first year of occupation, and the various objectives of the Allies. Much attention has been paid to the Potsdam agreement and its consequences, and to a number of problems that faced the Allies, such as the reparations, the refugee problem, German re-education and denazification.

BÖLL, HEINRICH, und CHARGESHEIMER. Im Ruhrgebiet. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1958. 208 pp. DM. 28.00.

The well-known author Heinrich Böll and the photographer Chargesheimer have composed this book, which contains a short text besides more than 100 photographs. The latter are of magnificent quality and completely achieve their purpose of reflecting the atmosphere of this gigantic conglomeration of industries and the people working and living there. The attention is especially concentrated on the human element and the book therefore shows the inhabitants of this almost legendary "black area" in their work and in their spare time. All in all it has become a document on a high artistic level.

BUCHWITZ, OTTO. 50 Jahre Funktionär der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. 3. Aufl. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 176 pp. DM. 3.60.

—, Brüder in eins nun die Hände. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. 324 pp. Ill. DM. 5.00.

In *50 Jahre Funktionär der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung*, which has been provided with a preface by Wilhelm Pieck, and of which the first edition appeared in 1949, the author describes his memories, which span the whole first half — he was born in 1879 — of the 20th century. In the second part, too, he has incorporated his personal experiences as a functionary in Saxony. Much attention is here paid to the attempts at a reunion between socialists and communists, while a wide variety of subjects is discussed: the rising of June 17, 1953, impressions gathered on journeys abroad, etc.

DAVIDSON, EUGENE. The Death and Life of Germany. An Account of the American Occupation. Jonathan Cape, London 1959. xii, 422, xx pp. 35/—.

The central theme of this book is the gradual change of America's policy towards Germany and the Germans. Of special interest is Mr Davidson's description of how the conceptions formed in Allied high political circles during the war have worked

through, and how they have impeded any re-evaluation of the situation. Very much attention is also paid to the collaboration of the occupying powers and the increasing conflicts with the Russian, and, in the beginning, with the French occupation authorities. This book, which is valuable in many respects, also contains a chapter entirely devoted to the uprising of June 17, 1953.

Dokumente der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands. Band V und VI. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956, 1958. 548 pp., 384 pp. DM. 4.50, DM. 3.50.

The 5th volume of the documents of the Eastern-German S.E.D. comprises the period from December 1953-December 1955; the 6th volume that from January 1956-December 1957. The great majority consist of shorter items such as congratulations on anniversaries of organisations, but there are some longer statements, such as the "theses" on 35 years of the German Communist Party. Some letters written to the Socialist Democratic Party of Western-Germany are among the many documents that deal with the national problem.

Dokumente und Materialien zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung Band 1. Mai 1945-April 1946. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. xlviii, 694 pp. DM. 11.50.

The first volume of the 3rd series comprises the first year since the end of the second World War, i.e. until the foundation of the S.E.D. From a communist point of view this selection of various speeches, articles, proclamations and declarations throws some light on the Soviet-sponsored policy of unification of the socialist and communist parties. The fusion is presented as naturally resulting from the wishes of broad sections of the labour movement. A very full chronology has been appended.

ENGELBERG, ERNST. Deutschland von 1849 bis 1871. (Von der Niederlage der bürgerlich-demokratischen Revolution bis zur Reichsgründung). VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1959. xxiv, 279 pp. DM. 6.30.

In this general history of Germany since the downfall of the Revolution until the foundation of the Empire Prof. Engelberg has adopted Marxist principles in order to present a continuous class background for the economic, social, and political events he describes. It is in particular the role played by the bourgeoisie *vis-à-vis* Bismarck and ending in full endorsement of Prussianism that is given relief. Wherever possible, the author has mentioned Marx' and Engels' writings and for his interpretation he often refers to such authorities as Lenin.

FAINGAR, I. M. Die Entwicklung des deutschen Monopolkapitals. Grundriss. Übers. aus dem Russischen. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1959. 340 pp. DM. 8.00.

This translation from the Russian original of 1958 describes the development of German economy since 1870 with stress on the formation of trusts, cartels, etc., and the development of monopolies. Attention is also paid, in agreement with Communist theory, to expansionist and imperialist tendencies, and to the role played by "the capital" in the foundation of the Nazi regime and in the preparation for the second world war. The book concludes with a short consideration of the situation after 1945 in West Germany.

GABLENTZ, OTTO HEINRICH VON DER. *Die versäumte Reform. Zur Kritik der westdeutschen Politik.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. 137 pp. DM. 18.50.

Based on some previously delivered lectures this book contains a number of extremely shrewd and attractive considerations on the "lost opportunities" of the Federal Republic and on some less desirable phenomena in it. The renovation of education, the parties, pressure groups, churches, characteristics of the intellectual upper layer are among the subjects discussed, but also such problems as the after-effects of the idea of an authoritarian state in the post-war political mentality.

GREBING, HELGA. *Der Nationalsozialismus. Ursprung und Wesen.* 2. Aufl. Isar Verlag, München 1959. 104 pp. DM. 4.80.

The author has succeeded in creating, in a small compass, a clear picture of the essentials of national-socialist ideology, its history as an intellectual phenomenon as well as political movement, including the period when it held power. Particularly interesting is the way, at the same time careful and bold, in which its roots, or the currents which eventually were to contribute to it, have been discussed, as is the excellent last chapter, in which the peculiar situation that existed in Germany in the years after 1918 is investigated.

GROSSER, ALFRED. *Hitler, la presse et la naissance d'une dictature.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1959. 263 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

This excellently illustrated book opens with a very concise introduction and then offers a chronologically grouped selection of extracts from the contemporary German and foreign press which together make for a vivid picture of the last months of 1932 and the first four months of 1933. The central theme is the way in which Hitler managed to win power and how his actions and behaviour as well as the first measures taken by his government were considered and propagated by the nazis themselves, and what were the reactions of his real and potential adversaries. For instance, leading English, American and French papers are often quoted.

HELLWIG, JOACHIM, und HANS OLEY. *Der 20. Juli 1944 und der Fall Heusinger.* Verlag Der Nation, Berlin 1960. 148 pp. Ill. DM. 9.80.

The events round the 20th of July, 1944, and the subsequent processes are here described from the East-German point of view. It is, however, primarily an attack on General Heusinger personally, who is at present general in the West-German army. He was taken prisoner, and tried, in 1944, but was set free afterwards. This finely produced book contains a great number of photographs (in a sense it is really a photobook), and photocopies of documents.

HESS, ADALBERT. *Die Landtags- und Reichstagswahlen im Grossherzogtum Hessen 1865-1871.* Im Altkönig-Verlag, Oberursel 1958. 121 pp. DM. 14.00.

On the basis of a great quantity of material the author here describes the growth of German unity as it developed in Hessen. The analysis of election results forms the foundation of interpretations of the movements of the clerical and various liberal parties, while extensive descriptions of the election contests, party structures and party ideologies and issues are given. An important part consists of statistical material

throughout the book and in the appendices (members of the *Ständekammern* and election results).

HOEGNER, WILHELM. *Der schwierige Aussenseiter. Erinnerungen eines Abgeordneten, Emigranten und Ministerpräsidenten.* Isar Verlag, München 1959. 344 pp. DM. 24.50.

These memoirs are particularly valuable as a contribution to the history of the reactions to the rise of national socialism, before and after Hitler got to power, in social democratic circles, especially in Bavaria. Here some details are presented which throw light on the attitude of people like Auer. The second part describes the emigration years when Hoegner stayed first in Austria and then in Switzerland; the chapter on "democratic Germany" in Switzerland should be noted for its lucid evaluation of emigration politics. The third and last part deals with the second Bavarian Government since the end of the war, which was presided by Hoegner, and the political developments. It is interesting to observe the continuous thread of a certain non-conformism of an intellectual in the social democratic party and of a strong Bavarian patriotism.

HOLLYDAY, FREDERIC B. M. *Bismarck's Rival. A Political Biography of General and Admiral Albrecht von Stosch.* Duke University Press, Durham 1960. xii, 316 pp. \$ 7.50.

The most important conclusions reached by Prof. Hollyday in this interesting study, which is, to a large extent, based on Stosch's unpublished memoirs is, that Stosch was in no way the liberal he is generally considered to have been. He was, on the contrary, a conservative and a nationalist, whose struggle with Bismarck cannot be reduced to an "ideological" conflict. New light is also shed on aspects and personalities of the Bismarckian period; the Crown Prince Frederick William is pictured as a doubtful liberal, and Bismarck's policy and personality are approached more critically than is usually done.

Der Interfraktionelle Ausschuss 1917/18. Bearbeitet von Erich Matthias unter Mitwirkung von Rudolf Morsey. [Quellen zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Erste Reihe. Von der konstitutionellen Monarchie zur parlamentarischen Republik. Bd. 1/I und II]. Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien, Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1959. lxxii, 642 pp.; xv, 893 pp. (2 vols.). DM. 98.00.

