

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

Archives de sociologie des religions publiées par le Groupe de Sociologie des Religions. [1, Janvier-Juin 1956]. Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1956. 227 pp. Maps.

More than the half of this publication is taken up with contributions in the field of religious sociology; the remainder consists of a bibliography. In a commemorative article four writers treat of the significance of Joachim Walch. Special mention should be made of a study by Jacques Petit on the social structure and religious life of a Parisian parish in which light is also thrown on the connection between church-going and political convictions.

GROETHUYSEN, BERNARD. Philosophie de la Révolution française, précédé de Montesquieu. [Bibliothèque des Idées]. Librairie Gallimard, Paris 1956. 306 pp.

These manuscripts, handed down to posterity in a practically completed state, can be considered an extremely valuable continuation of the author's famous work on *Les origines de l'esprit bourgeois en France*. The author investigates how already established ideas have been evolved in the philosophy of the French Revolution. The law of nature, brought into relationship with the vision of man emanating from philosophic thought can thus become the motive for action. The problems and the concrete relation of this law of nature in the work of the revolution are subjected to a detached treatment.

GROETHUYSEN, B. J., J. Rousseau. [Les Essais XXXVIII]. Gallimard, Paris 1949. 339 pp.

This posthumous, stylistic not yet completed, work treats of the ideas of Rousseau whose way of thinking, according to the author, finds its origin in his own emotional needs. The most important conceptions, such as natural and civil man, liberty and equality, as reactions arising out of personal experience with the contemporary society and often of a contradictory nature, are discussed at length. An investigation is also made into the reasons why Rousseau's world of thought could more easily be appreciated in broader circles than the ideas of the "philosophes".

HEGEL, G. W. FR. *Recht, Staat, Geschichte. Eine Auswahl aus seinen Werken.* Hrsg. und erläutert von Fr. Bülow. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. viii, 514 pp.

The carefully selected fragments from Hegel's works, which give a general insight into

his ideas, are preceded by excellent prefaces. The book begins with an introduction of 70 pages on his life and doctrine, after which some space is also devoted to writings dating from his youth. It is self-evident that the phenomenology, the philosophy of law and the philosophy of history have been given most attention.

HOMMES, JAKOB. *Der technische Eros. Das Wesen der materialistischen Geschichtsauffassung.* Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1955. xi, 520 pp.

Mainly on the basis of the works of Marx, Plechanov and Lenin, and to a lesser degree of those of Engels, Stalin and other Russian and non-Russian communists, the author gives a survey of historical materialism. His interpretation is placed within the framework of a comparison with Thomist philosophy which he fully endorses. With the latter as his starting point he tries to indicate that the historical place of Marxism is, as it were, the bridge between Hegelianism and modern existentialism. In his view Marx is the prophet of the mystics of technical-economic progress founded on human omnipotence.

KARISCH, RUDOLF. *Der Christ und der dialektische Materialismus. Mit 11 graphisch-bildlichen Darstellungen.* 2. umgearbeitete und ergänzte Aufl. Morus-Verlag, Berlin 1956. 181 pp.

An exposition of the theory of dialectic materialism (especially in the sense in which it has developed in the Soviet Union) is followed by a criticism of the same emanating from a (Roman Catholic) „realistic-Christian-dialectic” standpoint. In addition to obvious parallels in the way of thinking, it is especially the great inherent differences between the Christian and Communist doctrines which are underlined, and in particular the antithesis between dependence on God and the belief in the autonomous progression of man towards higher phases of development.

Reinhold Niebuhr. *His religious, social, and political thought.* Edited by Charles W. Kegley and Robert W. Bretall. [The Library of Living Theology, Vol. II]. The Macmillan Company, New York 1956. xiv, 486 pp.

Reinhold Niebuhr, one of America's foremost theologians, has also achieved renown through views on political and social matters. This book on him gives first of all an intellectual autobiography in which his spiritual development is described, followed by contributions on his work made by some 20 leading scholars. E. Brunner treats of his theological work, Paul Tillich his doctrine of knowledge, J. C. Bennett his social ethics, whilst Arthur Schlesinger writes on Niebuhr's place in American political thought and life. A reply by Niebuhr and a bibliography of his works conclude this book.

NOTH, GEORG. *Christentum und Kommunismus in der Weltwende.* Evangelisches Verlagswerk G.m.b.H., Stuttgart 1954. 319 pp.

In an exposition of his opinions concerning the conceptions of Barth, Spengler, Toynbee, the Catholic worker-priests in France and others the author develops the theme of this book which is elaborated in the various chapters. He wants to transform the “dead” antithesis between Christianity and Communism into a “living” one. If theology is unable to do this then the innovation must emanate from the proclamation

of the message of salvation, the Christian eschatology, in the opinion of the author the only one which can conquer the Antichrist (the Communist eschatology) in a time when ancient values and convictions are perishing. Once the theological starting point is accepted we find that the author builds up his argument logically.

REYNOLDS, RUTH SUTTON. *The Bible and People Who Lived and Wrote It. A Layman's Discovery of the Fascination of the Old Testament and of Its Influence on the New.* Exposition Press, New York 1955. 231 pp.

In this smoothly written book the author does not hesitate to take into account the results of modern bible criticism and of science in general. In the ethical sphere, on the other hand, she makes a rather emphatic attempt to reconcile the Old Testament stories with modern conceptions of morals. Her broad interest in social conditions is everywhere clearly expressed.

SALÈS, EDUARD. *Wandlung oder Umsturz. Individualität – Gemeinschaft – Kollektivismus.* Universitätsverlag Wagner, Innsbruck n.d. 180 pp.

In this work the author views the world as a whole, both West and East, and endeavours to discover the historical causes for the discord that has developed. Proceeding from a starting point that is individualist and theistic, he repudiates collectivist, atheistic and materialistic communism and denies the latter's pretensions to being the one and only true solution. Practical religion and ethics are championed as the answer to the present-day problems, a solution that necessitates the co-operation of all groups and institutions of society.

The Theology of Paul Tillich. Edited by Charles W. Kegley and Robert W. Bretall. [The Library of Living Theology, Vol. I]. The Macmillan Company, New York 1956. xiv, 370 pp.

This first, impressive, volume of the Library of Living Theology, a series dealing with eminent present-day theologians, is on Paul Tillich. An intellectual autobiography is followed by the commentary, criticism and interpretation of Tillich's many-sided works by 14 prominent scholars. T. M. Greene, for instance, discusses his place in our secular culture; J. H. Randall Jr. the ontology of Paul Tillich; J. L. Adams his interpretation of history and E. Heimann Tillich's doctrine of religious socialism. The work ends with a reply to the criticism offered in these essays and a complete bibliography of Tillich's works.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

DUBLER, KURT E. *Ursachen, Auswirkungen und Reduktion des Personalwechsels im Betrieb.* Kasimir Meyer's Söhne AG., Wohlen (Aargau) 1955. 90 pp. Tables.

The subject of this dissertation is labour turn-over in the business concern. After a definition of terms used, the author thoroughly investigates all determining factors and establishes statistically their relative significance. Thereafter he treats of the consequences and especially the expenses incurred, of repeated changing in personnel for the

business concern. Finally he discusses measures which can be taken by the concern to stabilize its range of personnel.

Earning Opportunities For Older Workers. Edited by Wilma Donahue. Foreword by Everett Soop. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1955. xiii, 277 pp. Tables.

This study is devoted to an investigation into the difficulties encountered by middle-aged and older men and women seeking suitable employment. It is compiled from contributions made by delegates from industry, trade unions and governmental institutions present at the University of Michigan's 6th Annual Conference on Aging, and follows on a series of publications by this university in the field of gerontology. Various aspects of the question are discussed, for example the change in capacity and the degree of skill of the older worker, his health, motivation for work etc. Special attention is paid to the question of the older woman, whilst methods for adapting jobs to the older worker are also discussed.

FRÉVILLE, JEAN. L'Épouvantail Malthusien. [La Misere et le Nombre, 1]. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1956. 313 pp.

The author considers the population policy from the communist standpoint. He opposes all those who show concern at the increase in population and looks upon their theories on the problem of population, whether they be of Malthus or of the modern writers, as class ideologies. In the opinion of the author the cause for hunger and misery is to be found in the bad organisation of the society under the capitalist system.

GILMOUR, ROBERT W. Industrial Wage and Salary Control. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London 1956. x, 261 pp. Tables, III.

In industry job analysis and description combined with job evaluation have been introduced in order to control the wage and salary structure. The point-evaluation system that the writer describes in detail is the one most often applied. First of all the selection and the definition of the factors comprising this job evaluation plan are discussed, thereafter the weighting of factors and grades and the job-analysis and description. The writer's detailed treatment of the introduction and application of this wage control system is based on numerous examples drawn from practice. This book provides a valuable guide for those concerned with the subject either in practice or because of their studies.

GURVITCH, GEORGES. Les fondateurs français de la sociologie contemporaine: Saint-Simon et P.-J. Proudhon. [„Les cours de Sorbonne”]. 2 Vols. Centre de Documentation Universitaire, Paris 1955. 62, 82 pp. (mimeogr.).

This study on the founders of modern sociology opens with an introductory chapter on the great nineteenth century thinkers on social problems: Saint-Simon, Marx and P. J. Proudhon. In the first volume a detailed treatment and criticism is given of the works of Saint-Simon whilst Saint-Simonism is also considered as a social phenomenon. The second volume is entirely devoted to Proudhon and in addition to a lengthy discussion and criticism of his views we also find a commentary on Proudhon's criticism

of the classical economy and Marx's polemic against Proudon in his *Misère de la philosophie*.

HALBWACHS, MAURICE. *Equisse d'une psychologie des classes sociales. Avec une notice sur l'auteur par Georges Friedmann*. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1955. 238 pp.

This book is a reprint of *Analyse des mobiles dominants qui orientent l'activité des individus dans la vie sociale* which appeared in 1938. The author, who died in 1945, is portrayed in the introduction and a survey is given there of his works. Halbwachs, in his study, looks upon the social structures as the entities that determine the motives, views and opinions of the individual. Although he also recognizes the significance of the religious, national, intellectual and economic factors, he considers the predominating determining factor in human behaviour to be the membership of a certain social class with its own peculiar psychological habits.

HAMBERG, D. *Economic Growth and Instability. A study in the problem of capital accumulation, employment, and the business cycle*. W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York 1956. xii, 340 pp.

In this book the author not only gives an extensive and up-to-date survey of the most important literature on the subject: economic growth and instability, including a discussion of recent publications since 1945, but also his own views. The phenomenon of the business cycle and other secular trends are, in his opinion, caused by irregularity in the process of economic growth, an irregularity which may largely be attributed to the spasmodic application of new discoveries. A combination of the theories of Keynes and Schumpeter is advocated as a workable instrument for explaining these phenomena.

INFIELD, HENRIK F. *Dalla utopia alle riforme. Esperienze di sociologia della cooperazione*. Edizioni di Comunità, Milano 1956. iii, 280 pp.

This is the Italian edition of *Utopia and Experiment* plus some supplements. Unlike Buber and Riesman the writer argues that the aim of research must be, not to place "utopian" in contraposition to "scientific" socialism, but to answer the more concrete question of why man behaves in a manner commonly designated "utopian". Various different experiments in mainly agrarian co-operative production are discussed, e.g. those of the Hutterites, the Kibbutzim in Israel and the French Communities of Work. The method applied is a combination of group interview, statistics and sociometry.

MACEK, JOSEF. *An Essay on the impact of Marxism*. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1956. x, 147 pp.

The rather popular commentary on Marx's ideas actually forms an introduction to the critical treatment of Marxism in its Leninist and Stalinist form. The attempts to interpret Marx in a "democratic" sense are considered abortive by the author.

MEEK, RONALD L. *Studies in the Labour Theory of Value*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1956. 310 pp.

In writing this study the author's prime aim was to bridge the gap between the Marxist and non-Marxist economists on the question of the scientific value of the labour theory of value which he enunciates anew here. In the second place the author

wishes to demonstrate that the basic elements of the Marxist economic analysis can be of use in the present situation in its application to monopoly-capitalism. He also treats of the "socialist economy".

New Trends in European Social Work. The impact of casework. Dedicated by European social workers to M. V. Pohek. „Astoria“-Druck, Wien n. d. 123 pp.

While in the service of the UNRRA and the United Nations Miss M. V. Pohek has done important work, particularly in promoting social casework. Prominent experts in this field from different European countries have contributed to this book. They treat of several aspects of social casework and its application in various fields (e.g. care of delinquents, maternity aid) and in different countries as well as in the training of social workers. Every contribution evidences an endeavour to combine the new insights and methods with the valuable elements in the old approach.

Pour une économie des besoins. Études coordonnées par G. Célestin. *Économie et Humanisme*, mars-avril 1954, l'Arbresle (Rhône). 93 pp.

80 pages of this journal are devoted to various applications of, and opinions on, the "needs"-economy ("to each according to his needs" is the basic principle upheld by the journal). There are contributions on the needs of the workers and the intellectuals, nutrition, the Soviet standpoint in this question and on the theoretical complications that arise in the establishment of what these needs are and in what order of preference they should be viewed.

ROMMETVEIT, RAGNAR. *Social Norms and Roles* Adademisk forlag, Oslo; University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1955. xi, 167 pp. Tables.

This study is devoted to the process of socialization by which individuals belonging to certain groupings are instructed in norms and opinions concerning the roles to be fulfilled which are considered to be the only true ones in that connection. In the first part of this book there is a theoretical treatment of this process of interaction between norm-senders and norm-receivers in which a theoretical model is created for use in practical research. The practical application is dealt with in the second part which discusses an investigation into social pressure on religious attitudes and sex roles of adolescents in Western Norway.

SAUVY, ALFRED. *Théorie générale de la population. Volume II: Biologie sociale.* Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1954. 397 pp.

This book is the second volume of a work on the theory of population. Primarily practical problems pertaining to the growth of population are discussed. Of the many subjects touched upon mention might here be made of the social factors determining the death rate, social influences on fertility, questions concerning birth control and also the development of the family and over-population in certain countries, in particular in the under-developed areas. The phenomenons of migration are considered too, and attention is paid to the Marxists conceptions on the question of population and the population policy of the Soviet Union.

Sociologica. Aufsätze, Max Horkheimer zum sechzigsten Geburtstag gewidmet. Frankfurter Beiträge zur Soziologie. Im Auftrag des

Institut für Sozialforschung herausgegeben von Theodor W. Adorno und Walter Dirks. Band I. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt am Main 1955. 470 pp.

In this first compilation of the resurrected *Institut für Sozialforschung*, 22 lengthy and competent articles have been collected in homage to Horkheimer. The subjects dealt with are psychological, philosophical and sociological and relate primarily to the postulation of problems in general (George Friedman, *Le Progrès*), the evolution of a branch of science (Morris Ginsberg, *Comte*) or to the present state of affairs (Walter Dirks, *Folgen der Denazifizierung*).

SOULE, GEORGE. Mehr Zeit zum Leben. Nest Verlag, Frankfurt a. M. 1956. 254 pp.

The American edition of this book was favourably reviewed on pp. 311 and 312 of this journal, 1956, No. 2. The German translation is of a good quality.

Soziologie. Ein Lehr- und Handbuch zur modernen Gesellschaftskunde. Hrsg. von Arnold Gehlen und Helmut Schelsky. Eugen Diederichs Verlag, Düsseldorf-Köln 1955. 351 pp. Tables. Ill.

This book, which owes its origin to the co-operation between a number of pre-eminent German sociologists, is intended as a handbook for those studying the social sciences and for interested laymen. The first contribution is by Arnold Gehlen who considers the social structure of primitive societies. G. Mackenroth deals with the theory of population and R. König with family sociology. Other topics dealt with are industrial sociology (H. Schelsky), rural sociology (H. Kötter), political sociology (O. Stammer) and the sociology of the big town (E. Pfeil). As a whole this book gives a good insight into the extensive field covered by this science, special attention being paid to the present-day German society.

STAGNER, ROSS. Psychology of Industrial Conflict. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London 1956. ix, 550 pp. Tables. Ill.

The industrial conflict is a social phenomenon possessing various aspects that forms a study-object for such branches of learning as economy, sociology and engineering. In addition, however, this complex problem requires a social-psychological approach, and this approach has been carried out by the author in this important work. A prime necessity is to acquire an insight into the motives determining the behaviour of managers, trade union leaders and workers. It is also important to know how certain events and facts are interpreted by the various parties concerned. The social-psychological analysis can make an important contribution to the better understanding of the fundamental nature of industrial conflict.

VOINEA, SERBAN. La morale et le socialisme. La Flamme, Gand 1953. 418 pp.

The author investigates the relation between socialism and ethics, in doing which he opposes not only the conception that the class warfare leaves no room for ethics or morals, but also the view that in the struggle of the working class the end justifies the means. In the first part he deals with the materialistic conception of history, in the

second with ethics. Both these parts constitute what is primarily a treatment of the opinions of Engels, Kautsky and other early Marxists. In the third part the author blames communism for having betrayed Marxism.

WIESE, LEOPOLD VON. Spätlese. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1954. 107 pp.

This book contains five essays, the majority of which were hitherto unpublished. The first deals with the types of poor and well-to-do and the cleavage between these two groups, the relation between poverty and crime and the fate of the inhabitants of under-developed areas. Two studies, dealing with old age and military education respectively, are followed by a most interesting dissertation on the position of woman among primitive peoples, in the patriarchy and in the modern small family, and the part she plays in the public life of today. The book concludes with an essay on religion.

HISTORY

Analytical Bibliography of International Migration Statistics, Selected Countries, 1925-1950. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1955. v, 195 pp. Tables.

The study of statistical data on international migration is rendered difficult by the wide dispersal of sources which, in most instances, are only a by-product of divergent bodies whose main task is not concerned with the population movements. The above-mentioned bibliography is therefore an indispensable aid to studies of this nature. Another difficulty is that divergence in definitions and methods of collection make comparison between the statistics of the various countries troublesome. Here again this publication greatly simplifies the problem.

Architects and Craftsmen in History. Festschrift für Abbot Payson Usher. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1956. 172 pp.

This book makes an important contribution to the debate at present in progress on the definition of "social history". It gives an historiographical survey of social history as it has developed in Germany since von Schmoller and which reached its peak in France in the person of Bloch. The work concludes with a survey of modern economic historiography, effected by means of international co-operation, which culminates in a commentary on the work of the retired Harvard professor to whom this book is dedicated.

