

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

CHAMBRE, HENRI, S. J. De Karl Marx à Mao Tsé-Tung. Spes, Paris 1959. 338 pp. NF. 16.00.

A systematic survey of Marxist philosophy is given in this book. The author stresses such conceptions as that of alienation and the condemnation of religion. As to the Marxists, apart from Engels Lenin and his followers get most attention. One of the more original contributions by the author is the explanation of recent developments in international policy from Communist philosophic viewpoints; another is that of adapting the method of unearthing the essential elements in the official theory on the motive forces under the conditions of a non-antagonistic society as developed by G. A. Wetter for the Soviet Communists to Mao. Father Chambre opposes the Marxist views by his Roman Catholic convictions.

FESSARD, GASTON. De l'actualité historique. Tome II. Progressisme chrétien et apostolat ouvrier. [Recherches de Philosophie, VI]. Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges 1960. 518 pp. B. fr. 300.

The second volume of this work can be read apart from the first; in the initial chapters a summary is given of the central subject of the first volume, the dialectics of Jew and Gentile. It is with some reservations that the author discusses the role of the worker-priests; the possible influence on these people of the Communist ideology (the Marxist terminology as a factor is also considered important) is clearly seen as a danger. This criticism is extended to other prominent figures of the Catholic Left, such as J. P. Domenach, who is reproached for seeing a constructive basic element in non-Stalinist Communism. In other chapters some aspects of Marxism are thoroughly investigated.

FLORY, CHARLES. Le catholicisme social devant la crise de civilisation. Recherches et perspectives. Préface d'Alain Barrère. Postface de Joseph Folliet. Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1960. viii, 261 pp. NF. 18.00.

The author, who was president of the *Semaines sociales de France* from 1945 to 1960, has here collected his opening lectures for each session. After a general introduction, in which he states that the purpose of these meetings is to find means for the liberation of the human person, he enters into a varied number of subjects: the family, the national community, *l'économie humaine* the relations of the West with the under-

developed areas, and education. All these intelligently written pieces bear witness to a realistic and dynamic approach of social and spiritual problems in which the constructive element comes to the fore.

FOUGEYROLLAS, PIERRE. *La philosophie en question. Essai.* Editions Denoël, Paris 1960. 173 pp. NF. 6.00.

The author here extends his criticism of Marxist philosophy (of which, however, he recognizes various elements as valuable) from his previous work *Le Marxisme en question* to the other "branches": Thomism and existentialism, and raises the problem of philosophy as such, with the question whether philosophy is a thing of the past. This is an honest and thought-provoking essay with a strikingly unorthodox approach.

GENTILE, GIOVANNI. *Genesis and Structure of Society.* Translated by H. S. Harris. University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1960. vi, 228 pp. \$4.50.

Gentile's book, of which this is the first English translation, must be considered his most important work, as it systematically elaborates his doctrine of the unity of thought and action. Of special interest are the political aspects of his theory on the relation between the individual and the state, in which the latter is represented as a concretisation of the will of the former, and as sharing the same morality. Prof. Harris, in his extensive introduction, also deals with the influence of Gentile on Croce, and his influence in England and in America.

HARRIS, H. S. *The Social Philosophy of Giovanni Gentile.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1960. xii, 387 pp. \$5.75.

In analysing Gentile's thought (this is the first extensive study on Gentile) the author traces his ideas back to his writings before the March on Rome. Gentile, together with Croce a renovator of idealist philosophy in Italy, minister of education under Mussolini, defendant of Fascism and marked out as the philosopher of Fascism, appears through this method in a much more favourable light. The general conclusion drawn by Prof. Harris is, that Fascist idealism should be called a radical deformation of Gentile's theory, and that this holds good even more for the practice of Fascism.

JONAS, FRIEDRICH. *Sozialphilosophie der industriellen Arbeitswelt.* [Soziologische Gegenwartsfragen, Neue Folge, Nr. 9]. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. vi, 220 pp. DM. 29.00.

Dr Jonas' study deviates in all respects from the current sociological methodology and terminology; it has been the author's purpose to give a pre-eminently philosophical-anthropological approach of three basic concepts, alienation, legitimacy and property. Of importance is the distinction made between "ethical consciousness" (*moralisches Bewusstsein*) and anthropological consciousness (*anthropologisches Bewusstsein*), which has enabled the author to view some old and well-known phenomena in a new light.

JÜNGER, ERNST. *Der Weltstaat. Organismus und Organisation.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. 75 pp. DM. 5.80.

Ernst Jünger here treats the East-West conflict mainly dynamically; he sees it as a stage on the way to a World State of which the form is to be determined by the two great Powers whose resemblance is particularly stressed. The set-up of this book is strongly aphoristic and on some points lacking in systematic argumentation.

**KOLAKOWSKI, LESZEK.** *Der Mensch ohne Alternative. Von der Möglichkeit und Unmöglichkeit, Marxist zu sein.* R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1960. 284 pp. DM. 8.50.

These interdependent essays of the well-known Polish philosopher – the German translation is by Wanda Bronska-Pampuch – contain such a richness of thought and can be considered so typical for a current that might be called marginally Marxist that they deserve great attention. It is especially the dilemma of a philosophy that by its seemingly concrete victory itself is being sterilized, and whose theoretical futility is a precondition for its total realization. For the author, what is left of Marxism as valid for our time is its method and general line of thought; and it might be asked why what he still accepts should be called by that name. Within the limits of practical opportunities, he searches deeply into the relevant questions without becoming “difficult” or unreadable for interested laymen, and makes, even then, often brilliant and original points where they seem immediately open to criticism.

**LABRIOLA, ANTONIO.** *In memoria del Manifesto dei comunisti. Aggiuntavi la traduzione del Manifesto di K. Marx e Fr. Engels.* Edizioni Avanti!, Milano 1960. 167 pp. L. 400.

After an introduction by Bruno Widmar, in which the validity of the Communist Manifesto is stressed, the always interesting study from 1895 by Antonio Labriola on the Manifesto – a specimen of Marxist philosophy – is reproduced here in full. The Italian translation of the Manifesto (with an introduction by Engels for the Italian reader) is given in an appendix.

**MICHONNEAU, GEORGES.** *Pas de vie chrétienne sans communauté. Au risque de “rabacher” ... Lettre-préface du R. P. Congar.* Les Editions du Cerf, Paris 1960. 157 pp. NF. 3.90.

The author here summarises his experiences and lessons from more than forty years of apostolic work in various parishes. Of interest is a chapter in which the work of the so-called *Action Catholique spécialisée* is discussed and judged according to its results. This work, part 59 of the series of *Rencontres* is provided with a preface by the R. P. Congar.

**Morale chrétienne et morale marxiste.** [Par] Vercors, Guy Besse, Paul Chauchard e.a. La Palatine, Paris, Genève 1960. 236 pp. NF. 6.95.

Provided with a preface, *résumés* and a final consideration by Paul Vercors, himself neither a Catholic nor a Marxist, Roman Catholics and Marxists alternately discuss a number of subjects. The three points of discussion are, respectively, science and “natural ethics” (G. Besse and P. Chauchard), the essence of man (G. Murry and C. Cuénot), and the ultimate purpose and the means (R. Garaudy and C. Tresmontant). In concluding Vercors observes that the existing contrasts between Marxists and Roman Catholics are, in many fields at least, not unbridgeable.

SCHOEPS, HANS-JOACHIM. *Was ist der Mensch? Philosophische Anthropologie als Geistesgeschichte der neuesten Zeit*. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1960. 352 pp. DM. 16.80.

Prof. Schoeps has collected some lectures illuminating the philosophical-anthropological aspects in, for instance, Marx, Nietzsche, Burckhardt, and of the more recent figures, Heidegger and Jaspers. With relation to Marx the author states that his philosophy of man was strongly coloured by the Enlightenment (he observes that the proletarian was to Marx what the farmer was to Rousseau), thus providing an explanation for the failure of his prognoses. The last two parts deal with, respectively, the philosophies of man in medical-psychological science and in Christendom.

SCHUSTER, KURT. *Gruppe, Gemeinschaft, Kirche. Gruppenbildung bei Zinzendorf*. Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1960. 55 pp. DM. 3.30.

Not only the theological aspect of Zinzendorf's ideas on the formation of groups of people devoted to the same ideals is given attention here, but also the social meaning and earthly values of small communities. In this connection the "utopian" qualities of the "*Brüdergemeine*" appear clearly without being mentioned by name in this well-documented short study.

VOEGELIN, ERIC. *Wissenschaft, Politik und Gnosis*. Kösel-Verlag, München 1959. 93 pp. DM. 6.80. Kart. DM. 4.80.

Mr. Voegelin here investigates the essence of *gnosis* and applies this concept to the stream of thinkers since the Renaissance. As characteristic representatives (marked by the wish to replace the existing reality by another order) of this philosophic tendency he successively discusses Marx, Nietzsche and Hegel; as such the author also describes the modern political mass-movements as "gnostic sectarianism".

### *SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE*

APTHEKER, HERBERT. *The World of C. Wright Mills*. Marzani & Munsell, Inc., New York 1960. 128 pp. \$1.65.

An analysis is here undertaken of C. Wright Mills' work, accompanied by a general evaluation by the author. Although he shows great appreciation of Wright Mills' studies, his opinion is that his subject's neglect of Marxist and Leninist analysis has resulted in some incompleteness and inaccuracy. Thus, for instance, the concept of power elite, to whose imperialistic character in the realms of international politics Wright Mills has paid too little attention. The book concludes with an enumeration of reviews of Wright Mills' books with comments by the author.

*Aspects internationaux des problèmes d'économie régionale. Premier Congrès international d'économie régionale. Ostende 7/IX/1958, Bruxelles 12/IX/1958. Editions de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1959. 538 pp. B. fr. 450.*

This book collects the papers and discussions of the congress on regional economy problems held in Belgium in 1958. The general starting-point is the idea that the regional economies, particularly in the framework of European economic collabora-

tion, have become highly relevant. The papers survey the organisation and results of regional economical development, especially in Holland, France and Poland. The discussions and also the papers themselves are reproduced in three languages, French, Dutch and English.

BAADE, FRITZ. *Der Wettlauf zum Jahre 2000. Unsere Zukunft: Ein Paradies oder die Selbstvernichtung der Menschheit*. Gerhard Stalling Verlag, Oldenburg und Hamburg 1960. 304 pp. Ill. DM. 19.80.

Prof. Baade's book, primarily written for the layman, undertakes a projection of the economic situation forty years from now, starting from the trends discernible to-day: the population growth, especially of the underdeveloped countries, and the rapid economic development of the Communist bloc and particularly of China. Figures of productivity rates and supplies of raw materials, as well as a number of maps, serve as reference material. The whole is a smoothly written and interesting speculation with, naturally, many uncertain elements and unknown factors, inevitable in view of the subject.

BARNES, LOUIS B. *Organizational Systems and Engineering Groups. A Comparative Study of Two Technical Groups in Industry*. Harvard University, Division of Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston 1960. xv, 190 pp. \$3.50.

Prof. Barnes' study of the relation between scientists and management and the frustration found in the former group introduces some interesting problems, as for instance the influence of the pattern of authority, patterns of interaction among these groups and the effects of group autonomy. To this end he studies the existing reference groups, value orientations and status.

BENDIX, REINHARD. *Max Weber. An Intellectual Portrait*. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto; Doubleday & Company, Garden City (N.Y.) 1960. 480 pp. 30/-; \$ 5.75.

This study is an indication of the increasing interest in Max Weber, also in the United States. The merit of Bendix is, that he has restored a system as rounded as possible to Weber's mass of theoretical insights scattered everywhere, and for that purpose has also used the writings that have not been translated into English. In the part in which Weber's comparative study of civilizations and his sociology of religion is discussed much attention is paid to *Ancient Judaism*, this being the study in which Weber has undertaken a full-scale analysis exhaustively investigating the connection between, respectively, social structure, status group, ideas, and secular ethics. Part III, dealing with Weber's political sociology, concludes with a contemporary perspective in which Weber's vision of future society under the influence of bureaucracy is briefly summarised and compared with the insights of, respectively, de Tocqueville and Burckhardt.

CAIRE, GUY. *Le syndicalisme et l'automation. (Etude des problèmes posés par l'automation au mouvement syndical ouvrier dans une raffinerie de pétrole)*. Préface de F. Sellier. Ouvrage publié avec le concours du Centre d'Etudes des Relations Sociales. La Pensée Universitaire, Aix-en-Provence 1960. vi, 374 pp. NF. 23.00.

An elaborate survey which has served as a thesis for the *Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Economiques d'Aix*, and which has automation and trades-union reactions in a micro-economic context for its subject is presented here. An investigation is made into the oil refinery at Berre, of which the organisation, economic characteristics, public-relations work and the labour movement (the five most important organisations are represented there) are extensively described. It is found that automation constitutes a threat for the social security of the workers and that they are unable to influence developments on an equal footing with the management; this is chiefly attributed to the pre-eminently ideological orientation of the trade unions and the trouble they experience in solving new and unfamiliar problems.

**CAROSELLI, M. R.** *Natura e metodo della storia economica. Raccolta di saggi di: Ashley, Barbagallo, Croce e.a.* Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1960. vi, 224 pp. Ill. L. 1,500.

A number of essays of a methodological nature in the field of economic history have been collected by M. R. Caroselli, whose selection may be called very successful. Contributions have been included of N.S.B. Gras (on the development of economic history), W. Ashley, B. Croce, L. Einaudi, A. Fanfani and L. Dal Pane, who discusses the relation between economic and social history.

**COCHIN, AUGUSTIN.** *Abstraction révolutionnaire et réalisme catholique.* Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges, Paris 1960. 139 pp. NF. 4.80.

Provided with an introduction by Michel de Bouard a number of notes and fragments by the philosopher-historian, who died in 1916, are here collected. They give an impression of Cochin's thought, which in some respects can be seen as a pure reaction against the sociology of Durkheim and those of his way of thinking, especially against the concept "social", the relative autonomy of the social relations and social causation. In the more historical fragments Cochin turns against the French revolution (a large part in its rise and further course is said to have been played by freemasonry) and its consequences.

**CREAMER, DANIEL, SERGEI P. DOBROVOLSKY, and ISRAEL BORENSTEIN.** *Capital in Manufacturing and Mining. Its Formation and Financing.* Assisted by Martin Bernstein. A Study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1960. liv, 344 pp. \$7.50.

In his introduction Simon Kuznets summarizes the outcome of this study, which is No 6 of the Studies in Capital Formation and Financing. It is found that the trends in the output of manufacturing and mining indicate a considerably lower rate of growth than the national output; that, indeed, a long-term retardation occurs, but that this retardation shows great differences between the various industries. In this careful and systematically planned study a large quantity of figure material has been used; it is preceded by some methodological chapters on the methods of measurements, concepts and definitions.

*Daseinsformen der Grossstadt. Typische Formen sozialer Existenz in Stadtmitte, Vorstadt und Gürtel der industriellen Grossstadt.* Bearb. von Rainer Mackensen, Johannes Chr. Papalekas, Elisabeth Pfeil u.A. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1959. xiii, 376 pp. Ill. DM. 41.50.

As the first of a projected series devoted to big industrial cities and ecological problems and edited by Gunther Ipsen, this book contains a study of the city of Dortmund. Descriptions are given of the various city zones and their functional importance is elucidated; special attention is paid to the complex of human relations (relations with neighbours, composition of the circle of acquaintances, etc.). The material was collected by means of interviews; the conclusions and starting-points are sufficiently general to allow them to serve as theoretical basis for further investigations. One of the most characteristic aspects of the industrial society has here been studied extensively and conscientiously; in this it links up with those fundamental works that began with the studies of Chicago.

**Demographic and Economic Change in Developed Countries.** A Conference of the Universities National Bureau Committee for Economic Research. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1960. xi, 536 pp. Ill. \$ 12.00.

The papers read by demographers and economists attending the 1958 Conference of Princeton University have here been collected provided with one or more comments. The whole is a varied work of compilation containing a number of viewpoints and much material, and maintaining a high level. Of the various phenomena discussed that of the differential fertility within a country, for instance, is very interesting; a decrease was found in the relation between socio-economic position and fertility. As to the influence of business cycles on marriages and birth rates (discussed by Mr Dudley Kirk) it proved to be easier to establish and predict the influence of short-run economic fluctuations than that of more consistent trends. The last three papers deal with population change and resources (H. J. Barnett, J. A. Crockett and R. Ferber); the difficulty of applying standards is here pointed out, particularly since one of the most important factors, technological change, remains unknown. For the moment the population growth is not considered an acute danger in the industrialized countries.

**DOBB, MAURICE.** *An Essay on Economic Growth and Planning.* Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1960. vii, 119 pp. 15/—.

The subject of this essay (originally a series of lectures) is economic growth, and the author has put the stress on ways of thought, although he has kept in touch with the concrete events and policies. The main subject of the book is the problem of investments, which the author considers with the help of three models and alternative possibilities. The final chapter deals exclusively with price-relations.

**Eigentum und Eigentümer in unserer Gesellschaftsordnung.** Veröffentlichungen der Walter-Raymond-Stiftung, Band 1. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. xii, 239 pp. DM. 11.60.

The Walter-Raymond-Stiftung, of which the present volume is the first publication, was founded in 1959 by the German employers' organisations. The present volume, to which many authors have collaborated, also contains contributions representing the Roman Catholic view (Oswald von Nell-Breuning, Gustav Gundlach and others) and the Protestant view (Walter Künneth, Ernst Steinbach and others). The points underlying all the contributions are mentioned beforehand; two principles, i.e. the indissoluble relation between property and liberty and the social aspect of property are in the foreground.

GERMAIN, JACQUES. *Le capitalisme en question*. Préface de Jules Moch. Robert Laffont, Paris 1960. 260 pp. NF. 8.00.

This book, one of a series under the general editorship of Jules Moch, subjects present-day capitalism to a critical investigation. The first chapters give a picture of the oligarchic structure of present-day capitalism, which is followed by a consideration of the rates of investment and economic growth vis-à-vis the Soviet Union and the underdeveloped countries. Mr. Germain notes a stagnation in the capitalism of to-day and advocates a greater intervention of the state, especially in point of investments, rationalisation and control of market tendencies.

GURVITCH, GEORGES. *La sociologie de Karl Marx*. Centre de Documentation Universitaire, Paris 1959. iii, 93 pp.

In his lectures held in 1958-1959 Prof. Gurvitch exposes once more his views on Marx's work as fundamentally sociological in character. He underlines his conviction that Marx's contribution to sociology is the most essential as well as the "least dogmatic". This does not exclude criticism on a number of points (such as alienation, or eschatological elements) that are clearly established.

HOLZNER, BURKART. *Völkerpsychologie. Leitfaden mit Bibliographie*. Holzner Verlag, Würzburg 1961. 148 pp. DM. 18.00.

Apart from the very extensive bibliography of publications on the psychology of national character Mr. Holzner mentions the authors of each approach, such as the race theory, the school of Herder, the cultural-historical school and modern experimental psychology and sociology. The value of this book, therefore, is mainly in its bibliography with comments, although the reader also gets a systematic survey of the study of national character in the last century and a half.

ISLAM, NURUL. *Foreign Capital and Economic Development: Japan, India, and Canada. Studies in Some Aspects of Absorption of Foreign Capital*. Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rutland (Vt.), Tokyo 1960. 253 pp. \$5.00.

Here is an excellent study of the influence of the foreign investments on the economical growth in Canada, Japan and India at the turn of the century. The author places the Canadian and Japanese development opposite that of India; the latter is explained from a complex of factors, which lie partly in the sociological field, namely the lagging behind of domestic capital investment, and in general the absence of the specific social and cultural conditions that promote the formation of modern industries. Dr Islam enters, too, into the purely economical aspects, as for instance the importance of portfolio investment of which the role is stressed. The problems here discussed completely link up with the difficulties at present connected with the economic construction of the economically backward areas.

KORNHAUSER, WILLIAM. *The Politics of Mass Society*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1959. 256 pp. \$5.00.

Mass politics are defined by the author as political activity outside the institutionalised rules and procedures set by a society. After a consideration of the "aristocratic" (mass society through lack of an elite) and the "democratic" (mass society as a consequence of

the domination of the "wrong" elite) viewpoint the author develops a theory according to which this phenomenon occurs in consequence of a direct accessibility of elites and non-elites to one another for want of mediating groups and institutions between the state and family levels. A pluralistic society and a liberal-democratic political structure are therefore considered the best safeguards. In another part the author also investigates the social composition of mass movements; he arrives at the conclusion that especially the isolated and the marginals (with whom social ties are absent) from all classes are their potential victims.

LEHMANN, WILLIAM C. *John Millar of Glasgow 1735-1801. His Life and Thought and his Contributions to Sociological Analysis.* Cambridge University Press, London 1960. xvi, 430 pp. 60/-.

This book contains, successively, a study on Millar (biographical and theoretical), a reprint of Millar's most famous work "The Origin of the Distinction of Ranks", selections from other writings and some selected letters. Prof. Lehmann points out the great importance of Millar as a sociologist and historian, particularly of his technological-economic theory to which class distinctions and other sociological and historical phenomena are traced back. Postulating Millar's originality as a social and political thinker the author also outlines the intellectual climate in 18th century Schotland against which Millar's ideas stand out more clearly.

LEWIS, JOHN. *Socialism and the Individual.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1961. 88 pp. 5/-.

This is a lucid, popular exposé of the Communist views on the relation between individual and society or state. As to the latter, the "withering away" theory is discussed and it is argued that under the conditions of Communism real freedom is realized: "Socialism preserves and advances all that is healthy and sound in former teaching about the individual personality and its development."

LIPSET, SEYMOUR MARTIN. *Political Man. The Social Bases of Politics.* Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto; Doubleday & Company, Garden City (N.Y.) 1960. 432 pp. 30/-; \$ 4.95

Taking as his starting point the theories of Marx and Tocqueville (on "conflict" between society and state, and consensus as the basis of a functioning of democracy) and those of Weber and Michels (on "bureaucracy") Prof. Lipset gives, in a number of closely interrelated studies combined, brilliant proof of the extremely important results political sociology can provide for an understanding of political behaviour, and more in particular of the operation of democracy in industrial society. This does not exclude the treatment of a variety of systems that come under the heading "fascism" – and it is here that the author gives a very thoughtful analysis of the traditional categories left, centre, and right that can be – untraditionally – fully applied to totalitarian currents as well. Another height in the book is the discussion of the "democratic class struggle" – a notion implying the (not exclusive) importance of class for political decisions at the polls, but not implying anything like a fundamental "progressiveness" of the lower classes, or radicalization and revolution. A special part of the book deals with the American situation, another with the trade unions as a case of strongly bureaucratic "private government". It should be argued that political sociology as it is handled by the author can become very stimulating notably for social history.