In two volumes all available sources on the sessions of the (non-official) Committee of *Reichstag* members representing a clear majority have been printed in full, thus making this publication of the greatest importance for the history of the last sixteen months of the First World War. On July 6, 1917, seventeen representatives of the Progressive Liberal, the majority Socialist and the Roman Catholic Centre Parties met in order to discuss the Erzberger speech which was a clear argument for peace by negotiations. The sessions became a regular institution; sometimes National Liberals took part. Especially the excellent stenographic notes taken by the social democrat Südekum (recently discovered), but also the notes taken by Hausmann, Erzberger and Stresemann, should be mentioned as the major documentary basis for this carefully edited work. It throws light not only on the war aims question, but also on the issue of reform both in Prussia and in the *Reich*: The period stands out as an important stage in the gradual shift towards a parliamentary regime. The

great direct problems (U-boat warfare, Russian revolution, etc.) are, naturally, much in the foreground, but in their discussions the power rivalries (military leaders, government, *Reichstag*) become clear. The same is true of the intra-party debates.

Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik 1959. Hrsg. vom Deutschen Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Berlin. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1959. 540 pp. Ill. DM. 15.00.

The present Year Book is much more extensive than its predecessors and the set-up, too, has been substantially altered. Statistical data and charts are now completely co-ordinated with the texts and are no longer relegated to separate sections. As before, the Year Book presents a mass of material on politics, economics, culture and demography, and also contains a chapter on the developments in West Germany, and again a succinct chronology of important events in the German Democratic Republic has been included.

KAYSER-EICHBERG, ULRICH. Geist und Ungeist des Militärs. Stein-
grüben Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. 148 pp. DM. 9.80.

The connection between militarism and German history has inspired Prof. Kayser-Eichberg, in this very enlightening and shrewd essay, to deal with the essence of militarism in a very wide context. Thus, in the first chapters, the general backgrounds are described, and the author analyses, in an original manner, the differences in political outlook (and consequently the differences in the function and status of the army) between the Western liberal-democratic world and Germany, and then goes into the forces that have brought about the typical character of the Prussian army.

KIESZLING, WOLFGANG. Ernst Schneller. Lebensbild eines Revolutionärs. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 243 pp. DM. 4.00.

This biography of the well-known leader in the K.P.D. was written under the auspices of the *Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der S.E.D.* Schneller, who, of bourgeois provenance, joined the K.P.D. in 1920 and later became a member of the Central Committee, is specially known as an expert on education policy and military affairs. In 1944 he lost his life in a Nazi concentration camp. Besides providing biographical elements this book forms a chapter of K.P.D. history.

KITZINGER, U. W. German Electoral Politics. A Study of the 1957 Campaign. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1960. xvi, 365 pp. Ill. 45/-.

As a contribution both to electoral sociology and to contemporary political and social history this many-sided study is of outstanding quality. It opens with a general introduction which gives a survey of the various parties competing in the elections, and then examines the electoral law, the alliances between parties, and the selection of candidates. The most interesting chapters, which constitute the bulk of the volume, offer together a comparative discussion and analysis of the campaigns of each of the parties, the election-programs, their slogans, and propaganda-methods (broadcasting was generally considered a much less important medium than the use of posters and meetings). Three local studies by A. Milatz, K. Panter-Brick and K. Schütz, on a mainly agricultural constituency in Lower Saxony, on the surroundings of Munich and of Cologne respectively, have been appended. Also from a methodological point of view this book deserves full attention.

KOCH, HANS. *Kultur in den Kämpfen unserer Tage. Theoretische Probleme der sozialistischen Kulturrevolution in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 224 pp. DM. 2.80.

The Communist cultural programme, especially as it has found expression in the German Democratic Republic is, in this publication under the auspices of the *Institut für Gesellschaftswissenschaften beim ZK der SED*, treated extensively and provided with a commentary by Mr Koch. The entire second chapter describes, in an uncommonly aggressive manner, the role of culture in West Germany as a NATO partner.

KÖLLMANN, WOLFGANG. *Sozialgeschichte der Stadt Barmen im 19. Jahrhundert.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1960. xvi, 315 pp. DM. 29.00.

In his preface the author observes that the essential characteristics in the social history of the city of Barmen correspond with the social history of Germany itself. Thus, the way in which Dr Köllmann has approached his subject, i.e. in the framework of the history of Germany as a whole, is particularly suited to accentuate its paradigmatical character. It is also an excellent study of the "industrial revolution" as it has worked out in Barmen, where a considerable class of craftsmen existed. The preface to this volume, *Band 21* in the series *Soziale Forschung und Praxis*, is written by Prof. Werner Conze.

LIEBKNECHT, KARL. *Gesammelte Reden und Schriften. Band II. Februar 1907 bis Februar 1910.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. xix, 512 pp. Ill. DM. 7.00.

The 2nd volume of the selection of Liebknecht's writings and speeches reflects in particular his activities against militarism. One of the main items is a part of the report of the process in which Liebknecht was accused of high treason (1907) and which ended with a condemnation to imprisonment. The second main theme is that of cultural policy especially with a view to the youth movement.

LINDAU, RUDOLF. *Revolutionäre Kämpfe 1918-1919. Aufsätze und Chronik.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 268 pp. Ill. DM. 5.00.

A number of essays published elsewhere have here been collected; they discuss some aspects of the German November revolution. In the first two (the most theoretical-ideological essays) an attack is undertaken on the right-wing socialists and their part in the revolution, and on the "revisionist" and "centrist" currents in the S.P.D., while the subjects of the other essays are, resp., the risings in Hamburg and Central Germany, the March rising and the Bavarian Soviet Republic.

McKEE, ILSE. *Tomorrow the World.* J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London 1960. viii, 199 pp. Ill. 18/-.

Mrs MacKee describes her experiences in Germany in the period of the Nazi regime and the Second World War. She carries her account through some years after the German surrender and describes her experiences in the first year of the Russian occupation (she lived in the East of Germany). Some photographs have been included in this book, which is especially interesting for the common reader; for the historian it is probably too general.

MANVELL, ROGER, and HEINRICH FRAENKEL. *Doctor Goebbels. His Life and Death*. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1960. xiii, 329 pp. Ill. 30/-.

A special quality which characterises this Goebbels biography, which is written in a rather popular style, but well documented, is the care with which the authors have interviewed people who could offer information on Goebbels' youth, such as his sister, a friend, and his fiancée (1922-1926). Moreover, hitherto unpublished letters and a diary dating from the first years of professional political activity, have thrown light on Goebbels' career (i.e. the radicalism which first bound him to Strasser). Since 1930, the story presented in the book is already well known, fresh details being provided especially on the personal life of the minister of propaganda.

MARX, KARL. *Oeuvres complètes. Le Capital. Livre troisième. Tome III. Le procès d'ensemble de la production capitaliste*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1960. 322 pp. NF. 12.00.

— . *Theorien über den Mehrwert*. (Vierter Band des „Kapitals“) 2. Teil. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 723 pp. DM. 10.00.

MARX, KARL et FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Sur la Religion*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1960. 358 pp. NF. 12.00.

— . *Werke*. Band 6. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. xxiii, 741 pp. DM. 10.00.

The present volume of the French translation of Marx' *Capital* encompasses chapters XXXVII-LII, i.e. the end of the work. An index to the last three volumes, which together constitute the third Book of *The Capital*, is added. — The second volume of the *Theorien über den Mehrwert* (chapter VIII-XVIII) differs in some points from Kautsky's origin. An interesting and valuable item is the appendix, in which the original text of quotations given by Marx in a German translation is presented. — The main passages in which Marx and Engels have expressed definite views on religion or on matters connected with it have been collected and provided with a number of explanatory notes in the volume on religion, which does not greatly vary from comparable editions in English and German. — In the 6th volume of the new German edition of Marx' *Works* a period is represented for the first time, which was not covered by the MEGA. The most important contribution for students of Marxism is the inclusion of Marx' and Engels' articles which appeared in the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*. Once more the carefulness of the annotation should be mentioned.

MEHNERT, GOTTFRIED. *Evangelische Kirche und Politik 1917-1919. Die politischen Strömungen im deutschen Protestantismus von der Julikrise 1917 bis zum Herbst 1919*. Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1959. 254 pp. DM. 24.00.

Vol. 16 in the series of *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien* lines up well with the other dissertations on the particular adaption by various intellectual or political groups to the war experience 1914-1918. Although the author on the one hand continues the story for another year after the war had ended, thereby including the immediate reactions to a completely new situation, and on the other hand deals only in detail with the period since July 1917, this book offers splendid documentation indeed on the most important currents and the attitudes of various personalities in German Protestantism such as Barth, M. Rade, Troeltsch and Nau-

mann during a decisive period of German history. It reflects both the diversity on political issues and a fundamental inclination towards the right with most clergymen. Also the participation in the post-war parties is analysed.

NEUNREITHER, KARLHEINZ. *Der Bundesrat zwischen Politik und Verwaltung*. Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1959. 199 pp. DM. 19.80.

The organisation of the *Bundesrat* in the German Federal Republic and its relations to the parties, *Ländern* and various government organs are here discussed. Attention is paid especially to the function of the *Bundesrat*, of which the two aspects, the political and the bureaucratic (a term not used in a derogatory sense here), are investigated; the author considers an integration of the two necessary. On several points he makes suggestions for alterations in the present construction.

