

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

ARENDRT, HANNAH. *The Human Condition*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1958 (3rd printing 1959). vi, 333 pp. \$ 4.75

It is impossible to reproduce in a short comment something of the noble intelligence of which every page in this most interesting work which is of an essentially social-philosophical nature, bears witness. The central theme is the essential understanding of the modern age, i.e. the historical period which began with the Renaissance and ended with the opening of a new age, characterised by man's "liberation" from the earth. A systematic discussion of the three fundamental human activities which together are designated by the term *vita activa*, viz. labour, work, and action is followed by a broader outline of various value hierarchies such as those of Antiquity and Christianity. A trenchant criticism of Marxism is part of the analysis of labour: World alienation is said to be a more appropriate characteristic of the situation of the modern *homo faber* than Marxian self-alienation.

BIÉLER, ANDRÉ. *La pensée économique et sociale de Calvin*. Librairie de l'Université Georg & Cie. S.A., Genève 1959. xv, 562 pp. S.fr. 25.

This monumental work, which has come into being after extensive preparatory studies, is composed of two parts: in the first the Calvinist reformation is described against the background of the social history of the XVIth century, in the second the author examines Calvin's doctrine, taking care that Calvin's social and economic thought are continually considered within the framework of his theological system. One of the most important conclusions of this authoritative study is, that Calvin has broken with the Thomist conception, which considered economics as being part of the moral system; Calvin established that it was possible to view these two problems from different standpoints, without conflict between the two methods. The question of the connection between Calvinism and capitalism as posited by Weber and Troeltsch is not avoided by the author – in his critical observations on this school of thought he also takes more modern theories as set forth by Tawney, Nef, and others, into account. The book is published as Vol. XIII of the *Publications de la Faculté des Sciences Économiques et Sociales de l'Université de Genève*.

BLOCH, ERNST. *Das Prinzip Hoffnung*, III. Band. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1959. 518 pp. DM. 15.00.

The completion of the third volume of Ernst Bloch's *magnum opus* (the 1st and 2nd vols. were reviewed in this journal, Vol. II [1957], Part 2, on pp. 288-289) is a remarkable fact – as is its publication, since the author was the target of so much criticism.

One of the most important sections of the present volume is the one on religion; the last chapter – “Marx and humanity” (“*Menschlichkeit*”) – offers the essence of Bloch’s convictions. Marxism, according to him, is the fiercest enemy of the “so-called common sense”, and involves the enthusiasm based on sober insight, which provides the perspectives necessary for the “comforting understanding of the world”. As such, Marxism believes, says Bloch, in the fairy tale of the Golden Time, which works out as a stimulating, practically realisable Utopia. The great erudition of the author and his sometimes very impressive arguments make up for weaker or foggier passages that in this case should be considered the “*défauts*” of the positive qualities of the work.

DELEKAT, FRIEDRICH. *Der Christ und das Geld. Eine theologisch-ökonomische Studie.* Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1957. 87 pp. DM. 4.50.

From a theological viewpoint (namely, that of the Protestant) the author discusses the problem of “money” and gives a survey of the various attitudes, among which those that do not originate from any religious (or consciously religious) notion. Thus, he seriously deals with the Marxian concept (the metaphysical essence of it is stressed), that of the Classical Economists, and, naturally, Calvin and Luther. In practice, Prof. Delekat’s own social convictions are not very far from those held by modern democratic socialism. The book testifies to his great erudition.

MILLER, DAVID L. *Modern Science and Human Freedom.* University of Texas Press, Austin 1959. xiii, 297 pp. \$ 6.00.

Though primarily concerned with the problem of the deterministic principles of science in their relation to human freedom, Prof. Miller treats of other problems as well. Part I relates to the physical bases of science; in it the author comments on issues of considerable methodological interest, such as functional laws, causal relations, the Quantum Statistical Method, value judgments in pure science, the sociology of knowledge, etc., while in Part II the ethical bases of freedom, the role of ethics, freedom and ethical judgments, norms and values and the psychological, physical and physiological bases for freedom are commented upon. This thorough and versatile study may be considered of great importance for philosophy and the social sciences alike.

MOLTMANN, JÜRGEN. *Herrschaft Christi und soziale Wirklichkeit nach Dietrich Bonhoeffer.* Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München 1959. 61 pp. DM. 3.80.

Dietrich Bonhoeffer’s theological thought is here primarily considered from a “social standpoint”. Through this method Bonhoeffer’s eye for social problems and his adaptation to the exigencies of the modern world find their true perspective and are drawn in close interrelation with the essence of his Christian creed. This volume is *Heft No 71* in the series *Theologische Existenz Heute*.

OGIERMANN, HELMUT. *Materialistische Dialektik. Ein Diskussionsbeitrag.* Verlag Anton Pustet, München, Salzburg, Köln 1958. 275 pp. DM. 14.80.

An excellent survey is given here of the definitions of “dialectical materialism” in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and modern Marxist writers such as A. Schaff and E. Bloch. Having thus stated the position taken by the protagonists, the author offers

his criticism, the main point being the lack of logic and even the inner contradiction in dialectical materialism, because in it "negativity" is its ontologic principle – which, according to Mr. Ogiermann, could only be done in an idealistic philosophy. Moreover, he analyses various elements in Marxist philosophy in a detailed manner, offering an important contribution to its discussion.

The Social Teaching of Pope Pius XII: 1956. Ed. by Cyril C. Clump. Catholic Social Guild, Oxford 1958. 115 pp. 2/6.

In this handy little volume the editor has brought together extracts from encyclicals, discourses and addresses of the late Pope Pius XII published or held during the year 1956, in an English translation. Summaries are given in each chapter. Problems of society in general come up for discussion as well as special topics, such as the Christian social movement.

VRIES, JOSEF DE. Die Erkenntnistheorie des dialektischen Materialismus. Verlag Anton Pustet, München, Salzburg, Köln 1958. 188 pp. DM. 11.20.

The problem, which the author has undertaken to solve in this work, is twofold. The formal, "technical" value of Marxist (and Communist) philosophy is completely denied in an intelligent argument, the conclusion of which is almost identical with that drawn by Bocheński; the identification in Marxism (here a question mark seems appropriate as far as Marx himself comes into the picture) of thought-being with spirit-nature, e.g., is demonstrated to be a false and primitive premise and to betray the weakness of the theory of knowledge in the dialectical-materialist system. The "material" aspect is equally attacked by the author, but here his own Roman Catholic convictions are part of the basis of his criticism, especially in that he blames Marxism for its denying the existence of a "spiritual soul". Apart from Marx and especially Engels, the main sources used are the works of Lenin and other Russian Communists.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANTONELLI, E. Études d'économie humaniste. Sirey, Paris 1957. 406 pp. F.fr. 2.500.

In this book Prof. Antonelli examines the *économie humaniste* in the Middle Ages and at the time of mercantilist capitalism. The investigation is preceded by an introduction on the methodology of science, in which the concepts used are sharply analysed and described. Probably the most interesting is the part in which the concept of humanism is developed, and in which the author successively discusses the history of humanism, religious humanism, humanism in Marx (especially the younger Marx, where the author concurs with the view of Prof. H. Lefebvre) and the humanism of the scientist. The author pays special attention to the role of man in economy, the subject proper of the book, which should be considered an ambitious attempt of the erudite author at broadening the base of economic science by incorporating a philosophic-humanistic view of man.

Arguments. Numéro double: janvier-février-mars 1959. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1959. 64 pp. F.fr. 260.

This issue of *Arguments* is devoted to three themes: first, the position of the French working class, which is dealt with by B. Mottez, A. Touraine, S. Mallet, M. Collinet

et M. Crozier a.o. and offers much information as well as an interpretation along lines of intelligent Marxist views. The second theme is the role of the "*critique*" in our time, in which, e.g., L. Goldmann deals with Marxist literary criticism. The last theme is the reflection of the significance of Marx' theories in a number of recent books, which are discussed by D. Guérin and P. Fougeyrollas.

BARTH, HANS. *Die Idee der Ordnung. Beiträge zu einer politischen Philosophie.* Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich und Stuttgart 1958. 254 pp. S.fr. 16.80.

In discussing a number of political philosophers (Edmund Burke, Antoine de Rivarolo de Lamennais, Auguste Comte, Joseph de Maistre, Bentham and Proudhon) the author sets out to elucidate some key concepts of political philosophy, such as "freedom", "state", "law", and "sanction". In the final chapter he points out the influence, increasing at present, of the concept of natural law on political thought, and the attendant discarding of Historism as a political philosophy. The idea of "order" (*Ordnung*), the subject proper of the book, is commented upon intelligently and with erudition.

BECKERATH, HERBERT VON. *Grossindustrie und Gesellschaftsordnung. Industrielle und politische Dynamik.* J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen; Polygraphischer Verlag AG., Zürich 1954, xii, 278 pp. DM. 19.60.

Prof. von Beckerath here undertakes an impressive attempt at investigating the interaction and mutual influences between industry and the social and political system. His standpoint may be characterized as neo-liberal and finds strong arguments throughout the discourse. Such problems as anti-trust legislation, welfare economy, employment policy and co-determination in industry successively come to the fore. As regards the last-mentioned issue the author holds that the ultimate decision should rest with the management, and that it is a condition for collaboration at other levels (personnel policy, working conditions, etc.), that there should be mutual trust and absence of any radical-political disposition (in the form of class-struggle).

BROWDER, EARL. *Marx and America. A Study of the Doctrine of Impoverishment.* Victor Gollancz Ltd., London 1959. xiii, 146 pp. 16/-.

Mr. Browder points out the "ambiguity" in Marx' thoughts about the U.S.A., where conditions completely refuted the "impoverishment" theory. The author explains this failure – already felt by Marx and Engels themselves, according to him – against the background of the particular situation of America and Marx' own adoption of a new value-of-labour concept (instead of the subsistence-wage theory), including a variable in the shape of "a traditional standard of life". Moreover, the book deals with the position of the U.S.A. vis-à-vis the rise of Russia as a first rank competitor in the second industrial revolution. It should also be mentioned that havoc is made of various communist themes, such as that of America "looting" economically less developed nations. The book is thought-provoking and intelligently written.

CALVEZ, JEAN-YVES, et JACQUES PERRIN. *Église et société économique. L'Enseignement social des Papes de Léon XIII à Pie XII (1878-1958).* Aubier, Éditions Montaigne, Paris 1959. 578 pp. F.fr. 1.500.

With reference to the Papal documents of Leo XIII, Pius X, Pius XI and Pius XII, the authors present a survey of Catholic thought on the subject of economics and the social sciences. They illuminate this social theory in the first place from its two sources: revelation and natural law, and then go on to describe the task of the church and to define its limits. A number of problems and concepts are successively taken up, such as: the individual and society, justice (in the appendix the concept of "social justice" before and after the encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno* is discussed), charity, property, labour, capital, social antagonisms and class struggle. Finally the authors give an outline of the social project of the church, which puts forward social responsibility and community.

CRAVERI, RAIMONDO. *La disgregazione della proprietà*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1958. 127 pp. L. 600.

In this book, No. 9 of the series of *Documenti e discussioni* Mr. Craveri discusses the issue, so topical in socialist circles, of the dissolution of private property and the role of the state which, in the author's opinion, instead of "withering away" rather shows a tendency towards taking new tasks upon itself. This question is subjected to a thorough examination by the author, who also takes the situation in the Soviet Union, as well as the phenomenon of the Welfare State, into account wherever possible.

