

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

Determinism and Freedom in the Age of Modern Science. A Philosophical Symposium edited by Sidney Hook. New York University Press, New York 1958. xv, 237 pp. \$ 5.00.

This work, of a philosophical nature, contains the papers of a congress and the subsequent discussions. In addition to determinism and indeterminism the following subjects were also – (naturally) – discussed: freedom, choice and causality. The participants compare their views with the newest scientific discoveries of Heisenberg, Bohr, Einstein, Eddington and others. Among the collaborators on this book are: Blanshard, Sydney Hook, Max Black and William Barrett.

HELVIG, PAUL. *Dramaturgie des menschlichen Lebens*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. 212 pp. DM. 12.50.

The author, who evolves the concept of “drama” from a psychological viewpoint, uses it as an element in cultural philosophy – this is illustrated by the phenomenon of the war and the philosophy of Gandhi. The author looks upon the urge to dramatize as an important motive (or drive) in all human action: in sexual life, the need for self-assertion, artistic expressions etc. In the concluding chapter the whole theory is recapitulated in theses.

KLAUS, GEORG. *Jesuiten, Gott, Materie*. Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1958. 361 pp. DM. 12.40.

The second, unrevised edition of this book (the first appeared in 1957) sharply criticizes from a communist angle Wetter's book which first appeared in 1948: *Der dialektische Materialismus – seine Geschichte und sein System in der Sowjetunion*. In the course of his argumentation the author touches on dialectics, causality, the concept of matter and formal logic.

KROCKOW, CHRISTIAN GRAF VON. *Die Entscheidung*. Eine Untersuchung über Ernst Jünger, Carl Schmitt, Martin Heidegger. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. iv, 164 pp. DM. 16.00.

This study aims at placing the works of Jünger, Carl Schmitt and Heidegger in the context of their historical and social backgrounds. The short description of the theories of these three authors serves this purpose, too, though the maintenance of Heidegger's

complicated formulations hinders rapid and unambiguous comprehension. The problem of human action, its structure and the social and historical factors that effect a decision are dealt with in the concluding chapter. This book is the third volume of the series *Göttinger Abhandlungen zur Soziologie*.

POLITZER, GEORGES. *Principes élémentaires de Philosophie*. 4ème éd. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1958. 301 pp. F. fr. 450.

This fourth edition of the manual intended for Marxist education which is fundamentally based on notes of one of the pupils of Politzer at the latter's course held in 1935-'36 at the *Université Ouvrière*, has been revised as regards the form of presentation. It offers an elementary introduction to philosophy and, more specially, to dialectical and historical materialism in which the Communist line of interpretation is followed. The preface is by Maurice Le Goas; the editors of the present edition have given an account of their revision.

SURTZ, S. J., EDWARD. *The Praise of Pleasure. Philosophy, Education, and Communism in More's Utopia*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1957. vii, 246 pp. \$ 4.75.

In this new appraisal of Thomas More's *Utopia* the author starts from a number of premises such as: More wrote as a Catholic for Catholics, More reveals himself as a humanist, More draws a clear distinction between Reason and Faith, More's ideal state is based on reason alone and this implies that if the Utopians, who are guided by reason alone, have such excellent institutions, the Christians, who have the Revelation, should surpass them. The author not only elucidates the various facets of More's thought, but succeeds, moreover, in accentuating the unity of conception.

VIALATOUX, J. *La répression et la torture. Essai de philosophie morale et politique*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1957. 134 pp. F. fr. 390.

The author, a professor of moral and social philosophy at a Roman Catholic University, taking as his starting point the question of torture employed in Algeria, sets out to expound the conceptions torture, morals, politics, and means in relation to ends. He confronts his own definitions with those of a number of philosophers and theologians.

Wesen und Wirklichkeit des Menschen. Festschrift für Helmuth Plessner. Hrsg. von Klaus Ziegler. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1957. 403 pp. DM. 28.00.

Of the essays contained in this work dedicated to Prof. Plessner the following should be mentioned because of their social-historical relevance: *Geschichte und teleologisches System bei Karl Marx* (Ruth-Eva Schulz), *Staat und Gewissen im Zeitalter des Säkularismus* (Hans Barth), *Über den Konservatismus als historische Kategorie* (J. Romein), an article by Theodor W. Adorno on Sociology and empiricism and one by Max Horkheimer on the situation of man in present times. In the latter, man is considered in close relation to his social and technical surroundings. Horkheimer states that there is a standardisation of different fields of life due to the influence of modern society and technology – it is interesting to note that he, unlike Robert Merton, for instance, establishes that "romantic love" is disappearing. The book ends with a bibliography of the writings of Prof. Plessner compiled by Lieselotte Stern.

WEST, CHARLES C. *Communism and the Theologians. Study of an Encounter.* SCM Press Ltd., London 1958. 399 pp. 35/—.

In this masterly study the author discusses the modern Protestant theologians' attitudes towards Communism and especially towards the "encounter" with its philosophy (or "religion") and with the Communists as human beings. Without for a moment leaving the reader in doubt as to his own Christian conviction, Dr. West, with remarkable objectivity and piercing lucidity, lays bare the essential points in the opinions of such thinkers as Brunner or his antithesis Hromadka (both preaching a "*Kulturhistorische* union with [existing political or] social power"), Tillich (whose ontology is criticized), Reinhold Niebuhr (who neglects the question of the Christian's personal ministry to the Communist), and Barth's dialectical theology. Other theologians are dealt with, too, for instance Gollwitzer with whose ideas the author seems to sympathize very much. On various details the book may provoke much criticism — a consequence also of the frankness with which problems have been posited here.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLAIRMONTE, FRÉDÉRIC. *Le libéralisme économique et les pays sous-développés. Études sur l'évolution d'une idée.* Librairie E. Droz, Genève 1958. 357 pp. Sw. fr. 30.00.

The author, who classifies himself as a neo-Keynesian, arrives at the conclusion in this book that a liberalistic economy does not combine well with modern conditions; this applies especially to the under-developed areas where political and ideological factors also play a part. The economic growth of the Soviet Union, too, has made a deep impression in these areas. In an historical discussion the author demonstrates that an increasing tendency towards planning exists in Europe and the United States. This book has also appeared as "*Thèse No. 168*" of the Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, University of Geneva.

COELHO, GEORGE V. *Changing Images of America. A Study of Indian Students' Perceptions.* The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1958. 145 pp. \$ 3.50.

In this excellent, empiric study the author treats of the change of views and attitude of Indian students in the United States. The conclusion reached is that up to a certain point a differentiating of perspectives on the host culture increases with the length of stay. As regards the emotional attitudes the author notes in the first phase a favourable attitude towards both the host culture and home culture, in the second phase an unfavourable attitude towards both host culture and home culture and in the third phase (between 2nd and 3rd years) a differentiating of views on both cultures. After four years residence the Indian student becomes gradually depoliticized, i.e. he looks upon himself less as the representative of India and more as an individual. The book is published under the auspices of The Center for International Studies, Mass. Institute of Technology.

CONNOLLY, T. G. and W. SLUCKIN. *An Introduction to Statistics for the Social Sciences.* 2nd. enlarged ed. Cleaver-Hume Press Ltd., London 1957. vii, 166 pp. 16/—.

The second edition of this book is enlarged with a chapter on the analysis of variance. In addition to well-known statistical concepts such as Mean, Standard Deviation and

Standard Error the following are also dealt with: statistical significance (Chi-squared), small-sample statistics and elementary correlation methods. Only a slight mathematical knowledge is needed to understand this material.

Desegregation: Some Propositions and Research Suggestions. Prep. by Edward A. Suchman a.o. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, New York 1958. 128 pp. \$ 2.00.

In this book current sociological knowledge, propositions and findings in the field of Social Stratification, Power, Public Opinion and Propaganda, Interaction, Prejudice and Personality and the Minority Community are mentioned point by point. Thereafter the implications of the above in the field of desegregation are investigated. The second section contains suggestions for research and action techniques along with an evaluation of the major approaches as regards their success in the past. An attempt has been made at as much objectivity as possible.

GILLMAN, JOSEPH M. *The Falling Rate of Profit. Marx's Law and its Significance to Twentieth-Century Capitalism.* Dennis Dobson, London 1957; Cameron Associates, New York 1958. xi, 172 pp. 25/—; \$ 5.00.

In a remarkable approach to the subject the author has not only discussed the validity of Marx's "Law" of the falling rate of profit for the twentieth century and more especially for the USA, but has also supported his argument with an original study of trends in capitalist development in that country. The argument, however, should hold good for capitalism in general in its advanced stage of monopoly business. After the first World War a trend set in which was mainly characterized by a necessity to invest capital in government consumption and other consumptive spheres. This in itself, caused, e.g., by the cutting off of "imperialist" outlets, although seemingly refuting the Marxian analysis, must, according to the author, lead in the long end to the self-destruction of capitalist production and its transformation into a "socialist" order. The book is a scholarly contribution in the field of Marxist economics.

HEINTZ, PETER. *Soziale Vorurteile. Ein Problem der Persönlichkeit der Kultur und der Gesellschaft.* Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1957. 218 pp. DM. 12.80.

In this book the author presents a lucid analysis of prejudices and stereotypes that is based on an extensive study of literature. He explains these phenomena on the grounds of personality, culture and society. Prejudices are considered from their functional aspects and as to their contents. As regards the personality-structure the relationship between *Super-ego*, *Ego* and *Id* is considered to be of great importance.

HERLEMANN, HANS-HEINRICH und HANS STAMER. *Produktionsgestaltung und Betriebsgrösse in der Landwirtschaft unter dem Einfluss der wirtschaftlich-technischen Entwicklung.* Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1958. vi, 147 pp. DM. 14.00.

In this book, no. 44 in the *Kieler Studien*, the authors consider the development of agrarian forms of production. They draw up a genetic evolution in three phases which corresponds with the pre-industrial era, the beginning of industrialisation and the progressing industrialisation respectively. A difference in development can be discerned between densely and sparsely populated countries. The book is divided into two parts: the first part contains the exposition of the author's standpoint and a

theoretical analysis, whilst the second part contains statistical-empiric material. Although this is primarily an economic work, it is made accessible to a broader circle of readers by the lucid, logical argumentation.

LAWRENCE, PAUL R. *The Changing of Organizational Behavior Patterns. A Case Study of Decentralization.* With the research assistance of James V. Clark. Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, Boston 1958. xii, 237 pp. \$ 4.00.

This work may be considered a study in "organisational change" in which the behaviour of the persons in question is studied - in this case during the decentralisation of a supermarket chain. For this purpose the author uses very interesting techniques and research methods (measurements of interaction patterns, self-concepts of district managers). The topics dealt with are, successively: the organisation prior to the change, the reasons for the reorganisation, the new organisation and the extent of adjustment to the new patterns.

MITSOU, T. *Les Rapports entre Convention Collective et Sentence Arbitrale.* Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1958. iii, 392 pp. F. fr. 2.800.

The author's aim is to present a juridical system of the relationships between collective bargaining and the adjudication of the mediator. For this purpose he has made a comparative study of these relationships in the Scandinavian countries, Germany (both the Weimar and the Federal Republics), Italy, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. The central position in this treatment, however, is occupied by the system as it exists in France.

NYE, F. IVAN. *Family Relationships and Delinquent Behavior.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York 1958. xii, 168 pp. \$ 4.95.

This important study analyzes social control as exercised by the family with respect to delinquent behaviour. The important features here are especially the indications used for relations between parents and children and the behaviour of parents, the questionnaires and scales. In addition this book contains a chapter on the relations between socio-economic status and delinquent behaviour: no significant correlation was discovered here with the tests used. The book is based on material gained from research in the United States.

PAPANICOLAOU, E. E. *Théorie et pratique du développement économique. Essai d'interprétation de quelques problèmes fondamentaux.* Librairie Générale de Droit en de Jurisprudence, R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1958. v, 131 pp. F. fr. 1.035.

The subject studied here is the increasing economic inequality between the "poor" and the "rich" countries. The author establishes the fact, in concordance with Gunnar Myrdal, that present-day theoretical economic knowledge does not link up with the specific problems of the underdeveloped countries. In point of fact the free exchange of commodities, capital and services can be disadvantageous for the poorer countries. Furthermore the "notion of rationality" in diverse economic sectors is dealt with. Under a different title the book was accepted as "*Thèse No. 167*" by the Faculty of the Economic and Social Sciences of the University of Geneva.

Population and World Politics. Ed. by Philip M. Hauser. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1958. 297 pp. \$ 6.00.

This book contains a number of articles written by 12 authors. The first part presents demographic data and estimations of economic resources. In the second part, the relations between population, levels of living and economic development is traced. In the third and last section the relationships between politics and population are dealt with. These relationships are formulated, inter alia, in an article by Kingsley Davis entitled "Population and Power in the Free World". This author believes that the total income of a nation is the best single index of its power. The total income, in turn, is a function of its population size and its productive efficiency.

QUANTE, PETER. Die Abwanderung aus der Landwirtschaft. [Kieler Studien, 48]. Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1958. v, 221 pp. DM. 18.00.

With the aid of statistics the author demonstrates that the professional switch-over from agriculture to industry in Germany took place among independent farmers to as great an extent as among farmhands. In those countries where agrarian production increases more rapidly than demand (Western Europe, U.S.A. etc.) the agrarian population decreases relatively and even absolutely – here technical progress counteracts the principle of diminishing returns. The opposite obtains for the U.S.S.R. and the satellite countries where demand increases proportionally with production, and also for such regions as India where the demand (due to increase in population) increases more rapidly than production.

RASSEKH, CHAPOUR. Les préjugés entre groupes humains. Étude psycho-sociologique. Thèse No. 170, Faculté des Sciences économiques et sociales, Université de Genève 1958. 275 pp.

The author illuminates, systematically and minutely, the current explanations of the phenomenon of prejudice: both the psychological and the sociological. According to the author the origins of prejudice should be sought in the social-cultural environment of the individual rather than in his "character traits". In conclusion some methods of research are suggested. Besides, measures that could lead to the reduction of prejudice are discussed.

RIESMAN, DAVID, REUEL DENNEY and NATHAN GLAZER. Die einsame Masse. Eine Untersuchung der Wandlungen des amerikanischen Charakters. Rowohlt, Hamburg 1958. 341 pp. DM. 3.30.

This book is the German translation of the abridged American edition of the well-known work "The Lonely Crowd" supplemented with an introductory commentary by Helmuth Schelsky. The author unfolds his almost classical typology of the traditional, inner-directed and other-directed man. He believes that a shift can be discerned in the urban middle-classes in the United States from inner-directed to other-directed. Corresponding with this typology is a demographic typology, namely high birth rate and high death rate, high birth rate and low death rate and low birth rate and low death rate. A further point of interest is the great use made of content analysis methods.

SÖDER, GÜNTER. Studie zur rechtssozialistischen Ideologie. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1957. 170 pp. DM. 4.80.

It is concluded in this communistic dissertation on "rightwing socialism" that the latter's advocates (for instance, de Man, Radbruch, Schumacher, Theimer, and Tillich are all included in this category) can be characterized by their elimination of the essentials from Marxism, foremost its philosophy and conception of class. Thus they are qualified as "reactionaries". The author corroborates his arguments by referring to the pretended bad consequences of every kind of revisionism and to the writings of the masters, among whom the later Engels (*Anti-Dühring* etc.).