NIEKISCH, ERNST. *Gewagtes Leben. Begegnungen und Begebnisse*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1958. 392 pp. DM. 16.80.

The picture which arises out of these memoirs of the political personality of the author is one of originality combined with aplomb. As a president of the Central Committee of the Bavarian Workers' and Soldiers' Council and member of the revolutionary Government of Bavaria, he already held opinions deviating both from the right and the left of the socialist movement, and later he was to propagate, in his periodical *Widerstand*, an anti-western, pro-soviet policy which should help to detach the middle class from national socialism. His conspicuous role came to an end under Hitler's regime, when Niekisch was arrested; he remained a prisoner until 1945. The courage of the man is beyond doubt; his criticism of German mentality trenchant. On the Bavarian revolution and the *Widerstand*-group the book offers some fresh details.

PATERNA, ERICH. *Da stunden die Bergkleute auff*. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1960. 410 pp.

Of the whole work, which will cover the period from the middle of the 15th century to 1622 of the history of the miners in the copper mines in Mansfeld, this, the first volume, deals with the period till 1568. The author deserves praise for the rich documentation and the detailed treatment of such subjects as the working conditions and the position of the workers in this mining industry. This book is *Band VI/1* of the series *Geschichte der Fabriken und Werke*.

Protokoll der Verhandlungen des V. Parteitagcs der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands. 10. bis 16. Juli 1958 in der Werner-Seelenbinder-Halle zu Berlin. 2 Bände. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 875 pp., 766 pp. DM. 8.50, DM 7.50.

The 5th party congress of the S.E.D. was held in 1959. The present full minutes offer an excellent picture not only of the party's standpoint in political issues (there are texts of very many speeches held before the Congress), but also of the atmosphere and spirit prevailing at such an event. The strong attachment of the S.E.D. to rigid communist principles becomes particularly clear from the discussion on the speech held by Ulbricht.

PULS, URSULA. *Die Bästlein-Jacob-Abshagen-Gruppe. Bericht über den antifaschistischen Widerstandskampf in Hamburg und an der*

Wasserkante während des zweiten Weltkrieges. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 227 pp. Ill. DM. 3.00.

A description is given in this book of the activities of a Communist resistance group in Hamburg during the Second World War. It is preceded by a short survey of anti-fascist activity of the Hamburg Communists in the years 1933-1939. Besides short biographical notes on those members of the group Bästlein-Jacob-Abshagen, who were executed, studies of, resp., a French and a Polish resistance group have been appended.

REITLINGER, GERALD. *The House Built on Sand. The Conflicts of German Policy in Russia. 1939-1945.* Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London 1960. 459 pp. Maps. 36/-.

Mr Reitlinger gives an excellent and well-documented exposition (he has, in particular, made use of material produced at the Nuremberg trials) on the conflict of the two most important directives in the Nazi policy regarding the USSR, i.e. the creation of *Lebensraum* and colonisation, and the liquidation of Bolsheviks with the help of the Russians themselves. Of special interest is the introduction, in which the author questions such pronouncements as that the result would have been completely different if the Nazis had made use of the "accomplices in Russia" for an anti-communist crusade.

REVERMANN, KLAUS. *Die stufenweise Durchbrechung des Verfassungssystems der Weimarer Republik in den Jahren 1930 bis 1933. Eine staatsrechtliche und historisch-politische Analyse.* Aschen-dorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster (Westfalen) 1959. x, 175 pp. DM. 14.00.

Dr Revermann arrives, in this interesting and penetrating study, at the conclusion, that the failure of the republic of Weimar should not be attributed to the constitution and form of government of the republic, but to the figures that took charge after Brüning and did not wish to save democracy, and to the groups aiming at the liquidation of the republic. He points out that the great mass also lacked democratic spirit; in this connection he discusses the science of constitutional law in Germany between 1919 and 1933 with its neo-Kantian preoccupation with juridical form. The events between 1930 and 1933 are, especially in their constitutional aspects, searchingly analysed.

ROSENTHAL, M. *Les problèmes de la dialectique dans „Le Capital” de Marx.* Editions Sociales, Paris 1959. 483 pp. NF. 7.00.

In this work the Russian philosopher Rosenthal analyzes the methods employed by Marx in his "Capital". He does so by referring frequently to the evolution of the Marxian theories under communism and to the latter's conception of a socialist society in which the "laws" of capitalist production and distribution have been abolished by the practical activities of the party and the state. The relationship of Marx's with Lenin's method is also set forth.

RUBEL, MAXIMILIEN. *Supplément à la Bibliographie des Oeuvres de Karl Marx.* Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1960. 74 pp. NF. 8.00

Four years ago the bibliography of Karl Marx' writings, to which the present volume

is a supplement, appeared. The author has been able to rectify a great number of errors. Many of these were found in the articles written by Marx for the *Neue Oder Zeitung* (1855), but other original sources and years have provided an opportunity for quite a few rectifications, also concerning the correspondence and writings never published. The list of Engels' writings has been completed as well, and the author has made use of the most recent publications relevant to his subject.

SCHELLENBERG, WALTER. *Memoiren*. Hrsg. von Gita Petersen. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1959. 422 pp. DM. 21.80.

The greater part of these memoirs (now published for the first time in German) is devoted to the exploits during the Second World War, for instance, the Venlo-incident, the intrigues spun by the German Secret Service in South America etc. etc. Some chapters, however, discuss political affairs such as the opposition between Heydrich and Himmler on the one side and Canaris on the other, the innumerable feuds among the nazi chiefs, and the endeavours made by Schellenberg to win over Himmler to a putsch in order to end the war in 1945. The memoirs reflect an unusual ability for intelligence work and a blindness for the great political issues that is in sharp contrast to the incisiveness with which petty incidents within the nazi camp are described.

SCHRAEPLER, ERNST. *Quellen zur Geschichte der sozialen Frage in Deutschland*. Band I: 1800-1870. 2. neubearb. und erw. Aufl. Muster-schmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1960. 212 pp. DM. 22.00.

The *Quellensammlung zur Kulturgeschichte* under the general editorship of Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Treue, of which this book is the sixth part, has published a number of source publications, which are of very great value for the student of German social history. This part likewise contains interesting material, which, besides fairly generally known documents, written by Marx, Engels and Lassalle, also contains sources from the pen of Moses Hess, Karl Marlo, Franz von Baader, Huber, Von Kettler, Stephan Born and others. The sources are preceded by a general introduction, in which the importance of all these figures and their place in the whole development is described.

Der sozialistische Arbeitsstil und die Tätigkeit der Wirtschaftsräte. Autorenkollektiv unter der Leitung von Herbert Wolf. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1959. 80 pp. DM. 3.50.

As the first part of a new series: *Volkswirtschaftsplanung*, which will contain works on problems connected with socialist economic policy, this book has appeared on the function of the *Wirtschaftsrat*, and on such questions as economic management by the State within the framework of democratic centralism, etc.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg.: Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg. 17. Lieferung, Dezember 1959, Teil II: Die Krankenversicherung, Tabelle 5. DM. 1.50. 18. Lieferung, Januar 1960. 232 pp. DM. 23.00. 19. Lieferung, Februar 1960. 112 pp. DM. 11.00.

The 17th, 18th, and 19th issues (December 1959, January and February 1960) of this very useful series contain, among other subjects, the government draft of the law

on the new regulation of health insurance and other decrees in this sphere, the section of economical and social planning of the S.P.D. programme of 1959, the youth programme of the D.G.B., and the programme for the family policy of the *Gesellschaft für Sozialen Fortschritt*.

STEFFANI, WINFRIED. Die Untersuchungsausschüsse des Preussischen Landtages zur Zeit der Weimarer Republik. Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien in Bonn. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1960. 378 pp. DM. 32.00.

After an introduction in which the right of inquiry within the framework of the functions of parliament is discussed as regards the Prussian and German parliaments, and those of England, U.S.A. and France, the author gives a full survey of the legal basis and the significance of the inquiry Committees of the Prussian parliament during the Weimar Republic. Then he describes the concrete inquiries and proposals to this end made by various parties, and compares those that had as their object the communiste rebellion in central Germany (1921), the Barmat affair (1925), and the years of agony of the German republic; interesting is also the setting up of two Committees in December 1932 on the motion of the socialists with the aim of inquiring into the deposition by von Papen of the Prussian government. The last chapter analyses the political importance of the Committees.

STRAUSS, RUDOLPH. Die Lage und die Bewegung der Chemnitzer Arbeiter in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. 393 pp. DM. 23.50.

This book, which is volume 3 of the series *Landesgeschichte* of the *Schriften des Instituts für Geschichte*, gives an excellent description of workers' conditions in Chemnitz. The picture created of these conditions and of the rise of modern textile and engineering industries roughly corresponds with those of other towns that were industrialised early in the nineteenth century. The author goes on to discuss the formation of trade unions and other attempts at organisation of the workers, which became frequent after 1848.

WÄCHTLER, EBERHARD. Zur Geschichte des Kampfes des Bergarbeiterverbandes in Sachsen. Evangelische Arbeitervereine und gelbe Gewerkschaften als Instrumente der Zechenherren. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1959. 74 pp. DM. 4.00.