LITJENS, H. P. M. *Onmaatschappelijkheid. Theorie en therapie.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1961. viii, 112 pp. Hfl. 7.50.

In the first part of Dr Litjens' work, in which he enters into the methodological aspects of "unsociality", the author describes this concept as a number of minus-variants on so-called universals, i.e. norms accepted in the normal society. He also gives a list of universals (on some points capable of discussion) and criteria for the determination of "sociality". In the second part the "therapeutic" aspect comes to the fore.

MISES, LUDWIG VON. *Die Wurzeln des Antikapitalismus.* Fritz Knapp Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 1958. 125 pp. DM. 9.80.

The author, one of the prominent contemporary representatives of economic liberalism, here traces back the anti-capitalist feelings existing in the West to "resentment", i.e. a grudge against others materially more successful. His attack is directed against the so-called progressive liberals in particular, to whom he attributes pro-communist sympathies. In the author's view a middle course between capitalism and communism is impossible as an economic system and the "welfare state", "planning", etc., preparatory studies for complete economic totalitarianism.

NITTI, FRANCESCO SAVERIO. *Scritti di economia e finanza. Vol. II. Problemi monetari e del lavoro.* A cura di Federico Caffè. Editori Laterza, Bari 1960. xii, 555 pp. L. 3.500.

As the fourth part of a series which will comprise the whole *œuvre* of Nitti this book lays the stress on financial-economic problems, but it also contains essays that are of interest for the social-historian, such as the essays on labour and a general evaluation of the laws on human labour. The piece written in English (two are in English, one in French and the rest in Italian) on the strikes in Italy should also be mentioned. This is a valuable and well-documented study on the strikes in the second half of the nineteenth century, in which the author points out the unorganised, emotional and inconstant character of these strikes (besides the fact that they are most frequent among the groups with relatively higher wages) and sees them as a reflection of the social environment.

NORTHROP, F. S. C. *Philosophical Anthropology and Practical Politics.* The Macmillan Company, New York 1960. xii, 384 pp. \$6.50.

In this design of a political philosophy practically applicable in the hands of politicians Dr. Northrop uses the most elaborate mathematic-physical theories, which he subjects to a careful epistemological analysis. Of interest in this respect is the way in which he uses recent discoveries in the field of neurophysiology and cybernetics in order to arrive at a deeper understanding of the concept "nation". In its entirety his study is a plea for politics adapted to the normative inner customs and beliefs of each national group, and he therefore strongly rejects the Hobbesian theory of law and national sovereignty (which, in his opinion, still dominates too much in American internal policy) and "power politics", as well as the moral-legally motivated "roll-back" policy. In the second part the author applies his analysis to concrete cases (Latin-American political ideologies, neutralism and American foreign policy, the success of the Soviet Union and Mao's China), and it is particularly in this part with its "ideo-dynamic" interpretations, that the great erudition of the author is in evidence.

POLAK, FRED. L. *The Image of the Future. Enlightening the Past, Orientating the Present, Forecasting the Future.* A. W. Sythoff, Leyden; Oceana Publications, New York 1961. 2 Vols. 456, 376 pp. Hfl. 40.00.

Here is the English translation of one of the best-known and most ambitiously planned works of Dutch sociology, *De toekomst is verleden tijd*. After an exhaustive description of the history of Utopia and eschatology in the Western world the author infers that this world, from which he provisionally excludes America as a special phenomenon, no longer has a future in the sense of his definition of the word. Thinking is caught in the present from fear rather than from contentment. According to this author, who turns against Toynbee and Popper, the "open society" constitutes a danger to culture, and in several fields he attempts a detailed description of the signs of decline that are to be expected on the ground of his general theory; however, over against this disappearance of an image of the future in the Western world, a strong belief in it is found elsewhere. According to Prof. Polak a new utopy, in which there is genuine and general belief, is required and possible.

Politische Forschung. Beiträge zum zehnjährigen Bestehen des Instituts für politische Wissenschaft. Hrsg. von Otto Stammer. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. xi, 272 pp. DM. 40.00.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the *Institut für politische Wissenschaft*, of whose publications under the scientific editorship of Prof. Otto Stammer this is the seventeenth volume, a number of contributions have been collected, that provide information on the development of political science in various countries and areas. Among the collaborators are S. Neumann (United States), S. E. Finer (Great Britain), A. Grosser (France), N. Bobbio (Italy), C. O. Gomez (Spain), S. Rokkan, H. Valen and J. M. Jansson (the Scandinavian countries), O. H. von der Gablentz (Germany), while Prof. Stammer's contribution is devoted to the ten years' history of the Institute. The authors have taken great care that the specific aspects of the political scholarship in each country are clearly brought out and associated as much as possible with the more general cultural and political characteristics.

POULAIN, JEAN-CLAUDE. *L'Eglise et la classe ouvrière.* Editions Sociales, Paris 1960. 188 pp. NF. 6.00.

From a Communist standpoint an analysis is given with reference to a great many texts of the Roman Catholic Church in its relation to the working classes, in which successively the history of Social Catholicism, its social doctrine and its organisation come up for discussion. The author keeps strictly to the interpretation and explanations given by Marx, Engels and Lenin, and avoids vulgar anti-clericalism as much as possible.

Regional Planning. Seminar on Regional Planning, Tokyo, 28 July to 8 August 1958. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1959. iv, 220 pp. Ill. \$2.50.

In this publication some papers are collected which were read at the Seminar on Regional Planning. Regional Planning has here been taken in its widest sense as an integration of the economical, social, demographical and physical aspects at a level between local and national. Examples are given of projects in different countries with special attention to organisational and administrative problems.

SCHLETTE, HEINZ ROBERT. *Sowjethumanismus. Prämissen und Maximen kommunistischer Pädagogik*. Kösel-Verlag, München 1960. 136 pp. DM. 5.80.

In a relatively small compass the author has managed to present a lucid survey of Communist theory of education and its philosophic-ideological basis, as well as a thorough discussion of the challenge it involves for Western thought. It should be noted that the field between pure theory and practical programme is illuminated with the help of partly very recent and concrete pronouncements, notably by Mao and Khrushchev.

SILBER, KATE. *Pestalozzi. The Man and his Work*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1960. xiii, 335 pp. Ill. 32/-.

This book is a translation and revised version of *Pestalozzi: Der Mensch und sein Werk*, which appeared in 1957. Besides the importance of Pestalozzi as educationist the author brings to the fore his value as sociologist, political philosopher and social reformer, and the way in which she succeeds in elucidating and adstruing her subject's difficult constructions of thought (which were usually set up without any system) is admirable. A short description of Pestalozzianism in Britain and the United States as well as some hitherto unpublished manuscripts are included in an appendix.

Staatslexikon. *Recht Wirtschaft Gesellschaft*. Hrsg. von der Görres-Gesellschaft. Fünfter Band. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1960. 1246 pp. DM. 85.00.

This fifth volume of the new and completely revised edition contains the reference words from *Konsumentencredit* to *Ökumenische Bewegung*. Consumers' and financial co-operation (discussed by O. v. Nell-Breuning), Lassalle (W. Allers), Karl Marx (Gerhard Stavenhagen) and Marxism (by the same author), National-Socialism (by Karl und Hans Buchheim and G. Kroll) are among the reference words included; besides a general description the authors provide a critical evaluation of their subject.

STARK, W. *Montesquieu. Pioneer of the Sociology of Knowledge*. Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1960. xii, 214 pp. 25/-.

Following the method laid down in his "The Sociology of Knowledge" Prof. Stark investigates the elements in Montesquieu's thought that constitute a definite beginning of the sociology of knowledge. It is especially the relativist approach towards the problem of the origin of ideas and values, the question of determining factors, etc., that make Montesquieu such a very important object of study from the viewpoint of the sociology of knowledge. The author has excellently illuminated these aspects on the basis of a very close study of Montesquieu's writings. Of special value is the final chapter, in which Montesquieu's dualistic attitude (alternately rationalist and relativist) towards the problem of "absolute truth" is investigated.

STRAUSS, E. *The Ruling Servants. Bureaucracy in Russia, France – and Britain?* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1961. 308 pp. 30/-.

An excellent study of bureaucracy in the State and the Political Parties, which explains the rise of this phenomenon from the conflict of social forces in society, at the balance of which bureaucracy may become a power factor is presented here. Three lucid essays

on the development of State bureaucracy in Russia and the United States, in France and in Britain elucidate this thesis. The author pleads for a realistic approach and warns against the notion that the welfare state strengthens the bureaucratic tendencies, and against the simplified juxtaposition of "private enterprise" and "government bureaucracy".

THRASHER, FREDERIC M. *The Gang. A Study of 1,313 Gangs in Chicago.* 2nd rev. ed. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago (Ill.) 1960. xviii, 605 pp. Ill. \$7.50.

The first edition of this work is from 1927; it then formed part of a series which, under the general editorship of Robert E. Park, has become a sociological classic of the "Chicago school" and, in general, in the literature on "social problems" of the 'twenties and the beginning of the 'thirties. Thrasher here systematically studies the "gang" and its environment, the slum; organisation, group control, leadership functions, deviating norms and delinquency within the gang are investigated; finally the role of the gang in organised crime is discussed. The book is illustrated and contains a selected bibliography of mostly older literature.

TIENEN, A. J. M. VAN. *De Anders-Maatschappelijken. Een sociologische benadering van het verschijnsel onmaatschappelijkheid ten dienste van het maatschappelijk werk.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1960. vi, 142 pp. Hfl. 9.50.

Subject of Dr. van Tienen's investigation are the phenomena of "sociality" and "unsociality", of which he investigates the content. He states that the definition, connected with the question of "normality", usually takes place on strongly normative grounds, and pleads for a non-evaluative approach to this problem. As such he brings the principle of "adjustment" as a social therapy in dock and advocates the solution of making the "marginal zone" liveable while retaining the values existing in that "zone". This book is No 38 of the excellent sociological series of *Bouwstenen voor de kennis der maatschappij*.

VALK, J. M. M. DE. *De evolutie van het wetsbegrip in de sociologie. Een historisch overzicht en wetenschapssociologische interpretatie.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1960. vi, 180 pp. Hfl. 8.50.

The core of this interesting and well-written study of the concept of law in sociology is constituted by the history of this concept; the author has not set out to investigate the epistemological or methodological backgrounds. In conclusion he discusses the law in sociological theory within the framework of the sociology of knowledge; it is established that the concept of "sociological law", strongly influenced by natural science, could only arise in the specific socio-cultural structure of the nineteenth century, and should also be seen in close relation to it. The receding into the background of the concept of "law" afterwards coincides with a re-orientation of the whole of scientific thought.

WIESE, LEOPOLD VON. *Herbert Spencers Einführung in die Soziologie.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. 32 pp. DM. 3.80.

Herbert Spencer's "Study of Sociology" is here investigated with the purpose of explaining the fundamental traits of Spencer's thought and his sociological method, and

of rehabilitating this author for the present sociological world, which attaches too little importance to this early social thinker. Prof. von Wiese states that, especially in our day, Spencer's clarity and soberness are of great importance for every student of sociology.

### *HISTORY*

ANDREAS, WILLY. *Geist und Staat. Historische Porträts. 5. neugestaltete Aufl.* Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1960. 221 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

Seven essays, each illuminating an historical figure from a specific era, have here been collected. Among the figures under discussion is Engels, whose political career is followed to about 1850; his intellectual development and the formation of his political ideas are elucidated. Like most of the other essays here collected this study is intended for the non-professional student of history rather than for the expert, and as such it is excellent. The other essays deal with Baldassare Castiglione, Bacon, Maria Theresia, Marwitz, and others.

BOER, W. DEN, F. W. N. HUGENHOLTZ and TH. J. G. LOCHER. *Gestalten der geschiedenis in de Oudheid, de Middeleeuwen en de Nieuwe Tijd.* Bert Bakker/Daamen N.V., Den Haag 1960. 252 pp. Hfl. 13.90.

Three professors of history in the University of Leyden have brought together in this volume a number of essays on historiography in Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and Modern History. Of special interest for social history is the chapter, written by Prof. Locher, on the ideological subservience of history as it becomes particularly manifest in Nationalist and Marxist historiography. The underlying issue of objectivity vs. subjectivity is discussed with much acumen and the inevitability of the "paradox" in non-extremist historiography is argued in a concise, but very essential paragraph. To single out this contribution would be an injustice to various others, which also treat not only of the role played by the historiographers under discussion but also of the impact their theories and views had on politics and the intellectual climate of their own and later generations.

BOUTRUCHE, ROBERT. *Seigneurie et féodalité. Le premier âge des liens d'homme à homme.* Aubier, Editions Montaigne, Paris 1959. 422 pp.

Prof. Boutruche presents a thorough study of the origin and the development of feudality and the *seigneurie* (the structured relations between the peasants and their lord), also taking the non-West-European areas (Russia, the Middle East and Japan come especially to the fore here) into consideration. The introduction should be noted, in which the conception of feudality through the ages (with the Humanists, the thinkers of the French Revolution, and the Marxists) is investigated. The documentary material used (partly printed at the back of the book) is considerable. The second volume of this study on the subject of the decline of bondage will appear before long.

BOZEMAN, ADDA B. *Politics and Culture in International History.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1960. xiii, 560 pp. Maps. \$ 10.00.

Mrs. Bozeman's erudite study of international relations puts full weight on non-Western political thought. Starting from the thesis that, although to-day the West-European framework of reference has become practically universal, these traditional patterns in the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa still play a considerable role, Mrs. Bozeman also discusses the approach to international relations in, resp., the Ancient Middle East, China, India and the Islam besides the development of transnational political thought in the West, beginning in the Middle Ages. A complete context has indeed been created here for a view of the present problems in international relations.

CAMERON, JAMES R. *Frederick William Maitland and the History of English Law*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1961. xvi, 214 pp. Ill. \$4.00.

The author has not set out to write a biography of the well-known English historian Maitland. Instead he gives a general appraisal of Maitland's theories on the sources of English law, the origin of Common law courts, canon law, the origin of the village and the Elizabethan religious settlements. These theories are then tested in the light of later insights and data. Of value are the general bibliography and the bibliography of Maitland's writings and reviews of his works, which have been included at the back.

DOVRING, FOLKE. *History as a Social Science. An Essay on the Nature and Purpose of Historical Studies*. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1960. vi, 97 pp. Hfl. 6.90.

Mr. Dovring here moves in the field of the methodology of historical science, in which he attempts to apply the methodological insights that are gaining currency in the social sciences. Thus he brings the concept of the "probability" of an event to occur, given a number of factors, strongly to the fore, and advocates the strictest empirical verification possible. Other chapters deal with the reliability of sources, mass observation and objectivity.

FANFANI, AMINTORE. *Poemi omerici ed economia antica*. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1960. viii, 142 pp. Ill. L. 1.200.

Prof. Fanfani considers the economic situation of ancient Greece in the light of the *Ilias* and the *Odyssey*. Chapters on the pre-Homeric and post-Homeric (Hesiod is especially discussed here) economic situation complete the picture. The many illustrations should be noted, among which those relating to the tables of Mycenae. This is part 4 of the series *Economia e storia*.

HAY, MALCOLM. *Europe and the Jews. The Pressure of Christendom on the People of Israel for 1900 Years*. Introduction by Thomas Sugrue. New Preface by Walter Kaufmann. Beacon Press, Boston; The Mayflower Publishing Co. Ltd., London 1960. xxix, 352 pp. \$1.95. 16/-.

This book, which appeared in 1950 under the title "The Foot of Pride", throws a merciless light on the history of anti-semitism. Among other things the author condemns the British and American authorities in the Second World War who refused effective support to the attempts at rescuing Jews from Nazi-occupied countries. The main part of his argument, however, is directed against the role played by Christendom

(the Medieval Church, crusaders, Saints, Popes and the Roman Catholics in France at the time of the Dreyfus trial) in the anti-semitic currents in European history, which he sharply criticises on the ground of a great quantity of material.

**Kamerun unter deutscher Kolonialherrschaft. Studien**, hrsg. von Dr. H. Stoecker. Band 1. [Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Allgemeine Geschichte an der Humboldt-Universität Berlin, Bd. 5.] Verlag Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 288 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

The studies included in this volume are, without exception, written from a Marxist-Leninist point of view. They provide indeed, much material that will not easily be found elsewhere, especially on the exploitation of the natives and on the economic consequences of the colonisation of the territory. The political aspect is mainly dealt with by H.-P. Jaeck, a rebellion of police troops (1893) by A. Rüger, who also contributed a chapter on "the rise and condition of the working class" in the Cameroon from 1895-1905; H. Winkler continues the story up to the first world war.

**KRIWOGUS, I. M. and S. M. STEZKEWITSCH. Abriss der Geschichte der I. und II. Internationale.** Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 311 pp. DM. 5.40.

The authors deal, respectively, with the 1st and the 2nd International in a rather popular way, reproducing the main data and interpreting them along Communist lines. New vistas are not opened, but general information is given, in which some issues are particularly stressed, such as, e.g., the attitude of Marx and Engels towards the Paris Commune, and the role the Bolsheviks played in the 2nd International.

**LEVINE, ISAAC DON. The Mind of an Assassin.** Weidenfeld & Nicholson. London 1959. xvii, 236 pp. 21/-.

With the help of a careful study of the sources (including the latest) the author describes the attack on the life of Trotsky and the organisation behind the murderer. The final chapters chiefly deal with the murderer, whom the author describes as a thoroughly indoctrinated "philosophical executioner", and whose mentality and past are carefully analysed. This book is of additional importance as a description of the Stalinist apparatus (a special department of the NKVD) for the liquidation of political adversaries abroad.

**Städtische Volksbewegungen im 14. Jahrhundert. Referat und Diskussion zum Thema Probleme städtischer Volksbewegungen im 14. Jahrhundert.** Redaktionsleitung E. Engelmann. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. 195 pp. DM. 26.00.

This is one of the two volumes published under the auspices of the East German Historians' Society on the conference of the medievalist department held in January, 1960. Of the studies included we mention that by E. Werner on the Ciompi-rebellion in Florence, that by E. Engelmann on the Parisian disturbances of 1356-1358, and that by Th. Büttner on the social struggles in London during the English Peasants' Rebellion of 1381. What these and other studies have in common, is an adoption of a strict Marxist method of interpretation; all the rebellions studied fall within the category of middle-class revolutions or movements. In a short postface E. Werner stresses the generally observable role which was played by heretic ideas and groups.

STOLPER, TONI. *Ein Leben in Brennpunkten unserer Zeit*. Wien, Berlin, New York. Gustav Stolper 1888-1947. Rainer Wunderlich Verlag, Hermann Leins, Tübingen 1960. 502 pp. Ill. DM. 28.50.

Gustav Stolper was an economist, an essentially liberal politician and an exceptionally able writer, who became prominent in Austria as co-editor of the *Österreichischer Volkswirt* and in Germany as editor of the *Deutscher Volkswirt*; he was also a Democratic member of the German *Reichstag*, and played a leading role in the party, struggling against the increasing confusion (symbolized by the change of name into *Staatspartei*). After Hitler's rise to power he went to the United States as an economic adviser of European banks and became a member of the Hoover mission, set up by President Truman for the investigation of the economic conditions of Germany after the war; he has summarized his reflections on the German problem in his book "German Realities". The story of his life, narrated by his widow and close collaborator, contains, apart from the portrait of a fascinating personality, a mine of documentary information about Austria and particularly Germany in the period 1914-1933.

WEBER, ALFRED. *Kulturgeschichte als Kultursoziologie*. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1960. 512 pp. DM. 9.80.

This new paperback edition of Alfred Weber's *magnum opus* is identical with the second, enlarged edition of 1950 (the original edition appeared in 1935). The great concept is that of the four types of man: The first is the Neanderthaler, the second the Aurignac man. The third originated about six millennia ago, and the fourth is the type which is produced under the conditions of mass civilization and finds its most radical expression in totalitarianism. In often brilliant dissertations the essence and history of the cultural achievements of the "third type" (in a broad survey of universal history), the dangers with which it is confronted and the concrete basis for a survival of freedom are analysed.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

HAGNAUER, ROGER. *Les joies et les fruits de la lecture*. Préface de Georges Duhamel. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1960. 203 pp. NF. 6.00.

The author here sets out to make literature accessible to those who, on account of their previous training or social position, are not familiar with serious reading. Advice is given how to read and what to look for; then a number of texts are examined as to content, style and background, and finally the author provides a list of names in French literature as recommended for reading.

KAHN, HERMAN. *On Thermonuclear War*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1960. xx, 651 pp. \$10.00.

A remarkably courageous attempt is made here to use a highly impressive knowledge of facts, and expectations based on solid facts in the field of thermonuclear armament, for the purpose of determining various possible courses of events and a rational policy to counter, as far as possible, the worst effects should a thermonuclear war break out. It seems superfluous to stress that the author is no "war monger", but only starts from the observation that at present there is no guarantee that a major conflict would not become hot. The material he has brought together is abundant and is presented in

such a way that also the non-technical reader will be able to make sense of it; and the combinations and soundly established long run tendencies are indeed extremely brilliant. A number of recommendations are made, especially for the USA, such as the realization of an enormous network of shelters (the costs of which are carefully calculated). Because of the mansided problems involved in the theme itself, economic growth and policies of the Soviet Union and China are also brought into the picture.

LUBRANO-LAVADERA, MICHEL. *L'Ours dans la bergerie. La pénétration soviétique dans les pays sous-développés*. Editions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1960. 203 pp. NF. 9.60.

After a consideration of the place occupied in Marxism-Leninism by the aid to underdeveloped areas, the author gives a survey of the nature and size of this aid and of the organisation in charge. He states that, though relatively slight in size, the aid has got great propagandist value especially for psychological motives (long-term credits instead of grants, means of production for the heavy industry instead of food, and the buying of raw materials against fixed prices have characterised especially Soviet aid). In a final chapter it is concluded that, although this aid does not damage the Western countries economically, they should be on their guard on account of the place it occupies in the Communist global strategy.