Staatslexikon. Recht, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von der Görres-Gesellschaft. 6., völlig neu bearb. und erw. Aufl. Zweiter Band. Beziehungslehre bis Erbrecht. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1958. v, 1231 pp. DM. 65.00.

This second volume of the completely revised edition (the first was reviewed in vol. II, 1958, part 1, p. 132 of this Journal) covers the ground from *Beziehungslehre* up to and including *Erbrecht*. Obviously this volume is very important from the social-historical viewpoint since it deals with the following subjects: Friedrich Engels, Dialectic Materialism, Germany (historical, political, sociological and economic), Democracy, China, Christianity, Calvinism and Bureaucracy. As in the previous volume, a useful bibliography has been appended to each article.

STARK, W. *The Sociology of Knowledge. An Essay in Aid of a Deeper Understanding of the History of Ideas.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1958. xi, 356 pp. 36/—.

This excellent work on the sociology of knowledge is published in the series The International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction, a series that has already produced so many notable works in the field of social sciences. It is to the very great credit of the author that he has succeeded in dealing with this subject, so prone to mystifications, in a most lucid manner. It is characteristic of this author, who bases his study on the principles of Max Weber, that he proclaims the tasks of the sociology of knowledge to be not only the eradication of "ideological" influence from science, but also the investigation into the "origins of truth". In his treatment of the latter the author analyzes the relations between "interest" and "action". The second part of this book contains an inquiry into social determination — the author reduces this to four problems, namely the basis of social determination, its nature, the degree and the conquest of social determination.

Het Sociale Leven in al zijn Facetten. Sleutel tot de moderne maatschappelijke problematiek. 2 Vols. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1958. 1026 pp. (I + II). Hfl. 26.50; 26.50.

These two books are the first two volumes of a work that will consist of three volumes, edited by Sj. Groenman, W. R. Heere and E. V. W. Vercruysse and on which many sociologists in The Netherlands and Belgium have co-operated. The latter include De Bie, Hofstra, Hofstee, van Heck, Groenman, Kruijt, Oldendorff, Bouman and the historian Romein. The present volumes give a brief survey of the pioneer work carried out in Dutch and Belgian sociology and thereafter deal with the structure and functions of the family, social stratification, the generation problem, groups, social mobility and social change. Here, the concepts of function and group are also dealt with from a theoretical standpoint.

SPROTT, W. J. H. *Human Groups*. Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth 1958. 219 pp. 3/6.

The author focusses mainly on small groups (the criterion of which is face to face relationships). The topics dealt with in this connection are: the family, the village, the neighbourhood and experimental groups. The author is very aware of the danger of over-socialization. The manner in which the concept social group is evolved and defined is interesting.

TSURU, SHIGETO. *Essays on Marxian Economics*. The Science Council of Japan, Division of Economics & Commerce, Tokyo 1956. vii, 79 pp.

This is the 8th issue in the "Economic Series" published by the Council mentioned in the title. In it have been collected four articles which appeared in two Japanese, one Indian and one American periodical. They deal with the theory of the falling tendency of the rate of profit as developed by Marx, his "tableau économique", his theory of business cycles (discussed here in comparison with Schumpeter's work) and with the relation between Keynesian with Marxian economics. The contributions made to the latter by Grossmann, R. Luxemburg, O. Bauer a.o. are brought into the picture. The author is extremely well-versed in his subject and his dissertations deserve attention as a valuable contribution both to economic science and to Marx's economic theories.

HISTORY

BRUCE, MAURICE. *The Shaping of the Modern World. Vol. I: Ends and Beginnings. The World to 1914*. Hutchinson, London 1958. xii, 940 pp. Maps. 42/—.

The author has succeeded in presenting a – naturally relatively concise – balanced survey of world history from about 1870 up to 1914. The treatment of some countries such as Spain and Latin America for the present period has, to a great extent, been postponed to the 2nd vol. in order to place their history in a more proper context. The book offers mainly political history, without, however, completely neglecting other aspects. It may truly be called "modern" since – within the framework of given space and aspect stressed – it deals with events by attempting to interrelate them as much as possible with each other and with ideas and economic and social trends of the time.

CATTELL, DAVID T. *Soviet Diplomacy and the Spanish Civil War*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1957. x, 204 pp. \$ 3.00.

After his "Communism and the Spanish Civil War" which offers a good analysis of the role played by the Communists in the military and political fields in Spain, 1936-39, the author gives in the present volume a survey of the international entanglements resulting from the war. Soviet diplomacy is in the focus of attention (as the title suggests) but the attitude of the British government is given due relief. The central theme is "Non-Intervention". The author concludes that British policy led the Soviet leaders to try a rapprochement with Germany which presupposed the dropping of the support of Republican Spain. The documentation is very detailed.

CLARK, GEORGE. *War and Society in the Seventeenth Century*. Cambridge University Press, London 1958. viii, 157 pp. 18/6.

This work inspires admiration for its systematic treatment of the subject and the erudition of its author. The author demonstrates that in the period in question war was accepted as an unavoidable element in society – it was also recognized to be a legitimate instrument of policy. Duelling is also treated of as an analogous phenomenon. Thereafter a number of motives are dealt with as well as the effects of war on civilian populations. The main thread running through the argumentation is the emergence of ordered nation-states with defined antagonisms and treaty agreements out of the confusion of the first half of the seventeenth century. The closing chapter, too, is interesting, dealing as it does with opinions on cycles of war and peace in the 17th century.

GLAMANN, KRISTOF. *Dutch-Asiatic Trade 1620-1740*. Danish Science Press, Copenhagen 1958. xii, 334 pp. D. Kr. 35.00.

The author has set out to trace the commercial history of the Dutch East India Company between 1620 and 1740. He gives a detailed treatment of the organization of the company and the interplay between the European management and the agencies in Asia. On the monopolistic position of the company the author states that "competition and changeableness rather than monopoly and constancy was what characterized the Dutch Company". A great many tables have been included in the text.

GREENIDGE, C. W. W. *Slavery*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 235 pp. 21/—.

The author's definition of slavery is rather broad; in addition to chattel slavery as it occurs in Arabia, it is also taken to cover the sale of women into marriage, i.e. marriages with large dowries as is common in many parts of Africa (lobola-practice). Other forms of slavery that still occur are peonage (in Latin America) and the sham adoption of children (formerly in China and Japan). The second part of this book deals with the history of the anti-slavery movements and the campaigns of such bodies as the former League of Nations and the United Nations.

LAUFFER, SIEGFRIED. *Die Bergwerksklaven von Laureion*. Zweiter Teil: Gesellschaftliche Verhältnisse, Aufstände. Verlag der Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz, in Kommission bei Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1957. 153 pp. DM. 14.40.

This second volume of *Die Bergwerksklaven von Laureion* appears as number II in the *Abhandlungen der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaftlichen Klasse, Jahrgang 1956*. Social relations and the revolts are dealt with. The abundance of notes, which testify to a thorough study of sources, the innumerable details cited and side-issues discussed, proof though they be of the elaborateness of this study, nevertheless thwart the purpose of this work, namely to provide the reader with a clear insight into these ancient relations, and detract from its readability.

MISES, LUDWIG VON. *Theory and History*. Jonathan Cape, London 1958. ix, 384 pp. 30/—.

This book contains a number of particularly worthwhile articles on theoretical and methodological subjects. Part II, which deals with Determinism and Materialism, is most important. The latter contains an aggressive and trenchant criticism of Marxism

that puts forward concisely a great many arguments. The topics criticized here are: Marx's conception of class, the concept "interest", the place occupied by invention in the system and the relation of ideology and objectivity. The author's criticism is expressed from an extremely individualistic and liberal standpoint.

Répertoire international des sources pour l'étude des mouvements sociaux aux XIXe et XXe siècles. Volume I: La Première Internationale. Périodiques 1864-1877. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1958. xx, 83 pp. F. fr. 600.

This volume has been produced mainly by Prof. G. Del Bo under the auspices of the International Commission of the History of the Social Movements and Social Structures of the International Committee of the Historical Sciences. Apart from Mrs. D. Fauvel-Rouif, general secretary of the Commission who helped to draw up the book, some 100 institutes and libraries in more than 20 countries have contributed by offering information. The result is a magnificent work in the bibliographical field, excellently produced (also as regards indexes), containing all data as to location, issues appeared, editors, etc., available at present about the press which was connected with the *First International and its national sections, that of the Bakuninist fraction and - later - the anarchist International*. Valuable information is given in short notes. The institutes in possession of the richest collections are the Moscow Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Institute Feltrinelli, Milano, and the Institute responsible for this journal.

SHKLAR, JUDITH N. *After Utopia. The Decline of Political Faith*. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1957. x, 309 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author establishes the fact that cultural pessimism prevails in the West and in this study she investigates its origins. The Enlightenment is chosen as the starting point, being the period of unbridled optimism, and thereafter the Romanticism of the 19th century and the cultural pessimism of the post-World War One-period. The author concludes that politics can no longer be ignored by the individual - she considers a moderate scepticism suited to this age.

Stalin's Correspondence with Churchill, Attlee, Roosevelt and Truman 1941-45, Lawrence & Wishart, London 1958. 302 pp. 25/—.

The first edition of this collection of documents was published in the U.S.S.R., in 1957. This edition is in English throughout. A number of messages of the Presidents of the U.S.A. and the Prime Ministers of Great Britain have been translated back from the Russian since the original texts were not available. The book throws light on such points as the forming of the second front and the Polish question, but not, for instance, on the question whether a new front should be opened up in the Balkans.

TANSILL, CHARLES CALLAN. *America and the Fight for Irish Freedom. 1866-1922. An Old Story Based Upon New Data*. The Devin-Adair Company, New York 1957. 489 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

The author surveys the Irish struggle for independence, the organizations founded for this purpose, and the political activities of O'Connell and Parnell. Special treatment, however, is given of the Irish-American movement and its leader Judge Cohalan. The author analyzes the conflicts with Woodrow Wilson and the role played in them by adhesion to the League of Nations. In this book, which, in the main, is written from a one-sided viewpoint, De Valera's policy is sharply criticized.

WINKLER, ARNOLD. *Methodik der Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*. Österreichischer Bundesverlag, Wien 1956. 456 pp. DM. 17.00.

In this work the author covers practically the entire field of the study of history, and does so in a manner provocative of discussion, as, for example, when he treats of the concepts "soul of the mass", "sickness of the social body", etc. The work is primarily methodological in its purpose; in the second chapter the foundations of history are subjected to investigation: world, town, state, trade, Man, culture and nation. In the fifth chapter the author stresses the importance of what he terms "the circulation of goods" (Güterkreislauf) for the study of historical problems.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

BAADE, FRITZ. *Weltenergiewirtschaft. Atomenergie – Sofortprogramm oder Zukunftsplanung?* Rowohlt, Hamburg 1958. 197 pp. Maps. DM. 1.90.

The aim of this booklet is to inform the public at large of the past and present state of affairs of energy supply. A prognosis is also given. In this connexion atomic energy is also discussed and here various countries are compared with each other.

BOWLES, CHESTER. *Ideas, People and Peace*. Harper & Brothers, New York; The Bodley Head, London 1958. vii, 151 pp.; 189 pp. \$ 2.50; 12/6.

In this book by the well known politician the emphasis is laid on American policy regarding the countries of Asia and Africa. He proves himself an advocate of gradual disarmament, economic support for underdeveloped areas and an anti-colonial policy for Algeria. The most desirable solution for Formosa is, he believes, a plebiscite, and as regards Western Europe, the withdrawal of American and Russian troops would possibly bring about a lasting peace.

Colloquium on Overseas Chinese. Edited by Morton H. Fried. Contributors: Maurice Broady, David Fortier, Alice Jo Kwong a.o. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1958. viii, 80 pp. \$ 1.50.

Very briefly the authors sketch demographic relationships, inter-marriage and the political and cultural affiliations of Chinese groups in Indonesia, North Borneo, Malaya, Singapore, Peru, U.S.A., Great Britain and a few other countries.

Demographic Yearbook 1957. 9th issue. Special topic: Mortality statistics. Statistical Office of the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1957. viii, 656 pp. Cloth-bound \$ 8.00; Paper bound \$ 6.50.

Special attention is paid in this Yearbook to mortality rates and in this connexion a table has been included on "deaths by cause and medical certification". They cover roughly the period 1936-1956. Of further interest are the tables on migration and estimation of population for each city of 100,000 or more inhabitants. The work also includes the censuses of population and area density, birth rates, marriages and divorces, and population by age and by sex. The text is in English and French.

FORSTER, ARNOLD and BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN. *Cross-Currents*. Doubleday & Co. Inc., New York 1956. 382 pp. \$ 4.00.

The authors of this work present a record of anti-semitism after the Second World War, mainly with regard to the U.S.A., Western Germany and the Middle East. Furthermore the contacts between the various national groupings are investigated. The Anti-Eisenhower Crusade and the Fort Monmouth Scandal are dealt with at length.

GAITSKELL, HUGH. *The Challenge of Coexistence*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1957. viii, 114 pp. \$ 2.50.

This book has been compiled from three lectures. In the first lecture, dealing with the United Nations, the author expresses his opinion that this body must, of necessity, be supplemented by "blocs" and "pacts". In Europe, the subject of the second lecture, the author supports the expansion of the Eden proposal of 1955 by which the area not occupied by Russian or American troops would have to include, apart from Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and perhaps other Eastern European countries as well. Britain's reserve as regards European integration is explained and justified by the author who goes on to draw up a balance sheet of the NATO. He advocates broader political co-operation within the NATO. The third lecture deals with the uncommitted areas.

GUMPERT, JULIUS. *Auf dem Wege in die Zukunft. Eine politisch-soziologische Funktionsanalyse*. Verlag Willy Trubach, Berlin 1958. 272 pp. DM. 24.50.

The author discusses a large number of subjects in this book and it is difficult to distinguish any method in their treatment. A central position is given to a theory on increasing sovereignty to which is attached the conceptions population growth and production forms. The author arrives at the conclusion that we are, at this moment, in a period of national sovereignty, which is no longer possible and of "world sovereignty" which is not yet possible. This theory is preceded by a discussion of determinism and prognostic possibilities of history.

KENNAN, GEORGE F. *Russia, the Atom, and the West*. [The BBC Reith Lectures, 1957.] Harper & Brothers, New York; Oxford University Press, London 1958. ix, 116 pp.; vii, 120 pp. \$ 2.50; 10/6.

This book contains the lectures delivered by Mr. Kennan over the B.B.C., along with an article on Anglo-American relations. Of special interest is the author's opinion about a settlement of the German question. The risk run by the West in the event of a withdrawal of Russian and American troops from the European continent is slighter than the gain thus achieved. The author also opposes a competition in all fields between Russia and the U.S. Each country has its own internal problems, its own function and appeal as regards the underdeveloped areas, for instance. In a discussion of the NATO the author warns against the danger of the military instrument becoming an end in itself.

KIRSHENBAUM, DAVID. *Mixed Marriage and the Jewish Future*. Bloch Publishing Company, New York 1958. ix, 144 pp. \$ 3.50.

The author sharply attacks intermarriage which he considers disastrous for the continued existence of Jewry. Furthermore he condemns the way in which the Jewish

youth of the U.S. is gradually becoming dissociated from the Jewish faith, Jewish customs and Jewish family life. He also believes that the blending of Jewish and Christian religious elements is harmful.