Current Jewish Social Research. Ed. by Raphael Patai. Theodor Herzl Foundation, New York 1958. vii, 102 pp. \$ 2.00.

Mr. Patai has drawn up a bibliography, which will undoubtedly be of great convenience for those, who wish to orientate themselves on the subject of current Jewish social research. The divisions of "history", "social work", "sociology" and "social studies" are well presented. The scope of this bibliography is not limited to Zionism, Israel and American-Israeli relations, but goes far beyond these.

DEMETZ, PETER. *Marx, Engels und die Dichter. Zur Grundlagenforschung des Marxismus*. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1959. 351 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

Although the opinions expressed by the author on a wide range of questions with regard, not only to the views on literature held by Marx, Engels, Plekhanov, Mehring and Lukács, but also to the contacts of the first two with such poets as Herwegh, their evaluation of classic works of literature, and their fundamental theories, are on some points open to doubt or criticism, his argument as a whole is well founded on a thorough knowledge of the relevant sources. In discussing the scattered pronouncements on the function of literature he makes it perfectly clear that neither Marx (notwithstanding his "dogmatism" in his explanation of art as an element of the fully conditioned "superstructure") nor Engels (who lent some semblance of support, however, to such assertions) are responsible for "socialist realism". The book is a major contribution to the general problem of the definition of the relation between "society" and "literature" as much as it contributes to the understanding of Marxism.

ECKARDT, URSULA M. VON. *The Pursuit of Happiness in the Democratic Creed. An Analysis of Political Ethics*. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1959. xvi, 414 pp. 25.-.

An examination of the Declaration of Independence induced the author to consider the inalienable right of Man to the pursuit of happiness as one of the most essential

aspects of this document and indeed of the democratic creed in general. She examines the origins of this thought in Jefferson and European precursors, particularly Montesquieu, Locke and Burlamaqui, and thus presents a panorama of political-philosophical systems, in which the similarities and differences are analysed with remarkable scholarship. Dr. von Eckardt's investigation ends with the question whether, and how far, this creed is still applicable in the present world.

Erziehung zur Freiheit. Geleitwort von Albert Hunold. Aufsätze von C. Antoni, H. Arendt, H. Barth a.o. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich und Stuttgart 1959. 387 pp. S.fr. 15.00.

The fifteen contributions here collected reflect a whole gamut of opinions on and conceptions of "freedom" – freedom in a political as well as in a more general sense. The authors represent different trends, on the one hand there are for instance, F. A. Hayek, W. Röpke and H. Schoeck, on the other hand K. R. Popper and Hannah Arendt. In her article Hannah Arendt warns her readers against a conception of "freedom gained on politics", while Popper turns against the intellectual pessimism in Europe and categorically characterises western democracy and the western social situation as the most favourable among all the social and political constellations known to us. He also takes a stand in the problem of atomic war (in the sense that he rejects an a priori yielding to the totalitarian powers) and states, that the problem of elite- or mass-government (a form in which western culture pessimism often loses itself) is wrongly put and that the question is rather how to check the political power by means of institutions. The other contributors to this volume are, resp., C. Antoni, H. Barth, L. Baudin, G. Briefs, W. Flitner, W. Kägi, H. Priebe, E. Staiger and E. Voegelin.

EVERSLEY, D. E. C. Social Theories of Fertility and the Malthusian Debate. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1959. vi, 313 pp. 35/-.

This book is an original contribution to the interrelated fields of the history of ideas and social history, and more in particular to the history of population theories connected as they were and are with the prevalent conditions of their time. It is not so much the practice or means, but the will and motives, and thus the fundamental opinions on the desirability of population growth or stability etc., which are discussed here. The author who is endowed with a critical spirit and an enormous knowledge of the subject, and who, moreover, writes in a vivid style and does not shrink from original and unorthodox pronouncements, gives an extensive survey of the theories of the pre-industrial epoch, deals, naturally, at length with Malthus (whose ideas he analyses with refreshing boldness), and in a very detailed way with 19th and 20th centuries theories. Of great interest are, for instance, the chapters devoted to Marshall and Marxism on population issues, in which the author's criticism is very trenchant.

Famille et Habitation. I. Sciences humaines et conceptions de l'habitation. Par Paul Chombart de Lauwe et M. J. Chombart de Lauwe, L. Couvreur, D. Dubois-Taine e.a. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1959. 219 pp. Ill. F.fr. 1.800.

The social aspects of habitation are examined in this book which, in its second part, contains a survey of functional architecture and the results of a series of interviews held among architects to detect the trends in architecture. The first part, which is dedicated to habitation in its relation to social life, deals with the influence of family

structure and the kinship system on the form of habitation, with the housing problem in industrial societies, housing and family budgets (in which family budgets in a number of countries are compared) and the social and psychological consequences for people inhabiting slum areas.

FERBER, CHRISTIAN VON. *Arbeitsfreude. Wirklichkeit und Ideologie. Ein Beitrag zur Soziologie der Arbeit in der industriellen Gesellschaft.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. vii, 130 pp. DM. 15.00.

In his penetrating dissertation on job satisfaction (*Arbeitsfreude*) the author repeatedly touches on the methodological problem of the relation between the structure of industrial work and the "style" of a cultural-historical period – this theme may be considered the main subject of his investigation. Dr. von Ferber considers, successively, the various conceptions and structural definitions of "work" and the suppositions, extensively elaborated, for instance, in the case of De Man, which it postulates for empirical investigation; in this way the reader gets a good systematical picture of the development of the sociology of work.

FOUGEYROLLAS, PIERRE. *Le marxisme en question.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1959. 175 pp. F.fr. 500.

It is the creation of myths and their dogmatic character which the author, an ex-communist himself, criticises in Marxism and in what he considers its degeneration, "Marxism-Leninism". His intelligently written book aims at a re-evaluation of Marx's theory in the light of reason and recent experience, especially that of the Soviet Union, where Marxism has been used "as a simple method of the systematic justification of a new social and political form of oppression". Much in the original thought of Marx should, however, be of great use for a renovation of socialism. In this connexion various problems (e.g., historical materialism, dialectics, "alienation") are discussed lucidly.

GALBRAITH, JOHN KENNETH. *The Affluent Society.* Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1958. xiv, 368 pp. \$ 5.00.

The main concern of the author in this highly original and provocative book (written, moreover, in a brilliant style) is with the common notion, that economic production is the central problem of society. He refutes this notion on the basis of a great number of arguments and points to what is styled "social balance" (equilibrium between private and public investment, and between investment in man and investment in goods), which is said to be disturbed to the detriment of public services. The economic ethics of the time of scarcity of goods are said to be no longer appropriate in present-time America, which can be designed as an "affluent society" in the proper sense; a shift in investments to the lasting benefit of man is proposed by the author, who has, with this outstanding work, made an important contribution to economics and social science alike.

Grundlegung der Politischen Wissenschaft. Hrsg. von Ossip K. Flechtheim. Verlag Anton Hain KG, Meisenheim am Glan 1958. xx, 672 pp. DM. 29.50.

The German edition of the originally American textbook (New York 1952) has been carefully revised by the editor, who enlarged a number of chapters, among them the chapter dealing with various currents, such as fascism and communism. The book,

although remaining in this version a good introduction to "politology" for undergraduates and interested laymen in general, has partly because of that revision, become of value for the specialist as well, who is confronted with Prof. Flechtheim's own conceptions in particular, and also with those of his collaborators, as for instance I. de Sola Pool, S. G. Rich jr. and N. D. Palmer. The flavour of the – typically Anglo-Saxon – concreteness in the handling of difficult problems has been fully retained in the excellent translation (made by Lili Faktor Flechtheim and Heiner Randermann).

HUBER, BEAT. *Der Begriff des Interesses in den Sozialwissenschaften*. Verlag P. G. Keller, Winterthur 1958. xi, 107 pp. S.fr. 10.00.

Considering that the need of a uniform sociological terminology makes itself more and more felt, the present work should be seen as a great contribution in this field. The author considers the concept of "interest" in the sociological literature, (Ratzenhofer, Small, MacIver, Marx, Pareto and Mannheim), and distinguishes structural and functional aspects; he concludes to a summarizing description of interest as a motive, disposition or energy leading a will in a certain direction. Particularly interesting is the description of the ideological and political role, played by this key concept in various social disciplines and in different periods.

International Review of Criminal Policy. No. 13. October 1958. United Nations, New York 1958. vi, 184 pp. \$ 1.75.

This issue of the United Nations' periodical: International Review of Criminal Policy (No. 13, October 1958) is dedicated entirely to prostitution and venereal disease. In it, surveys are given of prostitution in a number of countries by writers in the English, French and Spanish languages (where necessary with summaries in French and English). Of special interest are the attached bibliographies, which have been classified systematically and which are very extensive.

JUCKER, ERNST. *Die Arbeit ist keine Ware. Versuch einer Neukonzeption der Arbeit*. Verlag Paul Haupt, Bern 1957. 200 pp. S.fr. 15.80.

Besides a treatment of human relations in industry, in which attention is drawn to the mistakes, which can be made by the management (with reference, among other things, to a large number of interviews with industrial workers), and which may lead to the deterioration of the relations with the workers, the author tries to arrive at a new conception of labour, capable of replacing the existing Marxist and early-liberal viewpoint (labour as commodity). A part on the possibilities of practical application and an outline of the policy to be followed by employers round off these observations.

KÖSTER, REINHARD. *Die Kirchentreuen. Erfahrungen und Ergebnisse einer soziologischen Untersuchung in einer grossstädtischen evangelischen Kirchengemeinde*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. xii, 118 pp. DM. 20.00.

An empirical inquiry among church-going people in a large city in Germany is described and introduced by Helmut Schelsky in this study, no. 6 of the series *Soziologische Gegenwartsfragen - Neue Folge*. The inquiry, which is a model of its kind, results in a number of important conclusions, among which should be mentioned that relatively many white collar workers in government offices and very few labourers belong to the group of church-goers, and the average age of the church-goer is high. Equally

interesting is the correlation found between acceptance of church norms and ties with older structures of society.

LAMBERT, PAUL. *La doctrine coopérative. Les Propagateurs de la Coopération*, Bruxelles; *La Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Consommation*, Paris 1959. 325 pp. F.fr. 850.

In his treatment of co-operative thought the author goes back to the origins and gives a survey of this concept up to the present. Light is thrown on such problems as the attitude of the co-operation towards profit and competition, the relation between state and co-operation and the future of co-operative thought. Of particular interest is the chapter on economic democracy, in which the author also discusses the possibilities of arriving at a synthesis between the consumers' interest and that of the producers. In the appendices the article by Buchez on the workers' production co-operations of 1831 is included, as is the French translation of the regulations of the Rochdale pioneers of 1844 with the most important supplements of 1845 and 1854.

LIPSET, SEYMOUR MARTIN, and REINHARD BENDIX. *Social Mobility in Industrial Society*. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles; Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1959. xxi, 309 pp. \$ 5.00.; 30/-.