BOVERI, MARGRET. Der Verrat im 20. Jahrhundert. Für und gegen die Nation. I. Das sichtbare Geschehen. II. Das unsichtbare Geschehen. [Rowohlt's deutsche Enzyklopädie 23, 24]. Rowohlt, Hamburg 1956. 2 Vols. 154, 171 pp.

The writer, who personally took part in the German resistance to Hitler, asks herself the following question – what is treason and how must it be evaluated? A number of instances of treason on both sides of the frontier in the second World War are treated of with varying degrees of conviction. Quisling, Pétain, William Joyce, Ezra Pound, Knut Hamsun and Leopold of Belgium are dealt with in the first volume as being the objects of charges of collaboration or treason. In the second volume the part played by a number of individuals and groups in the German resistance movement, e.g. the

“Rote Kapelle”, the “Kreisauer”, Canaris and John is discussed. The author’s commentaries are often very stimulating.

Bücherkunde zur Weltgeschichte vom Untergang des Römischen Weltreiches bis zur Gegenwart. Bearbeitet von Günther Franz. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1956. xxiv, 544 pp.

With the co-operation of a large number of experts in various fields Prof. Franz has succeeded in making this voluminous bibliography of world history (roughly from 400 to 1945) a standard work which will prove to be a most valuable companion to the study of history and of the various branches of historical science. The choice of works is justifiable, the classification exceptionally comprehensible and the relation between the various countries and continents determined by objective standards. The first part of the book is general and includes a section on social history, as indeed is the case with the individual countries.

CONRAD-MARTIUS, HEDWIG. Utopien der Menschengütung. Der Sozialdarwinismus und seine Folgen. Kösel-Verlag, München 1955. 313 pp.

As appears from the author’s profound study, attempts at applying Darwinism to race hygiene are already discernible at an early stage. She deals with, in particular, Allen, Ammon, Darré (and the national socialist conceptions in general as the natural outcome of a certain trend in social Darwinism), Haycraft, Hertwig, Nietzsche, Ploetz and Tille. This book is an excellent refutation of the myths that have been rife in this field, and gives a reasoned commentary on their consequences.

Der Frühsozialismus. Ausgewählte Quellentexte. Hrsg. und eingeleitet von Thilo Ramm. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. xxxii, 397 pp.

The texts follow an introduction which is remarkable not only for its admirable synopsis of what is essential in the “Utopists’” way of thought, and particularly their representation of society, but also for the manner in which these figures are placed against the background of their time and the views then prevailing. The texts have been carefully selected from the writings of Saint-Simon and the Saint-Simonists, Fourier, Owen and Babeuf, Cabet, Weitling and Blanc.

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Inflationen. Das Drama der Geldentwertungen vom Altertum bis zur Gegenwart. Richard Pflaum Verlag, München 1955. 324 pp. Ill. Tables.

In the 20th century the phenomenon of inflation has brought about great upheaval in the western world and has undermined the social order. And yet this is not a question of a phenomenon peculiar to this era since it has already occurred many times in former centuries. The author here gives a survey of it, limited to Europe and America. Among the subjects discussed are the collapse of the Roman currency in the third century, the history of John Law and the Swedish monetary crisis during the reign of Charles XII. The assignat system and the devaluation of the currency during the Napoleonic Wars are also treated, thereafter inflation in the New World and finally the difficulties encountered in Germany after 1914.

GEYL, P. Debates with historians. [Historische studies, uitgegeven vanwege het Instituut voor Geschiedenis der Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht, IV]. J. B. Wolters, Groningen etc. 1955. viii, 241 pp.

Social history is not the least important field of history which has repeatedly presented instances of a-priori approaches to subjects. There is, therefore, every justification for including this stimulating book in a bibliography of Social history. In the thirteen essays of which the book consists, the author criticizes historians who, in whatever way and for whatever causes, do not approach the facts of history as open-mindedly as the author thinks they should. Amongst the figures discussed are Ranke, Macaulay, Michelet, Toynbee and others.

GORTEIN, S. D. Jews and Arabs. Their contacts through the ages. Schocken Books Inc., New York 1955. XIII, 257 pp.

This extremely competent author meticulously investigates the contacts between the Jews and Arabs from the earliest times, long before the rise of Islam. He describes the influence exercised by the one on the other, especially during the Middle Ages, in the spheres of theology, philosophy, belles-lettres, as well as in daily life, and in doing so he makes short work of many legends prevailing in these matters. When treating of present-day problems the author points out the significant difference in tempo in the national, scientific and literary revival and the deep-lying differences in the social structure of Israel on the one hand and the Arabian countries on the other.

HOFER, WALTHER. Geschichte zwischen Philosophie und Politik. Studien zur Problematik des modernen Geschichtsdenkens. Verlag für Recht und Gesellschaft AG., Basel 1956. 185 pp.

The author's aim is the reorientation of German historiography by means of establishing a new starting point. The latter ought to lie within the *Weltanschauung* which, in turn, must break with dialectics and the glorification of power. It is in personal responsibility and freedom that the essence of the west must be seen, and the approach must lie somewhere between Ranke and Burckhardt, following in the footsteps of Meinecke and Croce, Litt and Alfred Weber, Ortega and Toynbee. This spirit must permeate both the historian and his work. The author of this study also investigates the attitude of the various German schools of history to these problems.

HOGAN, WILLARD N. International Conflict and Collective Security. The Principle of Concern in International Organization. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1955. ix, 202 pp.

The "principle of concern" is defined by the writer as "a recognition that conflict among the members of a group affects the entire group and that a unilateral resort to violence against any member constitutes an offense against all members". This he takes as his basic approach in this valuable study of the development of collective security, which for the greater part deals with the period between the two world wars. The League of Nations' activities and shortcomings are discussed at length and in a detailed form. So far, Professor Hogan considers, the United Nations has managed to avoid essential mistakes made by its predecessor. Apart from the League, also the inter-American co-operation (as it was brought into practice for instance in some measure of co-ordinated policy vis-à-vis the Chaco conflict) is treated.

ISAAC, JULES. *Genèse de l'antisémitisme. Essai historique.* Calmann-Lévy éditeurs, Paris 1956. 352 pp.

In this book, intended as a sequel to *Jésus et Israël*, the author undertakes the task of demonstrating that heathen antisemitism is of recent date, was short-lived and has remained limited in scope. In his opinion the subsequent Christian anti-semitism is not a continuation of the Heathen, and did not originate among the people, but was a product of the Christian Church. The Church taught this contempt to the people and inaugurated a system of humiliation. The history of the phenomenon covers the period up to approximately the year 1000 and includes a detailed investigation into the economic and social position of the Jews.

JESSUP, PHILIP C., ADOLF LANDE, OLIVER J. LISSITZYN. *International Regulation of Economic and Social Questions.* – JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN. *International Organization.* Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York n.d. vi, 173 pp.

This book contains a reprint of a lengthy article by the late Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain. In it the growth of international co-operation in economic, social and other fields which resulted from the closer contact between the peoples because of the radical intensification of communication is discussed. Three pupils of Chamberlain have compiled a survey of the development since 1942 in which, for instance, attention is drawn to the much greater significance of international bodies and organisations set up for the individual.

LAUFFER, SIEGFRIED. *Die Bergwerkssklaven von Laureion. Erster Teil: Arbeits- und Betriebsverhältnisse, Rechtsstellung.* [Abhandlungen der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Klasse, Jahrgang 1955, Nr. 12]. Verlag der Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz, in Kommission bei Franz Steiner Verlag GMBH, Wiesbaden 1956. 114 pp.

The subject of this study is labour relationships in the silver mines of Laureion. The labour power of the mining industry and of the blast furnaces was composed mainly of slaves. The author gives a lengthy dissertation on the labour and industrial relationships in this branch of trade and thereafter views the legal position of the workers. Finally there follows a commentary on the social position of this group and their significance for society as a whole.

MEIER, DEBORAH W. *Foreign Trade Unions. A Bibliographic Review.* Foreword by Val R. Lorwin. Library, Industrial Relations Center, The University of Chicago, Chicago 1955. ix, 174 pp.

This critical, reasoned bibliography deals with the most important books and articles on the international labour movement, general comparative studies and literature on the history, topical significance and structure of the trade union movement in Asia (excluding China), Australia and New Zealand, Canada, Latin America, the Soviet Union, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and the three Scandinavian countries. Mrs. Meier has made a valuable contribution to the study of this subject which lies in a field of social historical activity which has been rather neglected by social students.

RENOUVIN, PIERRE. *Le XIXe Siècle. II. De 1871 à 1914. L'apogée de l'Europe.* [Histoire des relations internationales, Tome 6e]. Librairie Hachette, Paris 1955. 401 pp.

To seek explanations for the main lines and the deciding events rather than to give a continuous account of the treaties, clashes and tensions was the aim of the author in writing this book. Its theme finds expression in the final result of this last period of European expansion: the First World War is, as it were, the natural outcome of the tendencies and events of this period. The author has admirably achieved his purpose. Although he concerns himself mainly with political and diplomatic history, wherever possible (and the number of secondary sources here is relatively small) economic and social evolution as well as that of the way of thought also receive his ample attention. Each chapter concludes with a rather extensive list of relevant literary works.

STRZELEWICZ, W. *Die russische Revolution und der Sozialismus.* Verlag nach J. H. W. Dietz GMBH, Berlin, Hannover 1956. 111 pp.

The problem of the Russian revolution and socialism can be subdivided, in the author's opinion, into two main problems. The first is whether the conquest of power in the name of socialism, while maintaining the socialist missionary feeling, has succeeded. It is answered in the affirmative, but the author points out that bureaucracy gradually became the bearer of that power and of that missionary feeling. In the second place, the author points to that development in Western socialism, by which the changes in property relations have lost their character of dogma and have become something like working hypotheses for the maintaining of democracy. This result has been obtained partly, but by no means solely, under the influence of the Russian revolution.

TROTSKY, LEON. *The First Five Years of the Communist International.* 2 Vols. Pioneer Publishers, New York 1945-1953. xvi, 374 pp.; viii, 384 pp.

The first four Congresses and the first five years of the Communist International are covered by these two volumes in which all relevant writings and speeches by Trotsky have been included. As a matter of fact, it is the period when the belonged to the upper leaders of Russia and the communist movement. Very interesting are among other things his criticisms on the German K.P.D., the Italian question, the French development and the N.E.P. Explanatory notes and an index have been included.

Vijftig Jaar Welvaartsverhoging. Een statistisch overzicht. Jubileum-uitgave voor het Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen aangeboden door de N.V. De Arbeiderspers. N.V. de Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1956. 64 pp.

With the help of pictorial statistics an attempt is made to obtain a survey of the development of prosperity in various West European countries as well as in some other continents during the past fifty years. For this purpose the real wages in certain professions (weaver, metal worker), and the price of certain commodities (clothing, rents, foodstuffs and communication) have been chosen. The length of the working day is reproduced and finally a comparison is made between the various countries, the emphasis falling on demographic and price fluctuations. The text has been written in both Dutch and English.

WESTERMANN, WILLIAM L. *The Slave Systems of Greek and Roman Antiquity*. The American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia 1955. xii, 180 pp.

In this work the highly qualified author has deepened and expanded his previous article from Pauly-Wissowa (1935) to such an extent that one might almost consider it a classic. Critical reading and interpretation of countless sources, including for the first time Egyptian sources dating from the Roman period, form the basis. The ever-changing aspects of the institution of slavery between Homer and Diocletian are sketched. Captivity, familia relationships and manumission are treated in their various connections. The fluctuations in these relationships, legal, economic, social and those based on moral evaluation, are illuminated. The greater similarity in social position finally more or less realized the anti-slavery aspects in Stoa and Christendom.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BELSHAW, HORACE. *Population Growth and Levels of Consumption*. With special reference to countries in Asia. Issued under the auspices of the Int. Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1956. xxix, 223 pp. Tables.

The central theme of this work is the relation between the growth of population and the level of consumption in the so-called under-developed areas. In these countries we find that the increase in population is relatively greater than that in the available amount of goods for consumption, thus resulting in a Malthusian situation fraught with many dangers. The manner in which the above-mentioned state of disproportion can be ameliorated is discussed, and the formation of capital, investments, the application of new technical discoveries and birth control are topics dealt with. The author, who has wide experience in this field, puts forward valuable ideas on international capital and technical assistance.

Civilisation du travail? Civilisation du loisir? Par Alfred Frisch, Georges Levard, E. Delachenal, Philippe Laurant, Henri Queffelec, Jean Baboulène, Maurice de Reboul, François Perroux, André Piettre, André de Peretti, Émile Rideau, Joseph Folliet. [Recherches et Débats 14]. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1956. 192 pp.

The various observations on the present state and the future of society, and in particular the place of work and the worker in it, are given from a Roman Catholic standpoint by experts who enjoy great renown in their field. Several of these observations are devoted to the labour movement and contain a polemic against social-totalitarian trends and also against the general tendency of a permeating secularisation which has limited the role played by the church and its doctrine.

Conférence internationale du Travail. Trente-septième session. Rapport du Directeur Général. Bureau International du Travail, Genève 1954. 167 pp.

The report opens with a survey of the general economic situation on the eve of the International Labour Conference of 1954. It goes on to consider the social policy pursued in the various parts of the world and to investigate the foremost tendencies in

the process of social development. Thereafter follows a discussion on the housing conditions of the workers. The report concludes with a summary of the I.L.O.'s activities during the year prior to the conference.

La formation ouvrière. Actes du Colloque International. [Annales de la faculté de Droit et des Sciences politiques de Strasbourg III]. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1956. 477 pp.

This work is an account of a congress organized by the Law Faculty of the University of Strasbourg and the Institut de Droit et d'Economic comparés, held to discuss the question of the workers' education. In this account are included the introductory speeches, e.g. that by Prof. S. David on the place of workers' education and of adult education in general, and that by Hugues on the role played by the trade unions, governmental bodies and other social institutions working in this field, as well as the reports of committees set up and discussions held. As a whole this book contains a wealth of opinions on the questions relevant to the worker's education.

Les missions et le prolétariat. Rapports et compte rendu de la XXXIIIe semaine de missiologie de Louvain 1953. Desclée de Brouwer, Bruxelles, Brugues, Paris 1954. 250 pp. Tables.

In August 1953 a conference was held at the University of Louvain which was attended by Roman Catholic missionaries from twenty different countries. The subject of discussion was the social-economic problematics of the economically underdeveloped areas of Africa, Asia and South America. In consistence with the reports submitted most attention was paid to the social aspects of industrialisation, migration to the towns and rural conditions. The Church's answer to the challenge lying in this situation was discussed thoroughly along with the measures already taken by ecclesiastical authorities in various countries.

Problèmes sociaux et missions. Le rôle des laïcs dans les missions. Rapports et comptes rendu des XXIe et XXIIe semaines de missiologie de Louvain 1951-1952. L'Édition Universelle Desclée de Brouwer, Brugues 1953. 374 pp.

This publication consists of two parts: the first contains a report on the congress for missionaries held at Louvain in 1951, the second a report on that held in 1952. At the first assembly some members of the clergy treated of the social problems encountered by the missionaries in Africa and Asia in their work of education, the care of health and the family etc. In the following year the subject of discussion was the part played by laymen in the missions in the African and Asiatic countries, including East Africa, China, Japan and Pakistan.

Les techniques de diffusion dans la civilisation contemporaine. Chroniques Sociales de France, Lyon 1955. 412 pp.

The 42nd *Semaines Sociales* de France were held in Nancy in the summer of 1955 to discuss the significance of the means of mass communication in present-day culture. Among those who contributed to the discussions were journalists, members of the legal profession, historians, theologians and experts on the film, radio and television. The modern mass-mediums exercise great influence in the economic, social, cultural, political and religious fields, which can be positive, but there is also the threat of such great dangers as uniformity, demoralisation and the violation of personal freedom.

Yearbook of the United Nations 1954. Department of Public Information United Nations, New York 1955. xii 656 pp. Ill., Tables, Map.

The eighth yearbook of the United Nations summarizes the work carried out by this organisation and its specialized agencies in 1954. In the first part a commentary is given on the political questions dealt with in the United Nations, e.g. Israeli-Egyptian relations, Morocco, Tunisia and the representation of China, as well as the social-economic questions such as economic development, full employment and economic stability, the refugee problem, the status of woman, etc. The second part deals with the work of the specialized agencies in particular.

B. CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

PADMORE, GEORGE. Pan-Africanism or Communism? The Coming Struggle for Africa. Dennis Dobson, London 1956. 463 pp. Ill.

The history and present state of contemporary negro political movements are admirably dealt with in this book. The author has full knowledge of the very extensive range of his subject which extends from the Garvey back-to-Africa movement among American negroes to the near-independence of the Gold Coast and the philosophy of its leaders. Mr. Padmore stresses the significance of the various forms of Pan-Africanism as the only alternative to Africa becoming communist. In this context he also discusses the decisive influence the West is still capable of exerting for the good of democracy.

Gold Coast

WRIGHT, RICHARD. Black Power. Dennis Dobson, London 1956. vi, 358 pp. Ill. Maps.

In this report on the Gold Coast the well-known American author describes the country and its people with depth of insight and a thorough knowledge of the facts. His observations on religious-political trends and on possible future developments are extremely instructive. As may be expected white-black relationships receive his special attention. In particular he recommends that the country should seek its own path of development and rejects the idea of co-operation with communism. On the other hand, however, he considers any expectation of essential assistance from the West as nothing more than wishful thinking. The book is written in a lively style and will appeal to both the general and the more specialist reader.

Morocco

AYACHE, ALBERT. Le Maroc. Bilan d'une colonisation. Préface de Jean Dresch. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1956. 367 pp. Maps.

The French protectorate over the greater part of Morocco has lasted for 44 years. This period and territory form the subject of the present study on economic and social development which contains an abundance of factual data. The author has also included the political movements among the Moroccans and French colonists in his observations which are inspired by his communist convictions.

MONTAGNE, ROBERT. *Révolution au Maroc*. Éditions France-Empire, Paris 1953. 415 pp.

This book, written shortly after the banishment of the present sultan, puts forward a distinct view on the Moroccan problem of three years ago. The author's starting point is French-Moroccan co-operation. He advocates a powerful social-economic policy and combats the views of the Istiqlal. The interests and ideas of the French colonists are given a special place.

Somaliland

Plans de développement économique de la Somalie. Années 1954-1960. Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Roma 1954. 94 pp. Maps.

The Italian government of Somaliland has drafted a development-plan designed to promote agriculture and stock-breeding, industry and communication in that area. A lucid survey illustrated with schematic maps is given of these economic projects. Another subject dealt with is the plans for improving the housing situation of the native population.