NEARING, HELEN and SCOTT. *Socialists Around the World*. Monthly Review Press, New York 1958. 160 pp. \$ 3.00.

Mr. and Mrs. Nearing tell in this book of their experiences during a journey in the USA, Canada, a few European countries and some parts of Asia (India, Ceylon and Japan) in which they made contacts with various different people of socialist convictions, mostly readers of *Monthly Review*. They give their impressions as well as the opinions of their interlocutors, stressing their belief in some sort of left-wing, pacifist and not anti-communist socialism, and criticize USA policy.

SASSE, HORST. *Die asiatisch-afrikanischen Staaten auf der Bandung-Konferenz*. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt a/M., Berlin 1958. 85 pp. DM. 14.80.

In addition to excerpts from speeches made during the Bandung conference this book contains the communiqués of the preliminary conferences at Colombo and Bogor. In an introduction the history of events leading up to the Bandung Conference is sketched briefly and the political significance of this conference is pointed out.

STONE, JULIUS. *Aggression and World Order. A Critique of United Nations Theories of Aggression*. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1958. xiv, 226 pp. 30/—.

The author studies the definition of aggression in the international context. He discusses the possibilities and disadvantages of, for example, "general definitions" and "enumerative definitions", in which concrete acts are listed as quasi-criteria. The history of the attempts to arrive at an acceptable definition is also traced. In this connexion such subjects as the political developments in 1956, the crisis in the Middle East and the revolt in Hungary are discussed. This book has been written for the general reader, interested in international affairs.

Welche Freiheit meinen wir? Herausgegeben von Ulrich Schmidhäuser. Kreuz-Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. 255 pp. DM. 14.80.

Since 23 authors have co-operated to produce this book the articles are, obviously, short and summary. The treatment of the concept liberty in this book can be correlated to the present political and social state of affairs. The western conception of freedom as opposed to the Communist, the basic incompatibility of liberty and equality: these political problematics are supplemented by others that are more social, e.g. the individual within the economic structure, conformity and standardisation which are supposed to occur in the West as a result of mass communication, etc. In the majority of cases the Western concept of liberty is posed as a problem and the authors endeavour to give it a new content.

Year of Crisis. Communist Propaganda Activities in 1956. Edited by Evron M. Kirkpatrick. The Macmillan Company, New York 1957. Ill. \$ 5.50.

According to the author the year 1956 necessitated the adaptation of Soviet propaganda to specific conditions: the XXth Communist Party Congress, the revolts in

Hungary and Poland, the Suez Crisis and the increased significance of China. The author analyzes the various methods by which propaganda was disseminated in Western Europe, the ex-colonial areas and Latin America. Another interesting section is that describing the organization of the Soviet and Communist-Chinese propaganda instruments, the way in which directives originate and the place occupied by propaganda and agitation in the communist ideology.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

EHRHARD, JEAN. *Le Destin du Colonialisme*. 3e Ed. Éditions Eyrolles, Paris 1958. 240 pp. F. fr. 880.

The author, who is very critical of the French political and economic rule in the Black-African colonies, puts forward a few suggestions for the economic development of these areas. In the political sphere he considers it desirable that the colonies be granted greater independence of the mother country. In the economic sphere flexible, long-term planning is needed; the French must take into account the fact that they will have to invest capital in Africa over a very long period.

HANCE, WILLIAM A. *African Economic Development*. Published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Harper & Brothers, New York 1958. x, 307 pp. Maps. \$ 4.95.

As well as giving a concise survey of the state of affairs of African economy the author discusses its possibilities and difficulties. The treatment is concerned exclusively with tropical Africa, including Madagascar, and does not offer many new insights. Special attention is directed to the Volta River Project in Ghana, a plan for generating hydro-electric power and for processing bauxite ore, and also the Ghezira scheme, an irrigation project in the Sudan. The difficulties in the way of African development are mainly attributable to the physical nature of the area and the problem of transportation.

Algeria

BROMBERGER, SERGE. *Les rebelles algériens*. Librairie Plon, Paris 1958. 275 pp. Maps. F. fr. 750.

The author presents a detailed report of the Algerian revolt, beginning with 1947 and continuing up to and including the bombing of Sakiet. In the account the stress is laid entirely and solely on the internal relationships in the revolutionary movement. The personal quarrels, group rivalries, differences in aims etc. can be traced back, in the author's opinion, to the antagonistic attitude of Berbers and Arabs.

DUQUESNE, JACQUES. *L'Algérie ou la guerre des mythes*. Desclée et Brouwer, Bruges, Paris 1958. 200 pp. B. fr. 80.

The author gives a lucid and astute survey of the Algerian problem. Two chapters that briefly describe the events after 13 May 1958 and the first visit of de Gaulle to Algeria have been appended to this book. The chapter on the French army and its problems, in which the author stresses particularly the psychological background, is interesting. A few documents covering the period between 13 May and 13 June have been included in an appendix. The book forms part of the series *Questions Actuelles*.

FOLLIET, JOSEPH. *Guerre et paix en Algérie. Réflexions d'un homme libre*. Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1958. 186 pp. F. fr. 650.

The author appeals to all those concerned in the Algerian conflict to adopt a neutral standpoint and to appreciate the fine distinctions involved in the question. He proclaims himself an advocate of a union of Algeria and France within a federal framework, though his concept of federalism is not specified in further detail. He proclaims himself an opponent of complete independence of Algeria: on ethical grounds (France must not desert its friends in North Africa) and on political grounds (France's existence as a great power is at stake).

Central African Federation

GANN, L. H. *The Birth of a Plural Society. The Development of Northern Rhodesia under the British South Africa Company 1894-1914*. Published on behalf of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute Northern Rhodesia by Manchester University Press, Manchester 1958. xxi, 230 pp. Ill. Map. 25/—.

The author, who combines historical with cultural-anthropological erudition, has succeeded in writing a history of this area that also takes into account such internal factors as the political relations between the tribes, their social and political organization, etc. The historical development that led to the plural society of 1914 is shrewdly analyzed and an investigation is made into the role played by each of the components: Africans, missionaries, the officials of the government and the white settlers.

Ghana

MEYEROWITZ, EVA L. R. *The Akan of Ghana. Their Ancient Beliefs*. Faber & Faber Ltd., London 1958. 164 pp. Ill. 45/—.

A painstaking study of the religious ideas of the Akan convinced the writer that four "cult periods" can be distinguished. The origin of these religious forms ought to be sought in pre-Arab North-Africa. Since religion is dealt with as an isolated phenomenon it proved impossible to investigate the interaction with other sectors of social life, political structure etc.

WOLFSON, FRED A. *Pageant of Ghana*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1958. xv, 266 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/—.

In this book the author has collected a selection of writings by Portuguese, Dutch, French and English authors. The first of these writings dates from 1471, the last is a speech by Nkrumah. They give the reader a rather full picture of Ghana and its history; anthropological details, the rivalries of the European powers for trading facilities etc.. The editor's introduction places all these excerpts in an historical sequence.

Madagascar

BOITEAU, PIERRE. *Contribution à l'histoire de la nation malgache*. Préface par Émile Tersen. Editions Sociales, Paris 1958. 431 pp. F. fr. 990.

In his introduction the author states that a new historical work on Madagascar is necessary since the majority of preceding authors can be considered the mouthpieces (and the vindicators) of imperialism. Unlike his predecessors, therefore, the present

author lays more stress on class antagonisms than on those between tribes and racial population-groups. European colonisation (conceived of in the Leninistic sense), the insurrection of 1863 and the events of 1947 are dealt with at length but little attention is devoted to the social-anthropological side of the subject.

Nigeria

STAPLETON, G. BRIAN. *The Wealth of Nigeria*. Oxford University Press, London 1958. xii, 228 pp. Maps. 16/—.

In a pleasant, very readable manner, and without demanding any specialized knowledge of the reader, the author surveys Nigeria's economic possibilities. In this he is not over-optimistic and approaches the problem from a sound, realistic angle. Chapter VII might be mentioned as being especially interesting: here the countries that have already experienced an economic development are classified in five groups according to resources, political system and date of the commencement of the industrial development. Thereafter an investigation is made into those experiences in the said processes from which Nigeria could profit.

Tunisia

MONTEY, HENRI DE. *Femmes de Tunisie*. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1958. 171 pp. Ill. F. fr. 1600. Hfl. 12.00.

With verbal skill the writer depicts the mores and folkways of the Tunisian women and the struggles for their emancipation since Bourguiba rose to power. Using a few case studies as examples the author reproduces a good impression of the different stages that, in a few cases, have already led to emancipation. Furthermore he draws attention to the great significance of this female emancipation for present day politics in that country. The book appeared as "essai II" in the third series of *Le Monde d'Outre Mer, Passé et Présent*.

Union of South Africa

KUPER, LEO, HILSTAN WATTS and RONALD DAVIES. *Durban. A Study in Racial Ecology*. Jonathan Cape, London 1958. 254 pp. Maps. 21/—.

The authors give a detailed and factual analysis of the ecological structure of Durban in order to enable succeeding researchers to study the changes which will undoubtedly occur after the realisation of the Goup Area Plan (by which the inhabitants are re-grouped according to race). This book contains much statistical data, a forecast and comments on the ideas on which this plan for segregation is founded, namely, on the basic incompatibility of mixed races and that segregation promotes harmony.

PRINSLOO, M. J. M. *Blanke vroue-arbeid in die Unie van Suid Afrika*. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1957. 373 pp. Hfl. 16.00.

This work, written in Afrikaans, deals with white female labour in South Africa, seen especially against the specific, social-economic background in which historical and demographic factors play an important role. The author ascribes great significance to the family in the process of socialization and in that connexion fears that excessive female labour will mean a disintegration of social life. Interesting, too, is the author's supposition that a correlation exists between birth rate and the degree to which the woman works outside the home.

AMERICA

Columbia

FLUHARTY, VERNON LEE. *Dance of the Millions. Military Rule and the Social Revolution in Colombia 1930-1956.* University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 1957. viii, 336 pp. Ill. \$ 6.00.

The author clearly demonstrates that the "forty-year democracy" which is supposed to have existed till Rojas Pinillas's assumption of power in 1953, was really an oligarchical structure maintained at the expense of 95 % of the Columbian population. The development that culminated in 1953 should thus be looked upon as a social revolution. The author stresses the economic and racial cleavages of the population of Columbia and deals at length with the period between 1953 and 1956 when the conflicts between Rojas and the political parties, notably the oligarchs, came to a head.

Guatemala

NASH, MANNING. *Machine Age Maya. The Industrialization of a Guatemalan Community. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1958.* vi, 118 pp. \$ 5.00.

The community studied is that of Cantel in Central America, where one section of the population works in the factory whilst the other section is engaged in agriculture, as of old. The author systematically compares these two groups, e.g. as regards their social and cultural life, religious life and world view. It appears that the establishment of the factory has had no disruptive influence on the autochthonal social structure and cultural life.

United States of America

BRENNER, SCOTT FRANCIS. *Pennsylvania Dutch. The Plain and the Fancy.* The Stackpole Company, Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) 1957. vii, 244 pp. Ill. \$ 4.95.

Pennsylvania Dutch are those inhabitants of Pennsylvania of German origin who have retained many folkloristic and religious elements. The author, who has spent many years among them, describes in detail particulars of diverse kinds. In the language, too, of these people many traces of their origins have been kept. Many woodcuts endow this book with a special character.

BROWN, JR., RALPH S. *Loyalty and Security. Employment Tests in the United States.* Yale University Press, New Haven 1958. xvii, 524 pp. \$ 6.00.

The author discusses the possibility of guaranteeing security and loyalty in the United States without violating individual liberties. He investigates the efficacy of the current security tests and puts forward suggestions as to the policy that should be followed in this field. In point of fact he opposes the security tests to which personnel, who do not occupy any "security sensitive" office in the Armed Forces or in civilian life, are subjected.

CHAMBERLAIN, NEIL W. *Labor.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1958. viii, 625 pp. 54/6.

This textbook consists of two parts: the organization of Labour and Management,

and its impact on economy. Among the subjects dealt with are the impact of Unions on productivity, automation, collective bargaining, wage setting and full employment. The author is of the opinion that the economic impact of unions has been slighter, up to the present, than alleged by those who oppose unionism. He does expect, however, that greater economic influence will be exercised in the future.

FREIDEL, FRANK. *The Splendid Little War.* Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Toronto 1958. iv, 314 pp. Ill. \$ 8.50.

The "splendid little war" (the expression is that of John Hay) is described by Prof. Freidel in a masterly way. He draws from a great many contemporary sources, including Spanish, in recording various aspects of the Spanish-American War, its preliminary history, the battles fought on Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, etc. Very interesting are the passages which deal with the American attitude, viz. that of government, soldiers and civil population. The illustrations chosen for this popularly written book, which is of irreproachable get-up, are of outstanding quality.

GRABILL, WILSON H., CLYDE V. KISER and PASCAL K. WHELPTON. *The Fertility of American Women.* For the Social Science Research Council in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1958. xvi, 448 pp. \$ 9.50.

In this statistical-demographical work fertility rates are given per residence, nativity ethnic and racial group and socio-economic status. A survey is presented of the historical development of fertility rates in the U.S.: Very high in the colonial period, lower in the 19th century and, in the 20th century an abrupt decrease during the crisis years and a rapid incline between 1945 and 1950. The authors draw attention to the increasing tendency to plan and space the number of children; this also renders a forecast difficult since economic and political events can have rapid and complete repercussions on the fertility rates. Nonetheless, a prognosis is given in this book, certain conditions provided and with reservations.

HARLAN, LOUIS R. *Separate and Unequal. Public School Campaigns and Racism in the Southern Seaboard States 1901-1915.* The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill 1958. xii, 290 pp. \$ 6.00.

The author describes in detail the state of affairs in education in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia. Prior to 1900 these conditions were considerable worse than in the rest of the United States – both as regards education of whites and negroes (education of the negroes was, relatively, even worse). As the result of the educational campaign (partly carried out by philanthropic institutions), certain changes took place, though the great difference in standard between negro and white education in the period under discussion (1901-1915) did not disappear.

The Heritage of the Middle West. Edited by John J. Murray. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1958. xiv, 303 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

This book, on which twelve writers collaborated, is directed primarily to the general reader. A lively survey is given of the various aspects of the Middle West and the topics include *The Inheritance from Europe, The Utopian Communities, Political Life and the influence of the immigrants on the latter, Literature, and Education.* A great many illustrations have been included.

MCCUNE, WESLEY. *Ezra Taft Benson. Man With a Mission*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1958. 123 pp. \$ 2.50.

Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture, is one of the most controversial figures in President Eisenhower's cabinet. This book succeeds in giving an insight into the background to Benson's policy and also a good impression of the public's reaction to reforms in the agricultural policy. The author is rather critical of this policy; he demonstrates, from figures, how it has failed. The Mormon leader Benson is here designated as "a man with a mission" – a mission which concurs with Benson's conviction that the government should not lend too much support to agriculture. Many quotations taken from press commentaries and speeches made by Benson himself are cited in this book.

National Party Platforms 1840-1956. Compiled by Kirk H. Porter and Donald Bruce Johnson. The University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1956. xi, 573 pp. \$ 10.00.

The National Party Platforms are important because they reflect a section of the official party programme and because they reveal the weak spots in other parties' programmes. It goes without saying that this exceptionally valuable collection cannot be complete; the compilers, therefore, have made a selection that is satisfactory in every respect, however. The selection of National Parties whose Platforms are included was made according to the following criteria: size of the group, its relative permanence and its historical significance. In those instances where a segment of a major party has withdrawn from a party convention (e.g. the "Dixiecrats") and has proved to be of real importance, the platform has been included.