After an extensive comparison of material from the United States, Japan and the West European countries the authors arrive at some interesting conclusions regarding social mobility. They point out the fact that, contrary to the generally accepted notions, there is no less social mobility in Western Europe than in the United States (mobility is taken here as the upward and downward movement between manual and non-manual strata), and that mobility does not tend to decline as industrial societies mature. The data used seem to support these conclusions fully, even if they are not comparable in all instances as a consequence of different modes of classification, different educational systems, etc., limitations of which the authors are fully aware. The book is divided into two parts; in the first part social mobility is treated in a general way, while in the second social mobility is studied in one metropolitan community. The British edition is a vol. in the series "Heinemann Books on Sociology".

LUKÁCS, GEORG. *Wider den missverstandenen Realismus*. Claassen, Hamburg 1958. 153 pp. DM. 8.20.

The three essays in this volume (the first on the philosophical bases of "avantgardism", the second on Thomas Mann and Kafka and the third on "critical realism" in socialist society) were written under the conditions of the aftermath of the 20th Soviet Party Congress, the preface in April 1957. The admirable erudition of the author has now found its complement in a somewhat more outspoken language and, whereas the tone and figure of his criticism against the "bourgeois *décadance*" are as of old, the attack on "revolutionary romanticism" as a misunderstood realism is a new characteristic. Critical realism is said to pass necessarily into socialist realism.

MOSCA, GAETANO. *Ciò che la storia potrebbe insegnare. Scritti di scienza politica*. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1958. L. 4.000.

This volume has appeared on the occasion of Gaetano Mosca's centenary. It consists of Mosca's less known or less widely distributed writings and undoubtedly meets the increasing interest in this political scientist in Italy as well as abroad. The most extensive essays included here deal with the theory of government and parliamentary

government, and with the modern constitution. There are dissertations on sociology, Machiavelli, modern Communist thought and the Utopia of Thomas More, and a variety of other subjects. Writings on specifically Italian politics and the Italian parliamentary system are paramount.

PROSPERETTI, UBALDO. *La posizione professionale del lavoratore subordinato*. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1958. 215 pp. L. 1.000.

Mr. Prosperetti, in this study, approaches his subject from a manysided viewpoint. He considers both the "objective" socio-economic factors and the distinct "human" factor as exemplified by "status". Besides, juridical aspects are taken into account. The result is a well-balanced presentation of facts, which delimits the overall position of "subordinate labour" and which pays due credit to the psychological features inherent in the process of valuating and stratifying this kind of labour.

Repertorium van de Sociale Wetenschappen. 3 vols.: Politiek; Rechtswetenschap; Economie. Elsevier, Amsterdam, Brussel 1958-1959. 431, 655, 415 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 19.50, 22.50, 19.50.

This systematic recapitulation, which provides an excellent compendium for the whole field of social and political science, will consist of four volumes. The part devoted to history from 1815 up to the present will appear shortly. The three volumes under consideration, and especially the part on Politics, contain a great number of interesting contributions, of which the average quality may be called high. This especially goes for the article by B. W. Schaper on Socialism, where in 35 pages an excellent survey is given into the essence and the development of this trend, and in which, especially, the most important aspects of Marx' theory are briefly but very concisely illuminated. In this treatment the variety of forms in which socialist thought has manifested itself in various countries (France, Germany, Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries) stands out sharply. Of great value is also the section on National Political Systems, in which, with the help of charts and graphs, the numerical development and the relations of the parties are elucidated, and in which short surveys are given of governmental systems and political practices. This repertorium, though primarily intended for the general reader and undergraduate students, may also be of use to the expert.

Retribuzione eguale per un lavoro di valore eguale. Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1958. vii, 653 pp. L. 2.500.

This book contains the speeches, interventions and communications of the congress for female labour and its payment, held from 4-6 October 1957. Of the great variety of subjects, that have come up for discussion, mention should be made of the reports of, respectively, Prof. Nora Frederici on the characteristics of jobs for women in Italy, Dr. Leone Diena on the vocational training of women, and of the more general lectures, of Prof. Franco Archibugi on the economics of female labour. The claim of equal pay for equal work (whether done by man or by woman) underlies most of the addresses and communications.

SAHLINS, MARSHALL D. *Social Stratification in Polynesia*. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1958. xiii, 306 pp. \$ 4.50.

The subject proper of this study is adaptive variation in culture, i.e. the relation of the system of social stratification with the technical environment and, of the latter, notably the ecological factors. The method of investigation consists of a careful

comparison of materials on stratification systems in seventeen Polynesian cultures. Since these conform to each other genetically, the variations or deviations from the general pattern could be attributed to environmental factors. In this study only the "non-European" factors are taken into account. This is a publication of the American Ethnological Society.

SAILER, ROBERT. *Potentiel-vie et potentiel de procréation. Leur rôle en démographie avec application à la population suisse.* [Thèse, présentée à la Faculté des Sciences économiques et sociales de l'Université de Genève.] Imprimerie F. Sailer & Cie, Winterthur 1958. 167 pp.

The present study, which has appeared as a doctorate thesis (no. 165) for the *Faculté des sciences économiques et sociales* of the University of Geneva, gives a methodological approach to the study of population, based on the method of Liebmann Hersch, which takes the average number of years of life, remaining to a given person on the basis of a mortality table, into account. By combining this method with the method of potential procreation (as developed by De Floriani) a deeper insight can be obtained into the demographic nature of a given population. In the third part the population of Switzerland is thus analysed over the period 1900-1950.

SCHISCHKIN, A. *Die Grundlagen der kommunistischen Moral.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 367 pp. DM. 5.50.

Marx, Engels, Lenin and also Khrushchev are the authors who provide the essential bases for the present dissertation on communist ethics. A survey is given of the materialist foundation of morals as a necessary complement of the objective conditions as they are reflected in the human mind. Moreover, the higher morality of the socialist order – as conceived of by the writer, i.e. according to communist views – is argued.

SCHOECK, HELMUT. *Was heisst politisch unmöglich?* Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich und Stuttgart 1959. 258 pp. S.fr. 14.50.

The author sharply criticises the present trend in Western political life, particularly the predisposition to "left" (and, in the case of America, "liberal") values, which are taken for granted. He gives evidence of a strongly conservative disposition, both politically and economically. With reference to numerous examples (for instance Benson's policy regarding the agricultural subsidies) it is shown that what was considered "politically impossible" turned out to be perfectly possible. In the majority of the cases instanced by the author there is ostensibly a germ of truth, but one gets the impression that the aspects which the author judges unfavourable have been magnified and exaggerated.

THIBAUT, JOHN W., and HAROLD H. KELLEY. *The Social Psychology of Groups.* John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London 1959. xiii, 313 pp. \$ 7.00.

The two authors provide a systematised survey of present-day research on the small group, and more generally on interhuman relations. In doing so they succeed in setting off their own insights and examining anew such current concepts as role, norm, power, and status, which are here defined for operational use. Starting with the smallest group possible, the dyad, the authors go on to larger groups with more complex

structures, applying the methods of analysis and the concepts used for the dyad to the complex forms. Such phenomena as non-voluntary relationships, frustration, interdependence within groups, and group goals, are intelligently and methodically dealt with.

WOOTTON, BARBARA. *Social Science and Social Pathology*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1959. 400 pp. 35/-.

The present book is an excellent introduction into the problems of modern criminology. With reference to a large number of experimental studies and statistical surveys of the last two decades Professor Wootton discusses a number of current hypotheses. The parts played by status, by maternal separation or lack of maternal care, by the controversy environment - heredity successively come up for treatment. Part II of the book is concerned with the social implications of psychiatry, viz. the question of mental illness, moral and criminal responsibility, and the fading of the boundary between mental disorder and moral responsibility.

HISTORY

BERL, EMMANUEL. *Les Impostures de l'Histoire*. Bernard Grasset Editeur, Paris 1959. 219 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 795.

The well-known author has here chosen a number of historical myths and current, but in his opinion no less false, notions for his subject. He thus arrives at a re-assessment of events and people, as for instance of Charles VIII, whose Neapolitan expedition allegedly did not serve any "national purpose", but about which Berl states that faulty standards are applied here, and of the figure of Cleopatra, who is being misrepresented in history in consequence of what he calls the "*romolâtrie occidentale*". A final chapter deals with Robespierre and the Thermidorians; an interpretation in terms of "left" and "right" is rejected - the author's interpretation places the stress on the conflict over the foreign policy between the "pacifist" Robespierre and the "war-party", especially Carnot. The psychological aspects of the drama are discussed intelligently and with great literary power and give proof, as does the whole book, of a great originality.

COLMET DAÂGE, FÉLIX. *La classe bourgeoise. Ses origines, ses lois d'existence, son rôle social*. Nouvelles Éditions Latines, Paris 1959. 317 pp. F.fr. 1.500.

The part of the bourgeoisie in civilization is commented upon by the author, who extensively sketches the historical backgrounds for the rise of this class. The way in which this is done gives occasion to a number of serious objections. Mr. Colmet Daâge offers a strongly biased representation of the facts, where he presents his "bourgeoisie" as the only bearer of freedom and democracy, and where he arrives at the conclusion, that no lasting non-capitalist civilization is possible. Other problems, too, such as the relation between freedom and equality, natural ability and heredity, élite and mass are discussed in a similar manner.

GEYL, P. *Geschiedenis van de Nederlandse Stam. Deel III (1751-1798)*. Wereld-Bibliotheek N.V., Amsterdam; Antwerpen 1959. 511 pp. Ill. Hfl. 29.50.

This third volume of Prof. Geyl's history of the Netherlands nation (including the

Flemish Belgians) has more than met the high expectations with which it was expected: It seems the best of the three that appeared so far and in any case it is the most detailed. The latter fact is conspicuous (50 years in one volume!) and the author explains it by pointing out that this period has generally been dealt with in a stepmotherly fashion. In the present volume he has indeed made good for this gap in historiography in presenting a magnificent picture, revealing a highly impressive knowledge of the complicated issues which he had to treat. In a masterly way he manages to balance them and the various aspects – political, economic, social, etc., as well as the very different nature, for this period, of the problems confronting the Northern Republic and the Austrian Netherlands – in one well composed story. The get-up of the book is on the same level of excellence as its contents.

Der I. und II. Kongress der Kommunistischen Internationale. Dokumente der Kongresse und Reden W. I. Lenins. Hrsg. vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der S.E.D. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 328 pp. DM. 6.80.

This is the first edition since 1924 which contains all the important resolutions of the first and second Congresses of the Communist International. Moreover, all the speeches held by V. I. Lenin at the two Congresses are printed. The main sources were the protocols, published originally in 1921 and the 25th volume of the German edition of Lenin's works (1930).

LOHIA, RAMMANOHAR. Wheel of History. Navahind Prakashan, Hyderabad 1955. ii, 111 pp. Rs. 3.75.

A number of essays are presented here, which deal respectively with cyclical and pseudo-cyclical views of history, the materialist interpretation of history and other subjects of theoretical-historical importance. The author also launches a theory of his own, in which historical development is explained by incessant shifts between "class" and "caste", the shift towards "caste" representing a conservative and stabilising trend (among the examples Mr. Lohia mentions, national-socialism and present-day communism).

RABIE, HAMED A. Lo Sciopero forma della Storia? Dott. A. Giuffrè, Milano 1957. 573 pp. L. 2.500.