ROWAN, LESLIE. *Arms and Economics. The Changing Challenge*. Cambridge University Press, London 1960. 64 pp. 5/-.

In this Lees Knowles lecture Mr. Rowan states that the position of leadership in the last few years is increasingly bound up with the economic issues. Britain therefore should give priority to these and show itself active in international economic collaboration and the aid to underdeveloped areas. He advocates an active policy that is more than a reaction against Communist moves, a more extensive trade with the Soviet Union, and collaboration with that country in point of aid to underdeveloped countries.

*The Trial of the U 2*. With an introductory comment by Harold J. Berman. Translation World Publishers, Chicago 1960. xxx, 158 pp. Ill. \$ 1.95.

This book contains the authorized account of the Court proceedings against the American pilot Francis Powers, provided with an introduction. This introduction, written two weeks after the trial was closed, considers the political background (in the author's opinion it was a mistake of the US not to have offered an official apology to the USSR) and the aspects of international law, and finally discusses the Soviet legal system.

*Unter dem Banner des proletarischen Internationalismus. Dokumente und Materialien zur Geschichte der internationalen Arbeiterbewegung Februar 1956 – Dezember 1959*. Hrsg. vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 759 pp. DM. 9.50.

Apart from common declarations of various communist parties and resolutions of the C.P. of the Soviet Union, this volume contains especially documents which reflect the relations of the SED and the government of the "German Democratic Republic" with

few parties and communist countries. For instance, the immediate support given to the Soviet intervention in Hungary (November 1956) is reproduced. Some of the documents consist only of short, general declarations or letters, but others contain more voluminous discussions on international political and economic cooperation.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

### *AFRICA*

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

DIOP, MAJHEMOUT. Contribution à l'étude des problèmes politiques en Afrique Noire. Présence Africaine, Paris 1958. 267 pp. NF. 12.00.

On the basis of a great number of quotations (nearly half the book consists of quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, Mao Tse Tung, Thorez and other prominent Communists) the present political problems of Africa are here dealt with in a very emotionally-worded disquisition. The author describes the rise of the R.D.A. and the change of its political course. The *Parti Africain de l'Indépendance* is, in his opinion, the most appropriate body to constitute the Communist nucleus of an anti-imperialist front.

EHRENFELS, U. R. The Light Continent. Asia Publishing House, London, Bombay 1960. xx, 192 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/-.

The author, an anthropologist, here describes a number of problems in East Africa connected with rapid acculturation. The book contains much information, particularly anthropological, and various interesting themes come up; for instance the possible connection between slave-trading, the bride price and the position of woman, and the Mau Mau viewed within the framework of the traditional secret societies. The anthropologist's view clearly emerges where the author pronounces against indiscriminate acculturation in values and customs. He urges that the African civilizations, too, possess intrinsic values which lend themselves to a universal cultural synthesis.

HOSTELET, GEORGES. Le problème politique capital au Congo et en Afrique noire. Préface par A. Doucy. Avant-propos par Jean Ghilain. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1959. viii, 251 pp. B. fr. 240.

The plan of this work is very general; the author treats of the complexities and the history of liberal democracy and raises the question how it might be realised in Africa. On Africa itself, and Belgian Congo in particular, very little is said; moreover, the prognoses about the latter have been rendered out of date by recent events. Another objection that can be raised against this study is, that it is too general in scope and that it has insufficient bearing on the specific problems of the underdeveloped countries.

MARCHAND, JEAN. Vérités sur l'Afrique Noire. Préface du Maréchal Juin. Editions Peyronnet & Cie, Paris 1959. xi, 194 pp. NF. 9.00.

The author's conservative standpoint in the treatment of the political development in Africa south of the Sahara finds expression in his description of the results of the colonial regime as well as in that of the forces of the African evolution in which great

value is attached to the so-called external causes (among which the economic imperialism of the United States and the French-British rivalry). The results in the ex-colonial countries in Asia are not considered promising; a chapter on Asia fulfils, in the author's argumentation, the role of an object-lesson for the European powers.

RITNER, PETER. *The Death of Africa*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1960. xiv, 312 pp. \$4.95.

The picture that Mr. Ritner here gives of Africa south of the Sahara is extremely pessimistic. He applies Germaine Tillian's term of "pauperisation" (by which the moral aspects as well as the economical aspects are meant) to the whole of Africa, and he predicts an increasing economic and social disintegration, the former measured against the increasing wishes and needs of more and more urbanised Africans. He advocates an extensive economic aid programme financed by the United States and the West-European countries, of which a large part should benefit agriculture.

THOMPSON, VIRGINIA, and RICHARD ADLOFF. *The Emerging States of French Equatorial Africa*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.); Oxford University Press, London 1960. xii, 595 pp. Ill. Maps. \$8.75.

The authors of the excellent survey, published in 1958, of French West Africa, here describe the economy, administration and political organisations in the former Federation, and pass on to a description of the current political problems in the four independent republics. The book offers a wealth of material on political life (especially the party rivalries and their connection with tribal affiliations, political figures, revaluations of the republics among each other are extensively described) and economic and religious issues, and also as regards Franco-African relations of which it is found that they are more co-operative here (particularly in the Republic of Gabon) than in the West-African territories.

WODDIS, JACK. *Africa. The Roots of Revolt*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1960. xiii, 285 pp. 21/-.

An extensive exposition is here given of the situation in Africa south of the Sahara to-day. The stress is on the bad social conditions and on the economic exploitation within the colonial and "half-colonial" (South Africa and the Central African Federation) system. The whole course of the African emancipation process is, to a great extent, traced back to these causes. Of importance is the great quantity of material on economic relations which this book contains.

#### Algeria

BRACE, RICHARD, and JOAN BRACE. *Ordeal in Algeria*. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N. J.), Toronto, London, New York 1960. xii, 453 pp. \$6.75.

A study based on a thorough use of the available sources is given here of the rise and development of the Algerian revolutionary movement and of the complex factors involved in the Algerian problem. A description of the "ideology" of the French army and the *colon* population is presented, and their role in the 1958 and January 1960 uprisings is evaluated. Due consideration is given to the international aspects of the conflict; the Algerian Liberation Front is discussed against the background of the Afro-Asian independence movements and the consequences of France's Algerian

policy for her relations with her Western partners and for her position in the world are lucidly expounded.

DAVEZIES, ROBERT. *Le front*. Les Editions de Minuit, Paris 1959. 235 pp.

The special value of this work is in its being a contemporary document; it contains a great number of interviews with Algerians in Tunisia and Morocco which illustrate the general character of the resistance against the French as well as the methods applied by the military for the purpose of forcing confessions from prisoners, and the reprisals. The author has tried as much as was possible to include the different groups, women, labourers, farmers and intellectuals.

ROY, JULES. *La guerre d'Algérie*. René Julliard, Paris 1960. 215 pp. NF. 9.00.

The well-known writer Jules Roy has here written down his impressions of a journey through Algeria, during which he has got into contact with the French military and with Algerian population groups. In an impassioned style and in the most positive terms he rejects France's present Algerian policy. The author also describes a trip through Tunisia.

#### Central African Federation

FRANCK, THOMAS M. *Race and Nationalism. The Struggle for Power in Rhodesia-Nyasaland*. Foreword by James Callaghan. George Allen and Unwin Ltd, London 1960. xii, 369 pp. 30/-.

This is a thorough and well-balanced study of the Federation. The author discusses the race-partnership at all relevant levels: that of politics, of constitutional law, education, economics and that of race-relations in the social sphere. For the last aspects an enquiry was held, which provided conclusions on racial attitudes among whites regarding such variables as sex, denomination, country of origin and duration of the stay in the Federation. Other chapters deal with the political process preceding the foundation of the Federation and the reactions on it of the politically organised Africans.

PHILLIPS, C. E. LUCAS. *The Vision Splendid. The Future of the Central African Federation*. Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1960. 384 pp. Ill. Maps. 25/-.

After an extensive treatment of the geographical aspects of the Federation and a description of the history of the Bantu peoples and the white colonists the author passes on to a description of the present political problems. In general he identifies himself with the standpoint of the white Rhodesians, except on the point of race-relations, where he advocates a more liberal policy; consequently a certain ambiguity occurs in his argumentation, as for instance the argument that race discrimination also means protection of the Africans' interests, particularly in the land-issue. The author does not seem clear, at some points, about the background of the questions at stake. The book contains much information on several subjects.

### Egypt

JOESTEN, JOACHIM. *Nasser. The Rise to Power*. Odhams Press Ltd., London 1960. 224 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Owing to personal conversations with Nasser and with some of his relatives the author has succeeded in collecting many facts on Nasser's youth and schooldays; on this score his biography is, therefore, more complete than most other works on the subject. Chapters on British administration and the awakening of Egyptian nationalism outline the background against which Nasser's rise should be viewed; these are followed by extensive descriptions of the political events round the Aswan dam, Suez, the United Arab State, etc. Although in this biography Nasser's great importance is brought clearly to the fore, the author remains continuously critical of his subject's politics.

### Ethiopia

TREVASKIS, G. K. N. *Eritrea. A Colony in Transition: 1941-52*. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1960. x, 137 pp. Maps. 21/-.

The period here described is that of British rule over the former Italian colony up to its union, as an autonomous province, with Ethiopia. The author describes how, under the British impact, the previously relatively stable and traditional structure gets into motion, and how a political consciousness slowly arises, in which connection the growth of Ethiopian nationalism and the rise of the Moslem movement are brought to the fore. Other chapters deal with the Four Powers Conference and the United Nations' policy regarding Eritrea.

### Ghana

RAYMOND, ROBERT. *Black Star in the Wind*. Macgibbon & Kee, London 1960. 288 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Mr. Raymond here describes his impressions of a stay in Ghana in 1953. The report does not pretend to be more than a description of life in Ghana and popular enthusiasm for independence. The author also gives an account of the Volta River project in which he was closely concerned. The vivid style and the mention of many things worth knowing make for agreeable and interesting reading.

### Guinea

TOURÉ, SÉKOU. *L'Action Politique du Parti Démocratique de Guinée. Présence Africaine*, Paris 1959. xiii, 249 pp.

Mr. Touré's speeches and writings from the years 1958 and 1959 on various subjects such as trade-unionism, decolonisation, African unity and independence, offer an interesting picture of a left-wing African party and its leader. The "Guineese Democratic Party" has soon evolved into a seemingly monolithic organisation, of which Mr. Touré demands the recognition of the principle of "criticism and self-criticism". His is a forceful voice in the chorus of social and – more outspokenly – national revolution, and many parts of the book reflect this spirit which in itself is sometimes vague as to its aspirations, insofar as they are not directly related to a definite conception of Africanism.

## Kenya

HUXLEY, ELSPETH. *A New Earth. An Experiment in Colonialism.* Chatto & Windus, London 1960. 288 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/-.

Mrs. Huxley's book of travel in those rural areas where especially the land is in the possession of Africans purposely leaves the political aspects out of account. Instead she focuses on the economical situation and future of Kenya, and especially on the land reforms recently initiated. She gives an interesting picture of the fight against erosion, of production methods, systems of holding, etc., and finds a large potential in the African-held lands. The impression that the White settlers own the major part of the good land is, in her opinion, a myth: they do not possess over 20% of the more favoured areas.

WOOD, SUSAN. *Kenya: The Tensions of Progress.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Nairobi 1960. x, 108 pp. 6/-.

Mrs. Wood, in this publication of the Institute of Race Relations, gives a short description of the most important forces at work in Kenya up to and including the Kenya Constitutional Conference of January 1960. She discusses the views of the racial groups, the parties, the government and the issues at stake, and gives the reader some elementary information on the political scene in East Africa.

## Morocco

LE TOURNEAU, ROGER. *Fez in the Age of the Marinides.* Transl. from the French by Besse Alberta Clement. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1961. xiii, 158 pp. \$2.75.

As the fourth volume of the Centers of Civilization Series this book deals with the importance of Fez for the whole of Morocco in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Like the preceding volumes in this series it gives information on daily life, economic activity, intellectual and religious life. The author stresses the exceptional circumstances in which Fez could develop into a Centre of Civilization (if only for North-Africa), i.e. the precarious situation for the Moors in Spain and the decline of the centres in the Middle East like Bagdad and Cairo.

MASCHINO, MAURICE. *Le refus (récit).* Nouvelle éd. augmentée. François Maspero, Paris 1960. 202 pp. NF. 7.80.

The author, who in 1957 was a conscientious objector to military service on the ground of his rejection of the French policy towards Algeria, here describes the process leading to his political convictions. The period he spent in Morocco as a teacher, which forms the principal part of this book, has been decisive in so far as he came to know the mentality of the *colons* and the needs of the native North-Africans. It is a personal, well-written account in which brilliant observations occur. The book is No 7 of the series of *Cahiers libres*.

## Nigeria

HODGKIN, THOMAS. *Nigerian Perspectives. An Historical Anthology.* Oxford University Press, London, Ibadan, Accra 1960. xviii, 340 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The sources on the history of Nigeria here collected are of three origins: Arabian,

West-African and European. The first group, the writings of Arabian geographers, cover the period roughly from the ninth to the fifteenth century and are of great value, as are the books of travel and chronicles by European explorers (Portuguese, Dutch and English) that became increasingly reliable as time went on.

SMYTHE, HUGH H., and MABEL M. SMYTHE. *The New Nigerian Elite*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1960. xii, 196 pp. \$5.00.

A thorough investigation into the new, i.e. the Western-trained elite, among other things on the basis of "depth interviews" is presented here. The authors find a gulf between this high-status group and the rest of the Nigerian people, which is only bridged in the most general political affairs, and therefore deepens as the struggle for political independence increasingly belongs to the past. Attention is also paid to the relation between the new elite and the British elite still in Nigeria. With this study one of the most important aspects of the African independence movements is brought to the fore.

ZIK. *A Selection from the Speeches of Nnamdi Azikiwe, Governor-General of the Federation of Nigeria, formerly President of the Nigerian Senate, formerly Premier of the Eastern Region of Nigeria*. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. viii, 344 pp. 25/-.

This book collects a number of speeches of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, who was appointed Governor-General of Nigeria in November 1960. He was also the founder of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. The speeches have all been arranged according to topic and deal with, for instance, democracy, Nigerian constitutional development, colonialism, local government and the Nigerian political parties.

#### Union of South Africa

LYTTON, DAVID. *The Goddam White Man*. MacGibbon & Kee, London 1960. 224 pp. 16/-.

This novel describes the life of a coloured man in the Cape Province, with race discrimination and the problem of juvenile delinquency and the gangs of coloured boys in this part of the Union as additional *motifs*. As such this book creates a poignant picture of the consequences of *apartheid* as they are experienced by this population group.

REEVES, AMBROSE. *Shooting at Sharpeville. The Agony of South Africa*. With a foreword by Chief Luthuli. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London 1960. 159 pp. Ill. 18/-.

The author, Bishop of Johannesburg, here investigates the incident at Sharpeville. He demonstrates how the police seriously failed in their task and, particularly, how they acted with unnecessary rigour against a non-provoking multitude. A large number of photographs and some extracts from evidence before the Court of Enquiry have been included as documents. In an initial chapter the function of the police in the South-African oppression system is described.

WATSON, R. G. T. *Tongaati. An African Experiment*. Hutchinson & Co. Ltd., London 1960. 260 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The rise and development of the sugar-plantation and factory of Tongaat in the province of Natal is interesting in that this community is an experiment in social welfare and multi-racial collaboration. In his description the author holds up the Tongaat community as an example of interracial relations (the inhabitants are Africans, Indians and Europeans) that can serve as a model in other parts of the world and particularly in South Africa. The book contains much magnificent photo material.

### AMERICA

Freedom and Reform in Latin America. Ed. by Fredrick B. Pike. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Ind.) 1959. ix, 308 pp. \$6.00.

The eleven essays on Latin America here collected are excellently introduced by Prof. F. B. Pike, who regrets the slight interest of the US foreign policy makers for Latin America, and who points out the fundamental changes taking place there under the influence of the rising middle class and especially their being confronted with the reform-freedom issue, which he describes as typical for modern Western countries. Among the essays especially that by Charles C. Cumberland is interesting; in it an attempt is made at finding a connection between political instability and the cultural heterogeneity, the latter determined in Latin America by the Iberian, Indian and West-European and North-American cultural influences and socio-political concepts.

### Argentina

REINER, SILVAIN. *Eva Peron*. Flammarion, Paris 1960. 282 pp. NF. 9.50.

In a popular way the author describes the life of Eva Peron-Duarte. The book is not based on primary sources, and has the quality of a *biographie romancée*. Nevertheless it offers a picture of a woman who, a typical upstart, managed to reach her goals through coolness and indomitable energy. From a very moderate actress she became a radio speaker, and as such she made herself valuable to Peron whom she later dominated. The way in which the author solves the problem of the "popularity" of his subject is not uninteresting.

### Canada

Canadian Dualism. Studies of French-English Relations. Ed. by Mason Wade. University of Toronto Press; Presses Universitaires Laval; Oxford University Press, London 1960. xiii, 427 pp. \$8.50.

This volume, which is devoted to Canadian biculturalism, contains both French and English contributions dealing with demographic, economic and organisational aspects. They all plead for greater mutual understanding and refute some current myths and images. Mr. Wade finally draws some conclusions that emerge from these studies, for instance, that the cultural differences and the differences of the birth rates between the two population groups tend to decrease. Of interest, too, are the data on the French Canadians outside the province of Quebec.

IRVING, JOHN A. *The Social Credit Movement in Alberta*. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1959. xiv, 369 pp. \$6.00.

The "social credit" system, which, at the economic level, advocated a reform of finance

(mostly within the capitalistic structure) and, at the political level, later presupposed for instance an international Judaic and Masonic plot of bankers behind the events, found an unexpected group of adherents in Alberta between 1932 and 1935. The author investigated the movement and its rise, and gives a pre-eminently pluralistic interpretation in which the leader Aberhart as well as the tactics followed and the specific context of the crisis receive the necessary attention. This highly interesting and clever study, which is based, among other things, on a great many interviews, is a successful attempt at explaining a social movement along mass-psychological lines.

#### Mexico

ALBA, VICTOR. *Las ideas sociales contemporáneas en México*. [Colección Tierra Firme. Historia de las ideas contemporáneas, VII.] Fondo de Cultura Económica, México, Buenos Aires 1960. 473 pp.

An extremely interesting exposé is given here on the evolution of social ideas in Mexico. After a short chapter on the independence movements in the beginning of the 19th century, the author continues the story by giving an elaborate picture of the social history of the country until the revolution of 1910 which is dealt with extensively, as are its consequences, also in the ideological field. This latter is, as a matter of fact, predominant – the economic situation, political events and social conditions come up for treatment only as a (necessary) base for an understanding of the ideological currents. These currents, shaped essentially some decades ago, continue to be well recognizable also in present-day Mexico and contribute to give something very unique to the history of that country. Even social Catholicism, as well as conservatism, liberalism, and socialism bear here definitely specific traits.

#### United States of America

BELL, DANIEL. *The End of Ideology. On the Exhaustion of Political Ideas in the Fifties*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1960. 416 pp. \$7.50.

The well-known journalist, in this collection of essays, comments on some interesting themes, as for instance mass society, the prospects of American capitalism (a discussion of the views of Keynes, Schumpeter and Galbraith), American socialism and the themes of alienation and exploitation as they have developed since Marx. The central subject is the lack of an ideology for the Western intellectuals after 1950, after the disappointments in the "chiliastic" period 1920-1950. Another important chapter is that in which the author presents an analysis of "status politics" in the 'Fifties'; he considers these as a source of new anxieties. This book is excellently written and rich in brilliant ideas and theories.

BORCH, HERBERT VON. *Die unfertige Gesellschaft. Amerika: Wirklichkeit und Utopie*. R. Piper & Co. Verlag, München 1960. 374 pp. DM. 17.50.

Although any analysis of American society and American civilization necessarily brings out only some of the aspects and leaves others out of account, and this work is no exception, Mr. von Borch's book should be seen as one of the more serious contributions in this field. Starting from the thesis that the picture of America as it exists in Europe is out of date, he indicates a socio-cultural self-alienation under the influence of the "affluent society". He investigates successively the government system, the national economy and particularly the radical changes in social outlook and in the personal

sphere, such as leisure, eroticism, family relations, etc. Although especially the dissolving elements are described he also deals with the counter-forces and the tendencies toward adaptation to modern times.

**BORNET, VAUGHN DAVIS.** *Welfare in America.* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman 1960. xi, 319 pp. Ill. \$4.95.

In his description of social welfare in America and its development during the last few decades the author pays much attention to the voluntary organisation, of which he advocates the continuance besides the Governmental social welfare programs. With regard to future social programs he warns to proceed with caution – the size of these social services should be kept within bounds. Of interest is the discussion on, for instance, state aid to voluntary organisations, and the character of social insurance. A treatment of the right to an income, etc., and to its permanence, is lacking, as is an evaluation of the measures in the West-European Welfare States.

**BRODY, DAVID.** *Steelworkers in America. The Nonunion Era.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1960. 303 pp. \$5.00.

A valuable and detailed study of the workers in the steel industry in the period 1890-1929 is here offered. Of particular value is the way in which the author describes the conditions of the workers against the background of the economical development of the steel industry: the competitive situation and the big merger movements. The author also deals with the factors that have ensured the relative stability of the labour-management relations (interrupted only by the strike of 1919, which is here extensively described), and especially with the management policies increasingly aiming at social welfare after 1910. Trade-unionism is also among the important aspects under discussion.

*Employing the Negro in American Industry. A Study of Management Practices.* By Paul H. Norgren, Albert N. Webster, Roger D. Borge-son, Maud B. Patten. Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York 1959. xiv, 171 pp. \$6.00.

An investigation was here made, with the help of a large number of interviews in 44 companies, into the experience gained with Negro workers in occupations requiring skill and educational background. The authors have made a thorough study of the methods used by the various managements to adjust the Negro employees to the requirements of skilled and even supervisory jobs. The general conclusion to be drawn from this study is, that Negro performance is about equal to that of the Whites; on one or two points (absenteeism and wage assignment) they scored more unfavourably.

**FOGEL, ROBERT WILLIAM.** *The Union Pacific Railroad. A Case in Premature Enterprise.* [The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series LXXVIII (1960), Nr. 2.] The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1960. 129 pp. \$3.50.