South Africa

BATE, H. MACLEAR. *South Africa without Prejudice*. Werner Laurie, London 1956. ix, 206 pp. Ill. Maps.

The author of this book is a journalist who, after many years spent abroad, revisited his mother country in 1955 and there interviewed such prominent people as the Minister President, Strijdom. His aim is to remove the prejudice to South Africa alleged to exist in the rest of the world. The foremost subjects discussed are the racial problem, relations between the African and English speaking peoples and the striving after a republic. Particular attention is paid to the history of South Africa, which is essential to an understanding of the present-day problems. This book is a defence of the policy being carried out at the moment.

HORRELL, MURIEL. *A Survey of Race Relations in South Africa 1954-1955*. South African Institute of Race Relations, Johannesburg 1955. x, 275 pp.

A detailed and reliable survey is given here of the various aspects of race relations in South Africa. It comprises the political development and measures adopted in the social, economic and cultural fields. Although, for instance, a serious attempt was made to build reasonable houses for the negroes, relations did not improve during the year in question, one reason being that the government's policy aroused doubts about the future.

AMERICA

The Argentine

DUQUENNE, LUCIEN et PIERRE BIONDINI. *L'Argentine de Peron*. Chez M. Biondini, Bordeaux 1954. 269 pp.

Before Peron was overthrown this eulogy was written on his regime, a regime which is here claimed to be the only Latin and Socialist alternative to Anglo-Saxon capitalism and Slavonic communism. The authors give a survey of its history and discuss its home

and foreign policies in detail. The book is a specimen of "Latin" racialism (and anti-semitism).

Canada

The Doukhobors of British Columbia. Edited by Harry B. Hawthorn. The University of British Columbia and J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Ltd., Vancouver 1955. xii, 288 pp. Ill. Maps.

The Doukhobors, a group of people of Russian origin, caused a great deal of difficulty in Canada because of the activities of their members, e.g. the burning down of houses, destruction of roads and bridges, nudism etc. A scientific committee appointed by the government for this purpose, investigated the state of affairs and on the results found this book has been based. One of the main reasons for the troubles must be sought for in the conflict between the group and the surrounding Canadian society, the previous history of the group, their authoritarian upbringing and economic difficulties. The study ends with a synopsis of the committee's recommendations for the promotion of integration.

MACPHERSON, C. B. *Democracy in Alberta. The Theory and Practice of a Quasi-Party System.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1953. xii, 258 pp.

Prof. Macpherson, after investigating into the economic and social structure of Alberta, deals in a very interesting way with the United Farmers of Alberta and Social Credit, two movements which were characterized by their doing without the traditional party system and cabinet rule so as to make possible a larger degree of government by the people itself. What emerged from this new practice of "delegate democracy" is called by the writer a "quasi-party system". The book is a major contribution to political theory in general as well as a penetrating study of conditions in Canada.

SULLIVAN, J. A. (PAT). *Red Sails on the Great Lakes.* Macmillan, Toronto 1955. ix, 189 pp.

During the eleven years preceding 1947 Mr. Sullivan was a communist who worked in the Seamen's Union, and especially among the seamen of the Lakes. He tells in simple language of his experiences and observations in the union and the party, which from 1943 onwards was called the Labour Progressive Party. A particular feature of the book is that its writer put up a growing resistance against the party's domination of the union, making the latter's interests fully subservient to those of the first.

Chile

LOYOLA MELO, ADELINA. *Estudio comparativo del contrato de trabajo obrero en Chile y en España.* La Facultad de Ciencias Jurídica y Sociales de la Universidad, Santiago de Chile 1951. 80 pp.

Though legal in set-up and method, this book is nevertheless of social historical interest as a thorough comparison of the labour legislation in both countries which is very closely connected with the social structure and the political and economic development. In view of the historical relationship between these two countries it is precisely the divergence on numerous points which is so instructive.

Guatemala

CARDOZA Y ARAGON, LUIS. Guatemala. Las líneas de su mano. Fondo de Cultura Económica, México, Buenos Aires 1955. 304 pp.

The author presents a lengthy survey of the history of Guatemala in which he stresses the cultural development and the significance of the colonial period in particular, also in the latter's impact on the general trend in the way of thinking, social relationships (which, in part, run hand in hand with the racial situation and are determined by it to some extent), and the political traditions.

Mexico

La Caricatura política. Prólogo, estudios y notas de Manuel González Ramírez con un proemio de Sergio Fernández. Fondo de Cultura Económica, México 1955. xlii, 143 pp. and 501 illustrations.

500 political caricatures concerning the Mexican revolution and covering the first twenty-five years of this century are reproduced here. These are preceded by an excellent introduction, are furnished with first-rate commentaries and witness not only to the often surprisingly clever art of the caricaturists, but also to the tremendous tensions in political and social fields which prevailed throughout the country. Full attention is paid, of course, to the revolutionary artists from the first decade of this century who resisted the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, but other trends and less exciting years are also amply represented.

Netherlands Antilles

KASTEEL, ANNEMARIE. De Staatkundige Ontwikkeling der Nederlandse Antillen. xi, 351 pp.

After a historical introduction covering the period 1865-1940 in which full attention has been paid to the economical and social changes (among others the establishment of oil refineries on Curaçao and Aruba) the writer deals with the years 1940-1955. In 1937 a limited manhood suffrage was introduced, but the evolution towards the equal status of the Antilles with Holland and Surinam in the Kingdom of the Netherlands received the main stimulus during the war when direct connections with Holland were interrupted. A full survey is given of the development of the political parties, the negotiations leading to complete self-government at the end of 1954, and the favourable perspectives of mutual cooperation. Summaries in English and Spanish have been added.

United States of America

BESSON, WALDEMAR. Die politische Terminologie des Präsidenten Franklin D. Roosevelt. [Tübinger Studien zur Geschichte und Politik]. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen, 1955. x, 205 pp.

This book attempts to answer the question whether or not there is a "frame of reference" to the political thoughts of F. D. Roosevelt. By using inductive methods applied to the terminology employed in speeches etc. since the election campaign of 1932 the author has arrived at a number of fundamental conceptions of which the continued use reveals to a certain extent the president's political creed. Of these we may mention the conception of the coming man, the American tradition and the "emergency" idea. The changes observable, which reveal a shifting from national to international aims, are also instructive.

BRIGHT, ELIZABETH PARKS. *Alaska. Treasure Trove of Tomorrow.* Exposition Press, New York 1956. 203 pp.

The history and geography of Alaska form the subjects of this rather popularly written book which, in particular, illuminates the present-day problems of this territory. In this connection mention should be made of the arguments for and against the admission to state rights within the union, of which the author is a warm supporter, and of the possibilities of economic development. The Aleutian Islands are also brought into the account.

Comparative Studies in Community Property Law. Edited by Jan P. Charmatz and Harriet S. Dagett. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 1955. xi, 190 pp.

The determination of property relationships in marriage occupies an important place in the legal systems of the various countries. This book contains a comparative study of measures adopted in the states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada and Washington. Comments are also made on the numerous opinions concerning a reform of community property law consistent with the changes in the status and structure of the family in the modern society. Thus we find in a closing chapter a discussion of a plan drawn up by the French Committee for the revision of the Code Civil.

EKIRCH, ARTHUR A. *The Decline of American Liberalism.* Longmans, Green and Company, New York, London, Toronto 1955. xiii, 401 pp.

The main thesis of the author is that liberalism, apart from temporary recoveries, has been declining in American history ever since Jeffersonian days. After a discussion of the freedoms which the settlers before the Revolution enjoyed and defended and the high days of liberalism in the period of the Revolution and the Jeffersonian era he depicts the change of value under Jackson, the Civil War and the threat to individual freedom by the enormous industrial development. Particularly striking in this remarkable book is the treatment of the Progressive movements as symptom of the decline of liberalism. He especially attacks Nationalism, also in its modern version of putting national loyalty before any other consideration. No optimistic picture, but an inspiring analysis is offered here.

EMBRY, CARLOS B. *America's Concentration Camps. The Facts about Our Indian Reservations Today.* David McKay Company, Inc., New York 1956. xiv, 242 pp.

It was only a very primitive sort of education, only very slight possibilities of finding employment in "Western society", and the simplest conditions in housing and agriculture which the author met with in his itinerary through the Indian reservations. He spoke with the white administrators and with the natives and, much to his own surprise in the beginning, he arrived at the conclusions quoted. In his last chapter he places the problem in a broader context and offers suggestions for its solution.

FINE, SIDNEY. *Laissez Faire and the General-Welfare State. A study of conflict in American thought, 1865-1901.* The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor; Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press, London 1956. x, 468 pp.

In the period 1865-1901 the predominating doctrine in the United States was that of *laissez-faire*, a doctrine which allotted the state only a very slight role. The main adherents of this conception were to be found among the industrialists and the conservative protestant clergymen. Already in this period, however, serious criticism was being directed against the prevailing views. The author first treats of the arguments of the supporters of the *laissez-faire* policy at this time, and thereafter of those of the opponents, a small group of socially-minded protestant clergymen, economists, sociologists and philosophers. From their thoughts there evolved the conception of the welfare state that was realised in the 20th century.

FRANKLIN, JOHN HOPE. *The Militant South 1800-1861*. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1956. xiii, 317 pp.

In this book Prof. Franklin makes a very important contribution to the history of the period leading up to the Civil War and to an understanding of Southern mentality in our time. On the grounds of carefully selected and utilized source material, including much that was hitherto unpublished, he demonstrates a certain aggressiveness in the mentality of the people living in the South which is apparent in a very strong military tradition and which, conversely, was fed, and can be explained, by the institution of slavery among other things. It was precisely in the period in question that the number of military academies and of local semi-military, weaponed and trained groups of men increased.

GILMAN, GLENN. *Human Relations in the Industrial Southeast. A study of the textile industry*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1956. xii, 327 pp. Ill.

The conception forming the author's starting point is that when studying human relations in industry one must not limit oneself to the study of employers-workers relations, but must also take cognizance of the interaction between human nature, the social and cultural structure and the natural milieu. This method has been applied to the study of the Piedmont district and has produced a picture of historically developed industrial relations that are characteristic for this region. The significance of this, however, is more than local since insight is gained into the basic problems concerning the relation between man and the industrial milieu which arise wherever a community endeavours to raise its standard of living by industrialisation.

GRINNELL, GEORGE BIRD. *The Fighting Cheyennes*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1956. xvii, 453 pp. Ill. Maps.

Originally this book was published in 1915. Written by a highly qualified expert, it offers the full story of the wars fought by the warlike Cheyenne tribe, mainly during the period from the late 1830's up till 1890. In doing so, the writer pictures their customs and ideas and in this respect he also gives many data which are relevant from a social historical point of view. The relations with other Indian tribes and with the whites naturally take up a large part of the book which apart from its scientific character, makes very agreeable reading.

HARRIS, JOSEPH P. *California Politics*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca) 1955. iii, 66 pp.

Professor Harris gives a good account of the remarkable political situation in the State of California. Party labels have lost there much of their attraction in State (not in

Union) elections. The official party organizations are weak and pressure groups play an often preponderant role. More than once candidates have succeeded in capturing the nominations of both parties. Many facts are given and an objective evaluation of them characterizes this useful guide.

HOFSTADTER, RICHARD. *Social Darwinism in American Thought*. Revised Edition. The Beacon Press, Boston 1955. viii, 248 pp.

The consequences of scientific theories sometimes extend far beyond their own spheres and enforce a revision of philosophy of life. An example of this is Darwinism, of which Spencer adopted the fundamental conceptions in forming his social theory. The author believes that the main reason why social Darwinism found so much support in the United States (the foremost advocate of this trend was Sumner) was its usefulness as an ideology that could justify the social order existing in the nineteenth century which, indeed, did rest on the struggle for life and the survival of the fittest.

HUTCHINSON, E. P. *Immigrants and Their Children, 1850-1950*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London 1956. xiv, 391 pp. Tables.

In this study the author investigates the influence exercised by immigrants and the second generation on the economic and demographic development of the United States. The period 1850-1950 has been taken and the most recent statistical data issued by the Bureau of the Census have been utilized. This work links up with a study that appeared in 1920 and attention is therefore paid to the changes that have taken place since that year when the American government introduced regulations restricting immigration. The composition changed in favour of Southern Europeans and South Americans at the expense of immigrants from Northern, Western, Central and Eastern Europe. As regards geographical distribution the town appeared to have greater powers of attraction than the rural areas, whilst in the sphere of professional activity a greater preference was shown for the more skilled professions.

KRATZ, WALTER. *American Labor and the Intellectual*. Vantage Press, New York 1956. 83 pp.

There are two reasons why the labour movement in America has need of the leadership of university graduates: in order to be able to distinguish communism clearly and in order to be able to negotiate on the same level with the representatives of the "management" in the industrialized community. For this purpose they must forget much of their education and allow the alternately witty and serious, advertisementlike warnings of this little book to sink in.

MAFFETT, ROBERT LEE. *The Kingdom Within*. A study of the American race problem and its solution. Exposition Press, New York 1955. 132 pp.

In this book a prominent negro minister who is a member of the NAACP presents his views on the racial problem which are founded on his personal experiences. He believes discrimination to be a violation of the laws of God and of nature; racial prejudice is not, moreover, one of the inherent characteristics of man. Within American society the solution to this problem should primarily be sought in the education of the youth according to warranted principles.

MAURER, HERRYMON. *Great Enterprise. Growth and Behavior of the Big Corporation.* The MacMillan Company, New York 1955. x, 303 pp.

This book on the growth and behaviour of the big business concern is based on a study, covering many years, of the fifty largest corporations in the United States engaged in various branches of economic activity. The work commences with an historical survey of the industrial development that led to the rise of the big corporation. The author follows this up with a description of the big corporation in action, its transactions, markets, the work of the management, the types of organisation, decentralisation in the concern, etc. In a final chapter a commentary is given on its relation to the state and society.

MERRIAM, EVE. *Montgomery, Alabama; Money, Mississippi; and Other Places.* Cameron Associates, New York 1956. 34 pp.

The recent desegregation fight of negro Americans is reflected in these poems, such as that on the bus boycott in Montgomery or that on "Miss Lucy" who was refused entrance to the University. They are realistic and militant.

MIRE, JOSEPH. *Labor Education. A study report on needs, programs and approaches.* Inter-University Labor Education Committee, Madison (Wisconsin) 1956. 200 pp.

This study was carried out at the request of the Fund of Adult Education which wished to gain some guidance in the promotion of co-operation between workers' organisations and other institutions in the field of workers' education. The author gives a survey of the most important problems which have to be faced, discusses the approach and methodology employed today and in the past, and indicates in what fields there still exist great possibilities of co-operation. It is in particular the suggestions for tackling these problems in the future which make this book valuable.

PALMET, GLADYS L. *Philadelphia Workers in a Changing Economy.* University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia 1956. xiv, 189 pp. Tables.

The theme of this statistical-economic study is the attitude of the labour market of a big town, Philadelphia in this case, towards the ever-changing economic stimuli, both local and national. First of all the rise of the town as an industrial centre and the nature of its industry and labour market are considered. Then follows a treatment of the relative place occupied in the national economy, and a comparison of the industrial structure with that of other towns. Other topics studied are the changes in the composition of the population and the labour supply throughout the course of time, and the influence of war and depression on municipal economy and the labour market.

RANDALL, J. G. and RICHARD N. CURRENT. *Lincoln the President. Vol. IV: Last Full Measure.* Eyre & Spottiswoode Ltd., London 1955. xiii, 421 pp. Ill.

The present volume is the final one of the late Professor Randall's monumental biography of Lincoln. It deals with the period from December 1863 till his death. The manuscript which was about half finished was completed by Professor Current. The

last years of Lincoln's life were filled with momentous events in which he showed himself at the height of his spiritual powers: New concepts of strategy were formed and practised, Reconstruction had to be planned and in it a future reconciliation had to be anticipated. The book is based on an impressive amount of sources, many of which are used here for the first time, and should be considered henceforward the authoritative interpretation of its subject.

RUTLAND, ROBERT ALLEN. *The Birth of the Bill of Rights. 1776-1791*. Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1955. vii, 343 pp.

The idea of personal freedom and of freedom guaranteed by the state developed greatly in 18th century America. Its origin is to be found in English history, namely among the Puritans. Its first anchorage is to be found in the declarations of human rights in the various states. It is specifically Mason's Proposal for Virginia that is discussed here. After independence had been secured these freedoms were laid down in amendments following on spirited debates. This evolution is reproduced from literature and source publications.

SPENCER Jr., SAMUEL R. *Booker T. Washington and the Negro's Place in American Life*. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Toronto 1955. ix, 212 pp.

Booker T. Washington was one of the great leaders of negro emancipation. In order to enable the negro to occupy a worthy place in society his role as fellow-citizen must be bettered. Washington's chief endeavours were therefore directed towards familiarizing his people with the modern methods of agriculture and industry. This policy was carried out at the Tuskegee Institute which became a centre for negro education in the South. In this book the writer describes at length the life of this distinguished personality who exercised great influence on the fortunes of his people and on American society as a whole.

WARNER, GEORGE A. *Greenbelt: The Cooperative Community. An experience in democratic living*. Exposition Press, New York 1954. 232 pp.

Greenbelt, the famous American co-operative community, was set up in 1935 by the federal authorities in accordance with its policy of promoting employment. Unlike many previous experiments in the field of co-operative living, Greenbelt developed into a prosperous community. One of the first settlers, who was also mayor of the community for some time, here relates its history. He devotes his attention to the community's economic activity, its public health measures, education and recreation and human relations.

WERTENBAKER, CHARLES. *Die Herren der öffentlichen Meinung. Roman*. Wolfgang Krüger Verlag, Hamburg 1955. 485 pp.

This novel, originally published under the title *The Death of Kings*, was written by one who was for years a member of the editorial staff of *Time and Life*. He died in 1955. He describes the life of journalists in the years between 1938 and 1950. The story concerns a number of young idealists who want to fight for truth in their profession, but, on the other hand, are greatly influenced by this very profession. The book is well written and gives an excellent picture of life and ideas in the circles death with.

ASIA

ATAMIAN, SARKIS. *The Armenian Community. The historical development of a social and ideological conflict.* Philosophical Library, New York 1955. ix, 479 pp. Maps.

The cultural and social development of the Armenian people during the last hundred years is the subject of this study which testifies to the strong national consciousness that resulted from the oppression by Turks and Russians and materialized in the Independent Armenian Republic during and after the First World War; it was soon crushed by the Soviet Union. The Armenian community in the diaspora (Arabic countries, U.S.A.) and their organizations are brought into the picture as well. From a social historical standpoint the discussions of the attitudes of the various social layers towards the national idea is of particular interest.