This study, *Band 3* of the series of *Vorträge und Tagungen des Instituts für Geschichte*, covers the period of about 1890 to 1919. The author deals with the role of the church in collaboration with the mine-owners and the „Yellow Unions”. A petition of the Union to the *Landtag* in 1893 and an article by its leader Hermann Sachse have been included in the appendices.

Westdeutschland unter den Gesetzen der Reproduktion des Kapitals und die Arbeiterklasse. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 912 pp. DM. 10.50.

This is an extensive exposé of the economic development and the position of the working class as they have taken shape since the last war in Western-Germany. A great number of figures are presented which are used to demonstrate a high level of accumulation that is said to be in sharp contrast with the continuation of a process

of „absolute pauperisation”, which strikes the working class. Of the official communist interpretation of the situation in Western Germany this book is an eloquent testimony.

WONNEBERGER, GÜNTHER. *Deutsche Arbeitersportler gegen Faschisten und Militaristen 1929-1933. Zur historischen Bedeutung des revolutionären Arbeitersports*. Sportverlag, Berlin n.d. xv, 225 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

The author sets out, in this study, which elaborates a dissertation at the *Karl Marx Universität* in 1956, to give a historical description of the *Revolutionäre Arbeitersportler* in the period 1929-1933. He describes how, in this group, an anti-fascist front developed and the aspiration arose towards unification of the whole workers' sport. The documentation is extensive and a number of illustrations have been included.

ZETKIN, CLARA. *Ausgewählte Reden und Schriften. Band II. Auswahl aus den Jahren 1918 bis 1923*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. xxiii, 748 pp. DM. 8.50.

The present 2nd volume of Clara Zetkin's selected speeches and writings reflects her activities in the young German Communist Party; naturally, during those years much of her attention went to various international questions. An interesting extract from her book on Rosa Luxemburg's attitude towards the Russian revolution is among the writings, which throw light on the close attachment to Bolshevism that became the dominant element in her outlook.

Zur Geschichte der deutschen antifaschistischen Widerstandsbewegung 1933-1945. Eine Auswahl von Materialien, Berichten und Dokumenten. 2. verbesserte Aufl. Verlag des Ministeriums für Nationale Verteidigung, Berlin 1958. 432 pp. Ill. DM. 20.60.

A great number of documents, pamphlets and articles have been included in this collection, which was brought together with the help of, among others, members of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, Käthe Haferkorn and Gerhard Nitzsche. A whole section is devoted to the Spanish Civil War, another to the activities of the National Committee "Freies Deutschland". Contributions have been included from Georgi Dimitroff, Pieck, Ulbricht, Otto Winzer and Erich Weinert. The book is magnificently produced with many photostats and illustrations.

Zur Geschichte der Produktivkräfte und Produktionsverhältnisse in Preussen 1810-1933. Spezialinventar des Bestandes des Preussischen Ministeriums für Handel und Gewerbe. Bd. 2 bearb. von Herbert Buck. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 958 pp. DM. 30.00.

The present book contains an inventory of the documents of the Prussian Ministry for Trade and Industry present in the *Deutsche Zentralarchiv, Abteilung Merseburg*. The importance of these documents for the economical history of Germany is evident, but for social history they are also of value on account of the presence of documents on labour legislation, wages, labour relations and social insurance. This is publication No 2 of the *Schriftenreihe des Deutschen Zentralarchives*.

Great Britain

BEVERIDGE, JANET. *An Epic of Clare Market. Birth and Early Days*

of the London School of Economics. G. Bell & Sons Ltd, London 1960. xiii, 98 pp. Ill. 15/-.

The history of one of the most distinguished institutes of learning, particularly on the subject of social and political sciences, is vividly portrayed in this interesting book, which deals, for instance, with the part played by such personalities as Haldane and the Webbs. A number of letters from these and other figures – Shaw, Bertrand Russell, Wells – are included. Of interest is also a chapter containing reminiscences of famous people educated at the London School of Economics.

BEVERIDGE, LORD WILLIAM. *The London School of Economics and its Problems 1919-1937*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1960. 138 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Sir William Beveridge, who was Principal of the London School of Economics from 1919-1937, here describes the development of this institute and the difficulties encountered during the period under discussion. The final chapter is entirely devoted to the Webbs; the author describes his contacts with them and speaks highly of their achievement. Statistics on the number of students and teachers have been included in an appendix. This book may be considered a sequel to Janet Beveridge's *An Epic of Clare Market*.

BRACEY, H. E. *English Rural Life. Village Activities, Organisations and Institutions*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1959. xiv, 272 pp. 30/-.

The author presents a survey of English rural life in the sense that he enumerates the existing organisations and activities and provides them with a short description. He has aimed at giving a general survey (without neglecting the historical development of the English village) rather than undertaking a sociological study of one or more aspects. Mr Bracey points out the changes caused by the increasing communication and by the migration to the towns, and indicates ways of improvement of the situation of the country villages.

BRITAIN, VERA. *The Women at Oxford. A Fragment of History*. George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., London, Toronto, Wellington, Sydney 1960. 272 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Dr Britain's story of the women at Oxford covers the period from 1850 till now, and creates a picture of the whole process of women's emancipation at the university. Numerous descriptions of the role of forerunners as well as references to female Oxford students, who later held high positions, supplement the text and add to the vividness of the book.

BULLOCK, ALAN. *The Life and Times of Ernest Bevin. Vol. I. Trade Union Leader 1881-1940*. William Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1960. xiii, 672 pp. Ill. 50/-.

This is the first volume of a biography which is at the same time a social and political history of the highest standing of the years in which the late Ernest Bevin came to play such an outstanding role, first in the trade union movement (especially the T.G.W.U.) and the Labour Party, and then as a member of the Government. The present volume continues the story up till Bevin's entrance into the war cabinet as

Minister of Labour. Mr. Bullock has made full use of primary sources such as trade union archives and papers left behind by Bevin, and with superb acumen and insight he pictures the rise to true greatness of the man who started his career as a worker. Of special importance are the chapters devoted to the general strike of 1926, the crisis of 1931, the conflict between Cripps and Bevin, and the policy towards rising fascism and national-socialism.

COOPER, LEONARD. *Radical Jack*. The Cresset Press, London 1959. ix, 309 pp. Ill. 35/-.

In view of the fact that, as the author of this biography remarks, the figure of the Earl of Durham has received less attention than was his due after his part in the launching of the First Reform Bill this work fills a gap. Mr Cooper describes the activities of Durham as ambassador to the Court at St Petersburg and as Governor-General of Canada. By constantly weighing his political career against his personal life the author has achieved a fairly complete portrait and at the same time offered an explanation for many of his political decisions, which can be traced back to peculiarities of character.

The Correspondence of Edmund Burke. Vol. II July 1768-June 1774. Ed. by Lucy S. Sutherland. Cambridge University Press, London; University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1960. xxiii, 567 pp. 90/-.

The second volume of this complete edition of letters, which will consist of ten volumes, contains 253 letters (of which 185 written by Burke) and 110 of these are here published for the first time. This profusely annotated volume contains a short preface and introduction by the editor (the editor of the whole series is Prof. T. W. Copeland) Lucy S. Sutherland, in which the main themes of the correspondence are elucidated. In these years the growing importance of Burke within his party and the consolidating of his political ideas are noticeable; his concerns in this period were especially with America, Ireland and India. This volume is also important in that it throws some light on Burke's private life.

ECKSTEIN, HARRY. *Pressure Group Politics. The Case of the British Medical Association*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1960. 168 pp. 16/-.

The political activities of the British Medical Association are here analysed against a theoretical framework of pressure group politics. In the theoretical chapters the author presents an original general theory of the function of pressure groups in a democratic political structure, and of the factors determining the forms of pressure group policy. The bulk of the book is devoted to the activities of the British Medical Association, of which, e.g., the channels of influence, a successful and an unsuccessful negotiation are described.

Essays in Labour History. In memory of G.D.H. Cole 25 September 1889-14 January 1959. Ed. by Asa Briggs and John Saville. With recollections of G.D.H. Cole by Ivor Brown, Hugh Gaitskell, Stephen K. Bailey and G.D.N. Worswick. Macmillan & Co Ltd, London; St Martin's Press, New York 1960. vii, 364 pp. 42/-.

In memory of the late Prof. G. D. H. Cole the compilers of this collection have brought

together a number of interesting essays. They are preceded by some recollections of G. D. H. Cole relating, among other things, to his Oxford years, while an interpretation is given (by S. K. Bailey) of Cole's thought. Among the essays themselves we mention that by Asa Briggs on the history of the idea of class in early nineteenth-century England, that by Peter Brock on Polish socialist *émigrés* in Britain during the "Great Migration" (1831-'63), and that by Royden Harrison on Professor Beesly and the working-class movement.

FERGUSON, THOMAS and AGNES W. KERR. *Handicapped Youth. A report on the employment problems of handicapped young people in Glasgow.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1960. vi, 141 pp. 15/-.