NAU, JOHN FREDERICK. *The German People of New Orleans, 1850-1900*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1958. xiii, 154 pp. Hfl. 13.50.

This study aims at throwing some light on the contribution made by German immigrants in the forming of New Orleans in the 18th and 19th centuries. The author treats of both the cultural and the economic contribution. After 1885 the German element in the population of New Orleans decreased proportionately and an increasing americanisation occurred.

OKUN, BERNARD. *Trends in Birth Rates in the United States since 1870*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1958. viii, 203 pp. \$ 3.50.

In a number of hypotheses this demographic study deals with the possible reasons for the decline in the birth rate. The explanations for the latter are classified and treated by the author on three levels of causality (according to the directness of relation). In this study the regional differences in birth rate, the differences between urban and rural population and negro-white differences are treated. The commentaries, systematic method and the discussion of hypotheses are of a very high standard.

The Philosophy and Policies of Woodrow Wilson. Ed. by Earl Latham. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1958. xv, 267 pp. \$ 5.00.

This book, containing 17 papers of the 1956 Annual Meeting of the American Political Association, has been published under the editorship of Earl Latham to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Woodrow Wilson. Its purpose was to present

a new appraisal of Wilson's philosophy and politics. The subjects dealt with include Wilson as political leader and administrator, Wilson's foreign policy and his views on collective security, and Wilson's theory of the Presidency.

SHELDON, HENRY D. *The Older Population of the United States*. John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York 1958. xiii, 223 pp. \$ 6.00.

The author draws attention to the phenomenon of the "ageing" population of the United States. Moreover it appears from the statistics that on the average the people stop working at a younger age than formerly. This book presents data on the geographic distribution of the older population, age and occupation, age and housing and the role of the older person in American society. The facts mentioned are based, for a great deal, on the 1950 census.

STACKPOLE, EDWARD J. *The Fredericksburg Campaign. Drama on the Rappahannock*. Military Service Publishing Company; distr. by the Stackpole Company, Harrisburg (Pennsylvania), 1957. xx, 297 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 4.75.

This book, which is well written and which does not evade the military details, gives a complete survey of the battle of which the outcome was unfavourable to the Northerners. One of the crucial factors (perhaps even the most important) in this process was the incompetence of Burnside, the Northern commander, as compared with Lee, his Southern counterpart in command of the Confederate troops. Many maps, topographical sketches and dispositions make the argumentation understandable, even for those readers unversed in military matters.

STACKPOLE, EDWARD J. *They Met at Gettysburg*. Eagle Books, distr. by the Stackpole Company, Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) 1956. xxiv, 342 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 4.95.

The Battle of Gettysburg signified a turning point after a period of two years of continuous successes for the Confederate Armies in the Civil War. The hopes that France and Britain would recognize the Confederation came to nothing and in the North the war found greater public support. The author gives a detailed account of the course of events and analyzes the causes that led to the final result. His treatment reveals a remarkably deep knowledge of military matters and elucidates the relationship between President Lincoln and the (changing) supreme command.

Television's Impact on American Culture. Ed. and introduced by William Y. Elliott. Michigan State University Press, East Lansing; Angus & Robertson Ltd., London 1956. xvi, 382 pp. 37/6.

We regret that in the title of this book which was reviewed on p. 153, Vol. III (1958), part 1, the name of the second publishing house was omitted.

THOMASSEN, HENRY. *Business Planning for Economic Stability*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1958. iv, 60 pp. \$ 2.00.

The author comments on the possibilities of moderating business fluctuations. In this connection he attaches great importance to Business Planning (undertaken by the independent business units) which demands a certain degree of rationality and social-mindedness of the individual firms. Government Planning is also discussed here and

the author believes that the role of the Government should be limited to education, the imparting of economic information and legislation easing business concentration.

WILENSKY, HAROLD L., and CHARLES N. LEBEAUX. *Industrial Society and Social Welfare. The Impact of Industrialization on the Supply and Organization of Social Welfare Services in the United States.* Russell Sage Foundation, New York 1958. 401 pp. \$ 5.00.

The authors discuss social welfare in the U.S. in the context of social change. The first part thus contains a general survey of the changes in the past 100 years and the impact of industrialisation and urbanism on society. The authors contest the old theories on the implications of urban life (loss of primary relations, loss of primary control, etc.). A discussion is included in an appendix of the causal relations between the technological and non-technological sector in culture.

ASIA

HINTON, HAROLD C. *China's Relations with Burma and Vietnam. A brief survey.* Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1958. viii, 64 pp. \$ 1.75.

Among the subjects discussed by the author are, for instance, the attempts made by the Chinese Nationalists in 1945-46 to gain influence in North Vietnam and the temporary co-operation between the Viet Minh and the French to prevent their success.

KENNEDY, Captain MALCOLM. *A History of Communism in East Asia.* Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1957. xii, 556 pp. Map. \$8.50.

The author presents a systematic survey of the revolutionary developments that have taken place in Asia during the past century. He places these against the background of the Russian plans for World Revolution. Communist China and India are contrasted as alternative examples for the other Asiatic countries; nevertheless, the author is of the opinion that India's policy of neutrality is beneficial to Moscow. He believes that the visit of Khrushchev and Bulganin to India, the promised economic aid, and the ignoring of China in the speeches could be most significant.

LERNER, DANIEL. *The Passing of Traditional Society. Modernizing the Middle East. With the collaboration of Lucille W. Pevsner and an introduction by David Riesman.* xiii, 466 pp. The Free Press, Glencoe 1958. \$ 7.50.

The value of this book lies mainly in that it analyzes the mechanisms at work in a confusing process, namely that which is going on in the Middle East. Besides, the author succeeds in arriving at some useful generalizations, based on sound fieldwork and an elaborate methodology. He states that the area under study is being modernized. Phenomenons, whether functional, as causes or as effects, such as "literacy", "urbanism", "media participation" (radio, cinema and newspapers) and "empathy of the individual" (ableness to imagine oneself in a situation other than one's real one) correlate with this change. Persons ranked on a scale according to these criteria can thus be divided into "Modern", "Transitional" and "Traditional". It is the Transitional that is primarily responsible for the dynamic course of events, social and political. Persons who scored highest appear to have the greatest range of opinions (express opinions on the greatest range of issues), the opinion range being an indication for the modern "full-participating" society.

Major Governments of Asia. By Harold C. Hinton, Nobutaka Ike, Norman D. Palmer, Keith Callard, George McT. Kahin. Edited by George McTurnan Kahin. Cornell University Press, Ithaca 1958. xiii, 607 pp. Maps. \$ 7.25.

This excellent work contains studies on China (Harold C. Hinton), Japan (Nobutaka Ike), India (Palmer), Pakistan (Callard) and Indonesia (George McT. Cahin). Each gives a concise historical survey that is focussed on the most recent history, an analysis of the constitutional forms, national economy and the most important contemporary questions. The article on Indonesia deserves special mention because of the clear insight presented to the reader of the political situation and the way it arose. Each study contains a short critical bibliography with commentary.

The Middle East in Transition. Studies in Contemporary History. Ed. by Walter Z. Laqueur. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1958. xix, 513 pp. 40/—.

This important and authoritative book contains some 36 articles on a variety of subjects concerning the Middle East. The collaborators are of various nationalities, including Russian. An article by Sir Hamilton Gibb stresses social structure as being one of the factors in the present-day crisis: the disappearance of the old corporative functional groups and the old brotherhood organizations, the increased power of the state, render a canalization of public life and opinion difficult. Of the many important items the following might be mentioned: Communism and Islam, by Bernard Lewis, and The Egyptian Intelligentsia, by Georges Ketman.

Cambodia

HERZ, MARTIN F. A Short History of Cambodia From the Days of Angkor to the Present. Atlantic Books, Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1958. 141 pp. 25/—.

This short history of Cambodia, which most definitely supplies a want, deals with both the old Khmer civilisation, the wars with the neighbouring countries (the author stresses the position of Cambodia at the crossroads of Indian and Chinese civilisations) and the period of the French Protectorate, the way to independence and the new period. The author also draws up the balance sheet of French rule: in his opinion the latter failed mainly in the field of education.

China

BERTRAM, JAMES. Return to China. William Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1957. x, 251 pp. Ill. 25/—.

In a fluent, journalistic style the author recounts his experiences in Red China which he visited in 1956 as member of a New Zealand delegation. Some thought has also been devoted to the political picture of Red China. Admiration for the economic development and other aspects of the present state of affairs does not exclude some criticism on social aspects.

LAVALLÉE, LÉON, PAUL NOIROT & VICTOR DOMINIQUE. Économie de la Chine Socialiste. Librairie Rousseau, Genève; Centre de Diffusion du Livre et de la Presse, Paris 1957. Maps. 503 pp. F. fr. 980.

The authors analyze the economy of Red China from a communist viewpoint. At the same time, of course, the political aspects are also discussed, as well as political developments between 1940 and 1949. A great deal of attention is paid to agrarian reform and the stepwise development of the co-operative bodies. Stress is also laid on the political significance of Red China in the world, and in particular on its significance for the underdeveloped countries.

India

JATHAR, G. B., and K. G. JATHAR. *Indian Economics*. Oxford University Press, Indian Branch, Bombay, London 1957. xv, 479 pp. Rs. 12.; 21/—.

This survey given by the authors of Indian economic issues is almost encyclopedic in scope. They have utilized the latest statistics and surveys. The general reader will find this book of interest since, in addition to problems of a strictly economic nature, others that are more general in their application have been included, e.g. population, society, law, influence of religion, etc. The subjects dealt with are too numerous to cite in their entirety, but mention should be made of the following: land tenure, co-operation, industrial labour, planning and unemployment. The First Five Year Plan also receives some attention.

RANGNEKAR, D. K. *Poverty and Capital Development in India. Contemporary Investment Patterns, Problems and Planning*. Publ. for the Royal Institute of International Affairs by Oxford University Press, London, New York, Bombay 1958. xii, 316 pp. 42/—.

This excellent study, vividly written, is based on a thesis for London University and forms an important contribution to the knowledge of India's economic problems. It commences with a general survey and contains a very interesting discussion of both the Five Year Plans. The author, who believes that every economic development of India should begin with agriculture, sharply criticizes the second Five Year Plan; in it too little attention is paid to agriculture; the industries that are to be founded require too little manpower; they are not focussed enough on the consumer and they constitute a danger of inflation. The author condemns the emotional motives that led to this one-sided tendency towards heavy industries.

Israel

FISHMAN, ARYEL. *The Religious Kibbutz Movement. The Revival of the Jewish Religious Community. The Religious Section of the Youth and Hehalutz Department of the Zionist Organization*, Jerusalem 1957. 195 pp. Map. \$ 3.00.

The treatment of the Religious Kibbutz Movement takes place here mainly on the religious and religious-communal level – the non-religious and economic aspects are identical with those of the secular Kibbutz. Those who collaborated to produce this book are themselves members of the orthodox settlements. Interesting is a contribution by Moshe Unna in which the following elements of the Religious Kibbutz are specified: religion, Jewish nationalism and socialism. In Part III ten settlements are described separately.

Jordan

The Economic Development of Jordan. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1957. xvi, 488 pp. Maps. \$ 7.50.

This report, which was composed by a mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, recommends the organization and financing of an Economic Plan extending over ten years to the Government of Jordan. It declares that the economic situation is very precarious, partly due to a great, natural increase in population and the admittance of refugees from Israel in 1948. To further economic progress, priority must be given to agriculture, especially by achieving a higher production within the rain-fed areas. In addition mention is made of expansion of the mining industry, improvement of transport, education, etc. Numerous maps, charts and tables illustrate the book.

PATAI, RAPHAEL. *The Kingdom of Jordan.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1958. ix, 315 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 5.00.

In this book attention is directed to all aspects of Jordan and its people – the political aspect being only one of these. The author states that there are two nationalistic trends: the all-embracing Arab nationalism and the narrower particularistic Jordanian nationalism. The latter is less strongly represented in Jordan than in the other countries of the Middle-East, owing to its history and its very recent nationhood. Other subjects dealt with include: national attitudes, religion, family organization and history of the Jordanian People.

Mongolian People's Republic

THIEL, ERICH. *Die Mongolei. Land, Volk und Wirtschaft der Mongolischen Volksrepublik.* Isar Verlag, München 1958. 495 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 44.00.

This mainly geographical and geological study also gives a brief summary of political-historical developments in Mongolia. Some thought is likewise devoted to the economic section. Three forms of agrarian industry can be distinguished in Mongolia; state industries, private industries and voluntary, co-operative industries. After the collectivisation of 1929 failed this policy was abandoned in 1932. In 1935 production teams were set up on a voluntary basis.

Pakistan

CALLARD, KEITH. *Pakistan. A Political Study.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. 355 pp. 30/—.

Included in this study on political life in Pakistan is a most elucidating chapter on Islam and politics in which the author points out the tension between a Western-framed secular conception of state and one based on Islam's ideology, e.g. with reference to the form of the constitution. In a chapter on the foreign policy of Pakistan the political relationships with India are strongly emphasized, relationships that have entered a new phase with the Kashmir question.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

FITZPATRICK, KATHLEEN. *Australian Explorers.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Melbourne, Toronto 1958. xiii, 503 pp. 9/6.

This book (published in The World's Classics series) contains a selection of writings, mostly based on journals, of the early explorers of Australia. Here it is exclusively a question of the overland voyages of discovery in the period 1813-1876. Kathleen Fitzpatrick, who selected these writings, has also written the introduction.

INGLIS, K. S. *Hospital and Community. A History of The Royal Melbourne Hospital.* Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London 1958. ix, 226 pp. Ill. 30/—.

The Royal Melbourne Hospital, founded in 1846 on a charity-basis, differed from the voluntary hospitals in England in that it was partially dependent on a government grant. Originally the donors of the funds were empowered to choose the medical staff. When this led to abuses the statute was amended. The author investigates the accusations that some people were admitted as patient, free of charge, even when they were well able to pay for a private treatment. Later the system of payment according to capacity was introduced for nursing. The part played by the state also became more important.

This is Australia. Ed. and produced by Oswald L. Ziegler. Distributed by Angus and Robertson Ltd., Sydney, London 1956. 304 pp. Ill. 50/—.

In this splendidly illustrated work a popularly written picture is given of Australia – its history, industry, agriculture and the life of the people seen from various aspects. One chapter is devoted to the “New Australians” (the immigrants). Economic facts are given prominence over those related to social conditions proper. The Aborigines and also the Papuas of New Guinea come up for some general treatment.

West New Guinea

KROEF, JUSTUS M. van der. *The West New Guinea Dispute.* Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1958. vi, 43 pp. \$ 1.50.

In this book the author sums up the standpoints and arguments of both the Indonesian and the Dutch governments as regards the New Guinea question. A short description is also given of this conflict up to February 1958.

EUROPE

BERGH, HENDRIK VAN. *Die rote Springflut. Sowjetrusslands Weg ins Herz Europas.* Isar Verlag, München 1958. 528 pp. DM. 24.50.