Die internationalen Beziehungen im Fernen Osten (1870-1945). Hrsg. unter der Leitung von J. M. Shukow. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1955. xii, 647 pp.

The standpoint from which this history of international politics in the Far East is viewed is national-Russian and communist. The economic background in particular receives considerable attention whilst the treatment of the course of events in China during the period of Japanese aggression is lengthy. A survey of events since 1945, in which the communist victory in China, the Korean War and the American policy in Asia are discussed, completes this work.

LLOYD, E. M. H. *Food and Inflation in the Middle East 1940-45.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca) 1956. xiv, 375 pp. Tables, Maps.

This study treats of the influence of the second World War on the economy of the countries of the Middle East. The co-ordination of shipping was in the hands of the Middle East Supply Center which soon found itself faced with the additional task of advising the governments concerned on the solution of the economic difficulties that had arisen and that manifested themselves primarily in food shortage and inflation. The author gives a lengthy survey of these problems with which, as highly-placed official, he was concerned.

China

FITZGERALD, C. P. *Revolution in China.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a. M. 1956. 286 pp.

This is the German translation of "Revolution in China", brought up to date to 1955. The author, who is well acquainted with Chinese history, aims, above all, at drawing out those elements in the development which manifest a continuity in thought and endeavour. This does not mean that he fails to give clear expression to the different attitudes as regards the West, liberalism and democracy. In a detached way the significance of the so-called new democracy and foreign policy is discussed by the author who warns against too much optimism.

LINDSAY, MICHAEL (Lord LINDSAY OF BIRKER). *China and the Cold War. A Study in International Politics.* Melbourne University Press,

Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1955. xv, 286 pp.

Lord Lindsay, who has a thorough knowledge of China based on a lengthy stay in the country and on his command of its language, served as an interpreter to the British Labour Party Mission led by Mr. Attlee in 1954. He deals with the Chinese communists' foreign policy and especially with their claim to be acting for world peace. The cleavage between this claim and the facts, he explains, is largely due not so much to lack of good faith as to the irrational beliefs inherent in Marxism-Leninism. In the West a great deal could be done to diminish the communists' fears and to foster mutual understanding.

PANIKKAR, K. M. In *Two Chinas. Memoirs of a Diplomat*. Allen & Unwin, London 1956. 183 pp.

Mr. Panikkar gives a graphic account of his experiences in China during his residence there as Indian ambassador in the years between 1948 and 1952. Originally he was accredited to the national government at Nanking and later to that of communist China at Peking. His sympathetic, but not uncritical, observations on the new regime are interesting, and he also illuminates the attitude of foreigners in China. The reactions of the Asiatic countries receive special attention in this book.

WU, EUGENE. *Leaders of Twentieth-Century China. An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Chinese Biographical Works in the Hoover Library*. [Hoover Institute and Library, Bibliographical Series IV]. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca) 1956. vii, 106 pp.

The excellent collection of biographies of Chinese leaders, both nationalists and communists, which is in the possession of the Hoover Library, is given here in systematized form and with useful annotations. Biographies of non-political personalities have also been included, as well as those of Chinese living overseas.

India

MENDE, TIBOR. *Conversations avec Nehru*. Traduit de l'Anglais par René Guyonnet. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1956. 205 pp.

In this book the competent journalist Mende reproduces the text of a series of interviews he had with the Prime Minister of India in December 1955 and January 1956, and which were broadcast over the radio at that time. The number of topics was deliberately limited in order to provide the opportunity for more profound observations on the economy, history and social policy of the country. These are most elucidating as regards the opinions of Mr. Nehru, also those concerning international relations.

Policy Statement. (Adopted by the Second National Conference of the Praja Socialist Party). Praja Socialist Party, Central Office, New Delhi 1956. iv, 63 pp.

The party conference held at Gaya from December 26th to 30th 1955 adopted a statement on the party's home and foreign policies. Its standpoint is lucidly formulated. It contains an argument for planned economy in industry, co-operation in agriculture and a third-power position in foreign relations. In the latter case both America and the Soviet Union are portrayed as opponents of democratic socialism.

PYARELAL. Mahatma Gandhi. The Last Phase. Vol. I. Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad 1956. xxix, 750 pp. Ill.

The writer, who was Gandhi's private secretary for a long time and has been editor of the Harijan weeklies, might be considered an authoritative interpreter of the Mahatma's philosophy. The present work may therefore be regarded as a sequel to Gandhi's *My Experiments with Truth*. The last years of his life were filled with his endeavours to bring Muslims and Hindus together, to end the bitter struggle between them and to unite India on principles of brotherhood and equality. The first volume discusses the period from Gandhi's release from prison up till the arrival of Lord Louis Mountbatten (1947). The book is fully documented and is a very rich source for the study of recent Indian history and of Gandhi's ideas and political role.

SPRATT, PHILIP. *Blowing up India. Reminiscences and Reflections of a Former Comintern Emissary*. Prachi Prakashan, Calcutta 1955. 117 pp.

Mr. Spratt, an Englishman by birth, came to India in 1926 as a communist agent. His well-written, open-minded story depicts the aspirations of himself and the movement he served till he became aware of its danger to fundamental human values. He warns India not to let herself be drawn into the Soviet camp and to stand by its newly won democracy.

Indonesia

OORSCHOT, H. J. VAN. *De ontwikkeling van de nijverheid in Indonesië*. N.V. Uitgeverij W. van Hoeve, 's-Gravenhage, Bandung 1956. 146 pp.

Under the colonial regime the opinions of the authorities regarding the desirability of promoting industrial development in Indonesia diverged greatly. On the grounds of the relatively scarce source material the author has succeeded in building up as complete a picture as possible of industrialisation under Dutch rule. He completes his survey with a treatment of the post-1942 period in which he also expresses his views on the possibilities for the future. Such problems as that of foreign investments of capital are touched upon.

Israel

FINBERT, ELIAN-J. *Pionniers d'Israël*. La Table Ronde, Paris 1956. 339 pp.

In Israel, the melting pot of Jews from all over the world, a "new man" is being born. This is the foremost theme of this book which recounts the creation of the state of Israel and especially the process of integration, the rate of which must be continuously increased in order to keep pace with the immigration of more and more groups of people with their own characteristics. The book reads easily and includes numerous conversations with citizens of the new state reproduced in dialogue form. The author's comments are inspired by his love for, and his faith in, the new human community being constructed in Israel.

Japan

HEWES, JR., LAURENCE I. *Japan. Land and Men. An Account of the Japanese Land Reform Program 1945-'51*. The Iowa State College Press, Ames (Iowa) 1955. ix, 154 pp. Ill.

The history and sociology of agrarian Japan are treated as the background against which the Land Reform Program that has been carried out after the war is studied here. The highly expert writer gives an impressive picture of the Japanese peasantry, past and present, co-operation, the obstruction by the landlord class and the successes and failures of the Program under discussion. The need for a sympathetic understanding of peasants' problems by Americans is stressed.

NAKAMURA KIKUO. *Minshushakaishugi No Kisoriron Tokuni Jissen Tono Kanren Nioite. Nihon Shakaito Shuppanbu (Socialist Party of Japan)*, Tokyo 1954. 91 pp.

This booklet offers a discussion on the theoretical future of Japanese socialism. The differences between Marxism and democratic socialism are set forth, both in their historical origination as well as in their practical implications.

TAPPE, FRIEDRICH, S. J. *Soziologie der japanischen Familie. Grundanschauungen, Ethik und Recht des japanischen Familiensystems. Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Münster 1955. 154 pp.*

The official textbooks for the teaching of ethics form the main source from which the author has drawn in his survey of the development of Japanese family law and especially family ethics. He gives a clearly classified treatment of the family law of 1898 and the alterations since made, the foremost being the establishment of the equality of the sexes since the war. He compares the Japanese views with Catholic ethical ideas.

Korea

MCCUNE, SHANNON. *Korea's Heritage. A Regional & Social Geography. Publ. with the cooperation of the Int. Secretariat, Inst. of Pacific Relations, by Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland (Vermont), Tokyo 1956. xiii, 250 pp. Ill. Maps.*

Prof. McCune offers in this book a wealth of reliable information on Korea's history, economy, political institutions, social conditions, population problems, as well as on climate, geography and techniques in agriculture. Mention should be made of the detailed description of the differences between the various regions of the country and of the 95 well-chosen photographs and the numerous excellent maps. The book appeals to the layman and the specialist alike. The latter should profit from the appendices which contain bibliographical references, statistics on population and mineral and hydro-electric power resources and on industrial conditions in general.

Portuguese Overseas Provinces in India

GAITONDE, PUNDLIK and A. D. MANI. *The Goa View. Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi 1956. 30 pp.*

The authors discuss the Goa problem, the first from the point of view of a Goan living in India because of political persecution by the Portuguese, the second from that of an Indian politician. Both agree as regards their conviction that the three Portuguese territories in the Indian sub-continent, Goa, Daman and Diu, should be incorporated into the Indian Union. History, economic position, religious matters and culture are dealt with expertly. The booklet offers a good means of orientation.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia
(Asian Territories)

RAEFF, MARC. *Siberia and the Reforms of 1822*. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1956. xvii, 210 pp.

After a survey of the administration of Siberia as a colony of Russia the writer gives a clear exposé of the policy of Governor Speransky and of the reforms of 1822 with regard to that part of the country which was then recognized as an integral part and fully equated in rights of the Empire. Very interesting is his discussion of the social and economic conditions in the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries and of the position of the non-Russian peoples living in Siberia. The book is fully documented.

Viet Nam

HAMMER, ELLEN J. *The Struggle for Indochina continues*. Geneva to Bandung. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca) 1955. 40 pp.

Originally published as an article in the Summer 1955 issue of *The Pacific Spectator*, this study gives a detached survey of recent developments in Viet Nam and the Viet Minh-dominated regions. The writer considers it possible to strengthen the resistance capacities of the Vietnamese by giving them good government and hope for the future.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

BELSHAW, CYRIL S. *In Search of Wealth. A Study of the Emergence of Commercial Operations in the Melanesian Society of South-eastern Papua*. [American Anthropologist, Vol. 57 No. 1, Part 2, Memoir No. 80, February 1955]. Amer. Anthropological Association, Menasha (Wis.); University of British Columbia, Vancouver 1955. x, 90 pp. Ill. Maps.

The writer begins with a short description of the Southern Massim society in Papua and discusses the material standards of living of the people which are largely influenced by traditional patterns of social behaviour. One of the main theses of this practical sociological study is that "economic development is not a category separable from culture change but is part and parcel with it"; projects intended to raise the welfare of the indigenous people should be based on this viewpoint.

EUROPE

ALFIERI, DINO. *Dictators face to face*. New York University Press, New York 1956. x, 307 pp. Ill.

Alfieri was Italian ambassador in Berlin during the years 1939-1943. In this book he describes his attempts at moderating German policy, strengthening Italy's position and at securing her withdrawal from the war. Numerous impressions of German and Italian leaders of that time are reproduced. The closing chapters are devoted to the meeting of the Grand Council and the downfall of Mussolini consequent on the intervention of the king. Some inside information is offered here, e.g. on the relationship between Mussolini and Ciano.

AUGÉ-LARIBÉ, MICHEL. *La Révolution Agricole. L'évolution de l'humanité*. Editions Albin Michel, Paris 1955. xix, 430 pp. Ill.

Agriculture is characterized by a very gradual development. The stimuli producing change generally emanate from outside, from the towns, industry or science. In this book the development of agriculture in Western Europe is discussed. The first part deals with the period 1600-1815 in which the first important external stimuli came in the form of new political and economic views. In the period 1815-1871 agriculture was influenced by modern science and by developments in the field of technology and economics. The period after 1871, which is characterized by the inclusion of agriculture in world economy, is dealt with in the third part.

Bibliographie des Handwerks. Gruppe D: Verzeichnis der Dissertationen 1933-1944. Hrsg. von W. Wernet. Bearbeitet von Marianne Kidery. Seminar für Handwerkswesen an der Universität Göttingen, Göttingen 1956. 147 pp.

All German, and for the most part also all Austrian and Germano-Swiss, dissertations written on the subject of handwork, its history and organisation, are included in this bibliography. Its utilisation is facilitated by a detailed index.

The Civil Service in Britain and France. Ed. by William A. Robson. The Hogarth Press, London 1956. vii, 191 pp.

Most of the essays printed in this volume have previously appeared in a special number of *The Political Quarterly*; they have been revised for the present edition and five new essays have been included. They deal especially with the British Civil Service since 1854 (when it was reformed), two are on the French Civil Service and the first chapter – by the editor – is on the problem of bureaucracy and its impact on modern democracy. Questions such as the functioning of the various departments, treasury control and recruitment are dealt with by experts who are highly specialized in their fields of writing.

Deutscher Osten und slawischer Westen. Hrsg. von Hans Rothfels und Werner Markert. [Tübinger Vorträge, Studien zur Geschichte und Politik, Nr. 4]. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1955. ix, 128 pp.

Ten lectures delivered during the winter semester of 1954/55 to commemorate the anniversary of the University of Tübingen treat of the various aspects of Germano-Slavonic relations and the influence exerted by both sides. Of these special mention should be made here of the interesting study by H. Rothfels on the failure in 1848/49 to realize the conception of the national state in Eastern Central Europe, of that by W. Markert on "national democracy and Soviet federation" in the east, both of which are considered as manifestations of nationalism, and, finally, of that by W. Conze on agrarian and industrial social structures in that region.

DOVRING, FOLKE. *Land and Labor in Europe 1900-1950. A comparative survey of recent agrarian history*. [Studies in Social Life, IV]. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1956. viii, 480 pp. Tables.

This book is based on a comparative study of the agrarian history of the European countries in the period between 1900 and 1950 which was undertaken in order to

obtain a better understanding of modern agrarian problems. A comparison between these countries, in which agriculture has reached different stages of development, gives some insight into what progress can be expected in countries lagging behind in this respect and is also important for the drawing up of development plans. In the author's opinion the central problem of European agriculture is the relation between land and manpower. He discusses such relevant problems as the distribution of landed property, legal regulations governing ownership of the land, agricultural co-operation and agrarian reforms, both applied and propagated.

EINAUDI, MARIO, MAURICE BYÉ and ERNESTO ROSSI. *Nationalization in France and Italy*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York 1955. x, 260 pp. Tables.

This book is one of a series of works on the problems concerning social, economic and constitutional affairs in post-war Italy and France. It is devoted to the policy of nationalisation pursued in both countries. To begin with Mr. Einaudi places this policy within the broader framework of Western society, and in doing so compares the policy pursued by the two countries both with each other and with other countries, e.g. England and the United States. Thereafter Maurice Byé analyzes in detail the nationalisations in France whilst Ernesto Rossi gives a separate commentary on the development in Italy.

GUITON, R. J. *Paris-Moskau. Die Sowjetunion in der auswärtigen Politik Frankreichs seit dem Zweiten Weltkrieg*. Friedrich Vorwerk Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. 336 pp.

The peculiar ambivalence which has characterized French foreign policy since the second World War (and indeed during the war as far as the National Committee of De Gaulle was concerned), namely wavering between union with the Anglo-Saxon powers and an attempt at independent big-power policy, is especially noticeable in the relations with the Soviet Union and the desires in connection with the same. The author gives an excellently documented survey of these relations, special attention being paid to those phases in which French policy was obviously animated by the desire to return to the old European system of fully independent states.

MARCZEWSKI, JAN. *Planification et croissance économique des démocraties populaires*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1956. 2 Volumes. 572 pp. Tables.

The stage of economic development reached by the so-called people's democracies lies between that of the highly developed industrial countries of Western Europe and North America and that of the economically under-developed areas of Asia, Africa and South America. The study of the manner in which economic development was and is being promoted in these countries is important as regards the approach to the problem in other areas. The first part deals with the policy pursued in the years between the two world wars in solving the problem of agrarian over-population. Part II treats of the economic development since 1945, whilst in part III the essential mechanisms of the development process are investigated. Parts I and II are included in volume I and part III in volume II.

Das Problem der Freiheit in der deutschen und schweizerischen Geschichte. Mainauvorträge 1953. Jan Thorbecke Verlag, Lindau, Konstanz 1955. 177 pp.

This volume consists of seven studies, all of which concern the origin and growth of personal and social freedom in the towns and localities of Mediaeval Germany and Switzerland. These studies are of a high academic standard. In particular mention should be made of the discussion on the problem of peasant freedom, and of the observations on interruption and continuity in the rise of modern German freedom by Erwin Hölzle. The latter study also treats of Modern history.

REITLINGER, GERALD. *Die Endlösung. Hitlers Versuch der Ausrottung der Juden Europas 1939-1945*. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1956. xix, 698 pp.

Originally published in English in 1953, this book has rightly been considered a classic in its field. Among the numerous publications on the tragedy of the Jews in Hitler's Europe it is undoubtedly the most comprehensive and best documented as well as one of the most objective. On the basis of survivors' stories and documentary material the writer reconstructs the real course of the actions in various countries, and the organization of the Nazi administration which carried out the crimes. Resistance to the persucution is dealt with, too. Rightly the writer characterizes his work as "a detached study" – in so far as detachment is possible in the face of such a terrible subject – "of an episode that must be regarded as one of the great enigmas of our time". For the study of this enigma this book is of the utmost importance. The German translation has undergone considerable enlargements.

ROTHFELS, HANS. *Die Nationsidee in westlicher und östlicher Sicht*. – SCHIEDER, THEODOR. *Das Problem des Nationalismus in Osteuropa*. Verlagsgesellschaft Rudolf Müller, Köln-Braunsfeld 1956. 29 pp.

The peculiar consequences of the nationalism of Germans and Slavs in Eastern Europe, which in an intensified form were bound to be catastrophic, are clearly elucidated here by two historians. Account is also taken of the communist views on the national problem.

Sécurité collective en Europe. Conférence tenue à Varsovie du 3 au 6 avril 1955. Compte-rendu. [Académie Polonaise des Sciences]. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1955. 493 pp.

Apart from some participants from Belgium, France and England, it was mainly members of the legal profession from the Soviet Union, China and the people's democracies who attended the conference mentioned in the title. The texts of reports and discussions are given here. The tenor of the latter is one of uniform support for the standpoint held by the Eastern block.

TYL, OTAKAR I KULISOVÁ, TÁNA. *Terezín, malá pevnost, ghetto. Naše vojsko*, Praha 1955. 127 pp. Ill.