Taking the strike for a starting point according to something like a heuristic principle the author, in a broader perspective, deals with the conceptions of human labour, alienation and emancipation in an extensive treatment of Marxist theory and praxis. Special mention should be made of the 2nd chapter in which the "German ideology" and the "misery of philosophy" have been given prominence, but in which other writings by Marx and Engels come into the picture as well. Soviet communist conceptions of class work have, naturally, been taken into account as well as the attitudes adopted by non-socialist governments towards the working-class problems in general and the various forms of their struggle in particular. Interesting is the conception of the labour movement as a "proletarian counter-revolution" against what is called "bourgeois revolution".

ROSENAU, HELEN. The Ideal City in its Architectural Evolution. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1959. xx 168 pp. Ill. Maps. 30/-.

A history of town planning is presented in this book, which on the whole gives a

good impression of philosophical and social ideas in their architectural realisation. Of primary interest is the chapter devoted to the Utopian socialists; here, successively such projects are discussed as Robert Owen's New Lanark, the Fourierist phalanstery and the rural ideals of William Thompson and Robert Pemberton. Besides the many illustrations this book also contains a number of drawings and sketches of building plans.

VALIANI, LEO. *Questioni di Storia del Socialismo*. Giulio Einaudi, Torino 1958. 451 pp. L. 3.500.

Mr. Valiani deals with some problems in the history of international socialism in this book, which may be considered a major contribution to the literature on the labour movement. Particularly useful is the first chapter, in which studies and surveys of the period 1937-1957, dealing with the Italian socialist movement from its origins until the year 1921, are commented upon in a lucid manner. Interesting dissertations on the First and Second Internationales, on the origins of English socialism, the history of anarchism, Russian populism (in the form of a review of the deservedly famous work of Prof. Venturi) and other subjects complete the book. Apart from the bibliographical interest they arouse (an impressive number of books and articles is mentioned) these dissertations are masterpieces of scholarly precision.

ZANIEWSKI, ROMUALD. *L'origine du prolétariat romain et contemporain. Faits et théories*. Nouvelle éd. augmentée. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice Nauwelaerts, Paris 1957. 398 pp. B.fr. 350.

Perhaps because of the multitude of facts and opinions discussed by the author, his book makes a rather "formal" impression, whereas his interpretation of conditions and theories has a strong moralising flavour. The first – and smaller – part deals with the Roman "proletariat", of which he elaborates a careful definition (either the free poor, or one segment of them, namely the one immediately above the lowest, the *capite censi*). The second part treats of the origins of the modern industrial proletariat and the various different theories on it, starting with the 18th century, and concluding with the conception of "proletarian" as it is held and used by Toynbee. One of the main sections is devoted to the "recruitment" of industrial workers in the 19th century, others to some socialist schools of thought, including Marxism, which is given most attention. Of much use are the bibliographical data at the end of each chapter. Prof. C. van Gestel wrote the introduction.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

ALLGÖWER, WALTHER. *Technik besiegt den Krieg*. Nest Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt a.M. 1959. 244 pp. DM. 9.80.

It is postulated here, that the progress of technical science, and especially the development of nuclear power and ballistic missiles indeed imperils the existence of humanity, but also that, on account of its terrible consequences, wars will be avoided in future, as the illusion of world conquest has been blotted out forever. The author's optimism is also revealed in the other dissertations on the humanism, and the society, of the future.

BEVERIDGE, Lord W. *A Defence of Free Learning*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1959. xiv, 146 pp. 18/–.

As one of the founders of the Academic Assistance Council and President of the

Society for the Protection of Science and Learning, which succeeded it in 1938, both of them societies which set out to promote assistance to scholars fled from the totalitarian countries, the author is pre-eminently competent to describe their history. The generous initiative of some men in the free countries may boast striking results, as is illustrated by Lord Beveridge's account, which bears witness to an admirable predisposition to his former task. Personal testimonies of some scholars relating to their hard experiences in the initial stage of their exile are included in this volume.

BIBBY, CYRIL. *Race, Prejudice and Education.* Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1959. v, 90 pp. 7/6.

By order of Unesco the author has composed this book, which provides basic knowledge of race prejudice for educational purposes, while keeping the subject-matter as simple as possible. Starting from the concept of race (and pointing out the current misuse of the word) the rise and development of racial prejudice is described in such a manner, that the reader is given a simple, but elucidating introduction to the problem.

Bitter Harvest. *The Intellectual Revolt behind the Iron Curtain.* Ed. by Edmund Stillman. Fred. A. Praeger, New York; Thames and Hudson, London; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1959. xxxiii, 313 pp. \$ 5.00; 25/-.

The more than 30 stories, poems and essays collected in this volume are an eloquent testimony for the "intellectual revolt" which manifested itself especially in the year 1957. For the greater part the items included are written by Poles, (Adam Wazyk, L. Kolakowski), Hungarians (Imre Nagy: an essay of 1955 on the integrity of Hungary and coexistence) and Russians (Ehrenburg, Pasternak). Very interesting from a political point of view is "The Testament of a Party Rebel" by Wolfgang Harig, written shortly before his arrest in 1957. Also an extract from Djilas' "The New Class" and an earlier essay have been included. The voice of protest, which had some chance of expressing itself for a short period in the Soviet world (there is also a contribution by the Vietnamese Minh Hoang), and which is to be heard in this volume, is excellently introduced by Mr. Fr. Bondy. Each item is preceded by a short annotation.

BOUMAN, P. J. *Vijfstromenland. Balans der Werelddelen.* 116 dr. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1959. 391 pp. Hfl. 9.90.

In this tour of the world – which sometimes seems even for this competent author to become a *tour de force* – Prof. Bouman who writes in a vivid style strikes a balance of the forces at work and the present situation in a great number of countries in the five continents of our globe. Many analyses are made, though the information given is not always very accurate and interpretations are offered which in not a few instances have a – more or less journalistic – brilliance, in others, however, seem open at least to serious doubts. The fact that the 11th printing came from the presses sufficiently proves the measure of popularity which another work by Prof. Bouman has won.

COOK, ALICE H., and AGNES M. DOUTY. *Labor Education outside the Unions. A Review of Postwar Programs in Western Europe and the United States.* New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1958. 148 pp. \$ 2.00.

The authors here give a comparative survey of labour education in the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, Germany, France and other European countries, with reference to financing, role of the University in worker adult programs, content of

the programs, and vocational guidance. The activities of a number of international agencies, governmental and non-governmental, are also described.

Demographic Yearbook 1958. Tenth issue. Statistical Office of the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York 1958. viii, 541 pp. Cloth \$ 8.00; paper \$ 6.50.

The 1958 Demographic Yearbook – as in the previous volumes, the text is in English and in French – contains, apart from the usual information, detailed statistics on marriage and divorce. They show, among other things, how much shifts in the economic conditions (e.g., during the depression of the 'thirties) may influence marriage rates, that there is a tendency towards marriages at a younger age in industrialised areas and one of increase at that age can be observed in lesser developed areas, or that there is an enormous diversity in divorce rates, first marriages in Alaska being, for instance, only 50 percent of the total number. Thus this issue of the Yearbook is an invaluable mine of information and constitutes an essential tool for scholars in the field of demography and related sciences.

DONNELLY, DESMOND. *The March Wind. Explorations behind the Iron Curtain.* Collins, London 1959. 256 pp. Ill. 18/–.

Mr. Donnelly here gives his impression of the USSR, the satellite countries and China during a number of journeys in the last period of the Stalin regime and the beginning of the Khrushchev period. He was in a favourable position to note and describe the changes occurring in 1952 and 1957, among other things on the ground of formal and informal interviews. The author points out the importance of China within the communist orbit, to such an extent even, that he expects the centre of power to shift one day from Moscow to Peking. A large number of photographs convey a good impression of common life behind the iron curtain.

LIPPMANN, WALTER. *The Communist World and Ours.* Little, Brown and Company, Toronto 1958. 56 pp. \$ 2.00.

In the autumn of 1958 Mr. Lippmann had his famous conversation with Mr. Khrushchev. After a survey of that conversation based on the author's memory and on the notes taken by him and his wife, the "Soviet challenge" is dealt with in a thought-provoking way. It is argued that "the cause of the bad relations is the suspicion... that the other side intends to commit aggression" and although Mr. Lippmann does not deny the formidability of Soviet military power he recommends a reappraisal in the policy towards the non-committed, underdeveloped nations, especially India, without, however, giving up the armaments race.

MUSATTI, CESARE L. *Paesi del socialismo e problemi della democrazia.* Parenti Editore, Firenze 1957. 201 pp. L. 1.000.

Though he cannot be considered an orthodox communist, the author clearly sympathizes with the regime in the USSR and Red China, which he calls essentially (as distinguished from formalistically) democratical in this book written after visits to these countries in 1952 and 1955 respectively. Some issues discussed are: free learning and dignity of the individual in the USSR, and the psychological background of person-worship (anticipating the XXth party congress); this is undoubtedly the most interesting part of the book.

PANIKKAR, K. M. *The Afro-Asian States and their Problems*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1959. 104 pp. 12/6.

The present volume is a summarized version of six lectures delivered at the *Institut d'étude de développement économique et social* of the Sorbonne. In it the author, at present Indian ambassador in France, deals lucidly with the problems that are faced by the new Afro-Asian states. Though no new viewpoints are presented, this book has the merit of providing a very clear and well-written survey of the problems in a few pages.

ROSENBERG, HAROLD. *The Tradition of the New*. Horizon Press Inc., New York 1959. 285 pp. \$ 4.95.

A number of essays, dealing with a variety of subjects mainly in the field of painting and literature, are collected in this book which, however, also contains some chapters of interest to the social historian, as for instance a chapter on the transition from Leninism to Stalinism, in which the author stresses the emergence of "communist man" as a psychological type, and in which he gives an exceptionally penetrating insight into communist mentality. Another important chapter is devoted to "couch liberalism"; the author here takes a stand against the self-accusations of "leftist" intellectuals during the wave of McCarthyism (with reference to L. Fiedler's: An end to innocence) and draws a sharp line of distinction between "liberal" as such, and "fellow-traveller" or crypto-communist.

RUSTANT, MAURICE. *L'Automation. Ses conséquences humaines et sociales*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1959. 135 pp. F.fr. 405.

The author mainly deals with the human and social consequences of automation. The problems attendant on automation, such as redundancy and increasing leisure, come in for discussion. The author considers the consequences of automation to be favourable generally. This book is part of the *Collection "Vous Connaitrez"*.

STERNBERG, FRITZ. *The Military and Industrial Revolution of our Time*. Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1959. xiv, 359 pp. 25/-.

This book is the English translation of Mr. Sternberg's *Die militärische und die industrielle Revolution*, which was reviewed in vol. III - 1958 - part 2 of this journal. The translation of Edward Fitzgerald distinguishes itself by its accuracy and is, as a whole, very satisfactory.

Der wiederentdeckte Mensch. Neue Erkenntnisse der Wissenschaft und Politik. Isar Verlag, München 1958. 98 pp. DM. 6.40.

This collection of lectures given for the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft sozial-demokratischer Akademiker* of Munich undertakes to point out the discovery of the human element in, respectively, politics (by Waldemar von Knoeringen), medical science (by Thure von Uexküll), theological anthropology (by Edmund Schlink) and in mechanised production (by Georges Friedmann). Prof. Horkheimer concludes this series with a study of the concept of Man, to-day. This is the sixth volume of the *Isar Bücherei*.