An investigation was here made into the level of post-school performance of physically handicapped young people in Glasgow. The investigators examined groups of children with cardiac disabilities and groups with disabilities other than these, taking such factors as family and educational background, intelligence and mental retardation into account. Where failures occurred – and their frequency was generally too high – the causes were investigated. The authors express a wish that further efforts in behalf of the welfare of handicapped youth be undertaken, and state, that, apart from humanitarian reasons, results will also be economically favourable in the long run.

GARDNER, JIM. *Key Questions for Trade Unionists.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1960. 72 pp. 2/6.

An attack is here launched on the reformist right wing in present-day British trade-unionism. The author especially turns against the principle of "class collaboration", the discrimination of Communists, and the principle that wage increases must be coupled to production increases. Finally the trade unions in the Soviet Union are held up as an example for the British ones.

GARTNER, LLOYD P. *The Jewish Immigrant in England, 1870-1914.* George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 320 pp. 30/-.

The period 1870-1914 saw a considerable emigration to England of Polish and Russian Jews, the majority of whom were on their way to America. The author describes the life of this Jewish group in England and gives special attention to the acculturation process in the course of the years, and to the encounter of the cultural and economical background of these people with English conditions. There is also a description of the attitudes, that developed on the side of the English towards these Jewish Aliens, and their political effects.

GRAMPP, WILLIAM D. *The Manchester School of Economics.* Stanford University Press, Stanford; Oxford University Press, London 1960. xii, 155 pp. \$ 4.00.

Prof. Grampp here turns against the idea that identifies the Manchester School with *laissez faire*; his opinion is, instead, that the attempts at reform have mainly been restricted to foreign trade, and by closely investigating the structure of the school he succeeds in bringing to the fore within this group, which had no narrowly defined doctrine, such other currents as the pacifist and the political-democratic current. This study is of value both to economists and to historians.

HANHAM, H. J. *Elections and Party Management. Politics in the Time of Disraeli and Gladstone.* Longmans, Green and Co., London 1959. xvii, 468 pp. 50/-.

The period between the Reform Acts of 1867 and 1884 has been subjected to a close investigation into the electoral system and party organisation. Successively the following subjects are discussed: the constituencies and, in this connection, all the problems round the extremely unproportional election system, elections and electioneering, and the party machinery, in which the change of the antiquated system into more modern forms is discernible throughout Mr Hanham's excellent treatment.

HARRISON, MARTIN. *Trade Unions and the Labour Party since 1945.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 360 pp. 32/-.

The importance of the subject chosen by Mr Harrison is considerably enhanced and the appearance of the book well timed after the "Bevanite revolt" and the controversies that have arisen round such issues as nuclear disarmament, nationalization and wage-freezing. Mr Harrison here makes an impartial and very shrewd study, based mainly on unpublished material and personal interviews, of the direct relations between the Party and the Unions (a whole chapter, for instance, is devoted to the financial relations, i.e. the financial dependence of the party on the trade unions) and the influence of the latter on the general policy of the Labour Party. The problems round the non-political unions come up for extensive treatment.

INCE, GODFREY. *The Ministry of Labour and National Service.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London; Oxford University Press Inc, New York 1960. 215 pp. 25/-.

The author, who was Permanent Secretary to the Ministry from 1944-1956, describes in this book the main function of the Ministry and its achievements in the fields of National Service, employment policy, industrial relations and social welfare, and its activities in behalf of international labour. Part VI is entirely devoted to the organisation of the department on various levels. The whole has grown into a factual description of great use to those interested in Government services in this field.

LEWIS, MICHAEL. *A Social History of the Navy 1793-1815.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 467 pp. Ill. 42/-.

The social origin of the officers, forms of recruitment and geographical provenance of the personnel, these are the subjects of the author's study in this book, which deals with the social history of the Royal Navy in one of the crucial periods of its existence. Special attention is paid to the social conditions, payment, promotion, the ship hierarchy, and to the casualties, victims of accidents and disease during the French wars. The factual material is abundant and a large number of illustrations supplement the text.

MARSHALL, A. H. *Financial Administration in Local Government.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 392 pp. 32/-.

Published under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Public Administration this book provides information on the organisation of local government in its relation to financial administration. Mr Marshall describes the functions of the Finance

Committee and the activities, of e.g., the Chief Financial Officers and the Clerk. Light is also shed on such procedures as the collection of income, purchasing and contracting, and administering the budget. A number of appendices, containing regulations and statutes, etc., is added.

MARTIN, KINGSLEY. *Critic's London Diary from the New Statesman 1931-1956*. Secker & Warburg, London 1960. xiii, 312 pp. 30/-.

Mr Martin, who, under the name of "Critic", writes the feature titled London Diary in the *New Statesman* and *Nation*, has here collected a selection of these pieces. The diaries from foreign countries are not included, but those of the thirties are, and these are mainly grouped around the struggle against fascism and war menace – those after the war refer, to a large extent, to the cold war. The book also contains a great many pieces on non-political topics: London during the Blitz, gardening, and living in the country.

PAYNE, GEORGE LOUIS. *Britain's Scientific and Technological Manpower*. Stanford University Press, Stanford; Oxford University Press, London 1960. xiii, 466 pp. \$ 8.50.

Mr Payne has taken his subject so broad as to include, besides discussions on technical and scientific education in Great Britain, considerations of the entire British school system, Britain's position in the world, and her want of technological and scientific manpower in the near future. Of special interest is the chapter devoted to technological expansion and the social scene, in which the author gives a lucid analysis of the great social changes after the Second World War, and the groups which, resp., represent traditionalism and change. Manifold comparisons are drawn with the situation in the United States, and the critical manner in which this is done deserves great praise. This book is of great value both because of the large quantity of facts it contains, and because of the insights it provides.

STAMPER, JOSEPH. *So Long Ago...* Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1960. 224 pp. 21/-.

Mr Stamper here describes the years of his youth in working-class surroundings in Lancashire. The book is vividly written and interesting for the social historian in so far as it provides information on, and, particularly, carries something of the atmosphere of working-class life in the 'eighties and 'nineties.

STOCKS, MARY. *A Hundred Years of District Nursing*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 229 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Organised in the eighteen-fifties in Liverpool, especially on the initiative of William Rathbone, district nursing is one of the important large-scale movements for the benefit of the sick poor – in the improvement of public health in the past hundred years its contribution has indeed been considerable. The author describes how this organisation developed from an initially modest initiative to an important element of social welfare policy; as such his book has great social-historical value, while the style is vivid and entertaining.

WEBB, R. K. *Harriet Martineau. A Radical Victorian*. William Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1960. xiii, 385 pp. 35/-.

From previous biographies on Harriet Martineau this study differs to the extent that, in the analysis of Harriet Martineau's opinions, it attaches more value to the historical backgrounds. Thus she is drawn as a representative of early Victorian Radicalism, which is a better explanation of her inclination to dogmatism. Besides the radicalism Prof. Webb also considers the optimistic necessarianism of Priestley (whose influence on Harriet Martineau is extensively discussed) to have been of fundamental importance for her political and social ideas. For this excellent biography material has been used that has not elsewhere appeared.

Welsh Rural Communities. By David Jenkins, Emrys Jones a.o. Ed. by Elwyn Davies and Alwyn D. Rees. University of Wales Press, Cardiff 1960. xi, 254 pp. Ill. Maps. 15/-.

Four studies made between 1945 and 1950 have here been collected; they each deal with a Welsh community of such dimensions that a complete surveyability of the social and economic life is obtained. The communities described may be considered representative for a number of aspects of Welsh social life, and the authors (D. Jenkins, E. Jones, T. Jones Hughes and T. M. Owen) have approached Welsh culture, as the editors postulate, from within. The collection as a whole is absorbing and informative, and especially the religious aspects may claim the attention of the social scientist.

YOUNGSON, A. J. *The British Economy 1920-1957.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 272 pp. 28/-.

Intended as a general survey, this study is eminently suitable for the economically un-instructed reader, who wishes to form a picture of the radical changes that have occurred in British economy in the 'twenties and, particularly, the 'thirties under the influence of crisis and unemployment. Of special importance is the final chapter, in which Prof. Youngson gives an account of the economic questions of the period of the two world wars, and in which he investigates how the ideas of such economists as Pigou, Robertson, and especially the economic theories of Keynes have influenced the economical policy of those days.

Hungary

KOVAGO, JOZSEF. *You Are All Alone.* Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1959. 295 pp. \$ 6.00.

Mr Kovago, who was Mayor of Budapest in 1945 and in 1956, here describes his experiences in the AVO prison after his arrest in 1947, and gives a graphic account of the 1956 revolution and its aftermath, the flight through Austria to the United States. In the spite of eye-witness accounts of the uprising and the descriptions of the Communist regime in Hungary since the coup of 1947 this book shows up well. It has been written from the viewpoint of a pro-Western non-communist; the author's sympathy lies most with the Smallholders' Party.

LENGYEL, JOZSEF. *Visegráder Strasse. Mit einem Vorwort von Béla Kun.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 264 pp. DM. 5.00.