This commemorative volume on the nazi concentration camp of Terezín (Theresienstadt) in which tens of thousands of Jews and anti-nazis found their grave, is divided into two parts. The first gives a more general survey of the origin and the history of the camp, the number and the nationalities of the inmates, etc. The second part, written by a former inmate, gives an inside history of the camp. A large number of illustrations give vivid impressions of the horrors experienced there.

ZAGOROFF, S. D., JENŐ VÉGH and ALEXANDER D. BILIMOVICH. *The Agricultural Economy of the Danubian Countries 1935-45*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1955. xiv, 478 pp. Tables.

The years of the second World War witnessed a considerable drop in the production and consumption of foodstuffs in the Danube countries. In this study three economists investigate the causes for this phenomenon. To begin with a general survey is given of the development of agriculture in the countries in question during the past century. This is followed by separate commentaries on the agrarian development in Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia which treat not only of the period of the second World War, but also of the historical background that is so indispensable to an understanding of the phenomenon investigated.

Austria

EDER, KARL. *Der Liberalismus in Altösterreich. Geisteshaltung, Politik und Kultur*. [Wiener Historische Studien, Band III]. Verlag Herold, Wien, München. 276 pp.

This well-documented study on liberalism in the Austrian Empire throws light on the peculiar character of this liberalism. It not only distinguishes itself from the liberalism of the Anglo-Saxon world, but also from that in most countries on the European Continent, in particular the Protestant ones. In Austria its roots reach down to the Enlightenment, and more specifically to Josephinism, for which reason it has, in part, attained more the character of a rationalist intellectual movement that was also embraced in noble circles. Special attention is paid to the attitude to the Church and the nationalities, whilst the absorption of liberal thought by social democracy is also taken into account.

NENTWICH, PETER C. und EDGAR SCHRANZ. *Zwischenstaatliche Sozialversicherungsverträge*. Verlag des Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbundes, Wien 1955. 205 pp.

Technical and economic development in the 20th century have greatly increased the mutual alliance of states and therefore also the interchange of peoples. This created problems concerning social legislation and measures had to be taken to ensure that those working abroad were also guaranteed social security. This book is concerned with the measures adopted by the Austrian government, in particular the agreements with Switzerland, Germany and the United States.

Belgium

BONDAS, JOSEPH. *Histoire anecdotique du Mouvement ouvrier au Pays de Liège*. Les Éditions Syndicales, Liège n.d. xviii, 399 pp. Ill.

Trade unionism and (socialist) political party form the most important themes of this book in writing which the author was obviously deeply moved. It presents a well-founded popular history and interpretation of the present-day relationships. Attention is paid not only to the "Rexists" of Léon Degrelle but also to the opponents in the "Muscovite and Catholic churches". The work is a typical expression of the opinions and traditions animating the Belgian Socialist movement (more specifically that of the Walloons), and reflects the enormous social and cultural significance of that movement.

FALLEUR, RICHARD DE. Les rémunérations des salariés 1948-1953. [Contributions à l'étude de la Comptabilité nationale de la Belgique, 5]. Les Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1955. 117 pp. Tables.

A store of data on the development of wages and salaries is brought together here concerning not only that development in general, but also in detail in the various branches of industry. Those working in the civil service have been included, too. Mention should be made both of this book's completeness and of its reliability.

GREEF, GEORGES DE, JOHAN RÖPCKE et JEAN-LOUIS HUSTIN. Lokeren. Introduction par Max Gottschalk. [Études sur le Chômage]. Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Université Libre, Bruxelles 1955. xl, 120 pp. Tables. Maps.

As part of a general study of unemployment in post-war Belgium the Flemish town of Lokeren was selected as object of a detailed investigation into the nature of unemployment and its social and psychological significance as well as the possible means of combatting it. A powerful municipal council makes as much as possible of these means, but the state must consider the problem as a hole in order to prevent the growth of "under-developed areas" in Belgium.

Mont-Saint-Guibert. [Études d'agglomérations, tome I, vol. I]. Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Université Libre, Bruxelles 1955. 145 pp. Ill. Maps.

The object of this excellent descriptive and theoretical sociological study, written chiefly by contributors from the *Institut Solvay*, is a Walloon town of about 1700 inhabitants who are employed in agriculture, the metal industry, the paper industry and in public services. Attention should be drawn to the historical survey preceding the description of the present state of affairs and the interpretation of the group-relationships and the demographic development.

Czechoslovakia

NEJEDLÝ, ZDENĚK. Sebrané spisy, sv. 1, 15, 35-37, 48-50. Státní nakladatelství politické literatury, Praha 1953-1955.

Sv. 1: Boje o nové rusko. 526 pp.

sv. 15: Z České kultury. 493 pp.

sv. 35: Za kulturu lidovou a národní. 282 pp.

sv. 36-37: Litomyšl, tisíc let života českého města I-II. 224, 237 pp. Ill.

sv. 48-50: Nedělní epištoly III-V. 254, 237, 269 pp.

All these volumes, in uniform edition, form a part of the collected works of Zdeněk Nejedlý, now president of the Czech Academy of Sciences, who after 1945 occupied several posts in the Czech government and party. "Za kulturu lidovou a národní" collects a number of program- and stock-taking articles on popular culture, literature, journalism, music and the plastic arts, philosophy and religion. In: *Z České kultury* are brought together reviews and publicistic articles mostly in the field of the arts, written over the period 1907-1938. Vols. 48-50 contain the texts of the radio addresses,

pronounced almost weekly during the years 1948-1950. They mostly concern problems of actuality in the fields of home and foreign policy, including the coup of February 1948. The history of the town of Litomyšl (vols. 36-37) was first published in 1933; this edition is unaltered, except for the fact that a few of the many illustrations relate to the time after 1945. Vol. 1 is a collection of articles on Soviet Russia, with the exception of an article on Jasnaja Poljana, written before the revolution (1901). They cover the period 1919-1950 and have been subdivided under several heads: Russia before the revolution, the revolution, the fight for the new Russia, cultural life, personalities. All volumes are provided with an index.

Eire

MACCOLL, RENÉ. Roger Casement. A New Judgment. Hamish Hamilton, London 1956. 328 pp.

In this sketch of the life of Sir Roger Casement the author, whose verdict on his subject is detached (unlike the very partial judgments usually passed) has utilized, source material that has only recently become available, e.g. German documents released after the second World War. Considerable attention is also paid to Casement's reports on the situation in the Congo and Peru.

France

BEIK, PAUL H. The French Revolution seen from the Right. Social Theories in Motion, 1789-1799. [Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, New Series, Vol. 46, Part 1]. The American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia 1956. 122 pp.

This study of the work of the counter-revolutionists, based as it is on full knowledge of the sources, throws much light upon the Revolution itself and on Conservative thinking, which for the future was now taking up elements that resulted from the confrontation with revolutionary ideas and practice. Very interesting is the discussion of the evolution in the opinions of the men of the Right who are selected for detailed research here. Among them are Moreau, Maury, and, naturally, de Maistre, de Bonald and de Chateaubriand. Although they differ on many points, their strict adherence to the principles of monarchism and catholicism characterizes practically all of them.

BRIQUET, JEAN. Agricol Perdiguier. Compagnon du Tour de France et Représentant du Peuple 1805-1875. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1955. xiv, 468 pp. Ill.

In this dissertation a complete and copiously documented account is given of the life of Perdiguier, reformer of the Compagnonnage, active politician and representative of the people under the Second Republic. In the description of Perdiguier's "tour de France" and his year of exile, the milieus of the compagnons are brought to life. Perdiguier's attitude to the authors influenced by his life and work is given ample attention.

CHENOT, BERNARD. Les entreprises nationalisées. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1956. 126 pp.

Extensive nationalisations carried out in France since the second World War have placed in the hands of the state an influence over economic life which is only equalled in communist countries. The author commences with observations on the process of

the nationalisations and a history of the events leading up to them, continues with the place of the nationalized industries in the economy of the country, and concludes with a discussion on administration, the relationship between public and private sector and the significance of the phenomenon for democracy.

CHOMBART DE LAUWE, P. *La vie quotidienne des familles ouvrières. Recherches sur les comportements sociaux de consommation.* Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1956. 303 pp. Ill. Tables.

Sociological research carried out among the working class of Paris forms the basis of this study. In the first part the author gives a lengthy treatment of the living conditions of the social group in question, conditions which in many respects are still inferior and which comprise housing, working hours, wages, nature and stability of employment. In the second and third parts numerous statistical data form the grounds on which a penetrating discussion (respectively on consumption habits in general and nutritional habits in particular) is built up.

CLAUDE, HENRI. *Les monopoles contre la nation. Dix ans de trahison nationale 1945-1955.* Editions Sociales, Paris 1956. 341 pp. Tables.

The writer views the period 1945-1955 from a communist standpoint and sketches the role which the French bourgeoisie is supposed to have played in it. He considers the year 1947 to have been a turning point, after which French politics and national interests were subjected to American imperialism as expressed, for instance, in the Marshall Plan. A treatment is given of the alleged disadvantages of this policy for the French people and the advantages for the capitalists and monopolists.

DONDO, MATHURIN. *The French Faust. Henri de Saint-Simon.* Philosophical Library, New York 1955. 253 pp.

The author of this book reconstructs and interprets the stormy and turbulent life of the 19th century Utopist, whom he calls the French Faust, as did Brandes before him. He describes in detail his changing fortunes and, avoiding the legend created by Saint-Simon and his adepts, he tries to fathom the character of his subject and its motivating force in life. The final chapters are concerned with the fortunes of the school whose great achievements are fully recognized by the author, and the further influence of Saint-Simon.

DUNHAM, ARTHUR LOUIS. *The Industrial Revolution in France 1815-1848.* Exposition Press, New York 1955. xii, 516 pp.

Basing himself largely on primary sources, part of which was not used before, Prof. Dunham offers an authoritative history of the formative period of the industrial revolution in France (textile and metal industries, extraction of raw materials, and transport among others). He not only gives economic history, but social as well, in his extensive treatment of the evolution of labour conditions and movements. Two general characteristics of the French development are that capital investment was extremely carefully undertaken and that the centre of attention was more the region than the country as a whole. This is particularly clear from the development of railway transport. An extensive and valuable bibliography has been included.

JONES, PHILIPPE. *La presse satirique illustrée entre 1860 et 1890.* Avant-propos: La Bibliothèque Nationale, Centre de Recherches sur

la Presse, par Julien Cain. Institut Français de Presse, Paris 1956. 111 pp.

The years 1860-1890 form the golden period of the illustrated satirical press. The author gives an excellently reasoned catalogue of the numerous publications of this period which fall under this category. Many ephemeras are included, but there are also papers that appeared for many consecutive years. The majority were of a political character.

JÜNGER, ERNST. Rivarol. Vittorio Klostermann, Frankfurt am Main 1956. 200 pp.

An essay written with congenial sympathy fills more than the half of this anthology of translated utterances on politics, literature and philosophy. The salons of the 18th century and life as an anti-revolutionary exile form the background in this essay to the well formulated remarks on the conservatism and the creative work of the author who himself, as Rivarol, experienced the language as an artist and commanded it as a thinker. The articles presented, accompanied by a short commentary, provide the visual proof of this theorem.

LAVONDÈS, A. Charles Gide. La Capitelle, Uzès (Gard) 1953. 265 pp.

This is a good biography, written with sympathy for Gide. The theoretical significance of Gide's work, though not neglected, receives less prominence than his human qualities and social activities. The emphasis is placed on the conception of social Christianity which for Gide formed the moral basis of his co-operative striving. His travel impressions, for instance those acquired in Russia, are interesting, too.

MARITAIN, JACQUES. The Social and Political Philosophy of -. Selected Readings ed. by Joseph W. Evans and Leo R. Ward. Geoffrey Bles, London 1956. 375 pp.

Passages from Maritain's writings which are representative of his political and social philosophy have been brought together in one volume. Inevitably this includes the moral philosophy which for the author forms the basis of the other two. He considers the "temporal mission of the Christian" to be one of the most important problems. Modern non-confessional, political-social trends such as Marxism, fascism and liberalism are criticized as opposed to Roman Catholicism and democracy.

RELGIS, EUGEN. El hombre libre frente a la barbarie totalitaria. Un caso de conciencia: Romain Rolland. Apartado de los „Anales de la Universidad", Montevideo 1954. 161 pp.

A skilful study is given here of the political-ideological development of Romain Rolland who was influenced by such divergent intellectual streams. Special consideration is paid to the influence of the Russians, e.g. Tolstoy and Gorki. In particular light is thrown on his attitude to communism and the tremendous significance attached by Rolland to individual freedom is pointed out.

RIDEAU, ÉMILE. Essor et problèmes d'une région française. Houillères et sidérurgie de Moselle. Illustrations de A. Bouler. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1956. 247 pp. Ill. Maps.

The greater part of this book is devoted to a thorough treatment of the economy of the

region of the Moselle, in particular the coal mines and the production of iron and steel. A detailed survey of social relationships is appended to this. The author, a Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, is especially interested in the fact that the bonds with the church in this region are so strong, much stronger than the average in France.

WOODCOCK, GEORGE. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon. A biography. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1956. 292 pp. Ill.

According to the author of this well documented and formulated biography, Proudhon was the first to call himself an anarchist. The various phases in the life and thoughts of the great thinker, whose originality is too absolutely postulated, are meticulously described by the congenial author of this work in which the human traits are placed in the foreground. The contents of the numerous works are lucidly reproduced. Only a few pages are devoted to Proudhon's influence.

Germany

BALLUSECK, LOTHAR VON. Dichter im Dienst. Der sozialistische Realismus in der deutschen Literatur. Limes Verlag, Wiesbaden 1956. 161 pp. Ill.

Up to a short time ago Eastern German literature was dominated by an extreme form of "socialist realism", the conception that emerged as the official one on art in Russia during the thirties. This very clever book describes its most salient characteristics, and draws a parallel with the national-socialist conceptions on literature. A treatment is also given of the criticism which has arisen and been expressed spontaneously in the circles of the "engineers of the human soul" since the summer of 1955. Some 80 pages are devoted to short biographies of Eastern German communist authors.

BAUSCH, HANS. Der Rundfunk im politischen Kräftespiel der Weimarer Republik 1923-1933. [Tübinger Studien zur Geschichte und Politik, Nr. 6]. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1956. viii, 224 pp.

Under the Weimar Republic broadcasting was supervised by the General Post Office (*Reichspost*). The radio was dependent on the state and it was claimed that it was "independent". In this well documented book an investigation is made into how far this assertion was correct. A remarkable fact is that the influence exerted by social democracy was originally slight, though later it increased as a result of the activity of the Prussian government. The standpoint of Bredow, who was the champion of an "unpolitical" radio and who, indeed, withdrew in 1933 in consistence with his principles, is brought clearly into the foreground. The conclusion arrived at by the author is that the radio definitely did play a political role.

BIEBER, KONRAD F. L'Allemagne, vue par les écrivains de la Résistance Française. Librairie E. Droz, Genève 1954. 181 pp.

The basic postulation of this book, which is an enlargement of a thesis submitted to Yale University, is that the prose and poetry of the French resistance have quite a different source and purpose than the literature of the first world war. Instead of a very pronounced form of nationalism, freedom and the desire for international fraternity have become the main themes. As regards their attitude to Germany and the German people the communist authors form an exception. The book is very copiously documented.

BOENINGER, HILDEGARD R. *The Hoover Library Collection on Germany*. [The Hoover Institute and Library on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University]. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Ca) 1955. vi, 56 pp.

This booklet is a discussion "of the holdings arranged in a manner which combines topical concentration and chronology" in which the value of the collection for research purposes and its shortcomings are dealt with. It is particularly rich for the period of the national socialist regime, also with regard to the occupied countries of Europe and nazi policy towards them. For students of this period especially, this publication should be considered of great importance.

BOHNSACK, ELSE. *Flüchtlinge und Einheimische in Schleswig-Holstein. Ergebnisse einer Stichprobenerhebung 1953*. [Kieler Studien 38]. Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1956. v, 77 pp.

Extensive inquiries held among about 2000 people, and data covering the years between 1939 and 1953 form the grounds on which the author bases the results of her investigation. These results, which are partly reproduced in diagrams and tables, show that in 1953 more than 40 percent of the fugitives and more than 15 percent of the original inhabitants of the territory still live in unsatisfactory circumstances. In particular the study provides some insight into the problem of the chances of assimilation in the various professions.

BRÜGELMANN, HERMANN. *Politische Ökonomie in kritischen Jahren. Die Friedrich List-Gesellschaft e.V. von 1925-1935. Mit einer Einleitung: Edgar Salin*. In *Memoriam Bernhard Harms*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1956. xix, 192 pp.

The activities of the Friedrich List-Gesellschaft had only lasted ten years when it was voluntarily dissolved in order to prevent its being taken over by the nazis. During those years, however, it was an important centre of economic study which also embraced social problems, in particular at the time of the crisis. A full survey is given here of the activities of the society which also includes themes put forward at conferences. The introduction is dedicated to the late Bernhard Harms.

Der deutsche Soldat in der Armee von morgen. Wehrverfassung, Wehrsystem, Inneres Gefüge. Hrsg. in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Institut für Europäische Politik und Wirtschaft, Frankfurt a.M. Isar Verlag, München 1954. 503 pp.

When the various competent collaborators, drawn from diverse branches of learning, wrote this book, the problem they set themselves to answer was – how can a recurrence of tension between army and society in Germany be avoided. A commentary on "the German contribution to defence within the framework of international politics" is followed by an illumination of European co-operation. Special attention is given to the structure of the new army, its place in state and society and the rights and duties of the soldier. Training and the norms determining admission and promotion are also dealt with at great length. Finally the problematics of the oath and of obedience to superiors are thoroughly reviewed from various angles and also by comparison with the situation

in other countries. An appendix contains extracts from the military legislation of France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

DISCHLER, LUDWIG. *Das Saarland 1945-1956. Eine Darstellung der historischen Entwicklung mit den wichtigsten Dokumenten.* Forschungsstelle für Völkerrecht und ausländisches öffentliches Recht der Universität Hamburg, Hamburg 1956. iv, 175 pp.; v, 407 pp.

In two volumes a really exhaustive treatment is given of the various aspects of the Saar-problem and of the history of this territory since the end of World War II. The writer gives the texts of a great many relevant documents which take up the greater part of the work and basing himself upon them discusses the French relations with the Saar, the plans for its Europeanisation and the German-French negotiations relating to the future of the territory. Particularly in the second volume economic and social questions are dealt with extensively.

Dokumente der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands. Beschlüsse und Erklärungen des Zentralkomitees sowie seines Politbüros und seines Sekretariats. Bände IV und V. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1954, 1956. 579, 548 pp.