World Illiteracy. A statistical study. UNESCO, Paris 1957. 200 pp. \$ 2.00; F.fr. 500.

The statistical division of Unesco has undertaken this study, which presents a systematic survey of illiteracy on a world-wide scale. The statistical figures have been obtained

from the most recent censuses (between 1945 and 1950) and illustrate the illiteracy within each country per group (male and female population, some per ethnic group and others according to the division of rural and urban population). This book is part of the series of Monographs on Fundamental Education.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

Afrika. Speciale aflevering "De Nieuwe Stem" Februari-Maart 1959. Drukkerij "Nimo", Monnickendam 1959. 141 pp. Hfl. 2.50.

This special Africa issue contains a number of contributions on various aspects of different African problems such as the situation in Algeria (Germaine Tillion), the South African *apartheid* (J. J. Buskes), Ghana (J. H. Huizinga) and the evolution of French Black Africa (C. de Groot). Prof. J. Romein contributed a "balance" of African Nationalism. A wide range of opinions finds expression in this small volume, but as a whole it offers valuable information and interesting standpoints. Other contributions deal with aspects of cultural life.

MURDOCK, GEORGE PETER. *Africa. Its Peoples and Their Culture History*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1959. xiii, 456 pp. Ill. Maps. 68/-.

Prof. Murdock treats the indigenous cultures of Africa (including Egypt, Ethiopia and North Africa) as a whole. This method has the advantage of doing full justice to historical interrelations. For the survey a "cultural-historical" approach has been used (which, however, does not show any similarity to the German-Austrian *Kulturkreislehre*); the aspect of social and cultural change was thus spotlighted and stressed. For the composition of this work the author has had to take mainly descriptive, non-generalising literature for a basis, which renders his achievement of having presented a systematic cultural-anthropological treatment of the whole of Africa all the greater.

SURET-CANALE, JEAN. *Afrique noire occidentale et centrale. Géographie. Civilisations. Histoire*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1958. 280 pp. Maps. F.fr. 850.

Africa south of the Sahara and more in particular the Western half of the Centre is studied here from the geographic and historic points of view. The author has brought together a wealth of information on the native civilizations – in this connexion the rich bibliography should be mentioned – and the history of Western colonization which is painted in very dark colours. The historical survey ends about the year 1914. The impact of the slave trade on the various civilizations is one of the items which are deservedly stressed.

Central African Federation

SHEPPERSON, GEORGE, and THOMAS PRICE. *Independent African. John Chilembwe and the Origins, Setting and Significance of the Nyasaland Native Rising of 1915*. The Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh 1958. x, 564 pp. Ill. 50/-.

We regret that in the review of this book in the previous issue of our journal (Vol. IV [1959], Part 2, p. 308), the year of the Nyasaland Rising has been erroneously printed as 1951 instead of 1915.

Ghana

WARD, W. E. F. *A History of Ghana*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 434 pp. Ill. 25/—.

The first publication of this work under the title "A History of the Gold Coast" was in 1948. The present edition takes into account the developments in the period 1948-1958 and has, in fact, been completely rewritten. Mr. Ward has used a great variety of sources, among which the unwritten tribal traditions and anthropological data. The whole has become an informative piece of "colonial history" and a considerable contribution to the history of independence movements in the Afro-Asian world.

Sudan

HILL, RICHARD. *Egypt in the Sudan 1820-1881*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1959. xii, 188 pp. 25/—.

The period of Egyptian domination in the Sudan, which preceded both the Mahdist theocracy and British-Egyptian condominium, is here subjected to a careful investigation — this is the more admirable in view of the fact, that documentation on the period is exceedingly scarce. The viewpoints both of British historiography which does little justice to Egyptian rule, confining its praise to General Gordon, and the Egyptian historians, who often give a onesided and chauvinistic interpretation of the facts, are avoided; they are replaced by a more discriminative picture in which the political and cultural Egyptian legacy is given its true value.

Union of South Africa

JOSHI, P. S. *Unrest in South Africa*. Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay 1958. xviii, 303 pp. Rs. 7.50.

In this book Mr. Joshi presents the history of race relations in South Africa as well as the development of what the author aptly styles "herrenvolkism". Though written with moral indignation the presentation is sound and the indignation seldom uncalled for, although one may wonder whether the view taken of the prospects of South African society is not too dim. The period which has been described in most detail is the 20th century, and in particular the period after the Second World War, on which the author provides a wealth of factual material. This book is very suitable for a general orientation of the South-African race problems and gives an excellent picture of the moral consequences of political racism.

SCOTT, MICHAEL. *A Time to Speak*. Faber and Faber, London 1958. 365 pp. Maps. 21/—.

In this autobiography Mr. Scott gives a sincere account of the years he passed in South Africa and elsewhere in the service of what he saw as his duty as a Christian and a minister, viz. the alleviation of the distress of oppressed natives. Besides being a testimony of an inner moral and intellectual struggle (as for instance the passages relating to the author's association with the communism of the thirties) this book also constitutes a document of the first order by providing much information on *apartheid* in South Africa. It is, finally, a valuable contribution to the understanding of South-African and, on a wider scale, of African problems to-day.

*AMERICA***Canada**

CLARK, S. D. *Movements of Political Protest in Canada. 1640-1840.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1959. viii, 518 pp. \$ 6.50.

Contrary to the claim that Canada, in contrast with the United States, has no revolutionary tradition, the author shows that in many instances the same forces as in the United States were at work. He points out that "frontier experiences" were the same in both countries, and relates the fact, that they found no place in the Canadian political institutions to other causes, which are dealt with at length. He describes the impact of the American revolution on Canada, the liberation efforts of 1812 and 1838, and in general those rebellion movements in the period 1815-1840, to which the names of Papineau and Mackenzie are attached.

Cuba

DUBOIS, JULES. *Fidel Castro. Rebel - Liberator or Dictator?* The New Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis, New York 1959. 391 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

This informative biography of Fidel Castro, which gives proof of a thorough knowledge of Cuban politics, puts a number of important questions as to the nature of the Cuban liberation movement down for discussion. Mr. Dubois, the Latin-American correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, presents an extensive and, as far as it can be judged, an objective and fair account of the struggle against Batista, Castro's rise to power, and the attitude towards the United States. The author has made ample use of Castro's speeches, letters and manifestoes, which he quotes at some length and some of which have not been published before.

Guatemala

SCHNEIDER, RONALD M. *Communism in Guatemala. 1944-1954.* Atlantic Books, Stevens & Sons Ltd., London; Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1959. xxi, 350 pp. 35/—.

The author describes the situation in which it was possible that a numerically unimportant party (the Communist Party of Guatemala is said to have had 4000 members in the period under consideration) achieved such a great influence in the Arbenz government. It is investigated among which social groups the Communists got most of their followers, and the way in which this result was obtained, viz. by identifying themselves with Labour, social legislation, etc. and by making use of the general discontent against such great American corporations as the United Fruit Company, etc. Special mention should be made of the chapter in which the international aspects of Guatemalan communism are treated, and in which the connection with the international communist movement is investigated.

United States of America

BAKER, ELIZABETH FAULKNER. *Printers and Technology. A History of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.* Columbia University Press, New York 1957. xviii, 545 pp. \$ 7.00.

Besides presenting a very detailed study of the history of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the largest Union of printers in the world, the author

discusses the development of the printing industry with special attention to technical innovations. The fear of technological unemployment recurrent among the printers since the beginning of the nineteenth century is one of the main themes of the book. Other problems discussed are the development of Union control over foremen, industrial, and labour relations. The whole work is soundly and minutely documented and supplemented with appendices relating to the most important events in the history of the I.P.P. and A.U.

BARCK JR., OSCAR THEODORE, and HUGH TALMAGE LEFLER. *Colonial America.* The Macmillan Company, New York 1958. viii, 767 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 7.50.

The present work is eminently suitable as a handbook of early American history, as it provides a systematic treatment of nearly all aspects of this period. Less emphasis and less detail is expended on the establishment of each of the colonies and on the European part of the story: the attention is focused predominantly on the various aspects of American life (economic, political and cultural) as well as on the period of the revolution. Other subjects that come up for discussion are: eighteenth century colonial administration, labour problems, land systems, and the period preceding the outbreak of the revolution.

BELOFF, MAX. *The American Federal Government.* Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1959. viii, 247 pp. 7/6.

Prof. Beloff has set himself the task of giving a short treatment of the American political system. He has done this advisedly as a non-American and has elucidated those points which are most conspicuous and important for the non-American, as for instance the relations with other countries. After a general introduction the following subjects are dealt with: the constitution, president, administration, congress, the parties, and finally the government as it presents itself to the ordinary citizen. This book can be considered one of the most successful among the short general surveys of the American federal government.

BOORSTIN, DANIEL J. *The Americans. The Colonial Experience.* Random House, New York 1958. xii, 434 pp. \$ 6.00.

In Dr. Boorstin's interpretation of the colonial period and the roots of American civilization stress is laid upon the distinct character of this civilization which, in the author's opinion, has emerged more or less independently as a product of the American experience and which is, therefore, to be treated separately from the political and cultural ideas current in seventeenth and eighteenth century Europe. Starting from the various forms of colonization as represented by the Puritans in New England, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the settlers in Georgia and the Virginians, the author approaches the American frame of mind, democracy, American culture, and other questions in a very convincing and often highly original way.

BRODERICK, FRANCIS L. *W.E.B. DuBois. Negro Leader in a Time of Crisis.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1959. xiii, 259 pp. \$ 5.00.

This biography of the distinguished Negro leader Burghardt DuBois reveals especially the man behind the myth. The myths that stand in the way of a realistic vision of DuBois are undermined by the author with forceful arguments; thus, it is stated that

DuBois' scientific work was not exactly first rate. The nature of DuBois' leadership, too, is redefined; according to the author it originates from his uncompromising demand that the Negro be accepted as a full American citizen and from his service to the Negro's morale. The description of DuBois' intellectual development, his attitude towards socialism and world politics and the racial nationalism underlying his philosophy, is excellent.

CURTI, MERLE a.o. *The Making of an American Community. A Case Study of Democracy in a Frontier County.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1959. vii, 483 pp. \$ 8.50.

The purpose of this study was to test, in Trempeleau County, Wisconsin, the frontier theory of Frederick Jackson on the ground of quantitative as well as qualitative data. Turner's thesis to the effect that the ready accessibility of free land promoted economic equality and that this was followed by political equality, is demonstrated unequivocally by the history of Trempeleau County with the help of a large quantity of statistical material as well as newspapers, diaries and interviews with pioneers. The author merits special praise for his methodological approach and the precision and elaborateness of the concepts used.

DE SANTIS, VINCENT P. *Republicans face the Southern Question – The New Departure Years, 1877-1897.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1959. 275 pp. \$ 5.00.

The efforts of the Republican Party in the period 1877-1897 to effect a breaking through into the Democratic South and the causes of its failure are the subject of this excellent study, in which Mr. De Santis discusses the factionalism of the Southerners, their fear of a recurrence of Reconstruction and a faulty policy of the Republican top leaders as important factors. He enters into the part played by the Populist movement and succeeds in establishing new connections in a number of cases. This is Number I of the series LXXVII of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

GATES, JOHN. *The Story of an American Communist.* Thomas Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh, New York, Toronto 1958. xi, 221 pp. \$ 3.95.