This "running commentary", translated from the Hungarian, on the happenings in Hungary in 1918 and 1919 also throws light on the foregoing years and, consequently, on the development and rise of the revolutionary groups. In his preface of 1932 Béla Kun points out the mistakes made by the revolutionaries, and gives an outline of the development of the Hungarian Communist party. Of the author himself both

the preface to the first edition of 1929 and that to the 1956 edition (the first in Hungary) have been included.

Italy

BURCKHARDT, LUCIUS. *Reise ins Risorgimento. Turin und die Einigung Italiens*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1959. 192 pp. Ill. DM. 13.80.

The author here writes down his impressions of travel in Italy, especially of Turin, and, taking these for a starting-point, he considers the *Risorgimento* and the political and social ideas of such men as Mazzini, Alfieri and Balbo. This approach imparts a certain freshness to the work and has also favoured the fusion of touristical impressions, cultural-historical and political aspects into a complete picture.

La Calabre. Une région sous-développée de l'Europe méditerranéenne. Par Anne-Marie Seronde, Michel de Soultrait, René Nouat e.a. Sous la direction de Jean Meyriat. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. xxiv, 331 pp. Maps.

This study, part 104 of the excellent series of *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*, gives an admirable survey of the province of Calabria, and as such it may be considered a "case-study" of the special problems of the Italian *Mezzogiorno*. The economic part was written by M. de Soultrait (the agrarian reform comes up for special treatment by A. M. Seronde), the more sociological aspects resp. by R. Nouat, P. Lengrand and J. Rovin, religious life by E. Cassin and the purely political part by J. Besson. In this last section the method of "geographical-electoral" analysis is applied.

LONGO, LUIGI, und PIETRO SECCHIA. *Der Kampf des italienischen Volkes für seine nationale Befreiung. Eine Auswahl von Berichten und Artikeln aus der illegalen antifaschistischen Presse 1943-1945*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 404 pp. DM. 7.50.

A selection of directives, essays and communications by Luigi Longo and Pietro Secchia from September 1943 to April 1945 is presented in this book, the German translation of the Italian original. This edition is preceded by a preface, which provides a short introduction to the rise of the Italian resistance movement, and which stresses the importance of the Communist Party for the anti-fascist struggle. Attention is also drawn to the revival of fascism in West Germany within the framework of NATO.

The Netherlands

DIETEREN, REMIGIUS. *De migratie in de mijnstreek 1900-1935*. Sociaal-Historisch Centrum voor Limburg, Maastricht 1959. xiv, 253 pp. Hfl. 10.00.

This volume of the *Studies over de Sociaal-Economische Geschiedenis van Limburg*, formerly the *Jaarboek Sociaal Historisch Centrum voor Limburg*, contains, besides Dr Dieteren's study, the Annual Report 1958 of *Het Centrum*. Dr Dieteren's study is sociological in character and investigates the influence of migration on the society of the mining area and, especially, on the hierarchy of values of the autochtones. As indications for the changes he uses criminality figures, divorce frequencies and conceptions before

marriage. Mgr Poels is praised for the pioneer work he has done in the social field and his part in the integration of the "new" community.

GRINTEN, W. C. L. VAN DER, en F. HAMELUNCK. *De Verplichtingen van de Werkgever*. 10e druk. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen a.d. Rijn 1957. 127 pp. Hfl. 8.25.

The purpose of the compilation of this book was to compose a practical and conveniently arranged guide on the legal obligations of the employer towards the employee. The text has been brought up to November 1, 1957, which has led to the addition of a chapter on the *Algemene Ouderdomswet* (General Old-Age Insurance) besides other important alterations as compared with the previous edition. As the purpose of the book was primarily practical scientific considerations and extensive commentaries have been avoided wherever possible.

Kinderen van ons eigen volk. N.V. Uitgeverij W. P. van Stockum & Zoon, 's-Gravenhage 1959. x, 230 pp. Ill. Hfl. 9.75.

This work is entirely devoted to the repatriation of Dutchmen from Indonesia and their adaptation in Holland. It is primarily concerned with the Eurasian of mixed racial descent, whose problems of adjustment are considerably aggravated by the fact, that a large number of them had never been in Holland before, and by their different cultural background. Besides introductory notes by the Queen of the Netherlands and the minister Miss M. Klompé contributions of more than thirty authors are collected. These contributions do not aim at any scientific purposes – their intention is to create an impression of the Eurasian. The quality of the contributions is unequal.

MARX, E. H. C., en E. H. DE WAAL. *De toekomst van de ondernemingsraad. Proeve van de groepsdynamische benadering*. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn 1960. viii, 134 pp. Hfl. 8.50.

The authors here discuss the *ondernemingsraad* particularly from a "group-dynamical" angle, and this approach has led to results that would not have been obtained if they had started from economical or legal viewpoints. Thus, the importance of the communication between the different groups in the concern is placed in the centre of the study, and it is also on this score that the authors attribute great importance to the *ondernemingsraad*. The *ondernemingsraad* in Belgium and co-determination in Germany have provided comparative material.

MEIJERINK, G. *De Algemene Weduwen- en Wezenwet*. N. Samsom N.V., Alphen aan den Rijn 1959. Hfl. 12.00.

Mr. Meyerink has, in this loose-leaf edition, brought together the text of the *Algemene Weduwen- en Wezenwet* with that of the interim arrangement and the enforcement regulations. These sections are preceded by an introduction, in which the preliminary history and the origin of this law is outlined, and a general elucidation in which e.g. legal grounds, right to benefit, number of insured persons, cost and enforcement of the insurance come up for discussion. The great usefulness of this compilation is yet increased by the systematic grouping of the material, which makes it easy for the reader to find his way.

RÜTER, A. J. C. *Rijden en Staken 1940-1945. De Nederlandse Spoor-*

wegen in Oorlogstijd. With an English summary. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1960. xii, 478 pp. Hfl. 19.50.

This book constitutes one of the most important contributions to the history of The Netherlands under the German occupation; moreover, it throws light on tendencies in the Labour Movement, notably the Trade Unions, which came out into the open during the war. The central theme is the policy of The Netherlands Railway vis-à-vis German demands, the board of directors sticking as long as possible to a policy of "loyal co-operation" – a policy followed also by the large socialist minded Trade Union of Railway Men. The Railways did not take part in the strikes of 1941 and 1943, but stopped all activities as the Government in exile proclaimed the strike. The very intricate relations within The Netherlands Railways and the Unions – the Roman-Catholic and the Protestant ones did refuse co-operation with the Nazis at a much earlier date than the bigger socialist organisation; individuals and groups were active as resistance fighters against the instructions of the board of directors, etc. – are described in great detail and with much acumen, as is the policy of the Government in exile. Of paramount interest is the thorough discussion of the rise of bureaucratic or "organocratic" tendencies within the trade unions.

SIMONS, M. S. M. Tussen turf en televisie. Acculturatieproblemen van een binnenlandse migranten groep gedurende een aantal generaties. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1960. vi, 245 pp. Hfl. 13.50.

Subject of this interesting study of Dr Simons is the acculturation process among the groups of migrants from Drente to Eindhoven. The characteristics of the "receiving" and the migrating group and the rise of group antagonisms are extensively described. An objection might be made against the rather frequent typifications of group mentalities (the Brabander versus the Drent) and against stylistic shortcomings; none the less, this 33rd part of the series of *Bouwstenen voor de Kennis der Maatschappij* is a valuable contribution to the study of internal migration in Holland.

Norway

FERRATON, HUBERT. Syndicalisme ouvrier et social-démocratie en Norvège. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. 254 pp. NF. 13.00.

Norwegian socialism and unionism are treated in this study, No 105 of the excellent series of *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*. Before going into his main subject the author describes the conditions and the "mentality" of the Norwegian workers; the levelling of incomes and the far advanced "deproletarianisation" and "bourgeoisisation" of the workers is, in his opinion, an important factor for the situation of political and economical equilibrium characteristic of that country. Then he goes extensively into structure, organisation and "ideology" of the Unions and the labour movement. The third part of this book is devoted to the place of the unions in economic life.

Poland

LAEUEN, HARALD. Polnische Tragödie. 2. Aufl. Steingrüben Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. 359 pp. DM. 11.80.

In this history of Poland the author emphasizes recurrent themes in Polish history, as for instance the "Jagellonic Idea", the "feminine state principle" (as contrasted with the masculine state principle with greater authority of the state) and other creeds and conceptions. In general much attention is paid to the main lines and the alternation

of ideologies; a whole chapter is devoted to Polish "Messianism", and other spiritual currents are extensively dealt with in a vivid style.

Ostdeutschland 1958-59 in der polnischen Presse. Hrsg. vom Göttinger Arbeitskreis. Holzner Verlag, Würzburg 1959. xvi, 303 pp. Ill. DM. 9.80.

A great number of Polish press extracts have been reproduced here to present an – unfavourable – picture of, particularly, the economic situation in the Western parts of Poland, i.e. the former German territories East of the Oder-Neisse-line now held by Poland. It is argued that the population has declined, that the Poles themselves are not anxious to move into these territories, that cultural monuments are in a state of decay, and that especially agricultural production is low. In a number of cases official press commentaries are compared with divergent local reports, and the editors, members of the *Göttinger Arbeitskreis*, offer critical comment on this diversity.