Volume IV contains documents dating from the period between March 1952 and the end of November 1953. Volume V covers the period from December 1953 up to and including December 1955. In addition volume IV contains a supplement to vol. III, and vol. V one to vol. IV. Apart from a large number of congratulatory telegrams and other purely formal papers important items dealing with party policy are included.

ECKERT, GEORG. *Von Valmy bis Leipzig. Quellen und Dokumente zur Geschichte der preussischen Heeresreform.* Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover, Frankfurt a.M. 1955. 300 pp.

Carefully selected documents form the basis of this treatment of the reform of the Prussian army dating from the years following the Battle of Valmy when the former professional army, with its rigidly circumscribed regulations on tactical manoeuvres, was defeated. The reforms introduced were also of great social historical importance, and here Prof. Eckert clearly illustrates their connection with the social reforms of Stein.

GLUM, FRIEDRICH. *Philosophen im Spiegel und Zerrspiegel. Deutschlands Weg in den Nationalismus und Nationalsozialismus.* Isar Verlag, München 1954. 287 pp.

The author's aim in writing this study was to attempt to discover the reason for the great divergence in the ways of thinking on the subject of state in Germany and the rest of the Western world, and for the extreme German nationalism. The argument centres on the thesis that such philosophers as Fichte, Hegel and Nietzsche could only be used as chief witnesses for national socialism by falsifying and distorting their conceptions. The same thing happened to such western thinkers as Locke, Rousseau and Tocqueville. The task which the author therefore sets himself is to supply the German youth with a reliable and justifiable exposition of the thoughts of these philosophers.

HEIDEGGER, HERMANN. Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie und der nationale Staat 1870-1920. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kriegs- und Revolutionsjahre. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1956. 401 pp.

The author precedes his treatment of the deviation of Vollmar and the revisionists from Marxism with a commentary on the standpoint taken by the old leaders of social democracy, such as Marx, Engels, Lassalle, Schweitzer, Wilhelm Liebknecht and Bebel on the relation of the party towards the nation and the state. By far the greater part of the book, however, consists of a discussion of the attitude of the various trends in the party during the first World War and the years immediately following. He makes an undeniable stand for the right wing, repeats, obviously with sympathy, its criticism of the French and English socialists and defends absolutely the policy of Ebert and Noske. The book presents much factual material but lacks detachment.

HILFERDING, RUDOLF. Das Finanzkapital. Eine Studie über die jüngste Entwicklung des Kapitalismus. Mit einem Vorwort von Fred Oelssner. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. xxxv, 564 pp.

This is a reprint of the 1947 edition which follows the last edition revised by the author in 1923. In his preface Oelssner points out the significance of this work for Lenin's theory of imperialism. From a communist standpoint he criticizes Hilferding's "inclination to reconcile Marxism with opportunism" which was evident as early as 1909, the year in which the first edition of the book appeared.

HYPOLITE, JEAN. Études sur Marx et Hegel. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1955. 205 pp.

Four well thought-out studies, three on Hegel and one on Marx, are collected together in this volume. As far as the former is concerned they treat of the interpretation of his Phenomenology, Logics and conception of history. The structure of Marx's Capital is dealt with from the viewpoint of his early writings and interpreted according to the central theme of alienation. Of interest are also the commentaries on the philosophical presuppositions in Marx's works which are studied in relation to those of Hegel, and especially his theory of state.

JARMAN, T. L. The Rise and Fall of Nazi Germany. The Cresset Press, London 1955. 388 pp. Maps.

The author's discussion of "the German enigma" forms the starting point for an admirable survey of the rise and fall of national socialism. He retains a good balance between the ideological and internal political development and the German foreign policy under Hitler. Apart from the first section dealing with the background, the order is chronological. An account is also given of the opposition and the resistance to national socialism. A valuable bibliography has been added.

KLÖNNE, ARNO. Hitlerjugend. Die Jugend und ihre Organisation im Dritten Reich. [Schriftenreihe des Instituts für wissenschaftliche Politik in Marburg/Lahn]. Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover, Frankfurt a.M. 1956. 108 pp.

This excellent synopsis of the ideology and organisation of the German youth (for the older youth the *Hitlerjugend*) in the Third Reich also describes the gradual

permeation of radical-national-socialist ideas among the leaders of the youth. The SS, namely, succeeded in acquiring for itself a predominating influence, especially during the war years. In addition the author also treats of the resistance against the regime that arose among the youth itself and that sometimes took on an organized form.

KPD-Prozess. Dokumentarwerk zu dem Verfahren über den Antrag der Bundesregierung auf Feststellung der Verfassungswidrigkeit der Kommunistischen Partei Deutschlands vor dem Ersten Senat des Bundesverfassungsgericht. 2 Bände. Hrsg. von Gerd Pfeiffer und Hans-Georg Strickert. Verlag C. F. Müller, Karlsruhe 1955, 1956. xxxv, 975 pp.; xxxv, 946 pp.

This excellently planned publication of documentary material contains in its first volume not only the text of the government's request that the German Communist Party should be banned on the grounds of the Federal Republic's constitution, but also that of the written preparations carried out by both parties and of the first twenty-seven days of the oral legal proceedings. Among the contents of the second volume one finds the report covering the period between the twenty-eighth and forty-third days. The third volume which has yet to appear will contain the final addresses along with the verdict and detailed indices. The nucleus is formed by the report on the legal proceedings which is based on tape recordings, but there are in addition reprints of numerous relevant documents including that of the text of articles issued by the Communist Party.

Kritikspiegel zu Band I: Thomas Ellwein, Klerikalismus in der deutschen Politik. [Heisse Eisen]. Isar Verlag, München 1956. 68 pp.

In the first issue of this journal the book by Mr. Ellwein was favourably reviewed on p. 181. The present booklet contains an objectively chosen collection from articles in German papers along with the reactions the book has provoked. They vary from a standpoint of full sympathy to one of complete adversity (especially on the part of the catholic press). The writer replies briefly to the critics.

LIEBE, WERNER. Die Deutschnationale Volkspartei 1918-1924. [Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien, Band 8]. Droste-Verlag, Düsseldorf 1956. 190 pp.

The rise and development of the German national people's party during the first six years of its existence are reproduced in detail here, the basis being formed by numerous primary and secondary sources of material. The peculiar mixture of conservative tradition, national frustration and radical chauvinism gave rise to a most unstable policy that found clear expression in the attitudes to the Davis plan. Prominence is also given to the contrast within the party between the representatives of the agrarian and industrial interests.

MARX, KARL. Das Kapital. Kritik der politischen Ökonomie. 3 Bde. Buch I: Der Produktionsprozess des Kapitals. Buch II: Der Zirkulationsprozess des Kapitals. Buch III: Der Gesamtprozess der kapitalistischen Produktion. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955-1956. 963, 639, 1069 pp.

The present edition of Marx's *Capital* is an unchanged reprint of the scientifically reliable *Volksausgabe* of 1932. The introduction by the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Institute, Moscow, has, however, been omitted. The third volume being particularly difficult to obtain, this new edition will be welcomed.

MARX, KARL. *Selected Writings in Sociology and Social Philosophy*. Ed. with an Introduction and Notes by T. B. Bottomore and Maximilien Rubel. Texts transl. by T. B. Bottomore. Watts & Co., London 1956. xiii, 268 pp.

From Marx's writings those passages have been included in the present book which throw most light on his social philosophy, including, naturally, his materialist conception of history. They have been drawn from *Capital* and the *Communist Manifesto* as well as from the earlier writings, many of which had not previously been translated into English. The introduction of 48 pages places Marx against the background of his ideological and historical surroundings, defines his importance (which is thought to be that of the great initiator of modern sociology according to the authors) and contains a remarkable historical survey of "the influence of Marx's sociological thought".

MATULL, WILHELM. *Arbeiterschaft und Staatsbewusstsein*. Hrsg. von der Niedersächsischen Landeszentrale für Heimatdienst, Hannover 1956. 47 pp.

The author gives a bird's-eye view of the cultural, economic-technological, political and scientific developments that have taken place in the western countries and which have given rise to a new society. In particular consideration is paid to the place the working class has won for itself, special attention being given to the German situation and the feeling of co-responsibility entertained by the workers towards the state.

MAYER, J. P. *Max Weber and German Politics. A Study in Political Sociology*. Second revised and enlarged edition. Faber and Faber Ltd., London 1956. 160 pp. Ill.

The evolution of Weber as a public personality, both as regards the formation of his views on sociology and in his political utterances, is placed against the background of German history between 1880 and 1920. Weber's own distinction between the practitioner of the science and the politician is taken into account. The work is a slightly revised edition of the 1943 publication.

NEULOH, OTTO. *Die Deutsche Betriebsverfassung und ihre Sozialformen bis zur Mitbestimmung*. [Soziale Forschung und Praxis, Band 13]. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1956. xiv, 307 pp. Tables.

This work is the first of a series of three studies on German industrial organisation, in particular that of the iron and steel industries of the Ruhr area consequent on the introduction of the law on co-partnership and of that on industrial organisation. In the present first volume the author gives a good survey of the historical forms of German industry and of the social historical background to the present opinions concerning co-partnership. Hitherto unpublished documentary material and data obtained from conversations with former workers in the metal industry have been utilized.

NEUSÜSS-HUNKEL, ERMENHILD. Die SS. [Schriftenreihe des Instituts für wissenschaftliche Politik in Marburg/Lahn]. Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover, Frankfurt a.M. 1956. 143 pp.

It is with great knowledge of the subject that all aspects of the conceptions, organisation and historical evolution of the SS (including the general SS, the *Totenkopfverbände* and the *Waffen-SS*) are here treated. The author gives an objective picture of the structure of the organisation and its influence on the police, home policy and war aims. The auxiliary troops from abroad are also dealt with in this survey.

Arbeiter, Management, Mitbestimmung. Von Theo Pirker, Siegfried Braun, Lutz Burkart und Fro Hammelrath. Ring-Verlag, Stuttgart, Düsseldorf 1955. 686 pp. Tables.

This study is based on an investigation set up by the social science institute of the German trade union movement in order to obtain some insight into the structure, organisation and relationships in the German iron and steel industry. The investigation was carried out in connection with the introduction of the law on co-partnership and was intended as a contribution to the debate on that subject. The work begins with a detailed treatment of the theory and methodology of industrial sociological research and continues, in the second part, with a description of the results obtained. In the third part the material is classified, analysed and interpreted. The topics of discussion include those of the problem of balance in the steel industry, wage policy, social mobility, job-satisfaction and the training of workers.

REICHMANN, EVA G. Die Flucht in den Hass. Die Ursachen der deutschen Judenkatastrophe. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt a.M. n.d. (1956). 324 pp.

Form and contents of this book are both excellent. It does not give a description of the history and the practical outcome of German anti-semitism, but rather an analysis of the phenomenon. Equal justice is done to both the general tendencies in European history relevant to Jewish emancipation and to the specifically German development the most salient characteristics of which were a lack of democratic tradition, a strained nationalism built on inner insecurity, and the social-political relationships such as the great influence of the Prussian *Junker*. The English edition of this book appeared under the title "Hostages of Civilisation".

ROVAN, JOSEPH. Le catholicisme politique en Allemagne. Préface d'Henri Marrou. [Histoire de la démocratie chrétienne II]. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1956. 295 pp.

The first volume of this history of catholic democracy in a number of European countries was reviewed in Nr. 2 of this journal on p. —. The present volume deals exclusively with Germany. The catholic party in this country has a peculiar history in that its integration into the whole pattern of political life was less complete than in other countries; the major clash with the state came with the *Kulturkampf*, and, naturally, later under Hitler. The writer is rather critical as regards specific German traits in the Centre-party and also toward the tendencies which made themselves felt after the last war, especially the overwhelming influence of one man, the Chancellor Adenauer. The book is based on wide reading.

SCHIECKEL, HARALD. *Herrschaftsbereich und Ministerialität der Markgrafen von Meissen im 12. und 13. Jahrhundert. Untersuchungen über Stand und Stammort der Zeugen markgräflicher Urkunden.* Böhlau-Verlag, Köln, Graz 1956. x, 151 pp. Maps.

The policy pursued by the Margraves of Meissen to expand their territorial power met with a great deal of opposition both from their equals and from the lower ranks of the nobility. Many offices were given to *ministeriales* who were thus promoted to the ranks of the nobility. The author has made a thorough study of all available sources and appends a list of documents consulted.

SCHOEPS, HANS JOACHIM. *Die letzten dreissig Jahre. Rückblicke.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1956. 231 pp.

The author of this autobiography is a remarkable person. He is not only a Jew, and a believing one, but also the defender of Prussia and its traditions. From a social-historical point of view this book is primarily of some importance because of the comments on the fate of the Jews and on the "böndische" youth movement. For the rest this book contains expositions of a theological nature and personal remembrances.

SCHUMACHER, ERNST. *Die dramatischen Versuche Bertolt Brechts. 1918-1933.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1955. 597 pp.

The author's treatment of Brecht's dramatic works is based on a broad knowledge of the history of contemporary German literature. He gives an admirable survey of the former illuminated with numerous quotations, discusses the many controversies surrounding those works, including the charge of plagiarism, and places the whole against the background of the economic-social, political and ideological evolution of the Weimar Republic in Germany. The author's approach is entirely in accordance with the orthodox communist method.

SEABURY, PAUL. *Die Wilhelmstrasse. Die Geschichte der deutschen Diplomatie 1930-1945.* Nest Verlag, Frankfurt a/Main 1956. 330 pp.

A good picture is given in this book of the working methods of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the changes which occurred there in those methods and in the personnel during the national-socialist regime. In this the author has made ample use of the sources on the period in question including those in America. A striking feature is the, at least originally, great measure of continuity and also the rapid decrease in importance during the war of Ribbentrop's Ministry. Also the relations with other bodies and in particular competitive national-socialist ones are investigated. Interesting are the comments on the views of the old, numerically superior, conservative bureaucracy.

Sozialdemokratie und Wehrfrage. Dokumente aus einem Jahrhundert. Wehrdebatten. Zusammengestellt von Karl Drott. Verlag nach J.H.W. Dietz GmbH, Berlin, Hannover 1956. 200 pp.

From articles, reports of congresses and meetings of parliamentary political parties, speeches in parliament etc. a survey has been compiled of the divergent attitudes adopted by the social democratic party during the past century as regards the military problem. Alongside the extreme class-standpoint which denied the reality of national

cohesion and the radical pacificism sometimes associated with it, there exists the trend which accepts the defence of the fatherland in times of extreme distress and which has tipped the scales, namely in 1914. In particular a comparatively lengthy reproduction is given in this anthology of documents of the tragic position of socialist emigration during the time of Hitler's domination.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. von M. Richter. Asgard-Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1955-1956. Tables.

A drastic reformation of social structure is taking place in the western countries, changes are being made which affect all social groups and which are contributed to by all social institutions. This publication provides some insight into development in this field in the German Federal Republic. The documents and opinions of prominent people published here give a picture of the activities of the governmental bodies, parliamentary institutions, political parties, trade unions, insurance companies and other organs and societies. This valuable work, consisting of two volumes, shows the state of affairs as it was in the middle of March 1956. It is possible to add later documents, since this work is in loose-leaf form. The detailed list of contents contains a careful systematic classification which is worthy of special attention.

STULZ, PERCY und ALFRED OPITZ. Volksbewegungen in Kursachsen zur Zeit der Französischen Revolution. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. 247, 5 pp. Ill. Map.

A praiseworthy study based on a great amount of source material which throws a remarkable light on the influence of the French Revolution on the rise, course and ideological content of the anti-feudal movements in the far-away Electorate of Saxony is presented here. Although most attention is paid to the farmers' movements, the authors have striven to reconstruct the connection with the world of the upper and lower middle class and of the workers. In the appendix a number of documents are reproduced, some of them photographically.

UHLIG, A. W. Hat die SPD noch eine Chance? Heisse Eisen, Band II. Isar Verlag, München 1956. 302 pp.

Has the SPD (the German social democratic party) "which at present is trying to become a great democratic party embracing all layers of the people in the style of the classical democracies", succeeded in finding new ways and in adapting itself to the present day? In how far does it still adhere too much to obsolete ideas and forms of thought? These questions form the starting point of the author's treatment of its policy, taken in its broadest sense, regarding social-economic development as well as culture, the topical question of re-union and foreign relations in general. He is often very critical.

Die Vorgeschichte des Kulturkampfes. Quellenveröffentlichung aus dem Deutschen Zentralarchiv. Bearb. von Adelheid Constabel mit einer Einl. von Fritz Hartung. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1956. 368 pp.

This publication is based on archive material deposited in the Prussian *Staatsministerium*, the correspondence between Emperor William I and Empress Augusta, and the minutes of the meetings of the Prussian cabinet during the period between July

1870 (the declaration of the Pope's infallibility) and the end of December 1872. The introduction is good whilst an index and a synopsis of documents quoted, arranged chronologically, enhance the scientific usefulness of the work.

WEITLING, WILHELM. *Garantien der Harmonie und Freiheit. Mit einer Einleitung und Anmerkungen neu hrsg. von Bernhard Kaufhold.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1955. xlviii, 392 pp.

The author's extensive biographical introduction is followed by a faithful reproduction of the first edition of 1842, orthography and punctuation being modernised and obvious printing errors corrected. In an appendix he gives the alterations made in the third edition (1849) in Weitling's preface. A great number of elucidating annotations are included which throw light on the historical background in particular.

Great Britain

BELL, VICARS. *To Meet Mr. Ellis. Little Gaddesden in the Eighteenth Century.* Faber and Faber, London 1956. 160 pp. Ill.

Life in the eighteenth century in Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, is reconstructed here in an attractive manner from the account-books and other papers of the Overseers, Churchwardens and Constables, the writings of William Ellis, a farmer and an author who chronicled much gossip and tells us of the social climate as well as agriculture in his time, and the journal of a Swedish visitor to Ellis's, Peter Kalm. The present writer offers from these sources a lively picture which is a good piece of local social history.

COCKBURN, JOHN. *The Hungry Heart. A Romantic Biography of James Keir Hardie.* Jarrolds Publishers (London) Ltd., London 1956. 286 pp. Ill.

This biography of James Keir Hardie, a prominent leader of the British Socialist movement, has been written by a journalist and novelist. He describes Hardie's life in a popular, romantic way in order to give the youth of today a picture of the work done by people like him for the benefit of society. The writer depicts Hardie's youth, his work among the Scottish mineworkers and his contribution to the rise of the independent Labour Party, the brave stand he made in the question of the war and the European labour movement's failure in this.