Basing his popularly written story on a great many sources, the author gives a picture of the Soviet conquest of a great part of Europe since 1939 which leads him to a fervent warning as to the possibilities of peaceful “coexistence”. It is in particular the breaches of promise and the neglect of formal treaties as well as the harsh methods used to achieve the objectives that are presented here with extensive documentation – speeches, writings, texts of treaties, etc. Some of the sources are not readily accessible and will thus enrich the knowledge of the specialist as well as of the general reader.

BRUUN, GEOFFREY. *Revolution and Reaction, 1848-1852. A Mid-Century Watershed.* [Anvil Books, 31]. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), New York, Toronto, London 1958. \$ 1.25.

A short, but well-balanced survey of the events in the main countries of Europe in the grip of the 1848 revolution, and a very concise discussion of the ideas at work, precede a number of texts. Among them are, e.g., passages from the Communist Manifesto, extracts from the works of Saint-Simon, Proudhon, and Mazzini, and recollections by Carl Schurz. Together with the first part they constitute a good introduction.

COATES, W. P. and ZELDA K. *A History of Anglo-Soviet Relations. Vol. II 1943-1950.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1958. 463 pp. 37/6.

This second volume of the *History of Anglo-Soviet Relations* covers the period from 1943 to 1950. Seen from a communist angle, the authors place the entire blame for the deterioration of these relations on Great Britain. In this book many newspaper articles, speeches made by politicians, etc. are quoted. The third volume, which will deal with the *History of Anglo-Soviet Relations* after 1950, is in preparation.

Dokumentation der Vertreibung der Deutschen aus Ost-Mittel-europa. Band II: Das Schicksal der Deutschen in Ungarn. Band III: Das Schicksal der Deutschen in Rumänien. Band IV/1 und IV/2: Die Vertreibung der deutschen Bevölkerung aus der Tschechoslowakei. 2. Beiheft: Ein Tagebuch aus Prag 1945-46; Aufzeichnungen von Margarete Schell. Hrsg. vom Bundesministerium für Vertriebene, Flüchtlinge und Kriegsgeschädigte, 1956, 1957. Obtainable from: Verlag "Christ Unterwegs", Buchenhain vor München. xiii, 305 pp., Map, DM. 9.50; xviii, 590 pp., Map, DM. 12.00; xiii, 357 pp., Maps + xvi, 818 pp., DM. 20.00; 279 pp., Map, DM. 8.50.

These volumes have been edited and introduced (with the exception of the last mentioned in the title which is a companion volume to IV/1 and IV/2 in the series) by Th. Schieder with the collaboration of W. Conze, the late A. Diestelkamp, R. Laun, P. Rassow and H. Rothfels. These names already indicate that no one-sided diatribes have been produced, but a well-balanced discussion of the position of the German minorities in Hungary, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia respectively, of government policies towards them before, during and after the last war, and of their expulsion. The documents which have been printed here in great numbers are selected in order to give the best impression of what these people went through. Not only disagreeable experiences are related, although they form the overwhelming majority. Especially the extensive introductions offer many details on the questions involved.

FOGARTY, MICHAEL P. *Christian Democracy in Western Europe. 1820-1953.* Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1957. xviii, 461 pp. 45/—.

The aims and history of the Christian Democratic movements (Protestant and Catholic) in The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland are illuminated and explained by the author who has a broad and deep knowledge of this subject. At length he investigates the two pillars of the Christian-Democratic programme: revelation and historical experience. A treatment is also given of: the conception of the pluralistic society, relationships with other ideologies, the social question and the "break-through" idea. Great emphasis is laid on the Calvinist and Roman Catholic parties in The Netherlands.

German Jewry. Its History, Life and Culture. Publ. for the Wiener Library by Vallentine, Mitchell, London 1958. 279 pp. 27/6.

This catalogue, the third volume of the *Catalogue Series* of the Wiener Library, contains a bibliography of German Jewry (the term refers to all German-speaking Jews). A section is devoted to the German attitude towards Jews and anti-semitism. Anti-semitism in the Weimar and the Nazi periods has been omitted.

GROSSMANN, KURT R. *Die unbesungenen Helden. Menschen in Deutschlands dunklen Tagen.* Arani Verlags-GmbH., Berlin-Grünwald 1957. 388 pp. DM. 14.80.

Collected here are testimonies made by people from all European countries that experienced the Nazi regime, people who offered heroic assistance to the persecuted Jews. German "Arians" who in this way made their contribution to humanitarian values are dealt with somewhat more extensively than people of other countries. (In Berlin alone 8.000 Jews were able to "dive-under", although most of them were arrested). Among the stories told here – the greater part quotations from the people under discussion – there are very remarkable ones such as that of the employer Oskar Schindler who saved more than 1.000 Jews.

SCHAEDER, HILDEGARD. *Moskau, das dritte Rom. Studien zur Geschichte der politischen Theorien in der slawischen Welt.* 2. Auflage. Hermann Gentner Verlag, Darmstadt 1957. viii, 216 pp. DM. 9.80.

The author deals with both the rise and fall of Moscow as "Third Rome" and the rise and development of the ideology that proclaims that God had allotted Moscow the task of guarding the inheritance of Byzantium. The end of the Byzantine State in 1453 coincides with the centralisation and rise of Russia. This book is the second, unaltered edition; the first edition appeared in 1929 as *Osteuropäische Studien Nr. 1* of the *Osteuropäisches Seminar* of the Hamburg University.

ZURCHER, ARNOLD J. *The Struggle to Unite Europe 1940-1958. An Historical Account of the Development of the Contemporary European Movement from its Origin in the Pan-European Union to the Drafting of the Treaties for Euratom and the European Common Market.* New York University Press, New York 1958. xix, 254 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author surveys, chronologically, the development and realisation of the European idea. Attention is devoted to the part played by the U.S. in this process and to the British attitude towards supra-national bodies. The author deals at length with the foundation of the E.D.C. and its cancelling by the French Parliament, the results of the Coal and Steel Community and pro's and cons of integration per sector.

RATH, R. JOHN. *The Viennese Revolution of 1848.* University of Texas Press, Austin 1957. xiii, 424 pp. Maps. \$ 6.50.

Many primary sources have been worked up into this very detailed treatment of the revolutionary months in Vienna, 1848. The most valuable collection of sources used is the Austrian Revolution Collection in the University of Colorado Library. A day-to-day account of events is given, in which the issues at stake are often illustrated by extensive quotations from contemporary literature, for instance the various revolutionary newspapers. Objectively analyzing the standpoints of conservatives and moderate and "extremist" liberals – the latter evolving towards radical democracy and republicanism –, Prof. Rath lays the failure of (the typically Austrian brand of) liberalism at the door of the extremist left, to a great extent. A very full bibliography is appended.

Belgium

REZSOHAZY, RUDOLF. *Origines et formation du catholicisme social en Belgique 1842-1909*. Editions Nauwelaerts, Louvain 1958. xxxiv, 432 pp. Ill. B. fr. 240.

The treatment of the Catholic Social Movement given in this book is very detailed, and thoroughly and copiously documented. The author discusses the various stages in the history of the movement, minutely analyzes its ideology, its organization, and the part played by the pioneers and the regional bodies. An analysis is also given of the relations between the conservatives and the "Daensists", whilst the campaign of the *Jeune-Droite* and the evolution of the parliamentary Christian Democracy are also described.

Bulgaria

DIMITROFF, GEORGI. *Ausgewählte Schriften*. Band 1: 1903-1920. Band 2: 1921-1935. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956, 1958. 539, 719 pp. DM. 8.50, 8.50.

These are the first two of three volumes containing the Selected Works of Dimitroff. The first deals mainly with the Bulgarian workers' movement and with the Russian Revolution and its impact on international socialism. The first item is characteristic for the author's later career as leader of the "left" wing: It attacks "opportunism" in the trade unions. That wing, in its attitude against the Balkan Wars, offered thereby a curious premonition of the later "Leninist" standpoint on the issue of war. The second vol. includes the author's last speech held before the German Court treating the *Reichstag* fire, and furthermore testifies to his unreserved endorsement of the Comintern line.

Czechoslovakia

VESELY, J. Prague 1948. Editions Sociales, Paris 1958. 264 pp. F. fr. 700.

This French translation of the Czech original, which appeared in 1948 under the title *Kronika unorových dnu 1948* presents, from a communist viewpoint, a survey of the events leading up to the assumption of power by the communist party in Czechoslovakia. According to the writer the importance lies in the fact that the national and democratic revolution made way for the socialist revolution.

France

Albert Thomas Vivant. *Un grand citoyen du monde. Études, témoignages, souvenirs*. Ouvrage publié par les soins de la Société des amis d'Albert Thomas, Bureau International du Travail, Genève 1957. xvi, 337 pp. Ill. Sw. fr. 18.00.

This book was published on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the death of Thomas. In addition to sixty testimonies written by people who worked with Thomas for some considerable time or who came into contact with him through his work, it also includes ten studies on the French, and international, statesman. One of the latter investigates the course of his development (M. Legendre), another his political opinions (P. Ramadier), a third his qualities as an historian (P. Mantoux), while yet others deal with him as a diplomat (D. Drachkovitch), as director of the International Labour Office (E. J. Phelan) his attitude to the trade union movement (L. Jouhaux),

to the co-operative movement (M. Colombain), and to economic problems (E. Milhaud). This work contains numerous illustrations.

BIDAULT, GEORGES. *Algérie, l'oiseau aux ailes coupées*. Editions de la Table Ronde, Paris 1958. 227 pp. F. fr. 790.

The well-known French politician, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, sharply criticizes the policy that has led to the settlements in Morocco and Tunisia. According to him it is essential that France retains Algeria. Furthermore the author condemns the American attitude during the Suez crisis. In a concluding chapter entitled *Cboisir le Salut Public* an alteration of the French constitution which would endow the executive with greater powers is advocated.

CAILLOT, ROBERT. *L'Usine, la terre et la cité. L'Exemple de Péage-du-Roussillon*. Préface de Jean Labasse. Enquête effectuée à la demande des Sociétés Rhodiaceta et Rhône-Poulenc. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1958. 214 pp. Maps. F. fr. 1,300.

This monograph on Péage-de-Roussillon, a rapidly expanding industrial conglomeration, deals with the lack of structural balance in this area. In his treatment the author strongly emphasizes what he terms the "human factors". The first part contains an analysis, the second presents a number of solutions and the third treats of the institutions that promote these measures. This study may be looked upon as a case study on urban integration in which the author's idealistic turn of mind is evident. The results of the enquiry are reproduced in a number of charts and tables.

Les Classiques du Peuple. Éditions Sociales, Paris.

GOLDONI. *La belle hôtesse. Les rustres. La nouvelle maison* (A. Monjo). 245 pp. 1957. F. fr. 450.

LAMARCK. *Pages choisies* (L. Brunelle). 144 pp. 1957. F. fr. 240.

La Chanson Française. Le Pamphlet du Pauvre: 1834-1851 (P. Brochon). 208 pp. 1957. Ill. F. fr. 400.

PIRANDELLO. *Vieille Sicile. 10 Nouvelles* (M.-A. Comnène). 191 pp. 1958. F. fr. 450.

ROBESPIERRE. *Textes choisis. Tome 3ème, août 1793-juillet 1794* (J. Popere). 195 pp. 1958. F. fr. 350.

In recent months we received in this series (of which a great many items were announced in this journal, Vol. II [1957], Part 2, on pp. 323-324) the above mentioned books. In brackets the names of the editors have been indicated. From a socio-historical point of view the third and fifth books listed deserve most attention. Collected in *Le Pamphlet du Pauvre* are a number of songs most of which are written in a revolutionary or socialistic spirit. Vinçard and J. Mercier represent Saint-Simonism. Others are L. Festeau, P. Dupont, G. Leroy, Ch. Gille, and Tessier ("Communist song dedicated to Monsieur Cabet"), Ch. Guerre, or V. Rabineau. The introduction reveals some interesting particulars concerning the origins of the songs included. In his introduction to the last vol. of selected texts from Robespierre the editor discusses his position as the man who did not betray his ideals and who was made of the stuff from which revolutionaries are formed. The texts themselves reflect something of the highly dramatic situation in the last months of Robespierre's dictatorship.

DUVERGER, MAURICE. *The French Political System*. Transl. by Barbara and Robert North. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1958. xi, 227 pp. \$ 4.00.

The well-known author has written this book expressly for American students. It deals with the political institutions and parties in France. The author ends by drawing up the balance-sheet and arrives at the conclusion that it is not instability but immobility that is the characteristic of political life in France. As one of the reasons for this immobility he stresses especially the process that led to the older age of the population during the Third Republic. He thus expects that the increase in the birth-rate after the Second World War will have a great influence on the political structure.

GAULLE, CHARLES DE. *Mémoires de Guerre. Tome II. L'Unité 1942-1944*. Librairie Plon, Paris 1956. 712 pp. Maps. F. fr. 1.350.

The second volume of this series covers the period from 1942 to 1944, i.e. the period in which the North African campaign and the liberation of Paris took place. The political developments centring around the position of de Gaulle and Giraud, the status and the recognition of the French government in exile, the Syrian question and others are discussed at length. At the same time the political views of the author are stated both explicitly and implicitly. The second half of this book contains documents.

KRAFFT, OLIVIER. *La politique de Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Aspects méconnus*. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence R. Pichon & R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1958. 134 pp. F. fr. 920.

This interesting book constitutes a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the lesser-known aspects of Rousseau's thought. The first part centres around the concept of *Egalité*, in which inequality and its development by education are also, naturally, dealt with. In this sphere Rousseau proves to be more conservative than is generally supposed. The second part centres around the form of government and includes a short description of the governmental form in Geneva, supplemented by a description of Rousseau's social origins; the author concludes that he came from the leading middle class circle in Geneva.

MARCUS JOHN T. *French socialism in the crisis years 1933-1936. Fascism and the French Left*. Stevens & Sons, London 1958. xv, 216 pp. 37/6.

An abundance of printed sources forms the basis of the detailed investigation into the attitudes of the various currents in the French Socialist Party (SFIO) towards the most important problems of the period in question: defense against fascism, national defense, government participation. The expulsion of the neo-socialists, the forming of the popular front, these subjects are dealt with at length. In an epilogue the author gives a schematic indication of the developments up to 1939. In his opinion the SFIO, which never succeeded in confronting the "*mystique*" of fascism with one of its own, was worsted by communism even in this period.

MEYNAUD, JEAN. *Les Groupes de Pression en France*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1958. 371 pp. F. fr. 1.300.

This book is no. 93 in the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*. The author demonstrates that it is difficult to define the concept "pressure group", in particular in the case of a multi-party system in which the dividing line between

party and pressure group is very vague. In very general terms the following are discussed: the intimate structure, technique of action, contact organs and the functions of pressure groups in political life. The author believes that the influence of pressure groups on political decisions is generally over-estimated.

Les Paysans et la Politique dans la France contemporaine. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1958. xxv, 532 pp. F. fr. 1.800.

This book, no. 94 in the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques* is composed of a great number of contributions made by diverse authors. One particularly interesting contribution is that made by Jacques Fauvet, in which an attempt is made to discover a correlation between political affinity and, e.g., forms of tenure, religious and economic factors. This author also believes that at this moment France is experiencing a period of rapid economic and technological change. Tensions between the economic sectors (*viz.* industry and agriculture) have to be seen as effects of this process. Other contributions treat of the organizations and the relations between the agrarian population and the parties, whilst monographs are devoted to a few special regions.