This story of an ex-communist (Mr. Gates left the party in 1958) is characterized by a matter-of-fact description of his gradual estrangement from the communist doctrine, accelerated by such events as the Hungarian rising and the XXth Congress of the Russian party – it is also characterized by the absence of any "confession of sin". The author, who may be considered as having belonged to the "hard core" of the party, goes on to describe his activities in the thirties and in the Spanish war, and also the trial of a group of eleven communists (of whom he was one) in 1949. The preface is written by Earl Browder, ex-editor of the *Daily Worker*, who was expelled from the party in 1945.

GRAF, OSKAR MARIA. *Die Flucht ins Mittelmässige. Ein New-Yorker Roman.* Nest Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 1959. 504 pp. DM. 22.50.

The environment on which light is thrown in this novel is that of the German immigrants, who settled in America after 1933. Problems of adjustment to the new surroundings, the views of these mostly leftist immigrants on American conditions

and, for instance, race discrimination in the South make this book an engrossing object of study for the student of social history, apart from the great literary value.

KARSH, BERNARD. *Diary of a Strike*. University of Illinois Press. Urbana 1958. xiii, 180 pp. \$ 3.50.

In this book a strike is discussed, which occurred in 1951 in a small town. The author describes the whole process, beginning with the discontent of the workers, their joining the Union, the strike proper and the results. More important, however, is the investigation into the motives of strikers and non-strikers (the latter mostly older workers), the methods of moral coercion, and the forming of new relationships. The data have been obtained by means of a great number of interviews. An attempt is also made to fit the findings into a framework, which, however, can only serve in this particular context.

KELLER, HANS GUSTAV. *Die Wurzeln der amerikanischen Demokratie*. Francke Verlag, Bern 1958. 75 pp. S.fr. 6.50.

In this investigation into the roots of American democracy the pre-eminently pluralistic interpretation of the author emerges clearly. Justice is done to physical environment, the Anglo-Saxon theory of State and Law, the Puritan heritage as well as to the influence of the philosophy of Enlightenment. The thoroughness of this study in combination with its slight size renders it eminently suitable for an introduction to the problem.

Labor Unions and Public Policy. By Edward H. Chamberlin, Philip D. Bradley, Gerard D. Reilly, a.o. American Enterprise Association, Washington (D.C.) 1958. 177 pp. \$ 4.50.

The four authors who contributed to this volume criticize the great and still growing power of the labour unions in American society. Edward H. Chamberlin, discussing the economical aspects, thinks that the sympathy of the public for these unions and against the entrepreneurs is part of the "folklore" which does not take the real power of the unions into account. P. D. Bradley, G. D. Reilly and Roscoe Pound deal with the legal aspects and, in particular, involuntary participation in unionism, states rights and the law of labour relations, and legal immunities of labour unions respectively.

MILLER, JOHN C. *Origins of the American Revolution*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.), 1959. xxii, 530 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

The present re-issue of Professor Miller's outstanding work, which was first published in 1943, is provided with a new introduction and a bibliography. Although the author's interpretation is manysided and brings especially the economic background to the fore, the emphasis is on the conflicting ideologies; this agrees with the trend that breaks with the interpretation current in the thirties which reverts to Beard's thesis.

MORRIS, JAMES O. *Conflict within the AFL. A Study of Craft Versus Industrial Unionism, 1901-1938*. Cornell University, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1958. xi, 319 pp. \$ 5.00.

The rise of a progressive faction in the A.F.L. in the nineteen-thirties and the secession of the C.I.O. is thoroughly investigated. The author closely weighs personal motives against practical and "ideological" considerations (as for instance on unionization of

the workers of the mass-production industries and political action) and takes the leading personalities of the progressives, Lewis, Hillman, Dubinsky and others, into account. The general conclusion is that, before 1937, the personal considerations were of secondary importance, and that in general the conflict should be explained as a genuine trend towards modernization of unionism, adaptation to mass-production industry and expansion among non-organized workers. This is volume X of the Cornell Studies in Industrial and Labor relations.

RAYBACK, JOSEPH G. *A History of American Labor*. The Macmillan Company, New York 1959. vi, 459 pp. \$ 6.00.

American labour is here treated as a part of American society developing from the colonial period to modern post-Second-World-War industrialism. By thus integrating his subject into a wider context the author has succeeded in pointing out some new relations and aspects hitherto neglected. The era from the colonial period up to the emergence of the A.F.L. is, comparatively speaking, extensively dealt with; the ten-hour day, the depression of 1873, and the social condition of the indentured servants are here commented upon. The book ends with the process that finally led to the merging of the C.I.O. and the A.F.L.

TUMIN, MELVIN M. *Desegregation. Resistance and Readiness*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1958. xvii, 270 pp. \$ 5.00.

The present study is based on fieldwork done by a team of interviewers in the state of North Carolina. The conclusions reached will certainly contribute to the understanding of segregation in the South; they also throw light on some less well-known aspects, for instance that there is not necessarily a connection between the attitudes unfavourable to the Negro and willingness to segregate, and that there exists a correlation between "exposure to mass media" and the attitude towards the negro in the sense that the greater the exposure, the more favourable the image – besides better known phenomena as the coincidence of high status and education with favourable image of the Negro and, more in general, the differentiation of the attitudes in conformity with the class structure. Finally it is pointed out, that the uncommitted majority (60 to 70%) is most responsive to the activity of the community leaders and that, therefore, the role of the latter is crucial in the process of desegregation.

Unions and Union Leadership. Their Human Meaning. Ed. with an *Introd. and Comments* by Jack Barbash. Harper & Brothers, New York 1959. xxii, 348 pp. \$ 6.00.

43 Articles that have been published before are collected here; besides giving a general view of the Labour Movement they cover some important aspects of Unionism: Union leaders, Union organization, conflict situations, and such special problems as automation, racketeering, the position of the Negro worker and politics. Mention should be made of the contribution of Daniel Bell, who points out a certain satiation of the Unions, which finds expression in the upper limit reached by its membership, the insight that increase of wages should be accompanied by increase of production and the replacement of the "proletariat" by a "salarial". He expects a future shift of the Union activities from the strictly economical to the political and social sectors.

WAKEFIELD, DAN. *Island in the City. The World of Spanish Harlem*. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston 1959. 278 pp. \$ 4.00.

Mr. Wakefield here raises one of America's most poignant questions, viz. the social distress of the Puerto Ricans in New York, where their number already easily exceeds the half million. He throws light, *inter alia*, on the influence of the sordid surroundings on this social group, the difficulties of education arising out of their lack of knowledge of the English language, the youth gangs, juvenile drug addicts, and racial prejudice within the group and against the group as a whole.

What America Stands For. Ed. by Stephen D. Kertesz and M. A. Fitzsimons. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame (Indiana) 1959. x, 229 pp. \$ 4.75.

In his statement of the objectives of this symposium Mr. Kertesz signalizes the existence of many stereotyped and incorrect presentations of America – this situation has induced the editors to collect a number of essays which each illuminate an aspect of American policy and American life. The choice of these essays is particularly felicitous; though they are all very optimistic as to the future of American democracy, American beliefs and creeds, they succeed in refuting some current misunderstandings by dint of objective reasoning. An example is the contribution of Guy B. Johnson, who illustrates the large measure of juridical and political desegregation already realised in the South (as compared with former periods) and the speedy emancipation of the Negro in economical, educational and social respects. The essays cover the fields of politics, economics and labour, culture and religion.

ASIA

ALLEN, G. C., and AUDREY G. DONNITHORNE. *Western Enterprise in Indonesia and Malaya. A Study in Economic Development.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1957. 321 pp. 25/—.

While studying the development of Western enterprise in Indonesia and Malaya the authors have laid stress on the period of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. They point out the main differences of economic development between Malaya and Indonesia, as for instance the more important economic role of the government in the former Netherlands East Indies as compared with Malaya – a role which, after the transfer of sovereignty, has been taken over by the Indonesian government. As to the inquiry into Western achievements in the economic sector in Indonesia in the period 1815-1940 the authors arrive at the conclusion, that they are considerable (finding expression, for instance, in the rise of the export, the increased population and the higher standard of life), which conclusion is characteristic of their attitude, throughout the book, towards the “colonial heritage”.

McLANE, CHARLES B. *Soviet Policy and the Chinese Communists 1931-1946.* Columbia University Press, New York 1958. viii, 310 pp. \$ 5.50.

On the sufficiently solid basis of Russian sources and Chinese literature so far as it has been published in a Russian or an English translation, the author makes it clear beyond doubt that, notwithstanding temporary differences of opinion, during the period under discussion “no evidence exists... to cast serious doubts on the underlying allegiance of the Chinese Communists to Moscow... and on Moscow's confidence in their loyalty.” This fact being established, the various efforts undertaken in order to have the American government accept an interpretation of Chinese Communism

as something like a democratic movement of the peasants appear in a light that has often been obscured for reasons of political expediency.

The Population of South-East Asia (Including Ceylon and China: Taiwan) 1950-1980. Future Population Estimates by Sex and Age. Report III. United Nations, Departement of Economic Affairs, New York 1958. vii, 166 pp. \$ 1.75.

This statistical study is no. 30 of the United Nations Population Studies. Projections on future populations are made according to various methods and for different birth- and deathrates, as treated theoretically in: Manual III, Methods for population projection by sex and age (Population Studies no. 25).

Ceylon

KNOX, ROBERT. An Historic Relation of Ceylon. With an Introduction by S. D. Saparamadu. The Ceylon Historical Journal, Vol. VI, July 1956 to April 1957, Nos. 1 to 4, Dehiwala 1958. xcvi, 304 pp. Ill. Rs. 10/—.

The travel-story of Robert Knox, published for the first time in 1681, and supplemented with facts from his autobiography written in 1696, gives a good impression of Ceylon seen through the eyes of a European of the seventeenth century, which is also due to the author's keenness of observation in taking down a great quantity of interesting ethnological, sociological and historical information. In the introduction Mr. S. D. Saparamadu outlines the general background against which Knox's book should be read. The set-up of the present edition, with old illustrations and references to the folios of the original edition, deserves great praise.

China

CROOK, ISABEL, and DAVID CROOK. Revolution in a Chinese Village. Ten Mile Inn. Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd, London 1959. xxiii, 190 pp. Ill. 21/—.

The authors describe the development that took place in one Chinese village in the ten years' period preceding the setting up of the Chinese People's Republic - with stress on the phases of land reform: the abolition of landlordism, distribution of land to the peasants, and the co-operation movement. Besides, the change in the social structure and in the political organization of the village is commented upon. One of the most important achievements of the Communist Party, in the authors' view, is the stirring up of class consciousness (to the largest extent among the new middle peasant cadres) in this village society, where, as is shown, strong class conflicts lay at the base before the transfer of power.

FRANKE, WOLFGANG. Das Jahrhundert der chinesischen Revolution 1851-1949. R. Oldenbourg, München 1958. 297 pp. DM. 19.80.