Failure to understand the essence of the problem of premature enterprise, not the promoters' greed for profits, was the cause of the ruin of the enormous railway enterprise in the 'sixties of the previous century. Congress accepted the acts of 1862 and 1864 that created an impossibility for the promoters to get out safely. The government (and Congress) were ready to intervene, and to have a say in the matter (i.e., insofar land

grants were concerned), but refused to accept the major responsibility for various political and institutional reasons. By shifting the attention from the ethical to the scientific aspect, the author has made a contribution to the theory of public economic policy.

FRAENKEL, ERNST. *Das amerikanische Regierungssystem. Eine politische Analyse.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. 399 pp. DM. 27.50.

Prof. Fraenkel has written this book especially for a German reading public and avoids starting from specifically American situations unknown to the continental European reader. He has also taken the trouble to refute existing misunderstandings and halftruths; he stresses, for instance, the great importance of tradition for the American political system. Besides that he has set out to give the reader, by means of a discussion of the American system, more insight into the general and specific aspects of the German system of government. As an appendix the U.S. constitutions and the amendments are included.

FRAENKEL, OSMOND K. *The Supreme Court and Civil Liberties. How the Court Has Protected the Bill of Rights.* Introduction by Joseph O'Meara. Publ. for the American Civil Liberties Union in its 40th anniversary year. Oceana Publications, Inc., New York 1960. 173 pp. \$ 1.50.

On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the American Civil Liberties Union this book makes available in a convenient form the Supreme Court's decisions in civil-liberties cases. The leading cases have been included in an index at the back, and the decisions have been arranged under logical and telling headings. The book gives a good impression of the increased importance, since the last fifty years, of the civil-liberties issue.

GALBRAITH, JOHN KENNETH. *The Liberal Hour.* Hamish Hamilton, London; Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1960. 192 pp.; xii, 197 pp, 18/-. \$ 3.50

The essays – some of them already published before, others forming part of a series of lectures – which have been collected in this volume, are widely separated from each other in contents; but all testify to a mastery of style and language, which are not always equalled by the standard of scholarly quality. Many parts, however, offer brilliant dissertations, for instance on the slow inflation since 1945, or present agreeable reading, e.g. the reminiscences of the author's Canadian youth or the sketch on "Farming an Abandoned Farm". History, economics and political aims are often combined in giving an impression of the versatility and intelligence of this prominent American economist and politician.

GARFINKEL, HERBERT. *When Negroes March. The March on Washington Movement in the Organizational Politics for FEPC.* The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1959. 224 pp. \$4.00.

Subject of description in this book is the Negro Emancipation Movement in the Second World War, and especially the March On Washington Movement of the 1940's. The author describes the catalysing influence of the war and sheds light on the political leader of the movement Mr. A. Philip Randolph, and on the activities of the Fair Employment Practice Committee. In an epilogue he discusses the development since

war and points out the urbanisation of the Negro population as the most important factor in the emancipation process.

**HANDLIN, OSCAR.** *The Newcomers. Negroes and Puerto Ricans in a Changing Metropolis.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1959. xii, 171 pp. \$4.00.

The author here deals with the history of the immigrants in the New York Metropolitan area with a focus on the most recent group of immigrants, the Southern Negroes and the Puerto Ricans. He states that they have not created any new problem, but that their adjustment is hampered by colour prejudice and by the present social and economic conditions. Of particular value is the great quantity of statistical material given here with reference to population growth in different periods, housing and distribution of the racial and ethnic groups per district, etc.

**HOLT, ROBERT T., and ROBERT W. VAN DE VELDE,** *Strategic Psychological Operations and American Foreign Policy.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1960. x, 244 pp. \$5.00.

By the term "strategic psychological operations" the authors understand the whole of propaganda, political information and psychological warfare. They consider this service indispensable for U.S. foreign policy and attribute the relative inefficiency of this form to the lack of a total co-ordinated strategy. The first part deals chiefly with the organisational and political requirements of the psychological instrument, the second considers three cases in point (American psychological operations in Italy 1943-45, during the 1948 Italian elections, and Radio Free Europe operations) with the help of which the preceding "theoretical" part is elucidated.

**KAPLAN, MAX.** *Leisure in America: A Social Inquiry.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London 1960. xii, 350 pp. \$7.50.

The author considers the whole concept of leisure in its social context in an extensive methodological treatment. The bulk of his work, however, is devoted to the discussion of the existing patterns of leisure occupation in America and to the trends here discernible. The total picture he creates remains favourable; he finds an unmistakable progress both in quality and in extent, although he also warns against such phenomena as signaled before by, for instance, Wright Mills and Vance Packard.

**MCCLOSKEY, ROBERT G.** *The American Supreme Court.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1960. xii, 260 pp. \$5.00.

After a description of the role of the Supreme Court in the history of the United States (up to the Civil War as an institution that established an argument for the cause of union, from the war to 1937 performing the same function for the cause of economic freedom, and then an increasing concentration on the issue of civil rights) the author gives some characteristics of this organ. He observes that, in contrast with the legislative branch, the Court has mainly occupied itself with the long term view, and that it has developed in agreement with public opinion without having undergone its direct influence, while he outlines the future task of the Court against the background of its historical record.

**MONTGOMERY, ROBERT H.** *Sacco-Vanzetti. The Murder and the Myth.* The Devin-Adair Company, New York 1960. x, 370 pp. \$5.00.

After an extensive description of the Sacco and Vanzetti trial in 1921 the author concludes that the trial was completely fair and that politics did not play any part in the verdict. In his opinion politics were only introduced by the defence and especially by the radicalist press and organizations, which are sharply condemned by the author for creating the myth of a class-judicial sentence. To destroy this myth is the aim of the present study, which throws an interesting light on one of the most sensational processes in history, and for which a great amount of documentary material is used.

**NEALE, A. D.** *The Antitrust Laws of the United States of America. A Study of Competition Enforced by Law.* With a foreword by Abe Fortas. Cambridge University Press, London 1960. xvi, 516 pp. 45/-.

After an extensive consideration of the American Anti-Trust laws and their origin the author undertakes a general evaluation of the system in the second part of this book, a publication of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. He states that the anti-trust laws are supported by two non-economic motives, the distrust of the American public of the possession of too much economic power, and their wish to check it by a system of laws rather than by administrative measures. As regards the economic basis, i.e. the attempt at maintenance of, and return to, the orthodox model of the perfect economic competition, Mr Neale doubts if this situation is economically so much preferable to the imperfect competition of to-day. He goes on to consider the extent to which the American anti-trust laws might be applicable in Great-Britain.

**NELSON, LOWRY, CHARLES E. RAMSEY, and COOLIE VERNER.** *Community Structure and Change.* The Macmillan Company, New York 1960. xvi, 464 pp. \$6.50.

The authors have attempted to design a theoretical framework within which all the social aspects of the community can be studied. Besides the usual features of the structural, organisational and cultural systems, like value organisation, power and leadership, stratification, the family, religions and political organisation, relatively much attention is paid to such factors as space relations and demographical data. For the future the authors predict some radical changes in the communities under the influence of the technological development and the increase of the population, improved communication and other trends, which will augment especially the integration of rural and urban communities.

**PERLO, VICTOR.** *Das Reich der Hochfinanz.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 477 pp. DM. 9.80.

The original edition of this book appeared under the title "The Empire of High Finance" The author sets out to establish an excessive power held by "high finance" and still increasing. Many data are given in support of this main thesis, and in particular the interrelations between the various big concerns are depicted. War industries are singled out for special criticism. Not some form of "popular capitalism", but a network in the hands of a few – such is the conclusion the author draws.

**PURCELL, THEODORE V.** *Blue Collar Man. Patterns of Dual Allegiance in Industry.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1960. xviii, 300 pp. Ill. \$6.00.

The author investigates, in this Wertheim Publication in Industrial Relations, the "dual allegiance", i.e. the interaction of union-related and company-related attitudes

among packinghouse-workers of the same company in Kansas City, East St Louis and Chicago. He has also had an opportunity to investigate behaviour during the 1956 and 1959 strikes. The concept of "dual allegiance" has here proved its great worth: it has enabled the author to develop a synthetic view of the worker in an industrial relation.

ROLAND, CHARLES P. *The Confederacy*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1960. ix, 218 pp. Ill. \$3.95.

As part of the Chicago History of American Civilization the treatment of the Confederacy is, in this book, fitted into the greater whole of American history. The author describes how the war was conducted in the South and how it can be called a precursor of the total wars of the twentieth century. Much attention is paid to the shortcomings of the Confederacy: the mistakes and set-backs in foreign policy, the lower potential as compared with the North, but above all the slave problem with its consequences of less mobilisable manpower and "moral handicap", not only towards the foreign countries but in the eyes of many Southerners themselves.

WILSON, JAMES Q. *Negro Politics. The Search for Leadership*. The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1960. x, 342 pp. \$5.00.

The area emphasized in this study on civic Negro leadership is Chicago, although comparisons are drawn with other large cities in the North. The author finds a great division of opinion in the Negro community regarding race questions and the methods of handling them, but distinguishes a clear trend in the character of the leadership. Where formerly the all-competent leader (often a minister) prevailed, who laid the stress on augmenting the welfare of the Negro, now a specialised elite comes to the fore, who chiefly wish to heighten his status. The author shows how this shift links up with other changes in the Negro community, for instance with the consolidation of a distinct middle-class group.

### Uruguay

RAMA, CARLOS M. *Las clases sociales en el Uruguay. Estructura – morfología*. Ediciones Nuestro Tiempo, Montevideo 1960. 304 pp. \$4.00.

This is a lucid dissertation on social stratification in Uruguay, which in many respects differs considerably from the other Latin-American countries. The author, who makes it clear that his approach is in various respects different from that tried by other scholars in the field, comes to new conclusions as to the numbers and significance – also for the country's political future – of the lower classes. The process of urbanization, here concentrated in one ever-expanding city, is fully recognized, but the situation in the countryside receives also due attention.

### ASIA

*The Development of Manufacturing Industry in Egypt, Israel and Turkey*. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1958. xiv, 131 pp. \$1.50.

The period covered by this study begins long before the Second World War in so far as statistical data are available. The character is that of a general survey in which all the

aspects (productivity, ownership, cost and efficiency, employment as well as the role of economic policy and general economic developments) are taken into consideration. A considerable quantity of statistical material is added.

**South Asian Affairs.** No. 1. Ed. by Raghavan Iyer. Chatto & Windus, London 1960. 155 pp. 18/-.

The first and longest of the essays that make up this collection, No 8 of St. Anthony's papers, deals with the political theory of British imperialism in India by Raghavan Iyer. It is a scholarly contribution on Utilitarianism and the other creeds and theories that have served as justifications for British rule in India and some of which were later taken over by the Indian nationalists. Another essay that merits consideration because of the clarity with which it is expressed and the interesting information it provides, is that by Hari Kishmore Singh on the Congress Socialist Party of India in the period 1934-1948.

#### Burma

**KOOP, JOHN CLEMENT.** *The Eurasian Population in Burma.* Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies, New Haven (Conn.) 1960. iv, 66 pp. \$8.50.

In this book, No 6 of the Cultural Reports Series, two studies are collected on the Eurasians (Anglo-Burmans), especially in Rangoon. The first deals mainly with the social and economic aspects, while the second is chiefly a demographical survey. Both are very general and schematic in their set up and contain a fair amount of figure material.

#### China

**CHÜN-TU HSÜEH.** *The Chinese Communist Movement 1921-1937.* Stanford University, Stanford (Cal.) 1960. viii, 131 pp. \$2.50.

More than 350 titles, each with a useful annotation, have been included in this bibliography of selected materials from books, periodicals, newspapers and manuscripts that belong to the Chinese Collection of the Hoover Institution. Non-Chinese language publications and Chinese translations from foreign languages are not mentioned, with the exception of Stalin's writings and Comintern documents.

**The Confucian Persuasion.** Edited by Arthur F. Wright. With contributions by James F. Cahill, Tse-Tsung Chow, Joseph R. Levenson a.o. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1960. x, 390 pp. \$8.50.

Provided with an introduction by Arthur F. Wright this work contains a number of essays dealing with some interesting themes. There are, for instance, the contributions by David S. Nivison and Yuji Muramatsu on, respectively, the protest against conventions and the forms in which that protest has found expression, and on some themes in Chinese rebel ideologies. The most interesting for the social historian is probably Joseph R. Levenson's study on the classical *ching-t'ien* principle (a system of landholding) and its interpretations in later times. It is described how in many cases this system was understood to be a form of Chinese "socialism".

**GROSZMANN, BERNHARD.** *Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung der Volksrepublik China. Methoden und Probleme kommunistischer Entwick-*

lungspolitik. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. xi, 413 pp. Maps. DM. 29.50.

As a study of the economic development of China this book is of outstanding importance, because it starts from the close interweaving of political ideology and "purely economical" factors. Partly on account of this starting-point the author succeeds in placing a number of economical factors in their proper context. Another aspect which receives great attention is the example formed by China for other underdeveloped countries; it is only from this viewpoint that the often occurring "conspicuous production" can be explained. One of the most interesting chapters is undoubtedly that on the bottle-necks in the Chinese economy, caused, among other things, by the rapid population growth and the difficulty for industry to create enough jobs to absorb the migration from country to town. Among the sources used are: the official Chinese sources (in the author's opinion moderately reliable up to the end of the first five-year plan), material from Hongkong, and works by Western authors.

JONG-KEESING, ELISABETH DE. Van Amstel tot Jangtse. Journaal. N.V. Em. Querido's Uitgeverij, Amsterdam 1960. 159 pp. Hfl. 4.50.

Mrs. de Jong-Keesing, who paid a short visit China as a member of a Dutch delegation in 1959, here relates her impressions. She gives proof of a remarkable intelligence and power of observation enabling her always to see the "human" aspect in a number of issues. The author has written down her notes without any attempt to rationalize; she shows admiration for the economic construction and the enthusiasm of the Chinese people, but is, on the other hand, critical of some consequences (for instance, criticism and self-criticism, the one-sided information regarding the West) of the Chinese-Communist doctrine.

WILHELM, HELLMUT. Gesellschaft und Staat in China. Zur Geschichte eines Weltreiches. Rowohlt, Hamburg 1960. 149 pp. DM. 1.90.

Composed from a number of lectures delivered at Peking in 1944 this little book gives a commendable introduction to China's history with an emphasis on the development of the political ideas and theories. It covers the period up to and including Sun Yat Sen, though elaborating some themes relevant to the recent period. Of importance are also the source texts included at the back, collected and provided with a commentary by Wolfgang Bauer.

YANG, C. K. The Chinese Family in the Communist Revolution. With a Foreword by Talcott Parsons. A publication of The Technology Press, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Distributed by Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1959. xii, 246 pp. \$6.00.

Basing his study chiefly on Communist documentary material the author studies the disintegration of the traditional family. One of the main points discussed is the fact that this reform of the family, which is now being directed by the Communists, has set in long before. The consequences, radical for a "familist" society as the Chinese, are extensively discussed; the breakdown of the age hierarchy, emancipation of women and social and economical loss of functions in general. Politically and ideologically the shift among the young people from the family centre of loyalty to the state is perhaps the most significant. Besides being an excellent study of the Chinese case this book is a valuable contribution to the sociological literature on the family in general.

YANG, C. K. *A Chinese Village in Early Communist Transition. A publication of The Technology Press, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Distributed by Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1959. xii, 284 pp. \$6.50.*

Professor Yang describes the development of a Chinese village in the period 1948-1951 from personal observation. It is, as such, a valuable report of the political methods applied by the Communists and of the impact of the Communist Revolution on the village community and its relations with the outer world. Much attention is paid to the phases of collectivisation preceded by an intensification of the class struggle as the first step, establishing the new power structure after destroying the old, and alterations in the kinship structure. As a postscript the "people's commune" is dealt with.

#### India

DAS, NABAGOPAL. *Unemployment, Full Employment and India. 3rd ed. Asia Publishing House, London 1960. viii, 94 pp. 20/-.*

The first edition of this excellent work appeared in 1946. This, the third edition, is brought up to date in so far that the three five-year plans are taken into consideration. The author finds that the fight against unemployment in India is still considered less important than, for instance, social security. He advocates an economic policy which allows this issue full priority and which takes it into account when deciding which industries should be stimulated. From the viewpoint of wider employment the obstruction against private investment is considered regrettable.

DREVET, CAMILLE. *Gandhi et l'Inde nouvelle. Les Éditions du Centurion, Paris 1959. 187 pp. Ill. NF. 9.00.*

The author, secretary of the *Association des Amis de Gandhi*, and a lifelong pacifist, puts the emphasis on Gandhi's doctrine and its origin, but also gives many biographical data. She observes that in present-day India, too, the Gandhian spirit is continuing unimpaired in many leading personalities, such as Vinobe Bhave and Narayan, and has even found its application in foreign policy.

*India's Villages. Edited by M.N. Srinivas. 2nd (rev.) ed. Asia Publishing House, London 1960. xii, 222 pp. 32/-.*

The first edition of this collection of essays by Indian, American and British anthropologists appeared in 1955; in this second edition some alterations have been inserted in the introduction and in some essays. Prof. Srinivas, in his introduction, states that although the caste structure cuts straight through the villages it can be said that the village is a social unity, and he puts special stress on the cooperations of the castes at the economic level. Among the essays here published that by David G. Mandelbaum is the most general in character: he discusses the influence of planned cultural change on the existing social organisation and finds, e.g., that the "joint family" grows smaller under the influence of land reform, and that the chances for the landless castes relatively deteriorate.

KARANJIA, R. K. *The Mind of Mr. Nehru. An Interview. Foreword by Radhakrishnan. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 112 pp. 10/6.*

The interviews with Nehru written down here by the author give a cross-section of the former's political ideas. His very unorthodox political views with their humanist tinge, for instance his seeing the many problems turning up when economic prosperity has been attained, the great importance he attaches to parliamentary democracy, all these aspects of Nehru's political personality are here illuminated clearly. An increasing preoccupation with the spiritual aspects of man and the interpretation of his whole personality, and a deeper consciousness of the Indian (and, more specifically, Gandhian) heritage are evident.

SETALVAD, M. C. *The Common Law in India*. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1960. viii, 227 pp. 21/-.

In his description of the influence of the English Common Law on the Indian judiciary system the author uses the term Common Law in its widest sense, thereby including the traditions, attitudes and methods characteristic of the British administration of justice. The description is also historical and takes account of the various steps in the introduction of English legal principles in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This book forms part of the Twelfth Series of the Hamlyn Lectures.

#### Indonesia

*The Communist Uprisings of 1926-1927 in Indonesia: Key Documents*. Edited and with an introduction by Harry J. Benda and Ruth T. McVey. Southeast Asia Program, Department of Far Eastern Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1960. xxxiv, 177 pp. \$4.50.

Three reports edited and translated into English, viz. the so-called Governor General's Report, the Bantam Report, and the Political Section of the West Coast of Sumatra Report. These documents, of which only a small number of copies have circulated before, have been excellently prefaced. In the introduction the importance of the 1926-1927 uprisings is underlined, i.e. as the end of the Ethical Policy, the beginning of the modern (i.e. supported by the non-traditional groups) movement for national independence and also the beginning of a period which was to last till 1942 and in which the independence movement would get no further opportunity to expand. Of interest is the slight importance attached by the editors to the role played by international Communism in the uprisings.

*The South Moluccas. Rebellious Province or Occupied State*. By J. C. Bouman, C. E. L. Helfrich, N. J. C. M. Kappeyne van de Coppello a.o. A. W. Sythoff, Leyden 1960. 196 pp. Hfl. 9.75.

A large number of writers here illuminate all the aspects of the problem of the South Moluccas and investigate the question whether the separation of the Republic of the South Moluccas from Indonesia is justified. J. A. Manusama, representative of the South Moluccas, states in his contribution that from the historical and legal viewpoint the struggle of the South Moluccans deserves the full support of the United Nations. He also has a warning word against the increasing influence of Communism in Indonesia. After testing it against the concepts of nation, people and state H. J. Roethof also concludes that the Republic of the South Moluccas deserves acknowledgement.

## Iraq

**KHADDURI, MAJID.** *Independent Iraq 1932-1958. A Study in Iraqi Politics.* 2nd ed. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Karachi 1960. x, 388 pp. 45/-.

The second edition (the first was published in 1951) has been brought up to and includes the 1958 coup d'état. Moreover, material has been used from German sources and from recently published memoirs of Arab statesmen in addition to private interviews with leading politicians. As a general conclusion to this detailed and informative political history, Prof. Khadduri stresses the need for social and economic reforms without which democracy is unable to function efficiently, as appears from the unstable political machinery of the period described.

## Israel

**BRODETSKY, SELIG.** *Memoirs. From Ghetto to Israel.* Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London 1960. 323 pp. Ill. 21/-.

In his autobiography this distinguished mathematician, born in Russia and emigrated to England, chiefly describes his experiences as a Zionist. He was a member of the World Zionist Executive and president of the Board of Deputies, the organisation of the Jews of Great-Britain. Of special interest is the period of negotiations with the British government over the foundation of the State of Israel, in which Brodetsky was actively concerned.

**FREUDENFELD, BURGHARD.** *Israel. Experiment einer nationalen Wiedergeburt.* Kösel-Verlag, München 1959. 158 pp. DM. 8.80. Kart. DM. 6.80.

As a general introduction to the problems of Israel this book is eminently suitable, since it considers all the relevant aspects, if only superficially. The first part creates a picture of the political and spiritual preliminary history of Israel and Zionism, while the second deals with the political and economical achievements in the last decade. Finally the author enters into the question whether the State of Israel is a "self-realisation" of the Jews and where its task lies.

**SHATIL, JOSEPH.** *L'Économie collective du kibboutz israélien.* Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1960. 221 pp. NF. 18.00.

In his description of the development of the kibbutz the author underlines the special circumstances (pioneering, the lack of an agricultural tradition), which required this form of exploitation. He therefore warns against the application of "capitalistic" standards of productivity, remunerativeness, etc., in view of the complex task of the kibbutz, which incorporates opening up the land, taking in immigrants, defence of the country, etc. As to the future of the kibbutz, the author of this book (of which the original edition appeared in Hebrew) makes it conditional on the development of the Israeli society; should it move in the direction of a capitalistic economy the kibbutz will certainly undergo fundamental changes. This book also contains much interesting material on organisation, economic results, etc.