THOREZ, MAURICE. Oeuvres. Livre quatrième, tome dix-huitième (Avril-Août 1939). Éditions Sociales, Paris 1958. 128 pp. F. fr. 250.

This small volume contains the text of speeches and articles dating from the critical period of Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations, and reflecting the latter. A subjects index to the Fourth Book is appended.

ZELDIN, THEODORE. The Political System of Napoleon III. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1958. x, 196 pp. Ill. 24/—.

An extensive study of documents, many of which were hitherto unpublished, supports the analysis given here of the shift in politics which occurred between 1852 and 1870. The liberalisation of the regime must not be attributed exclusively to the activities of the opposition, but equally to a shift of opinion within the ranks of the Bonapartists. The author discusses the social and political composition of the Bonapartist group, the way in which the elections were influenced (through the provincial administrators), and the combination of universal suffrage and a political élite of which former Legitimists and the very wealthy citizens formed the backbone.

Germany

BEBEL, AUGUST. Aus meinem Leben. 3 Bände. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1953. 216, 368, 236 pp. DM. 11.50.

This is the second printing of the new edition made in 1946 of Bebel's memoirs which follows the original edition (in the case of the 1st vol., the 2nd ed. of 1911). The German translation of a commemorative article written by Lenin (1913) has been added by way of an introduction. The prefaces as well as the appendix to the third vol. (prepared by K. Kautsky), which contains correspondence with Marx and Engels, have been included.

BORN, KARL ERICH. Staat und Sozialpolitik seit Bismarcks Sturz. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der innenpolitischen Entwicklung des Deutschen Reiches 1890-1914. Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1957. 256 pp. DM 24.00.

From this excellent study the author draws the conclusion that although the Reich government carried out a consistent social policy (without being forced to do so by the *Reichstag*) after Bismarck's resignation and especially after the appointment of Posadowsky, it did not succeed in persuading the working class to accept the existing polity and to desist from demands for constitutional reform. In this connexion the difference of opinion between Bismarck and Wilhelm II is discussed and the attitude of the S.P.D. towards the monarchistic state is analyzed.

DAMS, TH. *Industrieansiedlung in ländlichen Entwicklungsräumen. Daten und Überlegungen zur regionalen Wirtschaftspolitik.* Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie e.V., Bonn 1957. 117 pp. Maps.

This study gives a statistical analysis of the questions centering around the policy of the industrialisation of those agrarian areas in Western Germany where there is a latent state of unemployment in agriculture. The latter is characterized by small farms. It is demonstrated that the continuing process of industrialisation and increase in opportunities for work occur in already existing centres of industry. The possibility is discussed of a policy for influencing the factors determining the choice of site in such a way that establishment in agrarian emergency-areas will become attractive. Comparisons are drawn with policies followed by countries abroad.

ENGELS, FRIEDRICH. *Briefe an Bebel.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 364 pp. DM. 7.50.

The majority of the letters in this volume are printed here in German for the first time. The total comprizes 90 letters directed to Bebel, five to the latter's wife Julie, the circular letter of 17-18 September, 1879, and a letter of 14 November, 1894 to Bebel and Singer. In an appendix a great number of explanatory annotations have been given. Many of the letters are of great importance for the history of the SPD.

GOETZ, WALTER. *Historiker in meiner Zeit. Gesammelte Aufsätze.* Böhlau Verlag, Köln, Graz 1957. xv, 463 pp. DM. 32.00.

The essays, reviews, necrologies and – the first item – an autobiographical introduction of 87 pages have been collected in this volume in honour of the 90th birthday of the author; Federal President Heuss wrote a sympathetic preface. Prof. Goetz (like President Heuss) belonged to the group of people around Fr. Naumann who after 1918, formed the Democratic Party. His historical works are written in a liberal spirit. A short study on Treitschke, for instance, which has been included in this volume, is reminiscent of rather strong "national" feelings. A wide range of subjects is dealt with, for instance historiography, economic history and the history of the Second Reich, all of which reflect the author's activities over a long period.

GÖHRING, MARTIN. *Bismarcks Erben 1890-1945. Deutschlands Weg von Wilhelm II. bis Adolf Hitler.* Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH., Wiesbaden 1958. xi, 386 pp. Ill. DM. 18.60.

Prof. Göhring, starting from an essentially very positive evaluation of Bismarck's foreign policy, especially – but not exclusively – that of his later years in office, discusses in a somewhat popular way the events and some rather continuous lines to be observed in Germany's international relations. The perspective here is the deviation from Bismarck's path – except for Stresemann in the 'twenties –, culminating in Hitler-

ism. The latter is seen as an un-Christian throwing to the winds of all moral principles – “God” replaced by the “Ego” of a maniac. In this development the personal regime of William II is pointed to as fateful in its consequences; here, especially, the author traces links with home policy, i.e. the lack of parliamentary control.

GRUBE, WALTER. *Der Stuttgarter Landtag 1457-1957. Von den Landständen zum demokratischen Parlament.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. xv, 631 pp. Ill. DM. 18.00.

A remarkable degree of continuity can be discerned, up to 1918, in the evolution of the parliament of Württemberg, which originated in the estates of the late Middle Ages. Although the nobility occupied a predominant position in the beginning, the middle classes came into power later, due to the decline of this nobility in the 16th century. In this respect Württemberg differs from other German states. The author gives a detailed treatment of the struggle for the admittance of the farmers to the *Landtag* in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries and that in the 19th century for the others who were excluded. A detailed study of archive material forms the basis of this book.

HABEDANK, HEINZ. *Zur Geschichte des Hamburger Aufstandes 1923.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 215 pp. Maps. DM. 5.60.

The author opposes the opinion that the revolt was coincidental and not organized by the K.P.D. In his eyes the significance of this revolt is to be found, *inter alia*, in the fact that it was demonstrated that a centralistic and strict management of the K.P.D. was desirable and that the Brandler group was pushed aside.

HERRNSTADT, RUDOLF. *Die erste Verschwörung gegen das internationale Proletariat. Zur Geschichte des Kölner Kommunistenprozesses 1852.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1958. 430 pp. Ill. DM. 9.80.

Stimulated by his conviction that the history of the socialist movement in the 1840's and '50's, generally neglected for political reasons, can contribute to a better evaluation of the origins of revolutionary socialism, the author deals with the first process against “communists” as a conscious deed directed against the young labour movement and also against the life of Marx and Engels and their influence on the German workers. The cadre thus being obtained, it has been filled up with an extensive study of Prussian history in the years 1849-'52 which is said to be determined by the economic developments then prevailing, and with the preparations of the process. Special attention has been paid to the half year from the end of 1850 until the summer of 1851 in which actions were taken by the authorities of which Marx at the time could have no knowledge. Some previously unknown documents illustrating this “conspiracy” have been reproduced in full, or in part, in the appendix.

HIRCHE, KURT. *Die Volksaktie. Neuland oder Irrweg? Bund-Verlag GmbH., Köln 1958. 90 pp. DM. 3.80.*

From a socialist angle a commentary is given here on the so-called “Volksaktie”, the attempts of the C.D.U. in 1957 (immediately before the elections) to de-nationalize government capital (i.e. the Volkswagen factories) and to distribute the shares among a large number of small shareholders. The author's attitude is critical, though he does not reject the idea. The difficulties that still remain are the management – which can be delegated – and the fact that this is only a “possible means of saving money” and that the level of wages and prices thus remain decisive.

HISCOCKS, RICHARD. *Democracy in Western Germany*. Oxford University Press, New York, London, Toronto 1957. ix, 324 pp. Maps. \$ 7.50.

The author presents a very realistic survey of political life in Western Germany since the last world war, and in particular, investigates to what extent democracy has been realised there. A brief sketch of the historical development of the country is followed by a consideration of the German Government and the Constitution in its present form. One chapter of special interest is that on the political parties, in which the author analyzes the influence, both good and bad, which Adenauer has exercised on the evolution of democracy in Germany and in which some light is shed on the sterile policy and the inflexible organisation of the S.P.D.

HORNUNG, K. *Der Jungdeutsche Orden*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1958. 160 pp. DM. 20.00.

Apart from its leader Mahraun's books, pamphlets, newspapers and periodicals published by the romantic and nationalist *Jungdeutsche Orden* constitute the main materials on which this scholarly work has been based. The history of the "Order" is told with unmistakable sympathy especially for Mahraun. Its origin was the *Freikorps*-movement, and it took some years before the organisation was led along not wholly aggressively-conservative lines. As a rival, in some respects, of the *Stahlhelm*, it was more inclined towards a socially progressive policy based on the national community principle. Against Hitler the Order took a rather remarkable stand – until his assumption of complete power, which also meant their dissolution.

KÖNIG, ERIKA. *Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie und die aufkommenden Wirtschaftsmonopole*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 282 pp. DM. 6.00.

The author attacks in this book the attitude of "Revisionism" towards rising monopolies at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, mainly the period 1894-1900 (Party congresses of Frankfurt and Mayence). The political aspect has been given more relief than economic considerations proper. Particularly fierce is the criticism of the trade union's policy.

KURTH, JOSEF. *Geschichte der Gewerkschaften in Deutschland*. Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover und Frankfurt a/M. 1958. 136 pp. DM. 4.80.

This book presents a concise summary of the history and organization of the German trade unions. Special attention is devoted to the development of the right of coalition. A chapter on the tasks facing the trade union movement in the near future is based on the programme of action of the D.G.B. of 1955. The present book is the 2nd revised edition.

LEIDIGKEIT, KARL-HEINZ. *Wilhelm Liebknecht und August Bebel in der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung, 1862-1869*. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1957. 219 pp. DM. 12.50.

The preliminary history of the foundation of the "Eisenach" Party is dealt with here in rather great detail. The author has made use of printed and some unprinted sources (in an appendix he publishes extracts from three letters by Bebel in the collections of the Institute responsible for this journal). On the whole, the Bebel-Liebknecht policy

is defended against Lassalle whose portrait is sketched in sombre colours. This book is Vol. 3 in the *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Deutsche Geschichte an der Karl-Marx-Universität, Leipzig*.

Materialien zur Feststellung der wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Lage der Landwirtschaft in verschiedenen Gebieten der Bundesrepublik. Hrsg. von der Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie e.V., Bonn 1957. 257 pp.

This is a second publication, based on data derived from a comprehensive social investigation carried out in Western Germany, on which seventeen institutes cooperated. The aim was to gain a picture of the agrarian industrial -type and the manner and possibility of their adaptation to the special characteristics of the regional social-economic structure as expressed in the wages-formation of the agrarian industry. The choice of the areas investigated was such that a great diversity in structure and social-economic problems was obtained.

MEISSNER, HANS OTTO und HARRY WILDE. Die Machtergreifung. Ein Bericht über die Technik des nationalsozialistischen Staatsstreichs. J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung Nachfolger, Stuttgart 1958. 364 pp. DM. 24.00.

The authors, the first the son of the State Secretary Meissner, the second a well-known journalist, offer here a vividly drawn picture of the events during the months January and February, 1933. They made use of every available piece of document, including notes and oral communications made to them by Meissner senior which were not used by the latter in his book of 1950. After a preliminary survey of the last months of 1932, in which the Berlin Transport (*BVG*) strike is given much attention, the intrigues and projects made by the Nazis, Von Papen, Von Schleicher etc. and their influence on Hindenburg are examined in great detail. The second part of the book has the *Reichstag* fire as its central theme. A very interesting, although as regards Van der Lubbe's background not always fully exact, story based on extensive inquiries is produced here. The book ends with a survey covering the months of March and April (Potsdam celebration and Hitler's obtaining of full powers by a law carried through by the *Reichstag* which sealed the fate of Germany).

MÜLLER, K. VALENTIN. Die Angestellten in der hochindustrialisierten Gesellschaft. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1957. 131 pp. DM. 8.80.

The theme studied in this book is the so-called "white collar" category, ranging from lower clerical staff to managers who are on the pay-roll. The author views society, in the first place, from a functional point of view. By taking the economic structure as starting point this category of workers can be distinguished. Thereafter an investigation is made as to whether this category also has its own particular character in other fields: as regards, for instance, politics, culture, intelligence, aspiration and size of family. The results obtained are most interesting.

OBERMANN, EMIL. Soldaten, Bürger, Militaristen. Militär und Demokratie in Deutschland. J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung Nachf., Stuttgart 1958. 327 pp. DM. 24.00.

In a remarkably original classification of the problems dealt with here – the main dividing lines being indicated by the title: soldiers-civilians-militarists – the history of German militarism is related from its Prussian origins (18th century) onwards. With appreciable frankness the author draws conclusions from the great amount of sources studied by him, e.g. in defining Prussian militarism as a “feudal and absolutist relic in the age of democracy” or in his picture of “national liberalism”, the social prestige enjoyed by the officers even among the wealthy middle classes, and their lack of *Zivilcourage*. The concluding chapter is devoted to the new Federal forces on which a favourable opinion is expressed.

POTTHOFF, ERICH. *Der Kampf um die Montan-Mitbestimmung*. Bund-Verlag GmbH., Köln-Deutz 1957. 150 pp. DM. 9.80.

The author surveys the developments since 1945 which have led to co-determination in the German coal and steel industry. Where necessary he refers to the corresponding developments in the Weimar Republic. Although co-determination was considered desirable also by the employers in the first years after World War II, the most important opposition later came from this corner. Attention is paid, too, to the failure of the decentralisation of the big concerns and to the organisation of the European Coal and Steel Community.

Revolutionäre Ereignisse und Probleme in Deutschland während der Periode der Grossen Sozialistischen Oktoberrevolution 1917/1918. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1957. xiv, 353 pp. DM. 11.50.

Under the editorship of Prof. Schreiner six studies by historians in Eastern Germany have been assembled which are based on materials in the State archives and other sources. Important facts are thus presented. The interpretation is based on the communist evaluation of the role played by “Bourgeois”, social-democratic and revolutionary groups. The importance of the events in Russia has been given much stress. The book was published on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the October Revolution.

SAILE, WOLFGANG. *Hermann Wagener und sein Verhältnis zu Bismarck. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des konservativen Sozialismus*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1958. viii, 166 pp. DM. 16.50.

Although in a few instances Wagener's influence on Bismarck's policy can be traced, taken as a whole Wagener's idea of the corporative state and state socialism were not adopted to any important degree by Bismarck. The author ascribed this to practical, political considerations on the part of Bismarck who had to take into account a liberal opposition, but also to the general liberal tendency (*Zeitgeist*) from which Bismarck, too, could not escape. This book constitutes no. 9 in the series: *Tübinger Studien zur Geschichte und Politik*.

SAREL, BENNO. *La classe ouvrière d'Allemagne orientale. Essai de chronique (1945-1958)*. Préface de Pierre Naville. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1958. 268 pp. F. fr. 915.

The author arrives at the conclusion that the problem of production relations obtains to as great a degree in Eastern Germany as in the developed capitalistic countries. The author considers this situation to be a phase-phenomenon – conceived in terms of “self-management of industries” and synchronisation of society and economy.

The history of the East German working class centres around the following points: management of the industries (and centralisation) and the "standards of production". The revolt in Berlin in 1954 is given its logical place in this description.

SCHUMANN, HANS-GERD. *Nationalsozialismus und Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Die Vernichtung der deutschen Gewerkschaften und der Aufbau der "Deutschen Arbeitsfront"*. Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover und Frankfurt 1958. 219 pp. DM. 12.50.