By way of a working hypothesis the author has taken the Chinese revolutions of the past hundred years (Taiping revolution of 1851-1864, Reform movement of 1898, the Boxer movement of 1900, the revolution of 1911, and the communist overthrow) to constitute a gradual development, and has thus succeeded in creating a strong coherence in the complicated Chinese political events from 1850 onwards. Moreover,

Prof. Franke is highly successful in presenting a clear picture of these revolutions themselves, their backgrounds and their consequences. Special attention is paid to the interplay of social and economic forces and the policy of Japan, Russia and the Western countries in China.

GLUCKSTEIN, YGAEL. *Mao's China. Economic and Political Survey.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1957. 438 pp. 40/—.

Apart from an economic and political survey of Communist China the author treats interpretatively of some striking features in the Chinese political system, as for instance the political bureaucracy, which is said (in accordance with Karl Wittfogel's theory laid down in "Oriental Despotism") to be derived from the old Imperial bureaucracy, which had arisen in consequence of the extensive irrigation and its need for large-scale organization. In his treatment of the Five Year Plans and other economic features comparisons are drawn with Russian parallels – in most cases these turn out unfavourably for the Chinese, as does the whole picture of Red China, which is made the object of severe criticism by the author.

LI, CHOH-MING. *Economic Development of Communist China. An Appraisal of the First Five Years of Industrialization.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1959. xvi, 284 pp. \$ 7.50.

For his study of the first Five Year Plan the author has relied on the official statistics issued by Peking. He approaches his subject from a non-partisan and strictly scientific economical standpoint and treats the data with extreme care and accuracy. In investigating the problems connected with the industrialization effort Mr. Li stresses the crucial role of agriculture as well as that of consumption (the author finds that private consumption per capita has been declining during the first Five Year Plan, except for staple food grains). In this connection the great population increase is also considered, which is, in his opinion, responsible for the recent consumption demands and the policy of population control since 1953.

SSUNG TJING-LING. *Der Kampf um ein neues China.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1958. 360 pp. DM. 8.50.

This book is a collection of speeches by the widow of Sun Yat-Sen and a number of articles that have appeared elsewhere. They cover the period 1927-1952. Many of these publications are intended for a non-Chinese reading public (they have appeared in the Soviet Union and in periodicals in the English language). The speeches of 1950 and 1951 were delivered against the background of the Korean conflict.

WINT, GUY. *Dragon and Sickle. How Communist Revolution happened in China.* The Pall Mall Press Ltd., London 1958. 105 pp. Maps. 10/6.

The core of the argument put forward in this book is the sentence that the Chinese Communist revolution "had little to do with the Marxist or Leninist revolutions" and should be called more properly "a Maoist revolution". It is this thesis which lends itself to fundamental criticism, but the description given of the rise to power of the Chinese Communists, and that of their influence on the neighbouring Asian countries and their C.P.'s is vivid and interesting. In this connexion mention should be made of the discussion of the Indian Party.

India

CHANDRASEKHAR, S. *Infant Mortality in India 1901-55. A Matter of Life and Death.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1959. 175 pp. 20/—.

Starting from the population census and vital statistics in India (with attention paid to the organization of the census system and the reliability of the statistical returns available) the author discusses the measurement of infant mortality and goes on to compare the Indian data with those of other countries. Repeated emphasis is given to the fact, that a decrease of the Indian birth rate is necessary for infant mortality to go down. In this instructive book, in which the reader is confronted with a minimum of mathematics, other problems are also broached, such as the causes of infant mortality and the importance of the socio-cultural surroundings.

GADGIL, D. R. *Origins of the Modern Indian Business Class. An Interim Report.* Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1959. iv, 46 pp. \$ 1.50.

The author traces the development of the Indian business class from about 1750. Attention is also paid to the role of the European factories and other European business activities, which are implicated in this development. This study owes its merit especially to the fact, that it summarizes the most important facts and trends in a concise form. The author was assisted in his investigation by Mr. M. V. Namjoshi.

MAULANA ADUL KALAM AZAD. *India Wins Freedom. An Autobiographical Narrative.* Orient Longmans, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi 1959. x, 252 pp. Ill. Rs. 12.50.

As president of the Indian Congress during the second World War and the period of negotiations with the British afterwards, Mr. Maulana Azad is singularly well qualified to give an account and an interpretation of the events that led to independence. Even more interesting, however, is the inner story of the partition of India, which is related by the author in a frank and sincere way, and in which he shows himself as having an independent mind as to, for instance, the question of partition, in which his opinion differed from that of Nehru's. It is also characteristic, that he, for instance, is able to judge the viewpoint of Wavell, who wanted to postpone the final transfer of sovereignty in view of the Hindu-Moslem conflict, objectively on its merits. The period covered in this book runs from 1938-1948.

NATARAJAN, S. *A Century of Social Reform in India.* Asia Publishing House, Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras 1959. xx, 208 pp.

Social reform is treated in great detail in this authoritative book, in which the roles of the various contributing forces are carefully analysed. Thus, Mr. Natarajan deals with the Christian Missionary Missions, with the impact of British social and political thought (which, in contrast with British rule, favoured the development of social reform) and with the situation of the less richly endowed groups, which has its origin in the caste system. Light is also thrown on the Indian figures, who have greatly contributed in the field of social reform, from Raja Ram Mohun Roy onwards, and among whom especially Gandhi comes to the fore.

PRASAD, AMBA. *The Indian Revolt of 1942*. S. Chand & Co, Delhi, Jullundur, Lucknow 1958. x, 138 pp. Rs. 7.50.

Mr. Prasad describes the revolt itself as well as its background (the period after the India Act of 1935). Light is thrown on the Cripps mission and its failure, the influence of the U.S. government on the British policy towards Indian independence, and in general the independence movement seen against the background of the war and the menace of Japanese occupation. The lasting results of the revolt were, according to the author, a growing sympathy for the Indian aspirations in the democratic countries, notably in the United States and in Great Britain, and a gain for those parties, such as the Congress, which gave precedence to national independence over the issue of fighting fascism. These are only a few points of this interesting study, which the more merits notice as the material on the subject is scarce and, to a large extent, not available.

SAXENA, R. C. *Labour Problems and Social Welfare*. Jai Prakash Nath & Co., Educational & Law Publishers, Meerut 1959. xiv, 792 pp. Rs. 13/8/—.

The present volume, of which the first edition appeared in 1952, contains an extremely useful compilation of materials (facts as well as opinions) on labour and social welfare in India. The presentation is objective and takes a wide variety of viewpoints on the labour movement into account. The book has been brought up to date and the present edition (the seventh) incorporates the latest trends, such as the development in regard to labour connected with the second Five Year Plan. Two chapters (on the housing problem and on social security) are entirely devoted to the situation in Great Britain.

SOMAN, R. J. *Peaceful Industrial Relations. Their Science and Technique*. Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad 1957. xv, 380 pp. Rs 4.00.

This book was published originally as a doctorate thesis for the Gujarat University. In it Mr. Soman endeavours to give a new approach to labour-capital and worker-management relations in accordance with Gandhi's teachings on the mutual dependence of classes and groups in industry, and with the Gandhian rule of universal peace, applied to industrial relations. The dissertations on subjects of a general nature like socialism, capitalism, democracy and communism suffer from a lack of precision and elaborateness, which, however, does not detract from the merit of Mr. Soman's analytic description of the Ahmedabad Labour Association, an admirable piece of work, full of interest both for the student of the Indian labour movement and for the student of industrial relations.

STOKES, ERIC. *The English Utilitarians and India*. Clarendon Press, Oxford; Oxford University Press, London 1959. xvi, 350 pp. 45/—.

Mr. Stokes does not treat Utilitarianism as a moral philosophy only, but stresses the "practical" aspects, which, among other things, find expression in the reforms of the administrative system, the land-revenue system, and the judiciary code in India. With great care Utilitarian thought is demarcated from the main stream of Liberal reformist thought in India in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and a detailed analysis of the essence of Utilitarian theory on India is given. Light is also thrown on the part played by James Mill as the Head of India House, Macaulay, and other prominent

figures. The interplay between Utilitarianism and what came to be called imperialism is also admirably described.

TENNYSON, HALLAM. *Vinoba. Nachfolger Gandhis. Deutsch von Ignaz Mühsam.* Diana Verlag, Konstanz, Stuttgart 1957. 283 pp. S.fr. 14.30.

The *Bhoodan* movement in India is the subject of this book, in which the author gives an account of his experiences among the followers of Vinoba Bhave during the latter's "crusades" in India. Although the author sympathises very strongly with the person of Vinoba Bhave and the idea he represents, he can assess it all critically and intelligently. The book is vividly written and offers much informative material on social and economic conditions in India and on the procedure of asking for land and the distribution of it to the landless. Bhave's political and social ideas are elucidated clearly.

Indonesia

Local, Ethnic, and National Loyalties in Village Indonesia: A Symposium. Ed. by G. William Skinner. Yale University, New Haven (Mass.); Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1959. 68 pp.

A number of field studies on the Sumbawan village (P. R. Goethals), the Balinese village (H. Geertz), the Javanese village (C. Geertz), the Sundanese village (A. W. Palmer) and the Toba Batak village (E. M. Bruner) have been collected in this symposium; as a whole they give a good impression of such problems as ethnic consciousness, party affiliation, the influence of the "national-Indonesian" ideas, and political and administrative organization of the village.

VREEDE-DE STUERS, CORA. *L'Émancipation de la femme indonésienne.* Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1959. xvi, 175 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 2.200.

The emancipation of the Indonesian woman is investigated with reference to a large quantity of material from sources both of the colonial period and after. The status of woman under the *adat* and under Islamic law is examined, and the evolution of matrimonial legislation, the influence of nationalism on the women's emancipation, the history of the feminist movement and professional education to-day are discussed. Summaries in Indonesian and in English are added to the French text. This study is intended as a Doctoral Thesis for the Faculté des Lettres in Paris and is volume VI in the series *Le monde d'outre-mer. Passé et présent.*

Israel

JANOWSKY, OSCAR I. *Foundations of Israel. Emergence of a Welfare State.* D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton (N.J.), New York, Toronto, London 1959. 191 pp. \$ 1.25.

Problems relating to the foundations of the Israelian State as well as to contemporary Israelian politics are concisely dealt with in this book, which also discusses economic and population problems. Documents are included in Part II of the book – they contain, among others, immigration and population statistics and data on economic growth as well as comparative data on Middle Eastern countries.

Japan

BEARDSLEY, RICHARD K., JOHN W. HALL and ROBERT E. WARD. *Village Japan*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1959. xv, 498 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 8.75.

The large-scale research project carried out by a team consisting of specialists of various disciplines (anthropology, history, political science, geography, psychology and economics) under the auspices of the University of Michigan's Center for Japanese Studies, has resulted in this book, which presents a cross-section of the Japanese rural community. In the choice of the village care has been taken that it should really be representative for rural Japan. The composition of the team warranted a many-sided approach, while an amazing completeness was achieved, which did not detract in any way from the unity of the book. Attention is paid, for instance, to the accelerated social change since the end of the Second World War, which slowly but very surely transforms the traditional set of values. Important for the historian are chapters 12 and 13 especially: "The community and local government", and "The community and the political process", in which politics before and after the war are compared and in which the changes in the political sphere on village and prefecture level are lucidly analysed.

HOYNDEN, YOSHIO. *Cooperative Movement in Japan*. Vol. I. Maruzen Company Ltd., Tokyo 1958. ix, 311 pp. Yen 1.200.