### Jordan

SPARROW, GERALD. *Hussein of Jordan*. George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., London, Toronto, Wellington, Sydney 1960. 160 pp. Ill. 15/-.

King Hussein emerges, in this biography, as a dynamic political leader whose qualities are considered eminently suitable to lead Jordan; Mr Sparrow also gives as his opinion that an effective kingship (if necessary with some authoritarian aspects) promotes the introduction of democracy in most Far-Eastern and Middle-Eastern countries. As to King Hussein's political views the author stresses his anti-Communism; his attitude towards Israel is determined by the refugee problem to which a separate chapter in this book is devoted.

### Korea

ALLEN, RICHARD C. *Korea's Syngman Rhee. An Unauthorized Portrait*. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland (Vermont), Tokyo 1960. 259 pp. Ill. \$3.75.

In Mr Allen's biography of Syngman Rhee not much is left of the adulation characteristic of many observers as regards this controversial figure. Instead the author draws a picture in which Korea's former president emerges as an autocrat, who has chiefly damaged democracy in his country, although he does full justice to the importance of this man for Korea's independence and the relative unanimity of the people after 1945. Of interest is the chapter on Rhee's policy towards the United States, which contains a discussion of the pressure Rhee brought to bear on Washington over the unification of Korea and an attack on the Chinese mainland.

### Viet Nam

FALL, BERNARD. *Le Viet-Minh. La République Démocratique du Viet-Nam 1945-1960*. Préface de Paul Mus. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. xii, 377 pp. Ill. NF. 19.00.

In comparison with the English editions of 1954 and 1956 this edition, which forms part of the series of *Cahiers de la Fondation nationale des sciences politiques*, has been considerably extended and brought up to date. Mr. Fall has here offered a reliable study based upon a very great number of sources of French, North-Vietnamese, Russian and East-German origin, of the rise and development of the Communist North-Vietnam Republic, in which the reader is struck by the extensive treatment of agrarian policy and the effective "ideological war" against their adversaries. Of importance is the portrait given of Ho Chi Minh and his political career.

## EUROPE

Annual Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics for Europe 1959. United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva 1960. 54 pp. S. fr. 3.00, \$0.75.

This third issue again contains an abundance of statistical material on population and housing situations, dwelling construction, costs, fixed capital formation (in relation to gross national product) and labour. Data on the USSR and the United States are included for reference.

BETLEY, J. A. *Belgium and Poland in International Relations 1830-1831*. Mouton & Co., 's-Gravenhage 1960. 298 pp. Hfl. 24.00.

This doctorate thesis for the University of Nijmegen is based on a very large number of sources (French, British, Polish and Dutch), many of them hitherto unused. It is an excellent description of the interrelation on the diplomatic level between the Belgian and Polish risings of 1830, in which Dr. Betley among other things establishes that only lack of collaboration between France and Great Britain prevented intervention in Poland; on the other hand he has investigated in how far the Polish rising prevented intervention by the Czar in the Southern Netherlands and thus a war of great dimensions. Besides these many other themes come up for discussion.

NEUMANN, ROBERT G. *European and Comparative Government*. 3rd ed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1960. xii, 886 pp. 66/-.

Prof. Neumann's monograph is primarily intended as a textbook for students to give them an insight into the political systems of Europe. The government systems of four countries, Great Britain, France, the German Federal Republic and the USSR are here analysed and compared. Though abridged in this third edition a historical description of the institutions under discussion goes before. The comparisons drawn are on the ground of democracy versus dictatorship; federalism-centralism; functional division of power; legislation; and party systems.

ROSENFELD, GÜNTER. *Sowjetrussland und Deutschland, 1917-1922*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. vii, 423 pp. DM. 25.00.

Many primary and secondary sources, German and Russian, have been worked up into this book which can be considered one of the best written from a Communist point of view. For instance, the role of Trotsky in the Brest Litovsk negotiations is elaborately dealt with, although the author's opinion on his activities is strongly negative. Interesting are some details on German support given to the Allied intervention in Russia. As to the Weimar republic, interstate relations between official Germany and the Soviet Union are discussed besides the relations between the German Communists and their Russian comrades. The problems resulting from this situation for the German Communists have not been brought into the picture.

#### Austria

DEUTSCH, JULIUS. *Ein weiter Weg. Lebenserinnerungen*. Amalthea-Verlag, Wien 1960. 416 pp. Ill. Ö.S. 138.

Very intelligent, self-conscious, many-sided in his capacities – such is the impression of the man Deutsch which the reader gets from these memoirs. They contain much information, for instance, on the building up of an Austrian republican army – the author became a minister of defence – and of the struggle of the *Schutzbund* in February, 1934, of which he was the leader. His contacts, also with foreigners, were many and he relates a great number of impressions and experiences. He tells of his life as a general in the Spanish Civil War, as an emigré in France and the USA. But his Austrian years, before 1934 and after 1945, prove the most interesting insofar as this book is concerned. The concluding chapter deals with an inner party conflict and offers a short, but thoughtful comment on the dangers of bureaucratization which are not restricted to a Communist party, but are also present in a Socialist party in which the ideology of the beginning has given way to a stronger reliance on the apparatus.

HELMER, OSKAR. 50 Jahre erlebte Geschichte. Verlag der Wiener Volksbuchhandlung, Wien n.d. 375 pp. Ill.

Of the memoirs which have appeared so far from leading men in the Austrian labour movement those by Helmer belong certainly to the most interesting, especially because they contain a very authoritative account of the Soviet occupation and government policy vis-à-vis Soviet or Soviet-inspired encroachments: as the Minister of the Interior the author was directly involved. Mr. Helmer started his long career in the party as a worker, but soon his organizational abilities were recognized. The late President Renner was his life-long friend and influenced his thought considerably, also in that he became a moderate and a firm democrat. Various previously unknown or less known details are brought to light, such as the way in which Renner was made to subscribe to the *Anschluss* in 1938. The present edition is the tenth printing; the original text has been completely restored.

### Belgium

Cumul d'une pension de retraite et d'une activité lucrative. Préface par L. E. Troclet. Colloque des 16, 17 et 18 mars 1959. Éditions de l'Institut Solvay, Université Libre de Bruxelles 1960. 224 pp. B. fr. 200.

The subject of discussion during the three days' conference presided by Mr Léon-Eli Troclet, of which this book is a report, was the care of the aged, and more especially the problem of the pensioner with additional gainful employment. The many specialists attending this conference contributed to a view of the subject from the angles of the different disciplines: economically, demographically, legally and medically, while representatives of trade-unionism also illuminated their standpoint. A short summary and conclusions end the book.

PONTANUS, FERNAND. Étude comparative des recensements de la population active, 1910, 1930, 1947. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1959. 69 pp. B. fr. 100.

The censuses of 1910, 1930, and 1947 have provided the data which have been used for this comparative survey. In a very detailed form, a number of tables (preceded by a lucid text) contain all essential quantitative data on the evolution of the active population engaged in the various professions and industries, grouped into eight sections (agriculture, extracting industry, manufacturing industry, building trade, transport and communications, commerce, public service, etc.) and one section "unemployed".

WEERDT, D. DE. De Gentse textielbewerkers en arbeidersbeweging tussen 1866 en 1881. Bijdrage tot de sociale geschiedenis van Gent. [Interuniversitair Centrum voor Hedendaagse Geschiedenis, Verhandelingen, II.] Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1959. 242 pp. B. fr. 140.

A wealth of solid information is offered on the condition of the Gand textile workers in the period mentioned in the title and beyond. The author has carefully searched a great number of sources for this admirable survey of the conditions of the workers in the broadest sense. The origins of the labour movement, partly in connection with Flemish strivings, have been given due attention.

### Bulgaria

BEŠKOV, ANASTAS. *Volksrepublik Bulgarien. Natur und Wirtschaft.* Übers. [von] Bystra Georgieva. Verlag Die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1960. 202 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 8.50.

The stress, in this short survey of Bulgaria, is on the economic aspects, while attention is paid to the geographical, demographical and climatological circumstances. This book, translated from the Bulgarian, is especially useful for its information and on account of the statistical material that has been worked up. A large number of maps, graphs and tables have been added to the text.

### Cyprus

MAYES, STANLEY. *Cyprus and Makarios.* Putnam, London 1960. xii, 260 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Mr. Mayes, in his study on the Cyprus issue, has found that Archbishop Makarios has been the key figure in this tragedy, on whom all the lines converge. The portrait that he gives of this man is extremely unfavourable, corresponding with the rather pessimistic view he takes of the future of Cyprus (notwithstanding the London and Zürich agreements); at best a feudal theocracy could develop there. He also points out the incompatibility of Makarios' present position (under the London and Zürich agreements) with his earlier zeal for *Enosis*, and does not exclude a high degree of personal ambition.

### Czechoslovakia

BRÜGEL, J. W. *Ludwig Czech. Arbeiterführer und Staatsmann. Mit Beiträgen von Angelica Balabanoff, Julius Deutsch, Zivko Topalovich u.A.* Verlag der Wiener Volksbuchhandlung, Wien 1960. 202 pp.

Ludwig Czech was the leader of the Sudeten-German Social Democracy for forty years and a member of the Czechoslovakian Government for eight years up to September 1938. Thus the story of his life as recorded by Dr. Brügel who was his Secretary for many years is a valuable contribution to the history of the German labour movement in Czechoslovakia. The author was able to make use of unpublished material in the archives of the German Foreign Office and of the German Embassy in Prague as well as of the Archive of the German Social Democratic Party in Czechoslovakia in the collection of the International Institute for Social History in Amsterdam.

MICHAL, JAN M. *Central Planning in Czechoslovakia. Organization for Growth in a Mature Economy.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1960. xiii, 274 pp. Tables. \$5.75.

In this study of the economic growth in Czechoslovakia a more general interesting problem comes to the fore, i.e. how central planning functions in a society that is already economically developed. Comparisons are here drawn with the capitalistic West-European countries and with the United States, as well as with some East-European countries. The author finds in the period 1948-1958 a growth of the total output of about the same extent, in which only the difference in the way of investing draws attention. The statistical material here used has been critically investigated; as a compilation of statistical data otherwise difficult to obtain this book is also of great value.

## Eire

**GREAVES, C. DESMOND.** *The Life and Times of James Connolly.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1961. 363 pp. 35/-.

Connolly, the socialist and Irish republican, who was executed in 1916, has played an important role in the Scottish socialist movement; he founded the Irish Socialist Republican Party, collaborated with Daniel De Leon (from he later drifted away ideologically) and was one of the founders of the I.W.W. For the political biography of this extremely interesting figure the author has not had access to the correspondence; he has based himself on interviews with those of Connolly's associates who are still alive. In a sense this study is an apology of Connolly's political conviction in which a revolutionary socialism went with a pronounced Irish nationalism.

**HOLT, EDGAR.** *Protest in Arms. The Irish Troubles 1916-1923.* Putnam & Co. Ltd., London 1960. 328 pp. Ill. 30/-.

Mr. Holt here presents a factual account of the Irish struggle in which a large quantity of material has been used, and in which he has set out to provide an exact description of the events rather than an interpretative treatment of the subject. In the preface Mr. Cathal O'Shannon states that Mr. Holt's work compares favourably with other works in so far that it is both objective and better documented. His praise is, however, not unqualified; in particular he considers Mr. Holt's reliance on some of his sources misplaced.

**LYNCH, PATRICK, and JOHN VAIZEY.** *Guinness's Brewery in the Irish Economy 1759-1876.* Cambridge University Press, London 1960. viii, 278 pp. Ill. 35/-.

The object of study is here mainly in the field of economic history. The authors place the development of the Guinness brewery wholly against a background of economic conditions; thus the difficulties of the market are related to the subsistence economy that is only broken through after the Great Famine; the latter catastrophic event has, in this respect, not damaged the breweries. Attention is also paid to the very closely interwoven relations between Ireland and Britain, which places the situation of the Irish brewery in a more complete light.

## France

**BARNAVE.** *Introduction à la Révolution Française. Texte établi sur le manuscrit original et présenté par Fernand Rude.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. xviii, 79 pp. NF. 7.00.

What is published here of Barnave is the first part of his *Oeuvres* of 1843. Mr. Rude has, however, consulted the manuscripts and has thus been able to arrive at a more reliable version. His introduction is excellent; he briefly describes the most important elements in Barnave's thought and elucidates his interpretation of the French revolution as a phase in a much greater development in which such factors as technological progress, economic and social relations predominate.

**BOUSSEL, PATRICE.** *L'Affaire Dreyfus et la presse.* Armand Colin, Paris 1960. 272 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

The intention of the author in this volume 10 of the collection *Kiosque* is not to give a description of the course of the *affaire*, nor to provide a new explanation or to add new

facts. He only studies public opinion as it appeared in the contemporary press; in this way the "images" and stereotypes of the public were obtained and attractively presented, especially in the form of caricatures and extensive quotations from the pro- and anti-Dreyfus papers.

**COGNIOT, GEORGES.** *Qu'est-ce que le communisme?* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1960. 206 pp. NF. 7.00.

The author, a member of the central committee of the French Communist Party, has designed this book primarily for the general reader, that is, for the reader without previous knowledge of Communism. It has, therefore, been kept as simple as possible, also in its style. Mr. Cogniot uses much economic statistical material for a comparison of the capitalist and communist systems in order to elucidate and supplement the argumentation.

**CROCKER, LESTER G.** *An Age of Crisis. Man and World in Eighteenth Century French Thought.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1959. xx, 496 pp. \$7.50.

This work is the first part of a series of three and focused on the metaphysical and psychological assumptions underlying the ethical theories. Starting from the fact that the 18th century was a turning-point in the history of ideas (the problems of which are still governing the present period), characterised by the dropping away of the metaphysical fundament of its values, the author gives a description of this period, in which especially the heterogeneity of ideas is brought to the fore and of which the greatest merit is that a differentiated picture is given and the many existing generalities considerably deepened. This is, among other things, the case with the fundamental optimism and the rationality of human nature, pronouncements on the Enlightenment, which are here corrected and refined. This admirable and well-documented book will be followed by works that will deal with the theories and ethical systems.

**DAUER, JACQUES, et MICHEL RODET.** *Le 13 mai sans complots.* La Pensée Moderne, Paris 1959. 193 pp. NF. 6.00.

The events between 1955 and 1958 are here described from a Gaullist point of view, both the authors being members of a militant group that has sprung from the R.P.F. In the part on the Fifth Republic and the U.N.R. they express their disappointment especially about the great number of opportunists that has invaded the U.N.R., and about the strong conservative and fascist tendencies that are, in their eyes, dangerous in a pre-eminently dynamic period and, besides, provide a chance for a Popular Front dominated by the Communists.

**FABRE-LUCE, ALFRED.** *Le plus illustre des Français.* René Julliard, Paris 1960. 263 pp. NF. 10.80.

The author's biographical portrait of De Gaulle is also a general evaluation of his statesmanship and personality. His criticism is exceedingly sharp without being derogatory; it shows De Gaulle as a man with very anachronistic political ideas, whose value is perhaps in that he may lead France into a new era, though without seeing it himself. Mr. Fabre-Luce is especially critical of De Gaulle's policy towards his West-European and American allies in the framework of European co-operation and NATO.

FRÉVILLE, JEAN. *Né du feu. De la faillite de la IIe Internationale au congrès de Tours*. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1960. 213 pp. NF. 6.00.

The history of the French Communist Party is the subject of this book in which the author highlights the "preliminary history", i.e. French socialism before 1914, the Second International, and the First World War. The book concludes with the Congress of Tours, although in the last chapter some reference is made to later events. The book has been written from a Communist viewpoint and kept as simple as possible, as it is designed for the general reader.

LEDRE, CHARLES. *La presse a l'assaut de la Monarchie. 1815-1848*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. 269 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50.

The great importance for the revolutions of 1830 and 1848 of the press as a mirror of public opinion and as an active political factor is brought out clearly in this splendidly executed study. The book forms part of the series *Kiosque* and, like the other volumes in this series, it is to be praised for its outstanding quality and especially for the way in which a great quantity of material (particularly newspaper articles of the period) has been worked up.

LEULLIOT, PAUL. *L'Alsace au début du XIXe siècle. Essais d'histoire politique, économique et religieuse (1815-1830)*. I. *La vie politique*. II. *Les transformations économiques*. [Bibliothèque Générale de l'École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe section.] S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1959, xii, 535; 505 pp. Ill. NF. 35.00; 35.00.

These two volumes are an admirable piece of valuable regional history. The first gives a full survey of the region's political history from the Restoration until the July Revolution; the second deals with economic development (textile industry, e.g.) and the social problems that arose in its wake. The author has made use of an impressive number of primary sources from various archives and has worked many materials into a lively picture. The region does not form a whole insofar as economic criteria are held; next to the main division into Upper and Lower Alsace there are subdivisions for which, next to economic reasons, historical and religious factors are responsible. As to the latter, in some towns the controversy between a Protestant, economically dominant minority and the Roman Catholic mass of the population played a role; remarkably enough, the language issue seems less important in the period dealt with, perhaps because of the early Frenchification of the upper layers of society. Of particular interest are the chapters on the political activities on the eve of the 1830 revolution (vol I), and on the working class and its conditions (also under the impact of economic depressions), which even in the industrial centre of Mulhouse, this "Manchester of France", did not lead to serious disturbances (vol. II).

LOUBÈRE, LEO A. *Louis Blanc. His Life and his Contribution to the Rise of French Jacobin-Socialism*. Northwestern University Press, Evanston (Ill.) 1961. xii, 256 pp. \$6.50.

The author of this biography of Blanc, the first major one to appear since four decades, has succeeded in his intention "to combine description and interpretation". As to the latter, he has developed an excellent and in some points original picture of French society and French political ideology which helped to shape Blanc's thought, and he describes his subject's life with a sympathy and understanding that do not, however,

stand in the way of a critical judgment. The gradual moderation in Blanc's "Jacobin" views as regards political means, and the, in some respects, "modern" kind of socialism propagated by the first socialist minister are established here in all clearness; they are essential also for an understanding of the often misunderstood rejection by Blanc of the Paris Commune. In fact, 1848 is pivotal, but not so as to drown the evolution of Blanc's ideas and political action before and after that crucial year.

LOUGH, JOHN. *An Introduction to Eighteenth Century France*. Longmans, London 1960. xv, 349 pp. Ill. 28/–.

In his present book, which is a sequel to *An Introduction to Seventeenth Century France* (An Introduction to Nineteenth Century France is in preparation) Prof. Lough puts full stress on the social history, i.e. the social conditions of the peasants, the Third Estate and the aristocracy, and the ideas circulating among the last two classes; particular attention is paid to the undermining of Monarchical Absolutism by the aristocracy. The intertwining of the *belles-lettres* and the propagating of social and political ideas is brought out in chapters devoted to the writer and his public, and to the ideas that circulated in contemporary literature.

MCCLOY, SHELBY T. *The Negro in France*. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1961. x, 278 pp. \$7.00.

Basing himself on a great quantity of material Prof. McCloy describes the history of the Negro residents in France from 1600 onwards. The revolutions of 1789 and 1848 had a strongly emancipatory influence, and from that time an increasing activity of the French Negroes, especially in the artistic field, can be distinguished. In the Third Republic it expanded into the political field. The author finds racial discrimination in France relatively slight and considers this one of the most important factors for the maintenance of her existing cultural influence and goodwill among the Negro peoples.

MÉJAN, LUCIE. *Sous la IIIe République. Le Sénateur Louis Méjan*. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1960. 306 pp. NF. 9.00.

Mrs Méjan, the widow of the politician and statesman (he filled important functions in the Administration and particularly occupied himself with the disestablishment of the Church) has not so much set out to write a study or biography of her husband as to provide some writings of his hand, mainly letters, with an explanatory text. These pieces have a special interest as memoirs giving short and telling characteristics of politicians of the Third Republic (Poincaré, Clemenceau, Delcassé, Briand, Barthou and others) and of the political issues of the day.

MICHELET, JULES. *Les femmes de la Révolution. Héroïnes, victimes, amoureuses*. Édition annotée par Pierre Labracherie et par Jean Dumont. Textes de présentation de P. Bessand-Massenet et de Pierre Labracherie. Hachette, Paris s.d. 283 pp. Ill.

In this beautifully produced re-edition of Michelet's work on the women of the (French) Revolution the text proper is preceded by an instructive introduction on "Michelet and women", written by P. Bessand-Massenet, and a bio-bibliography of the great historian, by P. Labracherie, which, in a small compass, gives the essential dates. Mr. Labracherie has also supplied the text with a number of useful annotations that enhance its readability for a modern public.

MURY, GILBERT. *Essor ou déclin du catholicisme français?* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1960. 317 pp. NF. 9.90.

An interesting study representing the Communist viewpoint is here published by Jean Mury, who for his investigation has used a great many sociological works (particularly the more recent ones) and much figure material. One of the most interesting conclusions drawn in the final chapter is, that within a given urban agglomeration, church-attendance falls as the contact between person and matter increases, that is, as the person is more closely concerned in the transport and transformation of raw materials. The nature of this experience, the author posits, promotes class-consciousness.

Procès verbaux des séances de la Convention Nationale. Table analytique préparée par l'Institut d'Histoire de la Révolution française de la Faculté des Lettres de Paris sous la direction de Georges Lefebvre, Marcel Reinhard et Marc Bouloiseau. Tome I: A-C. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1959. xi, 592 pp.

This publication remedies a very great want: it presents an alphabetical name index, which refers to the minutes and proceedings of the sessions of the *Convention Nationale*. The eminent importance of this initiative is obvious, and the precision of the execution deserves the greatest praise. This part covers the letters A up to and including C.

SCHNEIDER, BERTRAND. *La Ve République et l'Algérie. Documents et confrontations.* Bibliothèque de l'Homme d'Action, Paris 1959. 157 pp. NF. 4.00.

Starting from the conviction that self-determination is ultimately unavoidable the author advocates a solution which gives France certain guarantees regarding the French population in Algeria, the Sahara, and a military collaboration with Algeria. In other chapters the alternatives are discussed, in which the author strongly emphasizes the economical difficulties which accompany both the war and the integration as advocated by Soustelle. In De Gaulle's Algerian policy he clearly sees the constructive elements, and he advises the "liberals" such as Mendès France, to take a less one-sided attitude towards De Gaulle's proposals.

SÉRANT, PAUL. *Le romantisme fasciste. Étude sur l'œuvre politique de quelques écrivains français.* Fasquelle Editeurs, Paris 1959. 321 pp. NF. 9.60.