The author describes the phases in the destruction of the "*Freie*", *Hirsch-Duncker* and Christian trade unions and the seizure of power by the National Socialists by means of the *N.S.B.O.* and the *D.A.F.* Although no new insights are thus gained, some attention is devoted to the role played by the big industrialists in this process and the position of the Gregor Strasser group within the *N.S.D.A.P.* before 1933. A detailed list of sources is included.

SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK, LUTZ GRAF. *Die grosse Zeit des Feuers. Der Weg der deutschen Industrie. 1. Band.* Rainer Wunderlich Verlag Hermann Leins, Tübingen 1957. 711 pp. DM. 42.50.

This work ought, in the first place, to be characterized as economic history, with the exception of the last chapter that gives a short survey of political developments in Germany after 1848, the stress being on the rise of the socialist movement and on Marxism. Taken as a whole the stress is placed on industry and technical inventions rather than on economic systems and social changes, although the latter are repeatedly drawn into the argumentation. Many biographical data are also included. This volume (the first) deals with the period from the Middle Ages up to about 1870.

SIEGER, WALTER. *Das erste Jahrzehnt der deutschen Arbeiterjugendbewegung, 1904-1914.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1958. 219 pp. DM. 9.90.

Published as Vol. 4 in the series *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Deutsche Geschichte an der Karl-Marx-Universität*, Leipzig, this book deals with the pre-1914 history of the socialist youth movement which is so deeply impressed with the stamp of Karl Liebknecht. This and the strongly anti-militaristic character of the movement is given special attention, but the relation with the party and the trade unions is not neglected, the struggle of left-wing tendencies against the right wing which dominated them being stressed.

TREUE, WILHELM. *Deutsche Geschichte. Von den Anfängen bis zum Ende des Zweiten Weltkrieges.* Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. xii, 800 pp. DM. 15.00.

This book, very attractive in appearance, presents a concise, lucid survey of German history from the earliest times down to 1945. A great deal of attention has been paid to the political history whilst, where necessary, developments in other countries that affected German history are also dealt with. This book contains a register, bibliography and genealogical tables and is a valuable reference work. In keeping with the aims of this work it has been written from as objective an angle as possible.

WIESE, LEOPOLD VON. *Erinnerungen.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1957, 116 pp. DM. 8.25.

Here the famous German sociologist summarizes his scientific career and states certain facts about his own personal life. A complete bibliography of von Wiese's works is also included.

ZIMMERMANN, WILHELM. *Der grosse deutsche Bauernkrieg*. Volksausgabe. 2. Aufl. Mit 115 Zeichnungen von Hans Baltzer. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1953. 796 pp. DM. 8.00.

The present second printing is identical with the first one of 1952. It follows the edition by Wilhelm Bloss in 1891 of Zimmermann's work, apart from some supplements taken from the second edition of 1856. The author's position in the 1848 revolution was at the extreme left. The treatment of the Peasant War given here was highly praised by Friedrich Engels and formed the basis of his *Der deutsche Bauernkrieg*. Indeed the very detailed description is still able to impress the reader.

Great Britain

BASSETT, R. *Nineteen Thirty-One. Political Crisis*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London, New York 1958. xvi, 464 pp. 42/—.

This book throws a new light on the political crisis of 1931 when the Labour Cabinet headed by Ramsay Mac Donald made way for a National Government, under the same leader, in which the three big parties were represented. The author investigates in detail Ramsay MacDonald's financial and economic policy and the decision to retain the gold standard. This excellent work, based in part on hitherto unpublished material, contains a number of appendices in which the attitudes of the Monarch and the Prime Minister towards the situation are analyzed.

BEALEY, FRANK and HENRY PELLING. *Labour and Politics, 1900-1906. A History of the Labour Representation Committee*. Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1958. xi, 314 pp. 30/—.

Making use of the unpublished records of the Labour Party the authors deal with the period which began with the foundation of the party and ended with its being represented in Parliament thanks to the results obtained at the General Elections of 1906. The interrelations between the trade unions and the socialist groups, the co-operation of the former with the Liberals and the opposition of the more radical people to this are well described, as are the main stations on the road to a definite stand on an own representation, such as the Taff Vale strike of 1900 and the MacDonald-Gladstone arrangement. Although the book is an independent unit it forms, in a certain sense, a sequel to Mr. Pelling's *Origins of the Labour Party*.

COLLIS, MAURICE. *The Hurling Time*. Faber and Faber, London 1958. 323 pp. Ill. 32/6.

The central theme of this work is the revolt of 1381 in England. The author analyzes events leading up to it, i.e. the military campaigns in France and Spain, and concludes that the growing self-confidence of the lower classes was in part due to the large share archers recruited from these classes had in the victories over the French. Also decimation of the population in England by the Black Death and the resultant scarcity of labour contributed to the growth of this self-confidence. The author deals with the *Jacquerie* in France, as being concerned with preceding events.

FERGUSON, THOMAS. *Scottish Social Welfare 1864-1914*. E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., Edinburgh and London 1958. xi, 610 pp. Ill. 42/—.

This illustrated book contains a great amount of material pertaining to Scottish Social Welfare and social conditions in Scotland. Among the subjects discussed by the author are: housing conditions, food, relief of destitution, the spread of infectious diseases, the care of the sick and the welfare of mothers and young people. Light is also thrown on the migration to the towns, which reached its maximum in the period studied by the author, overseas emigration and the government's attitude towards these phenomena.

HUMPHREYS, B. V. *Clerical Unions in the Civil Service*. Blackwell & Mott, Oxford 1958. xiv, 254 pp. 30/—.

Ever since the beginning of the 19th century the Civil Service of Great Britain has undergone a continuous process of expansion and change. The results of this process were a loss of prestige, substitution of the personnel by cheaper labour, decrease in the relative pay of clerks and growing insecurity. The author describes the development of clerical unions and the measures and methods adopted to counter these demands.

INMAN, P. *Labour in the Munitions Industries*. Her Majesty's Stationary Office; Longmans, Green and Co., London 1957. xv, 461 pp. 35/—.

This book was written for a dual purpose: to present a detailed, statistics-packed survey of Labour supply and demands and, secondly, to throw some light on Labour Welfare and Utilisation. Both the supply of, and the demand for, manpower varied according to region and did not correspond; some war industries paid lower wages than others (a factor that influenced the labour supply) whilst the co-ordination of the production schemes was not always all that it should have been — these are all problems dealt with at length in this book. The book is published in the series: *History of the Second World War; United Kingdom Civil Series*, ed. by Sir Keith Hancock. *War Production Series*, directed by M. M. Postan.

KAYE, JULIAN B. *Bernard Shaw and the Nineteenth-Century Tradition*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1958. xv, 222 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

The author analyzes the fact that Shaw repeatedly misjudged the political situation in the years after the first World War; the paradox of Shaw who, as Fabian, praised and defended the political systems of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin, is explained by the author as being due to Shaw's 19th century romantic attitude towards 20th century facts. To this purpose the author has closely studied Shaw's insights and the influence of Marx, Nietzsche, Comte and others on the latter.

LOCKWOOD, DAVID. *The Blackcoated Worker. A Study in Class Consciousness*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 224 pp. 21/—.

The subject of this book is the class consciousness of clerks and trade unionism among clerks. The author looks for the determinants of class consciousness in three spheres: market situation (the economic position properly conceived), work situation (the set

of social relationships connected with the work) and the status situation (prestige in the society at large). The differences in class consciousness between clerks and manual workers must be sought in these three sets of factors. Of interest, too, is an analysis of the class concept.

MCCORD, NORMAN. *The Anti-Corn Law League 1838-1846*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 226 pp. 25/—.

In its capacity as pressure group and voice of the Radicals the Anti-Corn Law League exercised a great deal of influence on English politics; not so much with respect to the repeal of the Corn Laws as in the dissemination of the ideas on Free Trade. When later in the century the British farmers needed protection, the legend of the League hampered the attempts to reimpose agricultural protection. The author has used much unpublished material in writing this particularly objective study, namely the papers of the League's President, George Welson.

PELLING, HENRY. *The British Communist Party. A Historical Profile*. Adam and Charles Black, London 1958. viii, 204 pp. Ill. 18/—.

This well written, well documented and objective account of the British Communist Party explains the growth of its organisation, its ups and downs as regards the number of its members and the origin and social background of the latter. The section dealing with Bolshevisation since 1921 is most interesting. The author devotes a great deal of attention to the repercussion on the British Communist of such events as the purge in the Soviet Union after 1934, the Russo-German Pact of 1939, the hostility towards Tito, the XXth Party Congress and the rebellion in Hungary. The author epitomizes the history of the C.P.G.B. as "a revolutionary party in a non-revolutionary situation" and analyzes the inelasticity of the party and the inefficacy of Soviet revolutionary methods in the British situation.

POIRIER, PHILIP P. *The Advent of the Labour Party*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 288 pp. 25/—.

The author describes the period up to 1906 when the co-operation in the Labour Representation Committee bore fruit in the elections. At length the alliance between the Union and the Socialists is analyzed and an investigation is made into the influence of the Marxist orientated S.D.F. and the Fabians on the I.L.P. The author believes this influence to have been slight, i.e. that of the Fabians on the building of the I.L.P. Another interesting section in this book, which is good in every respect, is the description of the attitude of the Liberals and Labour towards the Boer War and the analysis of the "Khaki"-election in 1900. The author has utilized diaries and unpublished letters in this study.

PRITT, D. N., and RICHARD FREEMAN. *The Law versus the Trade Unions*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1958. 128 pp. 10/6.

The authors have set out to trace the evolution of the Labour Unions from "conspirations" (seen from the legal point of view) to fully legal institutions. The starting point of these observations is the Law-considered as a weapon in the hands of the ruling class. Among the topics discussed are the Taff Vale Case, the big strike of 1926 and, as reaction to it, the legislation of 1927. The text is illuminated with numerous quotations whilst the general and theoretical aspects are scrutinized in the introduction,

TITMUS, RICHARD M. *Essays on "The Welfare State"*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 232 pp. 20/—.

The author, a specialist in the field of Social Policy, deals in these essays with the rise and the functions of social services in the context of changing society and ideas. Thus he defends the Welfare State against the attacks of its critics. Other subjects dealt with in these essays are: Pensions Systems, seen against the background of Population Change, War and Social Policy, The Position of Women, Industrialization and the Family and National Health. The work concludes with an article on the Sociology of Medical Care.

YULE, GEORGE. *The Independents in the English Civil War*. Cambridge University Press, London; Melbourne University Press, Melbourne 1958. viii, 156 pp. 21/—.

In this interesting study the author investigates the connections between the Independent Members of Parliament and religious Independence. The composition of the Independent section is carefully analyzed; the author finds it impossible to concur with Trevor-Roper's thesis that this section consisted of "lesser gentry" — the well-to-do gentry was equally represented in it. And thus the author arrives at the fundamental causes of the Civil War; in his opinion these cannot be ascribed exclusively to either religious differences or to social factors or class antagonisms.

Italy

BANFIELD, EDWARD C. *The Moral Basis of a Backward Society*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1958. 204 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

As object for this excellent study the author chose the village of Montegrano in Southern Italy. His thesis is that a family-centered-ethos and "amoral familism" has impeded co-operation in the economic and political spheres. The economic backwardness, the lack of any sort of co-operative spirit whatsoever and the atmosphere of distrust and fatalism in this village must therefore be attributed mainly to the "amoral familism". A treatment is also given of the origins of this ethos; a high death-rate and the non-extended family organization drastically affect the psychic development of the children of Montegrano.

BATTAGLIA, ROBERTO. *The Story of the Italian Resistance*. Translated and edited by P. D. Cummins. Odhams Press Ltd., London 1958. 287 pp. Ill. Map. 21/—.

This book is the English adaptation of *Storia della Resistenza Italiana* and the condensed version *Breve Storia della Resistenza Italiana*. This complete history, which describes the rise of the resistance movement (in 1943), its composition and the political affinities of the members, also presents an insight into the relations between the allied supreme command and the movement. In this question the author describes and criticizes the subject from an Italian point of view, though this in no way detracts from the objectivity of this work.

MEISTER, A., e B. SEGRE. *La cooperativa di Montalenghe. Un esperimento di conduzione agricola collettiva nel Canavese*. Centro di Sociologia della Cooperazione, Ivrea, Milano 1958. 174 pp. L. 1.000.

This instructive work on the co-operative movement of Montalenghe has appeared as no. 13 in the series *Documenti*. The interested reader will find much data on the development of this movement and the state of affairs today. The method and the technique of research applied meet all scientific requirements.

Omaggio a Turati nel centenario della nascita 1857-1957. A cura di Alessandro Schiavi. Opere Nuove, Roma 1957. 263 pp. L. 1.500.

This anthology contains some twenty contributions pertaining to the various aspects of Turati's personality and activities in different periods of his life. One of the older contributions is the speech held in 1948 on the occasion of the transfer of Turati's remains to Italy by the President of the Chamber at that time, Giovanni Gronchi. Leo Valiani considers Turati's contribution to the development of Italian society, Meuccio Ruini discusses at length Turati the man. In the form of, classified, fragments of speeches with connective text Schiavi presents a survey of Turati's parliamentary activities. The speech held by Giuseppe Saragat during the PSDI memorial service is quoted in extenso.

PISCITELLI, ENZO. La riforma di Pio VI e gli scrittori economici romani. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1958. 243 pp. L. 2.000.

A conscientious study of sources forms the foundation of this work which may be divided into two parts. To begin with the financial reforms of Pius VI are elucidated and agrarian policy, industry and trade dealt with. The measures are considered against the background of the economic situation in Italy. The subject of the second part is the Roman publicists in the economic field in the period 1776-1803. The relations between the reforms and the publications are clearly outlined in this treatment.

WEBB, LEICESTER C. Church and State in Italy 1947-1957. Melbourne University Press, Melbourne; Cambridge University Press, London and New York 1958. x, 60 pp. 8/6.

This book deals in concise form with the rise of the Christian Democratic Party after the war and subsequently with that party's political ideology and its relation to the Church. As a preliminary to these features the eclipse of the Popular Party and the Lateran Pacts of 1929 are discussed.

The Netherlands

IJZERMAN, TH. J. Beeld en Werkelijkheid van de Twents-Achterhoekse Textielindustrie. Rapport aan de Stichting Textielvak te Hengelo. H. F. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1957. xi, 130 pp. Hfl. 8.80.

This reports contains only the results of the research, and suggestions for the instigators. A scientific account will follow in another volume. It is established that a discrepancy exists between reality in the textile industry and the picture – generally more negative – which is formed of it. This is attributed, for example, to the opinion of the parents passed down to the youth. Other opinion-forming groups such as teachers, clerics and doctors also contribute to the formation of this picture.

MATTHIJSEN, M. *De Intellectuele Emancipatie der Katholieken. Historische en Sociografische Analyse van het Nederlands Katholiek Middelbaar Onderwijs.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1958. 218 pp. Hfl. 13.50.

Although the intellectual emancipation of the Roman Catholic section of the population in The Netherlands has made rapid progress, it is not yet completed. The author analyzes the proportional school attendance and results obtained in secondary schools by Catholics and non-Catholics. It appears that the ratio is still unfavourable for the Catholics. The author cites as a possible cause for this the professional structure of the Roman Catholic section of the population in which the higher classes are relatively less strongly represented, the large families and the relatively less "developed intelligence".