DAVIES, GEOFFREY. *The Restoration of Charles II 1658-1660.* The Huntington Library, San Marino (Ca) 1955. viii, 383 pp.

This book deals with an important period in English history, the period which began with the death of Cromwell in 1658 and ended with the restoration of Charles II in 1660. The author gives a detailed treatment of the events that took place at that time, the material utilized for this having been either previously never or seldom used, e.g. newspapers and tracts, so that this work forms a new contribution to the history of the period. The main themes dealt with are the explanation of how the Puritan Revolution ended and the reason why the least Puritan of English kings was so enthusiastically welcomed in London.

DRIBERG, TOM. *Beaverbrook. A Study in Power and Frustration.* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1956. viii, 323 pp.

In this book William Maxwell Aitken, first Baron Beaverbrook, has been presented with a biography written by the hand of one of his political opponents which does full justice to his great capacities without, however, becoming uncritical. The writer has done a good job in trying to combine a description of Beaverbrook's successes in finance, the press (especially the *Daily Express*), and politics, with the frustration and disillusionment which are characteristic of his personal life.

DUNNILL, FRANK. *The Civil Service. Some human aspects.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1956. vi, 226 pp. Tables.

This study is concerned with the administrative Civil Servants, and particularly those who come into contact with the public. In this way the author hopes to remove certain prejudices against this group. A treatment is given of recruiting methods, the regulation of promotion and the formation of personality in the service. A discussion on the distribution of power and influence is followed by some observations on the relationship with parliament, the judicature and the public. The work presents a good insight into the functioning of the governmental apparatus in modern society.

GOLDSTEIN, JOSEPH. *The Government of British Trade Unions. A study of apathy and the democratic process in the Transport and General Workers Union. With a foreword by Arthur Deakin.* George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1953. 300 pp. Tables.

One characteristic of modern society is the gradual transformation of spontaneous social movements into powerful organisations led by managerial groups. Once this stage has been reached these organisations acquire an independent life of their own, scarcely influenced by the great majority of the members who have very little to do with it. One instance of this is the trade union movement. In this well thought-out work this development is considered in so far as it applies to the Transport and General Workers' Union. The first part contains observations on the position and influence of the T.G.W.U. in society and an analysis of its statutes. Thereafter the author considers to what extent the members take part in the activities and management of the organisation and indicates means of stimulating greater participation.

HILL, WILLIAM THOMSON. *Octavia Hill: Pioneer of the National Trust and Housing Reformer. With a Foreword by Lionel Curtis.* Hutchinson, London 1956. 208 pp. Ill.

Octavia Hill began her work in the slums of London in the 1860's. Despite furious opposition she succeeded in introducing practical ideas concerning house management. She also achieved renown as the initiator of better housing, the successful propagandist for the retention of such areas as Hampstead Heath within Greater London, and as the organiser of boys' camps, whilst to her may also be attributed the foundation of the National Trust. Prominence is given to her great qualities in this biography.

HOFFMAN, ROSS J. *S. Edmund Burke, New York Agent. With his letters to the New York Assembly and intimate correspondence with Charles O'Hara 1761-1776.* The American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia 1956. xiv, 632 pp. Ill.

The background to these collections of letters with their carefully formulated comments is formed by the difficulties between the mother country and the American colonies over commercial policy. In the introduction we see how Burke enters politics, chooses Rockingham's side and devotes himself to the overthrow of the Stamp Act in 1766. But it also appears that his considerations of fairness were based on the supremacy of Parliament over the colony for which he acted as "agent" when tension increased after 1771. His constitutional sense always remained in the background as, for example, was also the case in the Wilkes Affair. The letters sent by Burke at this time to New York as well as the extensive correspondence with his faithful friend O'Hara present us with a fascinating insight into the man Burke and into the political struggle of those days.

MORTON, A. L. and GEORGE TATE. *The British Labour Movement. 1770-1920. A History.* Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., London 1956. 313 pp.

This new history of the British Labour movement is short, lucidly composed and often elaborately detailed. The most striking thing about it is that it clearly aims at extracting lessons from the past and obviously examines figures, facts, persons and developments from the point of view of the writers – an opinion that is inclined to understanding thanks to the Marxist starting point. The history covers the period between the London Corresponding Society and the anti-intervention campaign in the case of the Russian Civil War. In the latter part of the book the emphasis is laid on the groupings to the left of the Labour Party.

RUSSELL, BERTRAND. *Portraits from Memory; and other Essays.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1956. 227 pp.

A number of "portraits from memory" of Mr. Russell are of interest from a social historical viewpoint, such as those on Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, and Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Apart from them there are stimulating essays on "symptoms of Orwell's 1984" and on communism. A keen observer and great thinker, the writer relates many interesting details about his own life and thoughts and about the interesting people he has met.

RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL, Lord. *Though the Heavens Fall.* Cassell & Company Ltd., London 1956. 251 pp.

This book contains a selection of some *causes célèbres* in British justice during the last 200 years. Among them are the question of the forged letters which associated Parnell with common murderers, the case of Sir Roger Casement, and that of a soldier accused of cowardice in the Korean war.

SCOTT, J. D. *Life in Britain. With a chapter on the English Way of Law by Henry Cecil.* Eyre and Spottiswoode, London 1956. xiii, 273 pp.

All aspects of life in England which manifest themselves in public are here reviewed. Although for this reason only a few dozen pages have been devoted to, for instance, religion, government, economic life and public opinion individually, these pages are rendered so vivid by the historical observations and the delineation of characteristic features that they engender an understanding of the intrinsic nature of country and people.

SKALWEIT, STEPHAN. *Edmund Burke und Frankreich*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1956. 75 pp.

This dissertation is an exposition of the significance which France and French thought had for Burke, both before and after 1789. His fear that the English constitution should be destroyed as a result of the revolution on the other side of the Channel is treated of at length.

A Small Household of the XVth. Century. Being the account book of Munden's chantry, Bridport. Edited with an introduction by K.L. Wood-Legh. Manchester University Press, Manchester 1956. xxxvi, 90 pp. Ill.

In this work we find the publication of the account book of John Munden's Chantry, Bridport, a document dating from the period 1453-1460 in which are mentioned the expenses incurred by ecclesiastics who lived in the chantry, e.g. for the maintenance of life, house, chapel and garden, for receiving guests, and for assistance rendered by workmen. The great significance of this book lies in the fact that it provides an insight into the customs and habits prevailing in the middle-groups of the Mediaeval community of which very little is yet known. The editor has prefixed a detailed introduction to this book.

SPERO, STERLING D. *Labor Relations in British Nationalized Industry*. New York University Press, New York 1955. x, 83 pp.

The antithesis between workers' control and social planning forms the basis of this investigation. The nationalisation of transport and power has only partly affected the relationship of workers to management and to the government, be it labour or conservative. An analysis of the machinery for collective bargaining, strikes and labour conditions has been made in order to arrive at this conclusion.

Hungary

ANDICS, ERZSÉBET. *Kossuth en lutte contre les ennemis des réformes et de la révolution*. [Studia Historica, 12]. Academia Scientiarum Hungarica, Budapest 1954. 189 pp.

Here Kossuth is portrayed primarily as a social reformer and advocate of a progressive home policy, qualities which caused friction with the nobility. The author reproaches "bourgeois historiography" for never having shown much interest in this aspect of the national leader and for thus presenting a distorted picture of him. The book is copiously documented and includes both a Russian and a German summary.

KAROLYI, MICHAEL. *Faith without illusion*. Memoirs, translated from the Hungarian by Catherine Karolyi. With an Introduction by A. J. P. Taylor. Jonathan Cape, London 1956. 392 pp. Ill. Maps.

This is both an autobiography and a description of the mentality prevailing among the members of the Hungarian aristocracy of which only a few succeeded in escaping the influence. One of these was the author who became a convinced socialist. Naturally a good deal of attention is paid to his brief period in office as Prime Minister and President of his country (1918-1919). He also comments on political relationships after 1945. The Rajk trial resulted in his breach with the communist regime. He also recounts interesting facts about his period in exile.

Italy

BALDUCCI, ROLANDO. Alessandro Balducci e gli albori del socialismo nel Forlivese (1880-1904). Prefazione di Michele Saponaro. Garzanti, Milano 1954. 118 pp. Ill.

The author describes the work of his father who, for a period of 25 years, exercised great influence in the socialist movement in Forlì in the Romagna. Though biographical as regards set-up, thanks to the role played by its subject this book also recounts the regional history of an important period in Italian socialism during which Marxism in particular acquired great significance.

BIANCO, D. LIVIO. Guerra partigiana. Raccolta di scritti a cura di Giorgio Agosti e Franco Venturi. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1955. xxvi, 460 pp. Ill., Facs., Map.

Bianco was a member of the resistance group *Giustizia e Libertà*. His book is a detailed description of the fight in the mountains against the Fascists and Germans during the years 1943-45. The book is comprised of three parts. The first is a coherent treatment, based on memory for the most part, of the events in the field as well as in connection with the political organisation, co-operation with the French resistance movement and – most interesting – of the administration of the territory ruled by these democratic partisans. The second part contains the text of the author's diary covering the period between 5 November 1943 to 19 February 1945. The third and last part reproduces the text of a number of documents, mainly letters, reports and articles in the *Quelli della montagna*, the paper published by the group.

CARANTI, ELIO. Sociologia e statistica delle elezioni Italiane nel dopoguerra. Editrice Studium, Roma n.d. 176 pp. Tables.

Apart from the fact that this booklet contains a store of factual material on the elections of 1946, 1948 and 1953, its author also gives a plausible analysis of the significance of the results which are important not only from the point of view of election statistics, but also for the understanding of the political relationships in general in that country. The comparison between the results in various districts, which, at least in part, must be considered due to social circumstances, is particularly elucidating.

CURIEL, EUGENIO. Classi e generazioni nel secondo Risorgimento. Introduzione di Enzo Modica. Edizioni di Cultura Sociale, Roma 1955. lxxiii, 282 pp.

In a lengthy introduction a sketch is given of Eugenio Curiel's ideological development, the final outcome of which was his membership of the (illegal) communist party. As combattant in the resistance movement in Northern Italy he was arrested and executed at the beginning of 1945. Articles compiled from various resistance journals and beginning with 1937 have been chronologically classified. They reflect the views on the resistance movement, the part played by the party, the attitude to the state and the opinions on the nation as entertained in communist circles in the years immediately preceding and during the second World War.

DICKINSON, ROBERT E. The Population Problem of Southern Italy. An Essay in Social Geography. [Maxwell School Series, II]. Syracuse University Press, 1955. xi, 116 pp. Ill., Maps.

The most important problem facing Southern Italy is that of overpopulation. It is a question of the relation between the size of the population and the productive capacity of agriculture. After dealing at length with both components of this relationship and the lack of balance between them the author surveys the government's policy for the amelioration of the state of affairs. This policy aims at stepping up agricultural production by irrigation, distribution among the property-less of large estates not yet brought under cultivation, the lending of technical and financial assistance and the improvement of tillage methods. Education, too is of great importance in this country which is also culturally backward.

FIORE, TOMMASO. *Il cafone all'inferno*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1955. 261 pp.

The author, one of the social-liberals who participated in the resistance movement and the *Partito d'Azione*, here presents a number of sketches of the life of the people in the South which possess literary charm. From a social-historical point of view it is mainly his communications and observations on agrarian reform, which is of far-reaching consequence in this region, that are most important.

SALVEMINI, GAETANO. *Mazzini*. Translated from the Italian by I. M. Rawson. Jonathan Cape, London 1956. 192 pp.

This very profound book, which appeared for the first time in 1905, has been thoroughly revised and enlarged for this first English edition. Among other things it now contains a trenchant polemic against the fascist annexation of Mazzini that forms an important contribution to the real understanding of his thoughts and action. The romantic-religious line of thought taken by Mazzini, is described in all its details. The writer shows how friction arose because not only the confederates of Mazzini, but also his supporters did not view his conceptions in the same, difficult to accept, context as Mazzini himself. His attitude to socialism is discussed thoroughly and at length.

SCHIAVI, ALESSANDRO. *Esilio e morte di Filippo Turati 1926-1932*. Opere Nuove, Roma 1956. 606 pp. Ill.

This book is of exceptional value as a documentary publication. Mr. Schiavi has collected numerous letters, notes and articles dating from Turati's period in exile which illuminate his work and his way of thinking. The texts are linked together by admirable commentaries and explanatory passages. Letters addressed to Turati have also been published. Mention might be made of the following correspondents, Angelica Balabanoff, Bruno Buozzi, Arturo Labriola, Pietro Nenni, F. S. Nitti, Giuseppe Saragat and Carlo Sforza, but letters from non-Italians are also included, in an Italian translation, e.g. those of Blum and Kautsky.

SCHIAVI, ALESSANDRO. *I Pionieri del socialismo in Italia*. 1. Andrea Costa. 2. Anna Kuliscioff. 3. Filippo Turati. 4. I pionieri nelle campagne. Camillo Prampolini, Nicola Badaloni, Gregorio Agnini, Nullo Baldini. Editoriale Opere Nuove, Roma 1955. 123, 120, 189, 115 pp.

So far there have appeared four small sections of the biographies of socialist leaders in Italy written by Mr. Schiavi. They are well-documented, contain numerous quotations

and provide also the non-specialized reader with a good impression of the life, way of thought and work of the people in question. Theoretical conceptions share equal attention with practical political activities. As a whole the booklets form a worthy testimony to the significance of the "pioneers of socialism in Italy".

Il secondo Risorgimento. Scritti nel decennale della Resistenza e del ritorno alla democrazia 1945-1955. Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato, Roma 1955. 495 pp.

Resistance to fascism and the restitution of democracy and freedom since 1945 form the general themes dealt with by the authors in the studies compiled in this volume. The first contribution, by Aldo Garosci, is on the history of the ideal of freedom from the *Risorgimento* to the "fascist crisis". The legal and illegal resistance are discussed by Luigi Salvatorelli, Clemente Primieri, Raffaele Cadorna and Mario Bendiscioli. The new Italian democracy, its consolidation and the Constitution are the subjects undertaken by Panfilo Gentile, Mario Ferrara and Costantino Mortati respectively, whilst Fausto Montanari treats of the future prospects of democratic freedom. Taken as a whole these studies form a most important contribution to contemporary history.

TREVES, CLAUDIO. *Il fascismo nella letteratura antifascista dell'esilio.* A cura e con introduzione di Alessandro Schiavi. Opere Nuove, Roma 1953. 162 pp.

The compiler's biographical introduction on the late Claudio Treves is followed by the reproduction of 21 articles written by this socialist during his years of exile, 1928-1933. They pertain to the state of affairs in Italy, the socialist theory and world politics, and offer a good impression of the problems of socialism as it was confronted with disaster in the author's country.

ZUCÀRO, DOMENICO. *Vita del carcere di Antonio Gramsci.* Edizioni Avanti!, Milano, Roma 1954. 154 pp. Ill.

From 1926 up to his death in 1937 the great communist leader Gramsci was held prisoner under the fascist regime. This description of Gramsci's political activity shortly before his imprisonment and after his arrest has been written with great sympathy for his subject on the part of the author. A number of relevant documents are reproduced at the end.

The Netherlands

DIRKER, F. W., R. VAN DIJK en R. SCHIPPERS. *De industrialisatie en ons volk.* Met een voorwoord van J. Zijlstra. Uitgegeven in opdracht van de Christelijk Nationale Bibliotheek. T. Wever, Franeker 1956. 270 pp. Ill., Tables.

This study has been compiled by three writers of the Calvinist faith. Among the subjects dealt with in the first, economic, part, which is entitled *Industrialisation and National Prosperity* are the evolution of industry in the past, the necessity for continuing the process of industrialisation and the policy on this that has been carried out since 1945. The second part is sociological and treats of the effects on the family. The study concludes with observations on the task of the church with regard to these questions.

[LAAN SR., R.] 1890, 1896, 1908, 1909, 1918-'55. *Jaren van Principiële Strijd. Geschiedenis van de Centrale Bond. Centrale Bond van Werknemers in het Transportbedrijf*, [Rotterdam 1955]. Ill.

The history of the transport workers' union is one of ever-expanding amalgamations. The "Centrale Bond" (Central Union) arose out of an amalgamation of five different groups in 1918, e.g. seamen, dock workers and fishers. Now that this amalgamation has, in turn, formed a new organisation along with the railway workers, this memorial book rounds off its history. A former chairman gives his views, formed by tradition and experience, of the history of a movement which, to a greater degree than any other, had to face the anarcho-syndicalist points of view of a great deal of the Dutch harbour men.

Norway

Arbeidsfolk Forteller. Fra Sagbruk og Høvleri. Redigeret av Edvard Bull. Tiden Norsk Forlag, Oslo 1955. 246 pp. Ill.

Arbeidsfolk Forteller. Fra Papirindustrien. Redigeret av Edvard Bull. Tiden Norsk Forlag, Oslo 1953. 131 pp. Ill.

Under the direction of the Norske Folkemuseum the editor of this series has applied himself to the collection of autobiographies of workers. The data have been supplied partly by those concerned themselves and partly by colleagues engaged on the work of collecting them. This series gives an anthology of striking surveys relating to the development of the workers during the industrial revolution which commenced in Norway in the second half of the previous century. In the first volume dealing with the paper industry the material has been systematically classified: apprenticeship, workers, employers, trade union. The second volume dealing with the timber trade presents a collection of articles that are more complete in themselves.

NYGAARDSVOLD, JOHAN. *Min Barndom og Ungdom*. Tiden Norsk Forlag, Oslo 1952. 192 pp. Ill.

The former premier and leader of the Labour Party has recorded the memories of his early years as the studious son of working class parents and of his experiences as emigrant in the United States (up to 1907). Although not originally intended for publication they soon appeared important enough to be published after only slight alterations had been made.

Poland

Bibliografia Historii polskiej. Zebrał i ułożył Ludwik Finkel. Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa 1956. 3 Vols. lvi, 2150 (2 vols), 174 str.

This is a photo-reprint of the 1891 edition of this indispensable bibliography, with the supplement covering the period up to the end of 1910. The need for bibliographical material on East European history has more than once been stressed here. A re-edition of this important work can, therefore, only be welcomed.

Bibliografia historii Śląska za lata 1939-1946. Zestawił Karol Maleczyński. [Wrocławskie towarzystwo miłośników historii, na prawach rękopisu] Z zasifku Polskiej akademii nauk, Wrocław 1954. ii, 167 str.

The bibliography lists 4215 items, divided into 15 subjects. Social and economic history, for example, take up nrs 770-1184. Also foreign publications have been included, amongst them even those from national-socialist sources, which the editor justifies by the fact that the book is destined for specialists only.