A study of the work of such fascist and "fascising" authors of the period between the two world wars as Bonnard, Céline, Drieu la Rochelle, Brasillach, and Alphonse de Chateaubriant is presented here. Mr. Sérant traces back their opinions to the whole romantic current which in itself was a reaction on "modern society". It is concluded by a consideration of the legal prosecution of these people and their adherents, in which the arguments for and against are investigated. In his conclusion the author states that in our day, too, small minorities with deviating values emerge as a reaction on "materialist and quantitative uniformism", so that he considers the study of former political and cultural currents expedient.

SUFFERT, GEORGES. *Les catholiques et la gauche.* François Maspero, Paris 1960. 192 pp. NF. 7.50.

Mr Suffert, former editor-in-chief of the well-known *Témoignage Chrétien* and member of the National Committee of the *Parti Socialiste Unifié* describes in this book, No 4 of the *Cahiers libres*, the development of the leftist Catholics. He gives an outline of the different political currents (Conservative, M.R.P. and Leftist), their organisations and publications among the Roman Catholics, and provides a characteristic of the leftist groups. Interesting, too, is his account of the great role played by the Algerian conflict in the evolution of this group.

### Germany

ADLER, H. G. *Die Juden in Deutschland. Von der Aufklärung bis zum Nationalsozialismus.* Kösel-Verlag, München 1960. 178 pp. DM. 6.80.

The author approaches the question of the Jews in Germany in the first place historically, in the form of a description of the social position of the German Jews from the early Middle Ages onwards. Antisemitism as a sociological or psychological problem does not come so much to the fore in this book. It is probably on account of this method, too, that a certain continuity of German antisemitism, culminating in National-socialism, is suggested, and that no essentially new content is discerned in the Nazis' hatred of the Jews.

*Der Bauer in der Welt von morgen.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1960. 135 pp. DM. 6.80.

The agrarian policy of the SPD is here dealt with not so much from a theoretical, but rather from a concrete, practical point of view. A few pages are devoted to the history of agrarian policies held by German social democracy. Modern conceptions include a good measure of planning without infringement upon the independence of the individual peasant.

BERTHOLD, WERNER. "...Grosshungern und gehorchen." Zur Entstehung und politischen Funktion der Geschichtsideologie des westdeutschen Imperialismus, untersucht am Beispiel von Gerhard Ritter und Friedrich Meinecke. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 263 pp. DM. 12.50.

The title is a quotation from Ritter and indicates the tone and tendency of this extensively documented work. Of Meinecke it is said that "out of fear of the socialist revolution, out of hatred against the Soviet Union" he strove for an – also intellectual – alliance between "German imperialism" and the Anglo-Saxon powers already in the years following the end of the first world war. The critique on Ritter is even more devastating; and it is completed by a judgment pronounced on various men of the July 1944 plot against Hitler. The book is vol. VII in the *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Deutsche Geschichte an der Karl-Marx-Universität, Leipzig*.

BLOCH, ERNST. *Thomas Münzer als Theologe der Revolution.* Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1960. 184 pp. DM. 12.00.

Prof. Bloch's essayistic study on Münzer and his age ("Calvin and the money-ideology" and "Luther and the princes' ideology" are characteristic titles of two chapters) was originally published in 1921; it served as a preparatory study for his "*Geist der Utopie*".

The present new edition has been only slightly revised, especially as regards the rectification of a few data, and the inclusion of some new formulations which the author conceived shortly after the completion of the first edition. Highly intelligent, critical insofar as his basic views do not set ideological limits, the author shows himself to be, even in this early work, one of the prominent intellectuals of the Left; more in particular, he merges his own revolutionary "romanticism" with Marxist theories into a strongly literary picture of the religious romanticist revolutionary that was Münzer.

**BRACHER, KARL DIETRICH, WOLFGANG SAUER, GERHARD SCHULZ.** *Die nationalsozialistische Machtergreifung. Studien zur Errichtung des totalitären Herrschaftssystems in Deutschland 1933/34.* [Schriften des Instituts für politische Wissenschaft, Band 14.] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. xx, 1034 pp. DM. 59.00.

In presenting a very detailed history of the years 1933-1934 the authors make an extremely important contribution to history, as well as to political sociology: not only the course of events is depicted on the basis of an almost overwhelming material, but also the pattern of totalitarian penetration of most sections of public life is discussed with much acumen. Prof. Bracher wrote an excellent introduction and a postface, setting the frame and indicating the problems, and he contributed the first part which deals with the process of the taking over of power by the Nazis, characterized by the emasculation of parliament, the *Gleichschaltung* of various potentially competitive organizations such as the trade unions, the independent parties, the paramilitary formations other than SA and SS, the introduction of the plebiscite, and racist policy. The second part has been written by G. Schulz and offers an elaborate treatment of the complete infiltration of the administrative apparatus (interesting is, for instance, the treatment of the increasing loyalty toward the new regime of the civil service), police and national economy included. The author has brought to light very remarkable sources on Nazi planning in this field. The third part, by W. Sauer, deals with the organization of the armed forces and the role played by the SA; in this connexion an able dissertation is given on Hitler's military ideas and on his attitude toward the party troopers on the one hand, and the traditional army on the other.

**BREHME, GERHARD.** *Die sogenannte Sozialisierungsgesetzgebung der Weimarer Republik.* VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1960. 174 pp. DM. 14.80.

An interesting description, based on extensive material, is here given of the role played by socialisation in the November revolution of 1918 and of the so-called "socialisation laws" of 1919. The viewpoints of the Communists, USPD and the right wing of the SPD are separately outlined, and the latter are reproached, not only with wrecking the socialisation but with having made it into a tool of the bourgeoisie. Finally the conclusion is drawn from this episode and summarised in a general condemnation of reformist socialism.

**BUCHHEIM, KARL.** *Die Weimarer Republik. Grundlagen und politische Entwicklung.* Kösel-Verlag, München 1960. 141 pp. DM. 5.80.

In his description of the rise and development of the Republic of Weimar the author gives special attention to the first half of this period. This corresponds with the central points of his excellent description, i.e. the relation between the political leadership and the *Reichswehr*, and the role of SPD, USPD and KPD; the policy of the last mentioned

party in particular is illuminated. This first-rate work confines itself to the general trends and is most suitable for the general reader.

**Dokumente der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands. Band VII.** Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 895 pp. DM. 7.50.

This volume contains documents, i.e. resolutions and declarations made by the Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Party Secretariat, from the years 1958 and 1959, with, in an appendix, some from 1956. The most important are those that indicate the collectivisation of agriculture; others deal with the universities' tasks in building up a new social order, and with the amelioration of party work. There are also numerous official telegrams to sister parties sent at festive occasions.

**Dokumente zur Aussenpolitik der Regierung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Band VII. Vom 1. Januar bis zum 31. Dezember 1959.** Rütten und Loening, Berlin 1960. 644 pp. DM. 3.95.

Various documents, all of them dating from the year 1959, have been included in this volume on the foreign policy of the government of East Germany. Among them are a number of policy statements, partly in the form of reply notes to other governments, on the West Berlin issue. Also there are protests made against activities of Sudeten German groups, etc. This book was published under the auspices of the "*Deutsches Institut für Zeitgeschichte*".

**EDINGER, LEWIS J. Sozialdemokratie und Nationalsozialismus. Der Parteivorstand der SPD im Exil von 1933-1945.** Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover und Frankfurt am Main 1960. xv. 256 pp. DM. 18.80.

This excellent, unbiased and thorough study on the SPD executive committee 1933-1945 is a fundamental contribution to this party's history and fully elucidates the various currents in a socialism confronted with the phenomenon of totalitarian Nazism in power. In great detail the various shifts in the official policy of the party and the standpoints of opposition groups are analysed; in general, the immediate reaction to the 1933 events was one of return to Marxist rigidity, but later a development took place which can be considered in hindsight as a preparation for a revision of the party programme. On the one hand, a tendency towards collaboration with the communists manifested itself among the radicals. On the other there was a tendency towards cooperation even with the Black Front of Otto Strasser. However, moderation prevailed in the dominating party centre. The original American edition of this important book appeared under the title "German Exile Politics".

**ERFURTH, WALDEMAR. Die geschichte des deutschen Generalstabes von 1918 bis 1945. 2. neubearb. und erw. Aufl. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1960. 340 pp. DM. 32.00.**

The author, an expert in military history, who was long responsible for historical research in the German army, gives a full survey of the history of the army General Staff, and to a lesser extent of that of the army forces as a whole. Of his admiration for and sympathy with the institution he makes no secret. The book, which is based on many secondary and also on primary sources, e.g. the literary inheritance of General Groener, is of interest from a social historical point of view especially in its

treatment of the relation between the General Staff and the civilian authorities, the Staff's role in the events after the revolution of 1918, and its position with regard to National-Socialism.

Fall 12. *Das Urteil gegen das Oberkommando der Wehrmacht.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 296 pp. Ill. DM. 9.00.

This is the first volume of a series that has the twelve Neurenberg trials against military and economic leaders of the "second order" for its subject. In this book the so-called *O.K.W. Prozess* is dealt with, in which light is thrown on the problem of responsibility of military commanders regarding crimes committed against humanity. In the preface it is observed that the West-German government has given too little publicity to these trials in connection with rearmament and the preparation of aggression against the Communist countries; it is also pointed out that a number of these accused military men is again actively concerned in the ideological preparation of a renovated imperialism.

FÖRDER, HERWIG. *Marx und Engels am Vorabend der Revolution. Die Ausarbeitung der politischen Richtlinien für die deutschen Kommunisten (1846-1848).* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. v, 334 pp. DM. 19.50.

The author has worked a considerable amount of secondary sources (some of them not easily accessible) and a few primary sources from the Merseburg central archive into this very full and useful survey of Marx's and Engels's theoretical and practical political activities with immediate or indirect regard to the German League of Communists. In a few cases it seems that the author in his endeavour to underline the momentous significance and always positive influence of Marx and Engels even before "Marxism" could by any standard have completely matured (the Manifesto is the officially recognized divide) has interpreted later attitudes towards ideas and persons back into the period under treatment.

*Der Führer ins Nichts. Eine Diagnose Adolf Hitlers.* Von Hans Buchheim, Edith Eucken-Erdsiek, Gert Buchheit und H. G. Adler. Grote'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung KG, Rastatt/Baden 1960. 88 pp. DM. 4.80.

Four short essays, each illuminating an aspect of Adolf Hitler, have been collected here; Dr. Buchheim deals with Hitler as a politician, Edith Eucken-Erdsiek and Dr. H. G. Adler describe him as "ideologue" and as "personality" respectively, while Dr. Gert Buchheit in his study of Hitler as a strategist delivers a trenchant criticism of his military leadership. The essays are all excellent, their educational and informative value (they were originally radio-lectures) is very high.

GOLDSCHMIDT, RICHARD B. *In and Out of the Ivory Tower. An Autobiography.* University of Washington Press, Seattle 1960. xiv, 352 pp. \$5.75.

Besides the purely autobiographical data the famous zoologist presents many things worth knowing about the scientific and cultural climate of the Germany of Wilhelm II, the Republic of Weimar, and Japan. In the 'Thirties the author had to leave Germany and he has since lived in the United States. His book is of interest to the social historian

on account of the author's great power of observation regarding social problems. It is written in a vivid style.

GROSSER, ALFRED. *Die Bonner Demokratie. Deutschland von aussen gesehen.* Karl Rauch Verlag, Düsseldorf 1960. 338 pp. DM. 19.80.

The author of this work, a German by birth, but citizen of France, presents an extremely vivid picture of the Federal Republic. With admirable precision he has collected a wealth of interesting details; his presentation of facts and views is, for all its liveliness, serious and thorough, and his comments are lucid. He deals with all the aspects of public life, e.g. with the major parties, their programs and organisation, with the Federal constitution, with economic growth and social conditions – how interesting is, for instance, his documented argument that the (West-) Germans, who have to spend so much on housing, were eating somewhat less in 1955-'56 than they did in 1935-'38! – and with issues of foreign policy, as well as the question of how firm are the roots of new German democracy. The latter has “already more in common with Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian democracies than with Italian and French. But the Federal Republic is not Germany” and it is “a big portion of a geographically fragmented country” – such is the general conclusion which includes hope as well as uncertainty.

Historische Forschungen in der DDR. Analysen und Berichte. Zum XI. Internationalen Historikerkongress in Stockholm August 1960. [Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft. Sonderheft. VIII. Jhrg. 1960.] 642 pp. DM. 9.50.

As the editors (editor-in-chief was Dieter Fricke) of this volume put it in their preface, the “historians of the German Democratic Republic” show, among other things, how they have managed “to struggle against the imperialist-militarist historical apologetics” – and, indeed, many of the 33 contributions are interesting predominantly from a political or ideological point of view. Taken as a whole, they intend to give a survey of the present problems of Marxist-Leninist German historiography for the various periods and categories of subject: agrarian history, the Middle Ages, the Weimar Republic, etc.; they include contemporary issues, such as the policy of the East German state.

Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte. 1960. Teil I. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. 364 pp.

The Department of Economic History in the Institute of History which belongs to the (East) German Academy of Sciences offers in this volume a number of monographs, congress papers, discussion articles in the field of economic, and partly social history. Among the latter group may be counted the study by W. Robbe on the “struggle to put workers in leading positions in state and economy, 1945-1949” and that by D. Lösche on the revolutionary movement in Mülhausen, Thuringia, in the period of the Peasants' War (notably 1523-1525). Moreover, there are Marxist theoretical contributions, e.g. by J. Kuczynski on “bourgeois economic crisis theory”. A number of extensive book reviews have been added.

Jaurès, JEAN. *Les origines du socialisme allemand.* (Traduit du latin par Adrien Veber). Préface nouvelle de Lucien Goldmann. François Maspero, Paris 1960. 159 pp. NF. 7.80.

This is a reprint of Jaurès' complementary thesis, which appeared in 1892 and of which

the preface by Adrien Veber has been included at the back. In the preface to the present edition Lucien Goldmann raises the question whether, within the capitalist system, it is possible for an ethically orientated socialism (as contrasted with Marxist socialism) fundamentally to transform society.

**Junge Generation.** Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1960. 200 pp. Ill. DM. 7.80.

The papers collected in this volume (read at a congress of the SPD, October 1960) together with the discussion provide insight into some questions considered relevant for the younger generation. One of the papers is that of Prof. Dr. R. Dahrendorf on freedom in our modern world, seen from a German historical perspective; Dr. Fetscher contributes a short, but lucid analysis of totalitarian power; mention should also be made of the ideas of W. Brandt on the more practical aspects of democratic policy.

**KAUL, FRIEDRICH KARL.** *Ich fordere Freispruch.* 2., erw. Aufl. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 504 pp. DM. 7.80.

A number of legal suits held in the Federal Republic and West Berlin are discussed here from a communist standpoint. The author pretends that the jurisdiction is dishonest and excessively partial; he even goes so far as to suggest a complete "fascist" spirit prevailing in such suits in which political issues play a role. As a matter of fact, in most cases dealt with, Communists or sympathizers were involved.

**KÖNIG, HELMUT.** *Zur Geschichte der Nationalerziehung in Deutschland im letzten Drittel des 18. Jahrhunderts.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. xv, 508 pp. DM.

The author presents an, in many respects novel, treatment of education in the last third part of the 18th century. Inspired by Marxist teachings, he bases his dissertation on the assumption that in the pedagogical field, too, the rise of the bourgeoisie was reflected, partly because national strivings came to the fore. It is within this general frame that a detailed survey is given of the various currents; Herder is given special attention. The impact of the ideas of the French Revolution is dealt with in a separate chapter.

**KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN.** *Zur politökonomischen Ideologie in Deutschland vor 1850 und andere Studien.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. vii, 176 pp. DM. 11.00.

This is the 10th vol. in the series *Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus*. Contrary to the two previous volumes, which were reviewed in this journal, Vol. V (1960), on p. 525, it contains few documents, but studies on political ideology in Germany before 1850. Apart from these, typically social historical studies have been included, such as, e.g., that on rebellious movements of the weavers in 1844, but also an essay on the assistance offered to the German emigrants by Russia before the liberation in 1813-'14.

**Kultur und Politik in unserer Zeit.** Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1960. 119 pp. Ill. DM. 6.80.

In October 1960 an SPD congress was held on cultural problems by the SPD. This volume presents the papers read (among others by W. Brandt and Carlo Schmidt) and

comprises the rôle of science, the evolution of the Universities and educational support to underdeveloped countries. In the contribution of Prof. Dr. Fr. Edding the financial problems involved in modern educational planning ("necessary, to survive in freedom") are given due relief.

LEHNDORFF, HANS Graf von. Ein Bericht aus Ost- und Westpreussen 1945-1947. Aufzeichnungen. Bundesministerium für Vertriebene, Flüchtlinge und Kriegsgeschädigte, Bonn 1960. 255 pp.

This third supplement volume contains the diary of a doctor in the months just after the invasion of the Red Army, which gives a description of the generally bad condition of the German refugees from East- and West-Prussia. The whole of the documentation series *Dokumentation der Vertreibung der Deutschen aus Ost-Mitteleuropa*, of which this volume forms part, is under the editorship of W. Conze, A. Diestelkamp, R. Laun, P. Rassow and H. Rothfels, and has been revised by Theodor Schieder.

MARX, KARL. Politische Schriften. 2 vols. Hrsg. von H. L. Lieber. [Karl Marx-Ausgabe: Werke-Schriften-Briefe, Band III/I, 2.] Cotta-Verlag, Stuttgart 1960. ix, 578; vi, 570 pp. DM. 32.00; 32.00 (subscription to complete series: DM. 26.00 per vol.).

These two volumes (together they form the third volume in a series of Marx's more important writings that is to comprise eight volumes) contain a careful selection of the political writings after the Communist Manifesto. All major books and pamphlets have been included, except for "*Herr Vogt*", but a great many articles the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*, (from the New York Daily Tribune, the Viennese *Presse*, the *Neue Oder Zeitung*, the London Free Press a.o.) and other documents, notably on the Communist League and the First International, have been included. Among them are those not easily accessible in other publications. Excellent, short annotations by the editor elucidate historical and other data not commonly understandable at present. The selection as a whole makes a very good impression; some preference for writings that might seem subject to controversial debate among adepts of Marxism is unmistakable, but fully justified because of the plan of the series. The latter is explained in a postface by Prof. Lieber.

MARX, KARL, und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Werke. Band 8. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. xxiii, 733 pp. DM. 10.00.

This 8th volume contains, apart from such well-known works as "Revolution and counter-revolution" or "The eighteenth Brumaire" various articles written by Marx and Engels that were hitherto mostly inaccessible in German. In comparison with the Russian edition some additions have been included. Those writings that were originally not in German have been given German translation.

MEHRING, FRANZ. Gesammelte Schriften. Vols. 1 and 2: Geschichte der deutschen Sozialdemokratie. Vol. 3: Karl Marx. Geschichte seines Lebens. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. xlv, 768; 766; xvi, 620 pp. DM. 8.00; 8.00; 8.00.

The new edition of Mehring's works will comprise 16 volumes; it is undertaken by Th. Höhle, H. Koch, and J. Schleifstein. The first of the two volumes which reproduce the "History of German Social Democracy" (following the second, complete German

edition), opens with a preface by Wilhelm Pieck and an introduction by Prof. Th. Höhle; the latter gives a general survey of the work and deals with the Communist criticism, especially as regards Mehring's treatment of Weitling and Lassalle, re-affirming the validity of that criticism, but also underlining the great importance of Mehring's work. The third volume contains an introduction by the same editor, who considers this biography of Karl Marx still "by far" the most valuable, but reproduces here, too, a similar criticism, now especially on Mehring's defense of Bakunin. All three volumes have been provided with useful indexes that include biographical data.

MEHRING, F. *Krieg und Politik. Band I. Militärpolitische und militär-geschichtliche Aufsätze. Eingel. von H. Helmert. Verlag des Ministeriums für Nationale Verteidigung, Berlin 1959. 574 pp. DM. 12.50.*

This is the first of two volumes that together will contain the main writings of Mehring in the field of military science and related problems. In the first volume the writings from 1890-1918 have been collected, including those on the first world war and the victory of Bolshevism. The editor underlines the importance of Mehring's work in devastatingly criticizing Prussian "militarism".

OSTERROTH, FRANZ. *Biographisches Lexikon des Sozialismus. Band I: Verstorbene Persönlichkeiten. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Hannover 1960. 366 pp. DM. 29.80.*

Within the framework set by the planning of this volume – only German socialists are represented – in a relatively small compass and fairly popularly the most important and significant biographical data are given of some 500 leading personalities in the socialist movement who were dead at the moment of preparation. The author has also included people such as G. Büchner (who died in 1837), whose rôle was of necessity restricted to preparing the field for future socialist action.

PIECK, WILHELM. *Gesammelte Reden und Schriften. Band III. Mai 1925 bis Januar 1927. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. xv, 611 pp. Ill. DM. 8.20.*

Among the subjects dealt with by Pieck in the period under discussion in this third volume are the *Fürstenabfindung* (indemnity for former princes) and the leadership of Thälmann, established in 1925. The latter fact followed upon conflicts within the Communist Party that are sometimes reflected in the speeches published here.

Quellensammlung zur Geschichte der sozialen Betriebsverfassung. Ruhrindustrie unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Industrie- und Handelskammerbezirks Essen. Bearb. von Gerhard Adelman. Band I. Übertriebliche Einwirkungen auf die soziale Betriebsverfassung der Ruhrindustrie. Peter Hanstein Verlag GmbH., Bonn 1960. xlv, 566 pp. DM. 40.00.

The first part of this splendid publication of sources stresses the influence from outside (state, trade unions, employers' organisations, etc.) on the position of the employee within the firm and spans the period roughly to just after the Second World War. The nature of the sources is such that a good impression is also obtained of the "climate" within the firm. In the second part the stress will be on the specific firms. This very

useful work, provided, moreover, with an extensive bibliography, is a publication of the *Gesellschaft für Rheinische Geschichtskunde*.

RITTER, GERHARD. Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk. Das Problem des "Militarismus" in Deutschland. Band II.: Die Hauptmächte Europas und das wilhelminische Reich (1890-1914). Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München 1960. 393 pp. DM. 30.00.