PAS, W. VAN DE. *Alfons Ariëns.* N.V. Uitg. De Lantaern, Utrecht n.d. (1958). Hfl. 3.90.

In this study of the Dutch pioneer in social action, Alfons Ariëns (1860-1928), who in Italy underwent the influence of Don Bosco and gained the reputation of a "social" priest during his office in Twente, the author gives an objective picture of his subject's struggle for workers' emancipation also in order to keep them within the fold of the Roman Catholic Church, and against those powers and personalities, also within that Church, who opposed him. That this picture is, however, interspersed here and there with strongly coloured interpretations, seems to be essentially related with the writer's conviction of "supranatural" forces at work in this priest, the champion of faith against the "red flood" (of social democracy).

PRAKKE, H. J. *Deining in Drenthe. Historisch-sociografische speurtocht door de "Olde Lantschap".* 3e druk. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1958. 386 pp. Ill. Hfl. 9.75.

The author treats of the social changes that have occurred in Drente ever since Drente, as *Universitas*, formed an exclusively free farming community. Special attention is paid to the implications of the agrarian crisis in the 'eighties. The third impression of this material-packed book is supplemented with an appendix dealing with the stereotyping of Drente by the newspapers in 1926 and 1956. The stereotyping which gave rise to the picture of the "poor region" in 1926 is still, in 1956, unsatisfactory.

SLICHER VAN BATH, B. H. *Een samenleving onder spanning. Geschiedenis van het platteland in Overijssel.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1957. ix, 768 pp. Maps. Hfl. 25.00.

In this work a detailed treatment is given of the historical development of the tension between the growth of population and economic opportunities in Overijssel. The author is particularly concerned with the changes which have occurred in the professional structure and in the social stratification. The data have been drawn from historical sources and in addition, the results obtained from Van Heek's stratification research have been utilized. The question remains, however, whether this stratification can be used in this connexion.

Norway

BULL, EDVARD. *Arbeidermiljø under det industrielle gjennombrudd. Tre norske industrigrøker.* Ed. by Norsk Folkemuseum. Universitetsforlaget, Oslo 1958. xvi, 412 pp. Nkr. 12.—.

This is a comparative study of several groups of workers in South-Eastern Norway from the 1860's to 1914. Some of them worked in very old waterdriven saw-mills, others in steampowered saw- and planing-mills dating from the 1860's and a third group in a large pulp and paper factory founded in 1889. The description of the different milieux centers round the geographical and social origin of the workers, their standards of living and the social and political attitudes prevailing among them. One central hypothesis is this: An attitude of protest seems most likely to prevail where a large part of the workforce consists of people coming from a certain distance, while predominantly "native" groups tend to accept their status. Autobiographies of old workers (as described by the author in the *International Review of Social History*, Vol. I (1956), Part 2, pp. 203-209) form an important part of the sources on which the study is founded.

Poland

HOTCHKISS, CHRISTINE. *Home to Poland*. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1958. 208 pp. 21/—.

The author, a Polish born American, went back to Poland after an absence of about eighteen years. She travelled - in 1957 - freely in the country, met many people, among whom were Mr. Gomulka and Cardinal Wyszynski, and collected a wide variety of impressions. They are related here in a popular style. The main tenor is the relative freedom people are now enjoying in Poland.

Rumania

Documente privind istoria României. Comitetul de redactie Ion Ionascu, L. Lazarescu-Ionescu, Barbu Cîmpina, Eugen Stanescu, D. Prodan. Mihail Roller, redactor responsabil. Veacul XVII. A. Moldova. Vol. V (1621-1625). Academia Republicii Populare Romîne, Bucharest 1957. lxix, 472 pp. Ill.

This volume is edited in the same way as earlier volumes of this large publication of sources announced in this Review, 1956, nr. 2, p. 369 and 1956, nr. 3, p. 538. All the documents in the book are in Rumanian.

Indexul Lucrărilor Stiintifice Publicate în Periodicele și Culegerile Editate de Academia R. P. Romîne 1948-1954. Index des travaux scientifiques publiés dans les périodiques et les recueils édités par l'Académie de la R. P. Roumaine 1948-1954. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romîne, București 1957. 590 pp. Lei 26.00.

This volume contains more than 4200 titles of articles which appeared in Rumanian with a French translation in publications of the Academy of the People's Republic of Rumania. The various disciplines are presented in a systematical order and comprise a considerable number of studies in the field of history, Marxist economy, and philosophy.

SPIRU, BASIL. *Freiheit die sie meinen... Rumänien unter der eisernen Ferse der City und der Wallstreet (1918-1938)*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 294 pp. DM. 7.50.

The economic history of Rumania in the period between the two world wars is presented here from the communist angle. The author blames the English, French

and American concerns for the poverty of the Rumanian people and the derangement of economy. According to the author these same companies drove the country into the arms of fascism and incited it to war against the Soviet Union.

Spain

MATTHEWS, HERBERT L. *The Yoke and the Arrows. A Report on Spain.* Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1958. vi, 178 pp. 18/—.

In this book the former Civil War correspondent, who is now an editor of the *New York Times*, offers an interesting confrontation of the present state of affairs in Spain with his expectations (and those of the non-communist left) during and immediately after the years 1936-39. Discussing the various aspects of recent developments (political, economic, social and religious) he stresses the typically Spanish character of the regime which is not to be classified as totalitarian, but authoritarian, without for that matter, showing any sympathy for it. The book is most informative.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ELVIN, HAROLD. *A Cockney in Moscow.* The Cresset Press, London 1958. 222 pp. 21/—.

The period described in this work encompasses the last three months before the outbreak of the Second World War and the ensuing three months. It has been written in the form of a diary kept by a nightwatchman of the British Embassy in Moscow. Politics are rarely mentioned, but this book gives a vivid picture of Moscow and its people during these months.

GREKOW, B. D. *Die Bauern in der Rus von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum 17. Jahrhundert. Band I.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1958. vi, 539 pp. DM. 30.00.

This book, translated from the Russian, deals with the step-by-step historical evolution of the agrarian community and the political and legal relationships within it. These processes are compared, as far as possible, with similar developments in other countries. In this part, in addition to a general introduction, a treatment is given of the period from the 10th to the 12th century (the period of the "labour interest") and the period from the 12th to the 15th century (rise of "product interest" and "money interest"). The author also devotes a chapter to German law in Wolhynia.

JASNY, NAUM. *The Soviet 1956 Statistical Handbook: A Commentary.* The Michigan State University Press, East Lansing 1957. xii, 212 pp. \$ 4.95.

The author's comments refer to the Statistical Reference Book published by Soviet authorities in 1956. The author passes caustic and devastating judgment on the reliability of these data; both omissions and deliberate distortions occur in the said work. Although the author comments on all sections, he is mainly interested in agriculture, wages and consumption. The author expresses a great deal of criticism of the method used to refer figures to the "unchangeable prices" of 1926-1927. This commentary is of great value to those who wish to avoid the pitfalls in the study of these statistics.

KONONENKO, KONSTANTYN. *Ukraine and Russia. A History of the Economic Relations between Ukraine and Russia (1654-1917)*. The Marquette University Press, Milwaukee (Wis.) 1958. 280 pp. \$ 6.50.

The author stresses the "colonial" position of the Ukraine within the Czarist Empire as far as economic relations are concerned. This position was characterized by a large export of raw materials and agricultural products to Metropolitan Russia. The author points out, furthermore, that the reform of 1861 had only disadvantageous results for the Ukrainian farmers and he contests the opinion that there was any question of agrarian over-population. This book contains a great number of references to sources and literature and statistical material.

LÉNINE, V. *Oeuvres*. Tome 24: Avril-juin 1917. Tome 26: Septembre 1917-février 1918. Éditions Sociales, Paris; Éditions en Langues Étrangères, Moscou 1958. 637, 605 pp. Ill. F. fr. 400, 400.

LENIN, W. I. *Über den Parteiaufbau. Eine Sammlung ausgewählter Aufsätze und Reden*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 886 pp. DM. 8.50.

LENIN, W. I. *Werke*. Band 10: November 1905-Juni 1906. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. viii, 568 pp. DM. 6.50.

Of the French edition of Lenin's Works Vol. 25 was announced in this journal, Vol. III (1958), Part 1, on p. 193; of the German edition, Vol. 9 at the same place. Vols. 24 and 26 deal with an extremely eventful period which finds its reflection here. Lenin's ideas at the moment on party and Soviets are particularly interesting. The items included in Vol. 9 of the German edition are revealing as regards the precision of Lenin's evaluation of the role to be played by the peasants in the revolution and of the Duma. The selection made from Lenin's writings on the organization and function of the party contains, complete or in part, apart from such well-known works as "What is to be done?", "One step forward, two steps back", or the pamphlet directed against the "left radicalism" deviation, also extracts from speeches and articles which sometimes shed light on the evolution of the conception of the party (e.g., in relation to the state or other institutions such as the trade unions) held by Lenin.

LOW, ALFRED D. *Lenin on the Question of Nationality*. Bookman Associates, New York 1958. 193 pp. \$ 4.00.

A very useful and well documented survey is given here of Lenin's opinions on the nationality question – how much they were influenced by the peculiar Russian conditions, in what measure they corresponded with the ideas held by Marx and Engels, and how they changed under the impact of practical problems, especially after the October Revolution. A very appreciable characteristic of the book is the thoroughness with which Lenin's opponents in the socialist movement's camp – Renner, Bauer, Luxemburg – are dealt with; in this way a framework is offered which contributes to an understanding of Lenin's own standpoint.

MARCUSE, HERBERT. *Soviet Marxism. A Critical Analysis*. Columbia University Press, New York 1958. vii, 271 pp. \$ 4.50.

This book is already the fifteenth publication in the series started in 1946, "Studies of The Russian Institute, Columbia University". It contains a very interesting treatment of the subject, in which the discussion of Marxism proper and that of Lenin's ideas have been confronted with "Soviet Marxism" as it developed especially under Stalin

and since 1953. In giving an "imminent critique" of the basic trends, it stresses the importance of the theory – adapting itself to the changes in Soviet reality as well as to the evolution of the West. The first part deals with "political tenets", the second, partly as an illustration of the rewarding method applied by the author to build up his argument, with the structure of Soviet ethical philosophy. Remarkable insights are presented as regards the understanding of the Soviet way of thinking and praxis, and the latter are compared with the recent evolution of the West.

NIEMEYER, GERHART. *An Inquiry into Soviet Mentality. With the assistance of John S. Reshetar Jr.* Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1958. viii, 113 pp. \$ 2.75.

In this excellent work the question is posed as to whether, and to what degree, the Soviet policy is rational. The book opens with a discussion of the concept rationality; the rationality of the means given a certain end, the relation between means and ends, the "normality" of the Soviet leaders, these subjects are dealt with here. It is demonstrated that the dialectics employed in practical politics and the infallibility of the party-line render possible, and acceptable, contradictions and incompatibilities in the measures. As regards co-existence the authors are sceptical: antagonism towards the Western World is inherent in the Soviet system – this implies that every western policy is interpreted in these terms.

RADISHCHEV, A. N. *A Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1958. ix, 286 pp. \$ 6.00.

This book by Radishchev (one of the earliest representatives of the liberal Russian intelligentsia), which first appeared in 1790, contains a criticism of the Russian government, particularly as regards serfdom. The notes of the Empress Catherine on this book are included as an appendix. An instructive introduction had been written by Roderick Page Thaler.

SCHEIBERT, PETER. *Von Bakunin zu Lenin. Geschichte der russischen revolutionären Ideologien 1840-1895. Erster Band. Die Formung des radikalen Denkens in der Auseinandersetzung mit deutschem Idealismus und französischem Bürgertum.* E. J. Brill, Leiden 1956. xii, 344 pp. Hfl. 35.00.

"A Conservative who... feels personal sympathies for scarcely one of his heroes" – thus the very erudite author of the present work (first vol.; two other vols. will follow) defines his attitude towards his subjects. He deals here, after an introduction in which the "Petrinic Revolution" (Peter I) is taken as a starting point and the Decembrist failure as a temporary set-back of revolutionary radicalism in the ideas (the "Utopia") of the intelligentsia, with the period from about 1840 up till 1855, i.e., for instance, Pečerin, Čadaev, the young Herzen and Bakunin until his escape from Siberia, and with intellectual life in general and the influence of the *belles lettres*. The connection with Western and Central European thought has been analysed in a masterly way. The book is richly documented; it has been written with distinction, the detachedness sometimes making way for hardly veiled repugnance. The whole work of three volumes promises to become an invaluable contribution to the subject, surpassing in thoroughness by far most books written on it recently. It is published as Vol. III in the "Studies in East European History".

TOMPKINS, STUART RAMSAY. *The Russian Intelligentsia: Makers of the Revolutionary State*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1957. xiii, 282 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

The author, Research Professor of History in the University of Oklahoma, has added one more book to the already impressive list of recent works written in English on pre-1917 history of ideas in Russia. The present book, readable in style, encompasses an enormous subject and the author has had to restrict himself mostly to the more conspicuous trends and personalities, placing them against the background of the general history of the period (1855-1917; this vol. is a supplement to "The Russian Mind"). Thus the book has become a useful survey with some highly thought stimulating passages, although in the main it follows lines already established. The intelligentsia is seen as the opposing party of the bureaucracy, on the whole always alienating themselves more from "reform" even where the latter would be perfectly possible and preparing for a revolution of which the consequences were not realized. Many lengthy quotations in the text from works of philosophers, politicians and novelists are given.

UDSSR. *Unser Wissen über die Sowjetunion*. Hrsg. von Karl Krüger. Safari-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 616 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 28.00.

This instructive book has been compiled with the collaboration of 9 authors. It is mainly economic in its outlook, though political aspects nevertheless receive their due; for instance an investigation is made into the problem of nationalities and into the position of increasing power held by the specialized economic officials who, alongside the army and the party, form a third power in the state. The operation of the *Gosplan*, the tension between consumption and investments, free trade which in some cases cuts across the plan; these are some of the aspects of economic life that are treated. Separate chapters are also devoted to such topics as traffic, nuclear energy, agriculture and industry. The book concludes with chapters on cultural trends and daily life. Collaborators on this book were: Görner, Heinisch, Kieseewetter, Mialki, Roos, Vogel and Winkler.

WREN, MELVIN C. *The Course of Russian History*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1958. xiii, 725 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 6.95.

The chief merit of this book is that it deals with the material in an absorbing fashion. No one period is strongly emphasized (the period after 1917 is dealt with in about 175 pages, as compared with a total of 710) and the author discusses events up to the destalinization process. Though more attention has been devoted to political than to social history, this has not given rise to serious disproportions. A great many maps setting forth the expansions and alterations in the Russian Empire (and later Soviet Russia) elucidate the text whilst the appearance of the book is enriched by a number of illustrations.

ZAVALISHIN, VYACHESLAV. *Early Soviet Writers*. Published for the Research Program on the U.S.S.R. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1958. ix, 394 pp. \$ 7.50.

As the author remarks in his preface, the present volume is limited to those Soviet writers who before 1929 experienced the highest degree of freedom of creation. By setting up this criterion it has been possible to deal with many "minors" and with those who were hitherto completely unknown in the West. The author concentrates

less on biographical detail than on the nature of the work and the process of creativity. In this respect the present volume differs, favourably, from similar anthologies, whilst at the same time the reader is given the opportunity of forming his own opinion based on the extensive quotations, many of which are here translated for the first time into English.

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