Le régime et les institutions de la république populaire de Pologne. Semaine d'études, 25-28 mai 1959. Centre d'étude des pays de l'Est, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Université Libre de Bruxelles en collaboration avec le Centre national pour l'étude des pays à régime communiste. Bruxelles 1959. xii, 139 pp. B.fr. 180.

The lectures read at a conference in Brussels in May 1959, in which scholars from Poland, France and Belgium participated, have been printed in this book, provided with an introduction by Prof. A. Wauters. Among the lectures that merit special consideration are those by J. Klatzmann on agricultural policy in Poland (which stresses the importance of the human factor for ensuring a high production) and by G. Friedmann on problems of worker management and councils in Polish industries.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics Russia

ALLEN, ROBERT LORING. Soviet Economic Warfare. Introd. by Erwin D. Canham. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. x, 293 pp. \$ 5.00.

The subject of this study is the Soviet trade, of which the author, though stating that on some points it is an economic necessity for the Soviet economy (increasing production cost and shortage in some sectors), especially illuminates the political aspect. This view of Soviet trade as part of the cold war and subservient to a political ideology enables the author to explain some "economical inconsistencies" and to fit them into the total picture. He describes the record of Soviet trade, credit and assistance, and arrives at the conclusion that this has produced some considerable successes, even though in some cases the performances were slight.

AVTORKHANOV, ABDURAKHMAN. Stalin and the Soviet Communist Party. A Study in the Technology of Power. Institute for the Study of the USSR, Munich 1959. 379 pp. DM. 15.00.

Personal recollections and historical research have been combined to present this well-documented study, the main thesis of which is that, rather than that "the machine" created Stalin (Trotsky's opinion), it was Stalin who, as a master tactician and strate-

gist, made or improved the Communist State and Party apparatuses. The period dealt with is that of 1928-1958, and many interesting details are offered on the struggles in the Party leadership during the first years, and the author's comments on the latest developments are original and thought-provoking. Khrushchev's practices are interpreted as a dangerous undertaking to ameliorate living conditions that might some day decisively weaken the Party's power basis, though in his handling of "the technology of power" Khrushchev is said to be an extremely able pupil of Stalin.

Cahiers du monde russe et soviétique. 1, 2. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1959, 1960. 381 (200 and 181) pp. NF. 9.00, 9.00.

This new series of *Cahiers* was published in the *sixième section: sciences économiques et sociales* of the *École Pratique des Hautes Études* at the Sorbonne. It covers a great variety of subject-matter; articles are included on the Islamic family in the Soviet Union (A. Bennigsen), on literary criticism in the Soviet Union between 1918 and 1930 (C. Frioux), on legal, historical (S. Schram on Rakovskij and the first Franco-Soviet rapprochement) and economical subjects. In the section of *Débats* there are two communications on Franco-Russian relations at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, on the occasion of the meeting of French and Soviet historians in 1958.

CHAMBRE, HENRI. L'Aménagement du Territoire en U.R.S.S. Introduction à l'Étude des Régions économiques soviétiques. Mouton & Co., Paris, La Haye 1959. 350 pp. F.fr. 3,000, Hfl. 22.50.

The subject of Mr Chambre's study is economic "regionalisation", which, in the Soviet Union, takes place against the background of the necessity of ensuring, in the period of "war communism", a powerful management of the economic construction, of the abolition of the opposition between town and country, and of the abolition of the opposition between town and country, and of the nationalities policy. To this aspect of Soviet economy he devotes a historical-economical treatise, which covers the whole sequence of five-year plans up to and including Khrushchev's attempt at reorganisation in 1957.

FIEDLER, HEINZ. Der sowjetische Neutralitätsbegriff in Theorie und Praxis. Ein Beitrag zum Problem des Disengagement. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1959. 302 pp. DM. 24.80.

The subject under study is the content of the idea of "neutrality" in the Soviet theory of international law. After a theoretical consideration of this problem the author passes on to the discussion of some Soviet non-aggression pacts (Rapallo and the Berlin treaties of 1926, and the German-Russian treaty of 1939 come up), to conclude with a definition of the idea of "neutrality" within the Marxist-Leninist system, and its implications for the policy of co-existence.

GANKIN, OLGA HESS and H. H. FISHER. The Bolsheviki and the World War. The Origin of the Third International. [The Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace, Publication No. 15.] 2nd printing. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca.) 1960. xviii, 856 pp. \$ 10.00.

With minor corrections, this is an identical reprinting of the first 1940 edition. The book is a model of excellent choice of the most important documents on mostly left-wing socialism (emphasis being laid on the role played by the Bolsheviks - Zimmerwald, Kienthal, Stockholm, foundation of the Comintern) and equally excellent annotation and presentation in the form of introductions which precede each group of documents. As to the latter, the admirable English translations deserve special praise. The volume of the work made it possible to give a rather full picture and renders it of great value for the specialist (also because of the good bibliography) not less than for those who are in search of a readable survey in order to be generally informed.

GREENBAUM, ALFRED ABRAHAM. *Jewish Scholarship in Soviet Russia 1918-1941*. The author, Boston (Mass.) 1959. viii, 148 pp.

For the purpose of this study Jewish scholarship is roughly defined as research of which the object is gaining knowledge about the Jews. As such it is a useful work (with the emphasis on historiography), which presents a substantial aspect of Soviet policy towards cultural minorities - the scope of the study is from Czarist times up to 1941. Stress is laid on the ideological pressure exerted by the Soviet regime especially in the period 1936-1941. An extensive bibliography is added.

GREKOW, B. D. *Die Bauern in der Rus von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum 17. Jahrhundert*. II. Band. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1959. 491 pp. DM. 48.00.

This second volume of Grekow's work on the peasants in Russia (the first was reviewed on p. 526, part 3, Vol. III [1958] of this journal) deals with the sixteenth century, so with the developments that resulted in the "second serfdom" of the Russian peasant. Here, too, praise is due to the extensive documentation and the systematical treatment of the subject, and to the numerous comparisons with the developments in other countries, which provides a broad survey. In this part the bibliography and the name, subject, and geographical indexes to both volumes are included.

Khrouchtchev inédit. *Texte de Pierre Courtade. Reportage photographique de Pïc et documentation des archives Soviétiques*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1960. 95 pp. NF. 5.00.

A number of pictures of Khrushchev, most of them of recent origin, but some dating from the 'thirties, have been collected in this album that tries to stress the human qualities of the Russian leader. The text serves as an introduction; it reproduces the slogans of the time, with special consideration for Soviet-French friendship.

KNIRSCH, PETER. *Die ökonomischen Anschauungen Nikolaj I. Bucharins*. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität, Berlin. In Kommission bei Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1959. viii, 236 pp.

The slight interest shown by the West for the economical aspects of the period between the revolution and the "Stalinist" epoch makes this book, in which the author gives a well-balanced exposition of Bukharin's economic thought, especially interesting, the more so as, according to one of Mr Knirsch's conclusions, considerable parts of Bukharin's economical works have become "official" economics in the Soviet Union in spite of the fact, that his period of disgrace continues. This work also merits

praise for the intelligent and thorough way in which the author studies Bukharin in the framework of Marxist economics, and discusses the role played by his emotional make-up and political reasons.

LENIN, W. I. *Über Krieg, Armee und Militärwissenschaft. Band I, II* (2 Halbbände). Verlag des Ministeriums für nationale Verteidigung, Berlin 1958. 795 pp.; 932 pp. DM. 12.60; 16.50.

— . *Über Kultur und Kunst. Eine Sammlung ausgewählter Aufsätze und Reden.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 692 pp. DM. 8.00.

LÉNINE, V. *Oeuvres. Tome 4. 1898-avril 1901.* Editions Sociales. Paris 1959. 481 pp. NF. 5.00.

— . *Oeuvres. Tome 23. Août 1916-mars 1917.* Editions Sociales, Paris 1960. 441 pp. N.F. 5.00.

— . *Oeuvres. Tome 36. 1900-1923.* Editions Sociales, Paris 1960. 758 pp. N.F. 5.00.

Three volumes in total have been devoted to a German translation of the original Russian edition of 1957. Not only war and directly military affairs are represented, but also the more or less military aspects of the class- and party struggle as conceived by Lenin. In fact, Lenin's opposition to pacifism and antimilitarism as such, as they manifested themselves in the left wing in sections of Social Democracy during the First World War, is fully taken into consideration, and voluminous extracts from Lenin's contemporary writings are given. — In the volume on culture and art a great many passages have been brought together which give a compact impression of Lenin's attitude towards the subjects taken in their broadest sense. One of the main issues coming under this heading is that of nationalism, not only in the cultural field. — Three more volumes have appeared in the French edition of Lenin's Works, the fourth dealing with the years of preparation, the 23rd with the consequences of Zimmerwald; the 36th volume which also follows the 4th Russian edition comprises the writings which were published in the 3rd edition but were lacking so far in the 4th, and texts which were only published or discovered after the former volumes of the 4th edition had already been completed. There are in this volume many letters, among them some to Zinoviev, Radek, Bukharin and Shliapnikov. It comprises, moreover, the evaluation of the qualities of Lenin's colleagues in the leadership of the Party, and the sharp attack (since 1956 generally known) on Stalin.