In the first vol. (1st ed. 1954, 2nd. ed. 1958) the author posits the problem in these words: "whether, and how, the wickedness of an unrestrained unchaining of the technique of warfare can be curbed by true statesmanship (*Staatsvernunft*)". He also asks these questions for the period under discussion in the second volume, which is partly devoted to the other Big Powers in Europe roughly in the fifty years preceding the first world war. But Germany (and Austria-Hungary to a lesser extent) in the days of Empire is given prominent treatment. Sharp criticism is reserved for William II, the ambitious war-ship building programs, and the special class position of the military officers. The Schlieffen-plan is discussed and considered extremely harmful in its consequences – the lack of any alternative which would have left the politicians more freedom of action in the decisive hour. The extremes of "militarist" thinking are demonstrated not only by the examples of German writers, but also by that of the Austrian chief-of-staff, Conrad von Hötzendorf. The work testifies to the author's insight and broad knowledge; it certainly belongs to the very best in its field.

SÄNGER, FRITZ. Grundsatzprogramm der SPD. Kommentar. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Berlin und Hannover 1960. 140 pp. DM. 7.80.

The competent author deals from a historical, a sociological and an economic point of view with the new SPD program of November, 1959 which meant a definite evolution towards non-dogmatic democratic socialist principles, leaving room for "capitalist" elements in the national economy. Moreover, it helped to prepare the road for the candidature of Mr. Brandt. Special attention is given to the question of the armed forces, the peasants, and in general, to such social classes and considerations which formerly used to be somewhat obscured.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. Hrsg. Max Richter. Loseblattausgabe in Lieferungen. 21. Lieferung-September 1960. Asgard Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1960. 176 pp. DM. 17.60.  
— 22. Lieferung – Dezember 1960. Asgard Verlag, Bad Godesberg 1960. 180 pp. DM. 19.80.

This 21st issue principally deals with the law for the insurance of independent manual workers and the health insurance. With regard to the latter a very extensive, thorough, and up-to-date bibliography is appended of many hundreds of titles, which contributes considerably to the value of this *Lieferung*. The 22nd issue contains documents on, e.g., the SPD proposal for a basic law with regard to the reform of health insurance, accident insurance, and the distribution of property among workers. A survey is also given of the development of the national income in the Federal Republic during 1960.

SPINELLI, ALTIERO. Tedeschi al bivio. Opere Nuove, Roma 1960. 143 pp. L. 700.

The future of Germany is here viewed in the framework of the East-West conflict and against the background of German history from which the author illuminates the nationalist element. The solution is sought in a European federalism without which, it is stated, the nationalist forces will get another chance. A further problem dealt with is that of German re-unification. This book is part 18 of the series *Cultura e società*.

Staat ohne Recht. Des Bonner Staates strafrechtliche Sonderjustiz in Berichten und Dokumenten. Von einem Autorenkollektiv unter der verantwortlichen Redaktion von H. Gerats, G. Kühlig, K. Pfannen-schwarz. VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1959. 571 pp. Ill. DM. 12.80.

A very sharp indictment is made against the "political criminal justice and law making" in the Federal Republic by a number of East-German jurists. A great many cases, some of which do not exceed the level of petty conflicts or gossip, have been brought into the picture. In fact, the consequences of the suppression of the Communist Party and legal action taken against mantle organizations are in the foreground. Moreover, it is tried to give a Marxist interpretation of the suppression, in which re-militarisation as a complement of monopolistic capitalism is considered very important.

STENKEWITZ, KURT. Gegen Bajonett und Dividende. Die politische Krise in Deutschland am Vorabend des ersten Weltkrieges. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 320 pp. DM. 12.50.

Published as vol. 6 in the *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für deutsche Geschichte an der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig*, this work is to a considerable extent based on primary sources in the Potsdam, Merseburg and other archives. The author starts from a discussion of class relations and proceeds to present a picture of various events, such as the commemoration of the 1813 liberation and the accent it got in the hands of the Emperor and his followers. On the other hand, the left-wing socialists are treated of with much sympathy. The Marxist convictions of the author leave room for an evaluation of different attitudes – conditioned, for instance, by geographical position and tradition – among the representatives of one and the same class.

STULZ, PERCY. Fremdherrschaft und Befreiungskampf. Die preussische Kabinettspolitik und die Rolle der Volksmassen in den Jahren 1811 bis 1813. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1960. 298 pp. DM. 9.80.

A wealth of information is offered on what is called the national opposition in Prussia against the King, Friedrich Wilhelm III, and Hardenberg whose role is painted in very dark colours indeed. The eulogy of the Russians and the parallel drawn between the Rhenish Confederacy and the present Federal Republic indicate the political intentions of the author.

ULBRICHT, WALTER. Zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung. Aus Reden und Aufsätzen. Band V: 1954-1956. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 962 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

In the focus of attention are the problems connected with the pursuit of the economic and social transformation of East Germany and with international policy. Regarding

the latter the Warsaw Pact of 1955 is mentioned more than once in the 60 items included in this volume.

**WEISS, JOHN.** *Moses Hess: Utopian Socialist.* Wayne State University Press, Detroit 1960. vi, 79 pp. \$ 1.95.

The author deals with Hess as the typical "utopian socialist", granting, however, that he later developed from idealism in the direction of "scientism", in the form of a return to Spinoza. The aspect of Judaism is left out of the picture. Apart from this, the little book offers the essentials of an intellectual biography; especially Hess's attitudes towards the teachings of Marx and towards the activities of Lassalle are fairly extensively related. The intricate ideological situation of the 1840's in Germany is shed – not new, but a very clear – light upon.

**WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA.** *Farm Labor in Germany 1810-1945. Its Historical Development Within the Framework of Agricultural and Social Policy.* Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1961. xv, 390 pp. \$ 8.50.

After the abolition of serfdom in 1810 the problem of land labour came to light in its full size; a rural exodus, bad social conditions and a low legal status were its characteristics up to 1918, when under the Weimar republic a serious attempt was undertaken at improving legal and social conditions in the form of protective legislation, trades-union organisation and collective agreements. Dr. Wunderlich, in this excellently written and documented book, also goes extensively into the Nazi period; she describes the difficulties that arose in consequence of the contradictions in the Nazi agricultural policy, as for instance food autarchy and industrial demand for war preparations, the mystic conception of the peasant in Nazi ideology and the demand for greater mechanisation of agriculture.

#### Great Britain

**ABEL-SMITH, BRIAN.** *A History of the Nursing Profession.* William Heinemann Ltd., London 1960. xiv, 290 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The historical description of the nursing profession, in which various aspects, such as pay, recruitment, training and registration are discussed, is followed by a chapter in which the author draws general conclusions and views the subject from a sociological standpoint. He stresses the change in status of the nurse since the appearance of the "lady nurse", the exclusivity that came to be a characteristic of this profession, and the isolation from the rest of society occurring later, as factors that should be taken into consideration in the solution of the problems connected with recruitment and training that are pressing now.

**ALLEN, V. L.** *Trade Unions and the Government.* Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd., London 1960. xii, 326 pp. 35/-.

Based on documentary sources as well as on private interviews with former Cabinet Ministers and Union Leaders an analysis and a historical survey are here given of the collaboration of the Government and the Unions, and the influence of the latter on national politics. Considerable attention is paid to the means at the service of the unions such as strikes, constitutional representation and political pressure with the help of the

Labour Party: the strikes in the 'Twenties and 'Thirties are extensively analysed. In his final consideration the author observes that the legend of power existing round trade-unionism is responsible for much misinformation among the public about this movement and that it has to a high degree diverted attention from other groups that also have real power.

CARSWELL, JOHN. *The South Sea Bubble*. The Cresset Press, London 1960. xii, 314 pp. Ill. 30/-.

With reference to mainly primary sources, many of them hitherto unused, the author describes the financial crisis of 1720, one of the greatest and most sensational in history. The story of the Sword Blade Bank and the South Sea Company, as well as that of the leading financiers of the time, is described against what the author calls the "Commercial Revolution", the period between the end of the 1688 Revolution and 1720, the year he takes as the beginning of the "Eighteenth Century". A well-written and well-documented study, interesting both from an economic-historical and from a social-historical viewpoint.

CITRINE, NORMAN ARTHUR. *Trade Union Law*. 2nd. Ed. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1960. xlv, 656 pp. £5/5-.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1950. The present edition has been extended, chiefly by the inclusion of the decree of discontinuance of the prohibition of strikes and lockouts, which dated from the war period. Another important issue included is the Bonsor case of 1956, in which the contractual capacity of a registered union was established. Mr. Citrine considers these cases in close relation to the Taff Vale principle. His standard work is suitable for the lawyer as well as for the layman who is concerned in union work.

CLARK, GEORGE. *Three Aspects of Stuart England*. Oxford University Press, London 1960. vii, 77 pp. 8/6.

The three lectures here collected, which cover the period of the Stuart reigns from James I to Queen Anne, deal with the insularity of Britain, social structure and freedom respectively. The first is of special interest; it contains a careful evaluation of Spanish, French and Dutch influence in the fields of culture, politics and economy, containing, among other matters, a discussion of the role of the Dutch "model" of political federalism.

*Coloured Immigrants in Britain*. By J. A. G. Griffith, Judith Henderson, Margaret Osborne, Donald Wood. With a chapter on race relations in the United States by Herman H. Long. Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Melbourne 1960. xii, 225 pp. 25/-.

The occasion for setting up this survey, in which various aspects of the coloured immigration are illuminated, was the "race riots" in Nottingham and Notting Hill. Donald Wood has supplied a general introduction to the problem, in which especially the factual material on numbers, housing, employment, etc., is mentioned; this is followed by a sociological report by Judith Henderson, who discusses, among other matters, the existing literature on the subject. Margaret Osborne and J. A. Griffith respectively, with the statements and attitudes of official bodies, such as the parties,

the trade-unions (where a certain ambivalence is found on branch level) and the churches, and the legal aspects of immigration, while finally Herman H. Long gives a summary of race-relations in the U.S.A.

CYRIAX, GEORGE, and ROBERT OAKESHOTT. *The Bargainers. A Survey of Modern Trade Unionism.* Faber & Faber, London 1960. 228 pp. 21/-.

The first and the last chapters are undoubtedly the most interesting of this survey of the British trade-unions. In the first a characteristic is given of union leaders and their political and social outlook – the authors find here, besides an unconditional belief in the cause of socialism and working-class solidarity, a remarkable social and cultural conservatism regarding the new forces that have arisen under the influence of the new prosperity. In the last chapter the relation of the unions to the Labour Party is discussed; in view of the present political situation and the problems of the political party the authors consider the ties too close.

*The Debate on the French Revolution 1789-1800.* Edited by Alfred Cobban. 2nd ed. Adam and Charles Black, London 1960. xx, 496 pp. 25/-.

The series of the British Political Tradition, edited by Alan Bullock and F. W. Deakin, of which this is the second volume, contains less easily accessible material important for the study of political thought in Britain from such sources as speeches, newspapers, pamphlets, letters and periodicals. The present selection includes fragments from well-known figures (Burke, Paine, Fox, Pitt), but the bulk stems from less famous people who represent, as a whole, all the shades of opinion regarding the French revolution in England. The introduction written by Prof. Alfred Cobban is excellent; in it contemporary opinion (especially that of Burke and Paine) is analysed shrewdly and lucidly.

HOOD, KATHERINE. *Room at the Bottom. National Insurance in the Welfare State.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1960. 71 pp. 3/6.

The author sharply criticises national insurance and proposes a large-scale revision based on three principles: the benefits should be higher, they should be universal, and they should be paid for by taxation and not by the worker; she considers the present contribution by the employer wrong, since this would be discounted in the prices. She is also critical of, for instance, the "funding" principle, i.e. the accumulation and investment of the contributions by the state.

HORNER, ARTHUR. *Incorrigible Rebel.* MacGibbon & Kee, London 1960. 235 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Mr. Horner has always been an "incorrigible rebel" and his autobiography makes it perfectly clear that he has very much liked this position. As secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, because of his extreme left-wing opinions and never diminishing sympathy with Communism and the Soviet Union, he often was at loggerheads with his colleagues in the leadership; but, on the other hand, he was proud to have protested against the death of Imre Nagy. Particularly vivid is the story of the author's imprisonment, his activities in the Irish Citizen Army, and in the General Strike; and the pages devoted to his contacts with Russian and other Communist leaders are in a sense revealing for an understanding of the self-chosen limits of Mr. Horner's rebelliousness.

JENNINGS, IVOR. *Party Politics. Vol. I. Appeal to the People.* Cambridge University Press, London 1960. xxxiv, 388 pp. 45/-.

—, *Vol. II. The Growth of Parties.* Cambridge University Press, London 1961. viii, 404 pp. 45/-.

These are the first two volumes of a series of three, the last of which will probably appear in 1961 and discuss the most important political ideas under the title *Politics*. The first volume, which is devoted to elections, contains lucid descriptions of the constituencies, the machinery of elections, propaganda methods and the social composition of the British population. The second volume contains a historical analysis of the political parties and their development since the Civil War. Finally a description is given of the Conservative and the Labour Party and such of their characteristics as composition, leadership and the population groups to which they address themselves. With regard to the Labour Party the author finds an undeniable decline in consequence of the great social changes since 1945, resulting, among other things, in a smaller class alignment and a crumbling of the nineteenth century social structure; another important point is the declining popularity, with the electorate, of the "image" of the Labour Party. Both these books are standard works of a high scientific quality.

JORDAN, W. K. *The Charities of London 1480-1660. The Aspirations and the Achievements of the Urban Society.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 463 pp. 45/-.

Building on the findings of his book "Philanthropy in England", which was noticed on p. 529, Vol. V - 1960, of this journal, and to which the present study is a supplement, the author discusses the changing pattern of aspirations and the social philosophy of the merchant class in London. The importance of London for this trend, reflected in philanthropy, stands out clearly in this concluding study; the author deals extensively with the character and the composition of this urban society and the "class aspirations" of its most important groups. With regard to the method used this study corresponds with the preceding volume.

KAHL, WILLIAM F. *The Development of London Livery Companies. An Historical Essay and a Select Bibliography.* Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston (Mass.) 1960. viii, 104 pp. \$3.00.

The author describes how the Livery Companies (guilds in the City of London) arose and how, despite their anachronistic economic function, they have been able to continue their existence to the present day by means of social and philanthropic activities, and afterwards by their character of fraternities, their tradition and the prestige connected with them. A list of nearly 70 pages of books, pamphlets, and other documents on the Livery Companies should be noted.

LERNER, SHIRLEY W. *Breakaway Unions and the Small Trade Union.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 210 pp. 25/-.

A number of case studies throws light on the process of union splits and the position of a small union regarding a big one and regarding the T.U.C. Dr. Lerner states that the possibility of inter-union disputes and splits has increased with the years in consequence of the growth of its membership, centralisation, and local and occupational heterogeneity. He sees the solution in a decentralisation and a democratisation of the

big unions. Of particular interest is the study of the Communist breakaway United Clothing Workers' Union in London between 1928 and 1935.

**MASTERMAN, C. F. G.** *The Condition of England*. Methuen & Co. Ltd., London 1960. xxx, 252 pp.

The author of this sharp criticism of the social conditions in England has belonged to the group around the Webbs, was Minister in Asquith's cabinet in 1908 and a Liberal M.P. before that. The book itself, which is a social criticism on Edwardian and late Victorian society (the author stresses, for instance, the moral decay, the inefficiency of the upper and middle classes, and the spiritual and material misery of the lower classes) appeared in 1909 and has, in the present edition, been provided with an introduction and notes by J. T. Boulton.

**MORRISON OF LAMBETH, Lord.** *Herbert Morrison: An Autobiography*. Odhams Press Ltd., London 1960. 336 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The main characteristic of this interesting political autobiography is its frankness as regards the treatment of often ticklish questions in which personal sensitivities may play a considerable role. This frankness, coupled with the great political and statesman-like qualities of the author that find expression on almost every page, makes the book a source of information on the history of the Labour Party in particular. His working-class background contributed to make the present Lord Morrison a socialist, but he was never a typical fanatic and always tried to adapt socialist policies to national interests. In fact, his activities as leader of the London County Council, as Home Secretary during the war, as Deputy Prime Minister and, since Bevin's death, as Foreign Secretary come up for full discussion, and offer many opportunities for comment on political problems and persons. Attlee, Bevan, Gaitskell, but also MacDonald, Chamberlain a.o. have not been spared his often biting, but mostly humorously formulated criticism.

**PREST, JOHN.** *The Industrial Revolution in Coventry*. Oxford University Press, London 1960. xi. 152 pp. Ill. Maps. 21/-.

The development of Coventry under the influence of the industrial revolution possesses some unique aspects: in the beginning of the nineteenth century the ribbon weavers in this town still showed some typically eighteenth-century traits in economical life. The existence of a price-list, which listed "fair wages" on the assumption that the supply of labour would not influence the wages, belongs to the most typical characteristics. The author describes the rise of the "cottage factories" initiated by the freeman, and their competition with the old factories that now worked in complete accordance with the principles of the new industrial-economical system.

**ROBSON, WILLIAM A.** *Nationalized Industry and Public Ownership*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1960. 544 pp. 50/-.

Making up the balance of the nationalised industries with regard to finance, labour relations, productivity, research, etc., Professor Robson states that the performances are good. The changed views concerning nationalisation in the Labour Party (the whole of the final chapter is devoted to their discussion) as expressed, for instance, by Mr Gaitskell and Mr Crosland, and in the pamphlet *Industry and Society* (the view of the latter, proposing the functioning of the state as shareholder without influencing the existing management, is sharply rejected) is partly explained by the bad publicity

that nationalisation has wrongly suffered from. The author also underlines the fact that the most favourable conditions for nationalisation are to be found in new and expanding industries, and he considers the public corporation as it exists in Britain to be the best form of management for public-owned firms.

STACEY, MARGARET. *Tradition and Change. A Study of Banbury.* Oxford University Press, London 1960. xiv, 231 pp. Ill. 35/-.

This study deals with the rapid changes that have occurred in a small non-industrial town after the foundation of an aluminium factory in the 'thirties and the large-scale immigration of "foreign" labour, i.e. labour from other parts of Britain. The emphasis is, therefore, strongly on conflicting values and on attempts at assimilation. The social changes are investigated in the fields of politics, family, status and class, voluntary organisations, housing and neighbourhood. The study is well-documented, among other things with figure material and interviews.

WATSON, J. STEVEN. *The Reign of George III, 1760-1815.* Clarendon Press, Oxford 1960. xviii, 637 pp. Maps. 35/-.

This volume, no XII of the exhaustive Oxford History of England series under the general editorship of Sir George Clark can be considered, from the viewpoint of social history, to be one of the most important parts in the series. It analyses the origins of the industrial revolution and, parallel with it, partly under the influence of the French revolution, the fundamental changes in the structure of society. Prof. Steven Watson has completely succeeded in creating a rounded picture, in which the political, social, economic and cultural movements supplement each other, and in which special attention is also paid to influences from "outside" (North-American war of independence, the wars on the Continent, the conquest of India) on the internal English conditions. Considering the length of the period under study the book is amazingly complete; it also contains maps, a list of the holders of great offices of state, and a list of cabinets, besides an interpretative biography.

WELTON, HARRY. *The Trade Unions, the Employers and the State.* Pall Mall Press, London 1960. vi, 178 pp. 17/6.

A survey of the trade union movement and the problems with which it is confronted to-day has here been supplemented by a description of the employers' organisations and the functions of the state. Mr. Welton describes the role of the TUC, organisation of the separate unions, disputes and strikes. Considerable attention is paid to the position of the unions about technical renovations, such as automation and the attendant temporary decline in employment and the necessity of looking for work in other branches of industry. Here Mr. Wilson pleads for a realistic vision (i.e. an adaptation to the new technical and economical conditions).

#### Italy

*La Città futura. Saggi sulla figura e il pensiero di Antonio Gramsci.* A cura di Alberto Caracciolo e Gianni Scalia. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1959. 391 pp. L. 3.000.

In a number of essays the figure of Gramsci and his theoretical importance for the Italian Communists are illuminated from various sides. Ezio Avidgor describes the development of the Turin labour movement during the First World War, while

Alberto Caracciolo investigates the Gramscian polemics against "blanquism", and Emilio Agazzi gives an extensive survey of Gramsci's criticism of "spiritual philosophy". Other sides of Gramsci come to the fore in Armanda Guiducci's contribution on the aesthetical element in his works.

DE SANCTIS, FRANCESCO. *Il Mezzogiorno e lo stato unitario*. A cura di Franco Ferri. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1960. xlii, 595 pp. L. 3.500.

In the series which aims at a complete re-edition (in 21 volumes) of De Sanctis' writings this is the XVth volume containing articles, essays and addresses from the period 1848-1870, of which the articles have appeared mostly in the influential periodical *Italia*. This volume contains a large quantity of, in a sense indispensable, material for the study of the *Risorgimento* and is excellently introduced by Franco Ferri.

*L'Italia radicale. Carteggi di Felice Cavallotti: 1867-1898*. A cura di Liliana Dalle Nogare e Stefano Merli. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1959. xv, 403 pp. L. 3.000.

As part I in the series *Testi e documenti di storia moderna e contemporanea* this publication containing letters written to Felice Cavallotti is of outstanding importance for students of the radical movement in Italy. Among the writers of these letters are Filippo Turati, Vilfredo Pareto, Giuseppe Garibaldi and Francesco De Sanctis.

NENNI, PIETRO. *Vingts ans de fascismes. (De Rome à Vichy)*. Traduit de l'italien par Jeanne Modigliani. François Maspero, Paris 1960. 299 pp. NF. 12.00.

These memoirs are divided into three parts: the first deals with the rise of Fascism in Italy and contains, moreover, valuable information on the author's political evolution. The second part has as its subject, in the form of a diary, the downfall of the Third French Republic (May-June 1940). The third part contains memoirs from 1942 and 1943 and includes the downfall of the Fascist regime. Throughout the book the author's present Marxist convictions have been put into relief and it is curious to note how he has identified himself and the course of Socialism – and even, to a certain extent, that of Democracy – with his conception of the proletariat and the labouring classes in general.

NEUFELD, MAURICE F. *Italy: School for Awakening Countries. The Italian Labor Movement in Its Political, Social, and Economic Setting from 1800 to 1960*. New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1961. viii, 589 pp. \$9.00.