GEILKE, GEORG (Ed.). Die polnische Strafgesetzgebung seit 1944 [Sammlung Ausserdeutscher Strafgesetzbücher in deutscher Übersetzung LXX]. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1955. viii, 143 pp.

The new codification of Polish penal law has not as yet been completed. The pre-war Polish penal law has been supplemented by a number of novellae, which have been collected and translated in this book. This enables the reader to gain an impression of the influence of the new ideology on Polish penal law. The introduction gives a short, but useful historical survey. The texts are annotated.

KACZANOWSKA, JADWIGA. Bibliografia prac Juliana Marchlewskiego [Łódzkie towarzystwo naukowe, wydział II, nr. 15] (Zakład im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu) Łódź 1954. xxi, 205 str.

Julian Marchlewski-Karski has been active in the Polish, German and Russian social-democrat, and later communist, movements and has published books and articles in all these countries. The bibliography lists 1866 items, every translation having its own number. There is a short foreword on Marchlewski and an index.

KOR, Stanisław. Listy z Rosji do gen. Sikorskiego. Jutro Polski, London 1955. 577 str. Map.

The author was sent to Russia during the war as ambassador of the Polish government in exile in London. The main part of his book is occupied by 274 letters and memoranda he sent to general Sikorski during 1942 and 1943. They are preceded by the author's memoirs on how and under what circumstances he came to be appointed, and followed by a number of relevant documents. Their importance, for the light they throw on a critical phase in Polish-Russian relations, need not be stressed.

LEWIN, Aleksander. Problemy wychowania kolektywnego. 2-e wydanie. Państwowe zakłady wydawnictw szkolnych, Warszawa 1955. 313 str.

The author was director of a Polish children's home in the Urals during the war. The book is based on his experiences there. In the first part he describes the origin of the camp and the factors which conditioned it, while in the second part he discusses more in general some of the problems of collective education with which he was faced, as for example: collective responsibility, perspectives of development, relations to the social life, etc. The book is illustrated.

SERAPHIM, P. H. Industrie-Kombinat Oberschlesien. Das Ruhrgebiet des Ostens. Mit 25 Karten von Gerhard Fischer. Verlagsgesellschaft Rudolf Müller, Köln-Braunsfeld 1953. 101 pp. Maps.

Upper Silesia has become one of the most important industrial regions of the Soviet bloc which is of great importance not only for the Soviet Union and Poland but also for Czechoslovakia. The author investigates the development of

industry and mining since the second world war, the means of communication, the labour reserves and the attitude of this communist "Kombinat" towards Western European industry.

WRONSKI, HENRI. *Le rôle économique et social de la monnaie dans les Démocraties Populaires. La réforme monétaire polonaise 1950-1953*. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1954. 181 pp.

In the peoples' democracies one of the most important means by which the authorities endeavour to achieve their aims and maintain their power is the control of money. The author investigates in how far money still possessed a certain autonomous function in the abovementioned years in Poland when the economy of the country was not yet completely collectivized, and also whether this shall remain so after the entire disappearance of the private sector. From a social historical point of view the commentary on wage development is of particular interest.

Rumania

Documente privind Istoria României. Veacul XVII. A. Moldova, vol. IV (1616-1620). Editura Academiei republicii populare Române, 1956. xcii, 612 pp.

Other volumes of this series have been announced in the Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History, 1955, Nr. 3, p. 224 and in this journal, Nr. 2, p. 369. This volume, edited in the same way, contains 651 + 9 documents on the history of Moldavia for the years 1616-1620. They mostly concern feudal property relations.

Sweden

EK, HILDING. *Socialrätt. Föreläsningar*. Institutet för Offentlig och Internationell Rätt, Stockholm 1954. 258 pp.

The reduction in range and significance of the individual care of the poor has been accompanied by a proportionate increase in that of what we may call a new subsection of jurisprudence, namely "social law". In this book a systematic introduction to this development is followed by an equally systematic exposition and definition of all that pertains to social law in Sweden, e.g. insurance, relief, nursing and the rendering of assistance, their practical application and the limitations of their spheres.

Historisk Statistik för Sverige. Historical Statistics of Sweden. I. Befolkning. Population. 1720-1950. Statistiska Centralbyrån, Stockholm 1955. 78 pp. Charts.

Since statistical data concerning the population of Sweden date back to 1749 it has been possible to work up a great abundance of material into this survey. The latter has been rendered necessary by the fact that the regular publications of Swedish statistics no longer contain historical comparisons. All kinds of demographical tendencies are dealt with.

KILBOM, KARL. *I Hemligt Uppdrag. Ur mitt Livs Äventyr II*, Tidens Förlag, Stockholm 1954. 386 pp. Ill.

KILBOM, KARL. *Cirkeln Slutet. Ur mitt Livs Äventyr III.* Tidens Förlag, Stockholm 1955. 392 pp. Ill.

In the second and third volumes of his memoirs the author paints the period of revolutionary activity in the labour movement (1914-1924) as well as the rupture with communism in the years 1924-1929. Quotations from letters and conversations bring to life the historic personages of the Russian Revolution and of the early beginnings of the C.P. in Sweden, most of whom were members of the Youth movement. In the second volume the author recounts his contacts with the I.L.P. and with Trotsky. Comments are made on the foundation of the fourth International but also on the author's return to social democracy, his work for the people's housing and the film world.

Tekniska Skolutbildningen. *Betänkande Avgivet av 1948 års Tekniska Skolutredning.* Iduns Tryckerieaktiebolag A.B., Stockholm 1955. 592 pp.

For the past fifteen years the organisation of technical education in Sweden has been subjected to drastic changes. The report on the present state of affairs gives a survey of the schools and their various types and a thorough treatment of the subjects taught and the demands made in practice. There is also included a statistical survey of the pupils and a calculation of expenses.

Yrkesutbildningen. *Betänkande av 1952 års Yrkesutbildningssakkuniga.* Ivar Haegströms Boktryckeri A.B., Stockholm 1954. 476 pp. Maps.

Technical education in Sweden was the study-object of an official committee which has reproduced in its report an account of the present state of affairs preceded by a short historical introduction. Light is thrown on such topics as the place occupied by technical education in industry and in the educational system, the state of affairs in other countries, distribution in Sweden itself, the various types of courses and the paedagogic backgrounds.

Switzerland

HAUSER, ALBERT. *Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Entwicklung eines Bauerndorfes zur Industrie-Gemeinde. Neuere Wirtschaftsgeschichte der zürcherischen Gemeinde Wädenswil.* [Neujahrsblatt der Lese-gesellschaft Wädenswil, Nr. 22]. Buchdruckerei A. Stutz & Co., Wädenswil 1956. 276 pp. Ill.

The municipality of Wädenswil has developed from a rural village to an industrial centre of about 10,000 inhabitants. The very competent author has utilized all available sources to form the basis of his survey of the economic and social history of the town. The emphasis is placed on the rise and growth of its industry, originally in the 18th century home-industry, later primarily factories producing textiles, chemicals and foodstuffs. Of especial interest are those chapters on social relationships and on the changes that have taken place in the cultural life of the population.

JORDI, HUGO. *Integraler Sozialismus. Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz,* Zürich 1955. 61 pp.

Radical socialist planned economy by means of nationalisation and the expansion of co-operation and other forms of collective management and ownership are the aims of the author. He criticizes the petty-bourgeois ideal of the small independent merchant which is economically untenable and socially undesirable. Democracy and socialism could create a new culture that would form "the termination of the pre-history of mankind" and which would evolve "in the light of consciousness". Although the author's approach to the subject is from a universal standpoint, his examples are drawn primarily from Swiss relationships, and it is to a Swiss reading public that he addresses himself.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BROMAGE, BERNARD. *Molotov: The Story of an Era*. Peter Owen Ltd. London 1956. 256 pp. Ill.

In this biography Molotov is portrayed as the close friend of Stalin who, along with the latter, kept the banner of Leninism flying. It is most characteristic, considers the author, that Molotov should be, as it were, the typical embodiment of the integration process of the Soviet State. In this book Molotov the man is definitely not placed in an unfavourable light, nor, for that matter, is Stalin. The large-scale purges carried out by the latter are, indeed, looked upon as a great process of purification. The author recounts many interesting details about the personality of his subject.

DVINOV, BORIS L. (Ed.). *Documents on the Russian Emigration: An Appendix to Rand Paper P-768*. The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica (Ca) 1956. iv, 227 pp. (mimeogr.).

The volume to which this is the appendix has been announced in our Review nr. 2, p. 371. This book makes available in their entirety a number of the documents discussed there.

ФРАНК, С. Л. *Биография П. Б. Струве*. Издательство имени Чехова, Нью-Йорк 1956. 237 стр.

[FRANK, S. P. B. *Struve – a Biography*. Chekhov Publishing House, New York 1956. 237 pp.].

Petr Berngardovič Struve gained renown as a so-called "legal marxist" (which, in his case, did not exclude illegal activity) in the nineties. In later years he gradually developed into a right-wing cadet, which he was in 1917. He was a man of wide learning and teaching was an important part of his activities. He emigrated in 1918 and died in 1944. These reminiscences on him, written by another former legal marxist, are of importance not only because of the figure of Struve, but also because they throw light on a period as yet too little studied.

KAREWA, M. P. *Recht und Moral in der sozialistischen Gesellschaft*. [48. Beiheft zur „Sowjetwissenschaft“]. Verlag Kultur und Fortschritt, Berlin 1954. 183 pp.

The subject of this book is the well known Marxist-Leninist theme of the interaction between the substructure and the superstructure in the socialist society, here applied to law and ethics in particular. The author investigates the part played by the socialist law, which is looked upon as a new and qualitatively higher type, in the realisation of the functions of the socialist state and its methods of penetration into the consciousness and relationships of the people.

LENIN, W. I. *Ausgewählte Werke*. 2 Bde. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955. 919, 1039 pp.

This edition is based on the German one published in Moscow, 1946-'47 and which in its turn was based on the fourth Russian edition of Lenin's Selected Works of 1943, although a few smaller changes in the selection have been made. Each writing is followed by an indication of the first Russian as well as of other German editions. A number of shorter commentaries on Lenin by Stalin have been printed as an introduction. Especially with regard to the political ideas of the Bolshevik leader these two volumes offer a rather detailed picture.

LENIN, W. I. *Werke*. Bde 4, 5, 6. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1955-1956. viii, 468; viii, 590; viii, 564 pp. Facs.

Volume 4 contains the writings, which refer in part to the "economists", dating from the period February 1898 to February 1901; volume 5 contains those dated between May 1901 and January 1902, and volume 6 between January 1902 and August 1903. Some of the latter are devoted to the controversial question of the programme and statutes of the party. Various items appear in print for the first time in this publication.

MAURACH, REINHART. *Das Rechtssystem der UdSSR. Allgemeine Rechtslehre, Zivil-, Straf- und Verfahrensrecht*. Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteuropaforschung, Tübingen; Böhlau-Verlag, Köln, Graz 1953. vi, 52, 6 pp. (mimeogr.).

This lucid exposition and survey of the legal system of the Soviet Union is of interest from a social historical point of view because of the connection drawn between the present system and the conceptions of Marx, Lenin and Stalin. Mention should be made of the detailed bibliography.

MUNZER, EGBERT. *Solovyev. Prophet of Russian-Western Unity*. Hollis & Carter, London 1956. vi, 154 pp.

In the author's opinion the causes for the great schism between Russia and the West must not in the first place be sought in the differences in the social and economic polity or in the political conceptions, but in the fundamental views on spiritual life. Taking this as his starting point he treats of the ideas of Solovyev whom he considers Russia's greatest philosopher and who also indicates a solution to the problem of the unity of East and West.

PETROV, VLADIMIR and EVDOKIA. *Empire of Fear*. Andre Deutsch, London 1956. 351 pp. Ill.

Mr. Petrov was Third Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Canberra, Australia, and head of the espionage network in that country. He and his wife present in this book their autobiographies which cast light on living conditions in the Soviet Union and the motives that led both of them to work for the intelligence, as well as on the way in which they came to consider a break with their past necessary.

POLONS'KA-VASYLENKO, N. D. *The Settlement of the Southern Ukraine (1750-1775)*. [The Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts

and Sciences in the U. S., Special Issue]. The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., Inc., New York 1955. vi, 350 pp. Map.

During the period under discussion in this well-documented, scholarly work Ukrainian and Russian settlers arrived in the Southern Ukraine in "an irrepressible flow", often against the wishes of the Russian government. The motives which directed them to settle this region were for the greater part of a social character: They hoped to flee serfdom. Tsarist, rather ambivalent policy toward them, is discussed at length.

SHAHEEN, SAMAD. The Communist (Bolshevik) Theory of National Self-Determination. Its historical evolution up to the October Revolution. W. van Hoeve Ltd., The Hague, Bandung 1956. xxiii, 156 pp.

The Pakistan scholar first treats of "the plight of the non-Russian nationalities" in the Tsarist Empire and thereafter the views of the narodniki and the social-democrats up to the time that Lenin formulated his standpoint. Then there follows a discussion of the criticism directed by the bolsheviki against Austrian conceptions on "national-cultural autonomy", the relationship with the *Bund*, the fundamental difference between Rosa Luxemburg and Lenin and the resolution on the national question adopted by the April Conference (1917). The author arrives at the conclusion that the bolsheviki concentrated all their efforts on "the salvation of Great Russia". The book is based on many sources in non-Russian languages.

STALIN, J. W. Werke. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1951 - 1955. 13 Vols.

These thirteen volumes contain Stalin's Works, in a German translation, up till January 1934. Vol. 1 (xvi, 373 pp.) includes the writings from the years 1901-1907, vol. 2 (vi, 387) those from 1907-1913, vol. 3 (vi, 399) the period from the February till the October revolutions, 1917, vol. 4 (vi, 423) from November 1917-1920, vol. 5 (vi, 391) from 1921-1923, vol. 6 (vi, 384) contains the writings from 1924, vol. 7 (vi, 368) from 1925, vol. 8 (vi, 363) from January-November 1926, vol. 9 (vi, 332) from December 1926-July 1927, vol. 10 (vi, 348) from August-December 1927, vol. 11 (vii, 342) from 1928-March 1929, vol. 12 (viii, 348) from April 1929-June 1930, and vol. 13 (ix, 372) from July 1930-January 1934. Each volume is supplied with a chronological table. Vol. 2 contains the fundamental study "Marxism and the National Question". The exposé of the theory of "socialism in one country", the struggle against the opposition, and the collectivisation and the first five-year-plan will be mainly found in the vols. 6-8, 7-11, and 12-13 respectively.

СТРУВЕ, ГЛЕБ. Русская литература в изгнании. Издательство имени Чехова, Нью-Йорк 1956. 408 стр.

[STRUVE, GLEB. Russian Literature in Exile. Chekhov Publishing House, New York 1956. 408 pp.]

The book can be considered more or less as a companion volume to the author's well-known history of Soviet literature, although the author stresses its un-final character. It has the same high documentary value as the earlier work, which in this case was even more difficult. Although, as a matter of course, social problems figure less prominently here than in Soviet literature, they are not neglected. An appendix of about 15 pages discusses the war and the new emigration.

ВЕЙДЛЕ, В. Задача России. Издательство имени Чехова, Нью-Йорк 1956. 230 стр.

[WEIDLE, WLADIMIR. Russia's Historical Task. Chekhov Publishing House, New York 1956. 230 pp.]

"The past sets a task which it is for the future to solve"... "In its most general aspect [Russia's task] consists in becoming a part of Christian Europe". This is the general theme which unites the seven essays collected in this book. They all date from before the war, a fact which did not, in the author's opinion, invalidate the views expressed in them. Some essays directly concern one of the aspects of the problem "Russia and Europe", while others do this in connection with a literary figure, e.g. Puškin and Tjutčev.

WYSCHINSKI, A. J. Fragen des internationalen Rechts und der internationalen Politik. Sechste Tagung der Vollversammlung der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen 1951-1952. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1955. 409 pp.

The speeches held by the former Russian Attorney General and Minister of Foreign Affairs during the 1951-52 session of the United Nations have been brought together in this volume. They depict the official foreign policy of the Soviet Union at that time. A striking feature is the recurring appeal, both explicit and implicit, to international ethics.

Yugoslavia

PINTAR, JOHN I. Four Years in Tito's Hell. H.P.K., Buenos Aires 1954. 303 pp.

The writer, an American businessman, was arrested by the police in 1946 and was freed only four years later after many interventions from the side of American representatives in the country. He relates his very unpleasant experiences and stresses the communist-dictatorial character of Yugoslavia also after its rupture with the Soviet Union, puts for 1954 the number of people languishing in prisons at two millions and expresses as his conviction that Tito's state will fall mainly because of the nationalities problem.

PREVEDEN, FRANCIS R. A History of the Croatian People. Vol. I: Prehistory and Early Period until 1397 A. D. Philosophical Library, New York 1955. xvi, 134 pp.; 64 pp. illustrations.

A short introduction on the physical conditions is followed by a discussion of the prehistory of what is now Croatia, the Hellenic-Roman culture (the Emperor Diocletian built an enormous palace at Split – *palatium*) and the coming of the Slavs in the seventh century. The history of the Croat branch up till the end of the fourteenth century is that of the integration into Western-Roman civilization, the union with Hungary as a result of the struggle with Venice and the influence of Turkish expansion in the Balkans. Bosnia is also dealt with by the writer, who is an expert in this domain. The book should be considered a valuable contribution to Croatian history. The illustrations are well-chosen.

PRIDONOFF, ERIC L. Tito's Yugoslavia. Introduction by Brodie E. Ahlport. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1955. vii, 243 pp.

In the years 1945-46 the author was attached to the American embassy in Belgrade. His book is comprised mainly of memoirs dating from those years along with appended observations on the nature of Tito's regime, qualified here as being dogmatic-communist, and founded on terrorism. He was accused of espionage and had to leave the country. His criticism of the regime is particularly trenchant, and he extends it to embrace America's policy which, in his opinion, was much too lacking in power.

TOCHITCH, DESIMIR. *Les Conseils Ouvriers en Yougoslavie*. [Revue d'Histoire Économique et Sociale, XXXIIIe Volume, 1955, No. 4]. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie, Paris 1955. 40 pp.

In 1950 the Yugoslavian government announced the beginning of the "withering away of the state", one means of achieving which was to be by decentralising one section of economic power and placing it in the hands of the workers' councils in industry. The author surveys the measures adopted to effect this and the working of the system. He is of the opinion that in essence the party has retained complete power and has absolute control over the new economic structure.

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