LEONHARD, WOLFGANG. *Kreml ohne Stalin. 2. Aufl.* Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1960. 646 pp. Ill. DM. 21.80.

Although this book lacks, of necessity, the directness of Leonhard's memoirs (*"Die Revolution entlässt ihre Kinder"*), which were based on personal experience, the present book testifies to the author's knowledge of the after-Stalin developments (to be exact since the 19th party congress) until the spring of 1959, as well as to his quality of a serious analyst, who spurns any cheap interpretation. The main feature of the volume is its character of an excellent chronology of events which are explained as best as it could be done. A bibliography of outstanding scope has been added.

LEVINE, IRVING R. *The Real Russia.* W. H. Allen, London 1959. 384 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Mr Levine who, as a correspondent of the N.B.C. and contributor to The Times,

has been living in Moscow for a considerable time, here describes those aspects of Soviet life that are less apparent in most books on the Soviet Union, i.e. the details of daily life that strike the foreigner. As such this is a very informative work, which gives an excellent impression of the way in which the average Soviet citizen lives under the Communist regime.

MACLEAN, FITZROY. *Back to Bokhara*. Jonathan Cape, London 1959. 156 pp. Ill. 18/-.

As in his *Eastern Approaches* the author knows how to hold the reader's attention by his sharp observation, his vivid style and ready wit. The book contains the report of a journey to the USSR, where the author visited not only Moscow, but cities in Central Asia and the Caucasus. He continuously compares present conditions with those he knew when visiting this country in the 'thirties, and points out that the people there are in a sort of transition period, which holds the possibilities both of a continued liberalisation and a relapse into totalitarian methods.

MEYER, KLAUS. *Das wissenschaftliche Leben in der USSR*. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin. In Kommission bei Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1959. 141 pp.

The subject of Mr Meyer's study is the organisation of higher education and scientific research in the Soviet Union, with an emphasis on the institutional aspect. He investigates the curricula, hierarchy of the teaching-staff, scientific institutions, financing of the institutions and payment of the staff. A number of sources have been included at the end. Although less attention is paid to the political and ideological aspects the author has not entirely left this point out of consideration: he finds, that education closely follows the political and economical development of the Soviet Union as, for instance, in the emphasis on the technical subjects and the „linking of scientific study to practice“.

NORDEN, ALBERT. *Fälscher. Zur Geschichte der deutsch-sowjetischen Beziehungen*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 298 pp. Ill. DM. 4.80.

The author describes the documentary and monetary falsifications made in the nineteen twenties and 'thirties to damage the reputation of the Soviet Union. Deterding here appears as one of the most important men behind the scenes playing a very large part in numerous anti-Soviet campaigns. The author carries his study to the years after 1945, where he describes anti-Communist fabrications in West Germany. In spite of the interesting material the quality of this book suffers from oversimplifications, misrepresentations in the more general descriptions.

ORDSHONIKIDSE, SINAIDA. *Der Weg eines Bolschewiks*. Aus dem Leben G. K. Ordshonikidses. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 414 pp. DM. 5.80.

This is the German translation of the Russian original, which appeared in 1956, and describes the life of Sergo Ordshonikidse. The story begins with his early youth and closes about 1922, and such events as the 1905 revolution, the February and October revolutions, and the subsequent civil war form the background. Notwithstanding the manifold romanticisations this book is, partly on account of the quotations of letters, routine orders, etc., of Ordshonikidse, of some value, because it presents a picture of the atmosphere of those days.

PAGE, STANLEY W. *Lenin and World Revolution*. New York University Press, New York 1959. xviii, 252 pp. \$ 5.00.

An enlightening analysis is here undertaken of Lenin's doctrine, in which the author strongly emphasises the "opportunist" element, i.e. the political circumstances, which have influenced the ideological framework: the course of events between 1917 and 1922, and especially the conference in Brest-Litovsk, are extensively described. More important, perhaps, is the author's endeavour to take Lenin's personal strivings and his personality into account as much as possible; in this way he succeeds in many places to signalise and analyse the rationalisations in Lenin's theories.

The Politics of Soviet Education. Edited by George Z. F. Bereday and Jaan Pennar. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1960. vi, 217 pp. \$ 6.00.

Eleven essays have been collected, which, as a whole, illuminate different aspects of the Soviet educational system, e.g. polytechnical education (R. Karça), party control (J. Pennar), the teaching of history (W. K. Medlin) and selection for advanced studies (M. G. Field). Of a more general tenor is Prof. Bereday's contribution, in which a continuous conflict is found to exist between the equalitarian and the élitist tendencies in Soviet education, finding expression in educational opportunities and privileges, but also in such status symbols as language and dress.

RESHETAR JR., JOHN S. *A Concise History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union*. Fred. A. Praeger, Inc., New York 1960. ix, 331 pp. \$ 6.00.

This comprehensive survey of the history of the CPSU does not shun bold, but always well-founded formulations. Prof. Reshetar has indeed written, in an excellent, vivid style, an admirably balanced book that is mainly based on primary source materials, among which an abundant amount of writings of Party leaders and minutes of Party Congresses and Conferences. The origins of the Party ("from Marxism to Factionalism") and its history up till the Revolution have not been neglected, and for this early period the book is as trustworthy a source as for the later developments. Among the general works on the CPSU this book stands out undoubtedly as one of the very best.

RIASANOVSKY, NICHOLAS V. *Nicholas I and Official Nationality in Russia, 1825-1855*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1959. xii, 296 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author is concerned with the doctrine of "nationality", the principal political doctrine during the regime of Nicholas I, which was circumscribed in three formulas: Orthodoxy (which indicated the place of the church and the faith), Autocracy (the political regime), and Nationality (with which on the one side a romantic nationalism, and on the other side the role of the Russian people within the dynastic state was indicated). The implications of this doctrine for the internal and foreign affairs and the relations towards other political doctrines of nineteenth century Europe (legiticism, reaction, etc.) are extensively treated.

SIMMONS, ERNEST J. *Der Mensch im Spiegel der Sowjet-Literatur*. Steingrüben Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. 400 pp. DM. 12.80.

This is the German translation of one of the publications of the Russian Institute of Columbia University: *Through the Glass of Soviet Literature*, published in 1953. It contains essays by E. J. Simmons, L. E. Luke, B. J. Choseed, G. Sosin, R. A. Domar, and R. M. Hankin. The contribution of Prof. Simmons deals with the party control on Soviet Literature since 1919; in view of the fact, that this literature fairly closely reflects the political, social and economical developments in the USSR, its study is, in the author's opinion, important for specialists on Communism.

SLUSSER, ROBERT M., and JAN F. TRISKA. *A Calendar of Soviet Treaties, 1917-1957*. With the assistance of George Ginsburgs and Wilfred O. Reiners. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1959. xiv, 530 pp. \$ 15.00.

In planning a documentary study of Soviet treaties in the period 1917-1957, commissioned by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, the authors have deemed it necessary to undertake an identification of the treaties as preparatory work. This has resulted in the present book, which serves as foundation for the forthcoming volumes but also as reference book in general. The term "treaties" has been taken very wide, so that all verified international agreements have been included in the text; in the appendices unratified treaties, the secret Soviet-German military agreements from 1921-1933, non-governmental agreements and unverified treaties have been printed.

TARULIS, ALBERT N. *Soviet Policy Toward The Baltic States*. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1959. xii, 276 pp. \$ 5.50.

Mr Tarulis here presents an exhaustive study of the Soviet policy towards Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia up to and including the Soviet occupation in 1940. He mainly uses primary sources, Party statements, journals, memoirs of the persons concerned, and information obtained through personal correspondence with these figures. The book contains many new facts and gives a systematised analysis and an exact description of this important period in international relations.

VERNADSKY, GEORGE. *Russia at the Dawn of the Modern Age*. Yale University Press, New Haven (Conn.); Oxford U.P., London 1959. ix, 347 pp. \$ 7.50.

In the monumental series *A History of Russia* by George Vernadsky and Michael Karpovich this is the fourth volume, which covers the post-Mongol period from the Muscovite expansion under Ivan III and Vasili III. A whole chapter is devoted to Novgorod, its cultural traditions and the Constitution, while the last chapters deal with West Russia. In this section much attention has been paid to the social aspects including descriptions of the aristocracy, slaves, peasants, the burghers and the Jews. The importance of this period for the later Russian foreign policy and the whole political life are underlined.

Yugoslavia

Le régime et les institutions de la république populaire fédérative de Yougoslavie. Journées d'études, 26-29 janvier 1959. Centre d'étude

des pays de l'Est, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Université Libre de Bruxelles en collaboration avec le Centre national pour l'étude des pays à régime communiste. Bruxelles 1959. 175 pp. B.fr. 210.

This book contains the lectures delivered at the conference in Brussels in January 1959. Due attention is paid to the problem of workers' councils in industry, on which two lectures, one by Prof. G. Friedmann and the other by Prof. D. Mijic, were read. Other lectures deal with Yugoslavian federalism, unions, the Communist Party's programme (the latter a lucid critical discussion) and general economical and political issues.