The "setting" mentioned in the title of this important work is indeed conceived of in the broadest sense – and the book offers, centering around the labour movement and labour conditions as its main theme, much of a general history of Italy, especially for the century that evolved since the realisation of Italian unity was in good progress. Excellent are, e.g., the chapters on Fascism and on the post-war political developments; and although the author's rather pessimistic views on the chances of strong free labour unions to arise in a relatively unstable and backward setting may not be shared by

most students of Italian history and politics, the parallel drawn between Italy and other "awakening countries" is thought-provoking. In an appendix many tables illustrate economic and social trends, national as well as regional. In the text, too, regional differences are given much attention.

**I Periodici popolari del Risorgimento.** A cura di Dina Bertoni Jovine. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1959-'60. 3 Vols, cxci, 806 pp; 706 pp; 161 pp. Ill. Vol. I and II: L. 12.000; Vol. III: L. 2.000.

More than 650 periodicals have here been included in an anthology printing, from each, a number of representative articles on subjects connected with the *Risorgimento*. The selection is many-sided; it incorporates reactionary, democratic and workers' papers, educational, popularised scientific and illustrated papers. The large number of very interesting political cartoons and other illustrations also merit consideration, while in other respects, too, the editor has taken a commendable variety into account; the subjects cover, for instance, the Sardinian, Lombard-Venetian, Toscan, Parmesan and Neapolitan areas and the Papal State, thus representing almost the whole of Italy, while the Mazzinian papers, published outside Italy, have not been forgotten. The third volume is a catalogue in which, besides an index, a succinct "biography" (a short commentary providing data on the editors, foundation, etc.) of each periodical, and finally a bibliography, have been included.

**SALVATORELLI, LUIGI.** *Pensiero e azione del Risorgimento.* Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1960. 200 pp. L. 1.200.

This is the sixth edition of Salvatorelli's work, in which an attempt was made at creating a synthesis of the results as they emerge in the more recent studies. The author stresses the connection of the *Risorgimento* with the more general European social and cultural currents and criticises the so-called "autonomously Italian" interpretation. In another respect, too, this study is broadly planned: the author pays considerable attention to the eighteenth century and to some *post-Risorgimento* problems.

**SALVEMINI, GAETANO.** *Italia scombinata.* A cura di Beniamino Finocchiaro. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1959. 386 pp. L. 2.500.

Salvemini's critical attitude, his deep sense of reality and his preference for concrete problems are manifest in this collection of articles and essays written in the period 1947-1957 and published mainly in periodicals e.g. *II Mondo* and *II Ponto*. Others, including the excellent piece on the mass parties in Italy, the Communists and the Christian democrats, are here published for the first time.

**SMITH, DENIS MACK.** *Italy. A Modern History.* The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1959. xi, 508, xxviii pp. \$7.50.

As the starting point for this history of Italy the author has taken the *risorgimento*, which also forms the central theme in so far that later achievements and failures are viewed against the background of this period. The author points out, that the liberal-secular ideal was not actualised because of the constitutional shortcomings which he traces back to the social and economical situation; in this way also the fascist element is explained. The book covers the period up to 1945; an epilogue completes it with a short description of post-war events. The book is part of the series of The University of Michigan History of the Modern World.

WEBSTER, RICHARD A. *The Cross and the Fasces. Christian Democracy and Fascism in Italy.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1960. xiii, 229 pp. \$5.00.

This excellent, thoughtful and unbiased study gives a full picture of the various aspects of the attitude of Roman Catholic politicians, and – to some extent – the clergy, towards the Fascist regime. It is made perfectly clear, in detailed chapters on the Popular Party, on the Vatican's policies, on the pro-Fascist Italian Catholic University of Milan, on the Clerico-Fascists, and on the Catholic participation in the Resistance, how many currents of opinion there were among Catholics. De Gasperi's fierce anti-Fascism has demonstrably been rather one of relatively numerous exceptions than the rule. The annotation is of the same high standard as the text itself.

#### The Netherlands

HERMANS, FONS. *Nederland onder dak? Volkshuisvesting: een omstreden sociaal vraagstuk.* N.V. Em. Querido's Uitgeverij, Amsterdam 1961. 126 pp. Hfl. 1.75.

In this booklet the housing shortage – that has almost become a chronic problem since the last war – is discussed, not so much as a shortage problem, but rather from the vantage point which should be the rôle played by the government. The main author holds more or less the official socialist position which propagates "social" building, but in some additional contributions included in the book private enterprise is defended.

's-Hertogenbosch op de drempel van een nieuwe tijd. Aspecten van het economisch en sociaal leven na 1850. Onder redactie van H. F. J. M. van den Eerenbeemt en L. P. L. Pirenne. N.V. Centrale Drukkerij, Nijmegen 1960. 255 pp. Ill. Hfl. 7.50.

A number of contributions have here been collected, which deal with, resp., the economic and social changes after 1850 in 's-Hertogenbosch. Some of them are exclusively concerned with the economic aspects (H. J. F. M. van den Eerenbeemt, L. P. L. Pirenne and H. A. M. Boekraad), while J. J. M. Franssen and P. A. M. van Ginneken discuss the social conditions, and Th. A. Wouters studies technical education. The authors find a remarkable growth of the industry and an increasing interest in social problems after 1850; in this respect 's-Hertogenbosch reflects the general situation in the Netherlands. It is shown that this town has been by no means so stagnant and dead as was often assumed.

SCHEFFER, HENDRIK JAN. *In vorm gegoten. Het Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad in de negentiende eeuw.* H. E. Stenfert Kroese N.V., Leiden 1960. xiv, 324 pp. Ill.

This book served as a doctorate thesis for the Rotterdam School of Economics; it follows that it is especially the economic aspects in the history of the *Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad* in the second half of the nineteenth century which receive full attention. There are, however, many parts in which the social-historical and political-historical element is prominent, as for instance the description of the political, especially liberal, groups that supported the paper, the kind of public that subscribed to it, its position with regard to other papers, etc. In the supplement the reader finds statistical material and a list of editors.

Welvaart, welzijn en geluk. Een katholiek uitzicht op de Nederlandse samenleving. Vols. I and II. Uitgeverij Paul Brand N.V., Hilversum 1960. x, 261; 273 pp. Hfl. 12.50; 12.50.

Under the general editorship of J. A. Ponsioen S.C.J. and G. M. J. Veldkamp, and with the collaboration of many Roman Catholic scholars a great work has been undertaken which will eventually comprise five volumes; published under the auspices of a number of Roman Catholic organizations, it will offer an authoritative survey, programme and interpretation – though it is not presumed that it is the one and only interpretation for political Catholics – of Netherlands society and its reform. One of the main characteristics of the two volumes which have so far appeared is the sincere endeavour to present the many problems involved in an objective way without, however, making any essential concessions as regards the teachings of the Church. Thus, for instance, the typically Roman Catholic family policy is fully upheld, although in some points there is a deviation from traditional, non-essential, positions, e.g. on married women's labour. The first volume deals with the position of the church (also with the decline in observance), and the structural changes in society, as well as the place of the Netherlands in the world; the second volume deals with a reform of social life and propagates the strengthening of small groups (family, parish, etc.).

#### Spain

PHILLIPS, C. E. LUCAS. *The Spanish Pimpernel*. William Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1960. 264 pp. Ill. 18/–.

In a romanticised form Mr. Lucas Phillips, author of war novels, here describes the exploits of Captain Christopher Lance, a British subject who, during the Spanish Civil War, helped many people to escape from Republican Spain to the areas occupied by Franco. Besides this adventurous part there are descriptions of the cruelties committed by, resp., the Communists and the Anarchists. The political backgrounds are described only in passing and not always with an adequate knowledge of the facts.

RAMA, CARLOS M. *La crisis española del siglo XX*. Fondo de Cultura Económica, México, Buenos Aires 1960. 376 pp.

An intelligent survey is given here of the history of Spain in the 20th century. Prof. Rama deals objectively with the highly dramatic events and tries to explain them from various angles. The crisis of liberalism, the radicalization of the different sections of the labour movement, and the totalitarian nationalism that won predominance in the Civil War (after a short authoritarian experiment of Primo de Rivera) are among the subjects that have received most attention. The present order is defined as "totalitarian, authoritarian, unitarian", since regional autonomy has been broken, and although the author abstains from partial judgments, his insights and views are not withheld from the reader. A special characteristic is the stress laid on social historical aspects, such as the role played by the (weak) urban middle classes.

#### Switzerland

BRAUN, RUDOLF. *Industrialisierung und Volksleben. Die Veränderungen der Lebensformen in einem ländlichen Industriegebiet vor 1800 (Zürcher Oberland)*. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1960. 287 pp. S. fr. 16.50.

Subject of this study is one of the earliest industrial regions of Switzerland, where

spinning as home industry was flourishing already 300 years ago. From a sociological viewpoint the author offers a most interesting account of the social and cultural transformation which resulted from industrialization. In detailed chapters the demographic evolution, social conditions, religious traditions and folklore are dealt with; many original sources are quoted in order to make the picture livelier. As a contribution to social history this work deserves no less attention than as a contribution to the sociological problem of whether and how industry destroys or disintegrates a given civilization. The concept "industrial landscape" helps to explain the author's view that transformation, not disintegration is the result.

#### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BOFFA, GIUSEPPE. *Le grand tournant. (De Staline à Khrouchtchev)*. Trad. de l'italien par Jean Noaro. François Maspero, Paris 1960. 341 pp. NF. 12.00.

This is the French translation of *La Granda Svolta*, a remarkably unorthodox and intelligent description of the ideological reorientation after the XXth Congress of the Russian C.P., of which the English translation was noticed in Vol. V-1960, on pag. 535/36 of this journal.

DANIELS, ROBERT VINCENT. *The Conscience of the Revolution. Communist Opposition in Soviet Russia*. [Russian Research Center Studies, 40.] Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1960. xi, 526 pp. \$ 10.00.

In all probability this is the best overall study on the communist opposition in Soviet Russia for the period 1917-1929; preceding and following years have been treated only in brief. The author combines a brilliant style with a full knowledge of his subject and has managed a lucid presentation of problems that are very intricate because of the many ideological sophistications involved. Apart from the "emotionally democratic" ultra-left and a minute group of "ultra-rightists" none of the competing "fractions" – which can be, in accordance with tradition, be defined as the Trotskyist and the Zinovievist Left and the Bukharinist and Rykovist Right (although Bukharin at first belonged to the "Left") – recognized the right of criticism if this would mean the possibility of endangering party unity and power. There lies the deepest cause of the often clumsy policies of the opposition against Stalin's clever manoeuvring; thus these policies were a consequence of the very Leninist concepts which almost all oppositionists invoked. Along this line of interpretation an excellent picture is given of the wavering Trotsky; on the other hand, the less doctrinarian Kronstadt revolutionaries get an equally outstanding treatment.

ERLICH, ALEXANDER. *The Soviet Industrialization Debate, 1924-1928*. [Russian Research Center Studies 41.] Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1960. xxiii, 214 pp. \$ 6.00.

The main groups between which the "debate" took place, were the "Left" (Preobrazhenski, Trotsky a.o.) and the "Right" (Bukharin, Rykov a.o.); but some people differed from both (Bazarov). The first group stressed the necessity of "primitive socialist accumulation", the second emphasized the need to keep the rate of expansion within limits in order not to antagonize the peasants. Thus, partly at least, political aims were clearly at the root of the economic argument. Stalin, who was prepared to go much

further in exploiting the peasants and workers, put a stop to the debate with the First Five Year Plan, but according to the author many of its elements were revived in the core as well as on the periphery of the Soviet world (Malenkov, Nagy, various Poles could be considered adepts of the Bukharin-line). The first part of the book offers a good historical survey, the second an analysis from the standpoint of economic theory.

**Geschichte der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion. 3. Aufl.**  
Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 968 pp. DM. 7.00.

In 1959 the first Russian edition of this new manual was published; after this edition the present German translation has been made. In some respects, incisive changes characterize this work in comparison with the traditional Short Course. In the first place, the general set-up is still more historical-chronological, and the story is continued up till and including the XX1st Party Congress. In the second place, the criticism on Stalin has been incorporated, which accounts for a less rigid judgment on various oppositionists (although the fundamental condemnation is maintained insofar as persons were involved who are mentioned by name), whereas the present leadership's former roles have been given prominence. As the official interpretation of the CPSU's history the book, presented as the work of a numerous collective editorial board, is of interest.

**Geschichte der Sowjetunion, 1917-1957.** Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 791 pp. Maps. DM. 14.80.

This new history of the Soviet Union (the Russian original edition appeared in 1958) was written by a number of historians under the responsible editorship of M. P. Kim. It reproduces the present viewpoints held by the CPSU, and thus this book resembles in many respects the previous title under review. But the accent is more on the history of the country and its achievements than on the developments within the party. Many data on the economic transformation are given, and the cultural policy of the regime is extensively dealt with. Maps illustrate the military operations both in the civil war and in the second world war; these two are elaborately discussed in the text.

**Geschichte der UdSSR. Band I. Von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum Jahre 1861. Urgesellschaft, Sklavenhalterordnung und Feudalismus. I. Halbband.** Hrsg. [von] M. W. Netschkina, B. A. Rybakow, A. A. Nowosselski u.A. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1960. viii, 321 pp. Maps. DM. 15.00.

This is the German translation of the Russian edition meant as a textbook for the faculties of history in the Soviet institutions of higher education. The work, written by a large number of authors, is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the early history up to 1861. In the German translation this first part is published in two volumes, of which the present volume is the first, covering the period up to and including the Peasants' War in the beginning of the 17th century. The introduction, written by L. W. Tsherepin and B. A. Rybakow, gives an exposition of the Marxist-Leninist view of history and goes into the difference with "bourgeois" historiography.

**HAZARD, JOHN N.** *The Soviet System of Government.* Revised Edition. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1960. xiii, 262 pp. \$4.00.

The first edition of this important work, which appeared in 1957, was reviewed on

p. 192 vol. III (1958) of this journal. The second edition takes into account such radical changes in the Soviet system of government as the decentralisation of management, the revision of the law Codes and restrengthening of political education within the Armed Forces. The set-up and the general argumentation of the book are unaltered.

HOSTLER, CHARLES WARREN. *Türken und Sowjets. Die historische Lage und die politische Bedeutung der Türken und der Türkvolker in der heutigen Welt.* Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, Berlin 1960. 263 pp. Maps. DM. 28.00.

Although a general survey is given of the position of the Turkish peoples in Europe and Asia the stress is on the Turkish peoples in the Soviet Union and their position in relation to Panturkism. The book contains a description of the history of this movement in the USSR supplemented with a number of profiles of the leaders (the interesting period 1941-1944 receives relatively much attention) and the counter-measures of the Communists. More than as an interpretative study breaking new ground this book, which appeared in 1957 under the title: *Turkism and the Soviets*, is of value as a collection of material.

HOUGH, RICHARD. *The Potemkin Mutiny.* Hamish Hamilton, London 1960. 176 pp. Ill. 18/-.

The well-known naval historian here gives an account of the mutiny on the *Potemkin* and the rising in Odessa. Mr. Hough has attempted to give an objective report of these events and to fall neither into the official Soviet interpretation nor into the "White-Russian" distortions. The vivid style and the fact that the author has successfully identified himself with the events merit special mention.

*The Humanities in Soviet Higher Education.* Ed. by Douglas Grant. Contributors: Ilya Galperin, Roman Samarin, P. Zaionchkovsky a.o. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1960. vi, 96 pp. Ill. \$ 2.50.

In his preface the editor, Mr. Douglas Grant, gives as the reason for this collection the fact that, after the launching of the *sputnik*, the notion has erroneously taken form that in the USSR the stress in education is on the formation of technicians. From these contributions, written by Soviet experts in the field of education, it is clear that the humanities receive as much attention. The Russian scientific achievements should be seen as the result of the thoroughness of the educational system which provides scientific training in all the disciplines.

INKELES, ALEX, and RAYMOND A. BAUER. *The Soviet Citizen. Daily Life in a Totalitarian Society.* With the assistance of David Gleicher and Irving Rosow. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1959. xx, 533 pp. \$ 10.00.

This book, vol. 35 of the Russian Research Center Studies, contains the results of an extensive enquiry held in 1950-1951 among refugees from the Soviet Union who had fled in the years 1941-1943. It is observed that, although on the one side there are reactions against the Soviet political totalitarianism, many of the attitudes relate to the "industrial order", in other words that they do not differ greatly from those in other large-scale industrial societies. The authors point out, that there exists no

inherent incompatibility between Soviet totalitarianism and the demands of the modern industrial society, indeed, the great challenge of the present-day Soviet Union to the West arises from the fact that the political structure has succeeded so well in adapting itself without losing its essential characteristics.

KISCH, CECIL. *Alexander Blok. Prophet of Revolution. A Study of his Life and Work illustrated by translations from his Poems and other Writings.* Weidenfeld and Nicholson, London 1960. xiii, 202 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Although this study is chiefly concerned with Alexander Blok as a poet and as one of the most important representatives of Russian symbolism in poetry, the social-historical aspects have not been neglected. Attention is paid to the attitude he showed towards the revolutions of 1905 and 1917 (he lived from 1880 to 1921) and especially the enthusiasm with which he welcomed the October revolution, to which the poem *The Twelve*, here reproduced in translation, bears ample witness, is discussed. Of interest, too, is Blok's personal philosophy on the function of the poet, shortly before his death, in which Mr. Kisch distinguishes the poet's disappointment in the turn the Revolution has taken.

KOSTIUK, HRYHORY. *Stalinist Rule in the Ukraine. A Study of the Decade of Mass Terror (1929-39).* Publ. for the Institute for the Study of the USSR. Atlantic Books, Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1960. xiv, 162 pp. 30/-.

Mr. Kostiuk here presents a case study of Stalin's policy against the "nationalities" in the 'Thirties. He describes how the campaign for collectivisation and the trials following the attack on the life of Kirov were accompanied by a more general social and cultural suppression of the Ukraine resulting in a number of purges of extreme severity, to which the cultural and political cadre fell a victim. Special attention is paid to the part played by Nikita Khrushchev as first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. This book is extensively documented especially with Soviet sources.

LENIN, W. I. *Über die nationale und die koloniale nationale Frage. Eine Sammlung ausgewählter Aufsätze und Reden.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 722 pp. DM. 7.50.

— . *Werke. Band 25. Juni-September 1917.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. viii, 555 pp. DM. 7.50.

The first mentioned volume contains the most significant writings of Lenin that are related directly or indirectly to the political issue of winning the support of national minorities and to that of understanding the conditions in non-industrialized countries as potentially revolutionary. The 25th volume in the new complete edition of Lenin's works contains the remarkable "State and Revolution", besides a number of shorter writings and speeches reflecting the uncertain situation between the two 1917 revolutions.

RIMSCHA, HANS VON. *Geschichte Russlands.* Rheinische Verlags-Anstalt, Wiesbaden o.J., 604 pp. DM. 18.50.

The author of this book sets out to provide a scientifically justified history of Russia for the uninstructed reader. For that reason the book does not contain any references or

notes, although at the back some literature is recommended. The period under discussion covers the nineteenth century roughly and the first half of the twentieth century. Prof. von Rimscha has been careful not to give too much space and stress to those periods that, in the historical perspective of our day, stand out clearly; in principle the approach is as objective as is possible. This well-produced book, which is provided with many maps, forms part of the series of *Wissen und Leben*.

**SALISBURY, HARRISON E.** *To Moscow and Beyond. A Reporter's Narrative.* Michael Joseph, London 1960. 259 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Mr. Salisbury's visit to Russia and Mongolia afforded him an opportunity to study some issues at close quarters. Especially his stay in Mongolia was for him an occasion for a closer investigation of Soviet-Chinese relations as they worked out there. He expects a shift in the political situation as it exists now, and predicts an increasing tension between China and the Soviet Union, which will give America a chance of building up better relations with the Soviet Union. He considers that various indications of the will to a *détente* towards the West are present in the Soviet Union even now.

**The Soviet Seven Year Plan. A Study of Economic Progress and Potential in the U.S.S.R.** With an Introduction by Alec Nove. Phoenix House Ltd., London 1960. 126 pp. 10/6.

Although the Soviet Seven Year Plan 1958-1965 is considered to be much more realistic than earlier Plans the authors of this study do not think, in view of the existing data, that it can be fulfilled. Particularly the aims for the agricultural production are, in their opinion, exaggerated. As regards overtaking the US and other Western countries in production per head of the population in 1965, they are of the opinion that, although a considerable production increase in the Soviet Union is to be expected, it will not bring about an equalization in this respect. This study gives an interesting survey of the growth of the Soviet economy and the difficulties with which they are confronted.

**TANG, PETER S. H.** *Russian and Soviet Policy in Manchuria and Outer Mongolia 1911-1931.* Introduction by Philip E. Mosely. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1959. xx, 494 pp. \$10.00.

On the basis of Russian, Chinese and Western sources an extensive documented description is given of Russian and later Soviet imperialism (the author also enables the reader to compare the policies of the pre- and the post-Revolutionary regimes) in Manchuria and Mongolia. For Manchuria the author describes the workings of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the most important Russian instrument which enabled her to detach "railway guards" in Manchuria and, at the time of the Boxer Rising, to occupy the country between 1900 and 1905. Regarding Mongolia Philip E. Mosely states in his preface that the foundation, on Soviet soil, of the Mongolian People's Republic and, in general, the Soviet policy towards this country constitutes an early example of the method applied so frequently in Eastern Europe after the Second World War.

**The Transformation of Russian Society. Aspects of Social Change since 1861.** Edited by Cyril E. Black. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1960. vii, 695 pp. \$9.75.

This volume consists of papers presented at a conference held in April, 1958, under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. In a number of contributions the problem of continuity and discontinuity in Russian history is in the focus of attention; it is pivotal in the study by A. Gerschenkron on economic development in Part I (on "society and change") which opens with a general discussion of some characteristics of industrial societies with a special view to Russia's transformation by the sociologist T. Parsons. Part II is devoted to "law, politics, and social change" (here L. H. Haimson deals with the evolution of political attitudes toward the state, not only in the Bolshevik, but also in the Populist and Menshevik milieus), Part III to "social stratification" (G. Fischer discusses the intelligentsia), and the parts IV-VI to education, religion, family, and the values system. Part VII (by the editor) gives a well-balanced conclusion. It is impossible in a few lines to do justice to the almost forty contributors and their excellent work which provides a mine of information on the most recent results of – mainly USA – research and historiography on Russia.