The Japanese co-operative movement which, according to the author, completely links up with the old tradition of mutual assistance, has attained a volume that is among the largest in the world. This goes especially for the producers' co-operatives. The history of co-operatives of all kinds is extensively discussed and is the main subject of the book, which also contains some interesting observations of a more general nature. It is here pointed out that, besides factors bedded in the old tradition, the need for co-operation in the irrigation of the ricefields, the high frequency of natural disasters, and the small size of the agricultural industries have played an important part.

Japanese Society in the Meiji Era. Compiled and edited by Shibusawa Keizo. Translated and adapted by Aora H. Culbertson, Kimura Michiko. Ōbunsha, Tokyo; Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland (Vermont), Tokyo 1958. xiii, 517 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

In this selection the rapid changes in the social and economic fields in Japan during the Meiji Era are illuminated from all sides. The highlight is on the economic changes, on which contributions have been selected of Tsuchiya Takao (a general survey of the transition of economic policy), Katō Toshihiko (on the development of the monetary system), Kajinishi Mitsuha and Andō Yoshio (on the development of the light and heavy industries respectively, mining and communication systems) and others. A general survey by Yamaguchi Kazuo and a contribution by Ōkubo Toshiaki (change of social conditions) deal with the social-historical aspects.

WILLIAMS, HAROLD S. *Shades of the Past, or Indiscreet Tales of Japan*. Decorations by Jean Williams. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Tokyo, Rutland (Vermont) 1959. 357 pp. Ill. \$ 3.75.

In a number of airy tales often written with mild irony, articles compiled from the

Mainichi newspaper in the period 1953-1958, the reader is given an impression of ancient Japan, especially as it presented itself to Western contemporaries. Light is also thrown on the position of the foreign communities, their privileges and their way of life. The book contains a large number of illustrations, including some photographs, and deserves praise for its excellent get-up.

Korea

MCCUNE, SHANNON. *Korea's Heritage. A Regional & Social Geography*. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland (Vermont), Tokyo 1956. xiii, 250 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 5.00.

Although the description of Korea in this book is mainly geographical and economical, much attention is also paid to the social and political aspects, while the political consequences of Korea's geographical situation in Asia as well as the history of the country from the earliest beginning are also studied. Comments on the way of living of the Koreans, social attitudes, etc., certainly contribute to a better understanding of the problems of this country. 57 photographs have been inserted besides population statistics and tables on economic production.

Turkey

GÖKALP, ZIYA. *Turkish Nationalism and Western Civilization. Selected Essays*. Transl. and ed. with an Intr. by Niyazi Berkes. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1959. 336 pp. 35/—.

This volume contains a selection of essays by Ziya Gökalp, who died in 1924. In the excellent introduction by Niyazi Berkes the importance of Gökalp is pointed out, in so far as he paved the way to a view of Turkey as a nation and as a national state, and as he initiated a secular view of religion and culture. The fundamental partition established between culture and civilization introduces a new period, in which a synthesis of Western civilization and Turkish national culture is sought – a development which has the author's strong sympathy and which, together with his interesting observations on the concept of nation, constitutes the main theme of this collection.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

(Asian Territories)

ÉGRETAUD, MARCEL. *L' Orient soviétique. Kazakhstan-Ouzbékistan-Kirghizie-Tadjikistan-Turkménistan-Azerbaïdjan*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1959. 274 pp. Maps. F.fr. 800.

In rather great detail the author, after giving a short survey of the history of the Southern regions of the Asiatic part of the Soviet Union, deals with the spectacular social and economic developments which took place there since 1917. He makes it clear how such problems as were inherent in the backwardness of the regions under discussion should be solved according to communist opinions, as they were here. A very strong sympathy with official policy is responsible for the way in which, for instance, the question of national autonomy is treated.

*AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA***New Zealand**

McClymont, W. G. *The Exploration of New Zealand*. 2nd. ed. Oxford University Press, London, Wellington, Melbourne 1959. xii, 125 pp. Ill. Maps. 21/—.

Mr. McClymont gives an account of exploring-expeditions in New Zealand from the discovery of this country onwards. He possesses an extensive knowledge of the subject as well as the ability of keeping the reader spell-bound and interesting him in the history of exploration in New Zealand. The first edition dates from 1940; in the present edition many illustrations are included.

EUROPE

Collectivization of Agriculture in Eastern Europe. Ed. by Irwin T. Sanders. University of Kentucky Press, Lexington 1958. x, 214 pp. Maps. \$ 5.00.

The problem of agricultural collectivization in the People's Republics and Yugoslavia, which constitutes one of the major issues in the communist world, was the subject of a conference in 1955, which was attended by a great number of experts on rural sociology and communism. In this book the papers that constituted a general background to the discussion, together with the general conclusions drawn up by rapporteurs, are collected. Besides the studies on the People's Republics proper (E. D. Stillman on Bulgaria, Ernest Koenig on Poland and Czechoslovakia, N. Spulber on Hungary and Roumania, and J. Tomasevich on Yugoslavia) the papers dealing more generally with the subject are included, such as those on the role of Eastern Europe in world affairs, treated by E. E. Kraehe, the peasantries of Eastern Europe by Irwin T. Sanders, and the role of agricultural collectivization in Soviet strategy by Philip E. Mosely.

Corbett, J. P. *Europe and the Social Order*. A. W. Sijthoff, Leiden 1959. 188 pp. Hfl. 9.25.

European Aspects is a collection of studies relating to European integration, published under the auspices of the Council of Europe. This book is Volume I in the series D: Social Studies. Mr. Corbett discusses some philosophical aspects of European integration, stressing the importance of "systematic innovation" as the prime factor impelling European integration. The same phenomenon is also held responsible for the need to revise such concepts as democracy, liberty, progress, etc. Mr. Corbett deals with these concepts and "myths" generally, and traces new paths suitable for a scientific and highly industrialized society. Concrete suggestions and application of his findings to inter-European institutions are absent in this study, which should rather be considered a general philosophical and cultural-historical introduction to the subject.

Halasz, Nicholas. *In the Shadow of Russia. Eastern Europe in the Postwar World*. The Ronald Press Company, New York 1959. ix, 390 pp. \$ 5.00.

A survey of political developments in Eastern Europe (Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania) since the Second World War is presented in this book, which also contains a short description of the history of each

country up to the communists' assumption of power. Relatively much attention is paid to the rise of "Titoism" and its ideological influence on the people's democracies as well as to the "thaw" following Stalin's death, as it became manifest in the increasing unrest and the risings in Poland and Hungary. The author gives evidence of an extensive knowledge of the facts and of a rare ability to expound these matters clearly and comprehensibly.

Panorama der Wereld. Een geografische verkenning. Onder redactie van A. C. de Vooy en R. Tamsma. Deel I. Europa. J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik 1959. xii, 568 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 26.50.

The composers of this book have set out to present the most important characteristics of each country in a popular form. Although this regards the geographical aspects in the first place, the contributors have allotted ample space to the demographical, economical, and even sociological aspects. In this way a well-balanced and discriminative picture of each country is achieved, in which attention is given to the changes after the Second World War, the special problems of each country, and projects for the future. In the case of Italy, for instance, the historical and economical background of the poverty of the south, the plans for development of the area, and the part that may be played by the recent oil borings there, are assessed. In the same thorough and well-considered manner the weak points in French and English economy are exposed. The contributors to this volume are: A. B. Pomper, J. de Vries, D. J. van der Kaa, I. Vogelzang, H. van de Berg, G. J. J. Egbers, J. Veldman, and H. F. J. Duindam S. C. J. Besides a general geographical view of the earth, world-population and kinds of agriculture and industry this part is concerned with Europe minus the countries behind the iron curtain.

The Soviet-Yugoslav Controversy, 1948-'58: A Documentary Record. Ed. by Robert Bass and Elizabeth Marbury. Introd. by Hans Kohn. Prospect Books, New York 1959. xix, 225 pp. \$ 3.95.

After an excellent introduction by Prof. Kohn an equally excellently annotated English translation of the main documents relating to the first decade of Soviet-Yugoslav relations (March 1948-June 1958) is given. Naturally, the wellknown correspondence between the Russian and Yugoslav leaders, with which the dispute opened, is reproduced in full, but many important articles from Russian, Yugoslav, Hungarian and Chinese papers – so far as they appeared in the Soviet press – have also been included. For a first as well as a more thorough acquaintance with the subject this handy volume can be of great help.

Die Sowjetisierung Ost-Mitteleuropas. Erster Band. Untersuchungen zu ihrem Ablauf in den einzelnen Ländern. Im Auftrage des Johann Gottfried Herder-Forschungsrates hrsg. von Ernst Birke und Rudolf Neumann unter Mitwirkung von Eugen Lemberg. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt/M., Berlin 1959. x, 398 pp. DM. 24.00.

The first volume of this book, which is published under the auspices of the *Johann Gottfried Herder-Forschungsrat*, provides a complete survey, systematically classified according to country, of the changes within the East-European states after the Second World War. It includes the changes in the economical field as well as those in the cultural, political and legal sectors, so that this work is particularly suitable as book of reference. The contributors to this volume are: Hellmuth Weiss (the Baltic States),

Rudolf Neumann (Poland), Rudolf Urban (Czechoslovakia), Wilfried Krallert (the Balkan countries and Hungary), and Karl C. Thalheim (the German Democratic Republic). Ernst Birke and Rudolf Neumann wrote a general introduction, in which an excellent survey is given of the distribution of power and the relations with Russia in Eastern Europe.

VOGEL, MARTIN RUDOLF. *Volksbildung im ausgehenden 19. Jahrhundert. Ein Beitrag zur Theorien- und Institutionengeschichte.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. 147 pp. DM. 12.50.

This work, *Band II* in the series *Geschichte der Erwachsenenbildung*, deals with the so-called New Way (education given outside the grammar schools, the parties, churches and technical instruction courses) in the nineties. To this end the author has collected a great quantity of historical material, which provides a solid basis for this successful study. With reference to two models, the *Rhein-Mainische Verband* and the *Wiener Ausschuss für volkstümliche Universitätsvorträge*, a detailed insight is given into this form of education.

Belgium

SCHOLL, S. H. *De historiografie der arbeidersbeweging in België.* S. V. Arbeiderspers, Brussel 1959. 187 pp. B.fr. 200.

In this lucid and unpretentious book Dr. Scholl presents a valuable contribution to the historiography of the Belgian labour movement. After some general observations on the methods of history and particularly those of social history, the most important aspects of the history of the Belgian labour movement are enumerated and an inventory of the sources is taken. The extensive bibliography on the subject is of particular interest, as it gives a synopsis of the contents of each book, written in French or Dutch, in which the work is judged on its merits in the same way as in the present journal. A list of archivalia and doctorate theses completes the book.

Eire

KEARNEY, HUGH F. *Strafford in Ireland 1633-41. A Study in Absolutism.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1959. xviii, 294 pp. Ill. 35/—.

This book, which is partly based on the Strafford Manuscripts, examines Strafford's deputyship in Ireland against the background of Anglo-Irish relations in the seventeenth century. According to the author, the real novelty of Strafford's deputyship lay in the fact, that it was an attempt at direct colonial administration of the whole of Ireland, at new financial administration and at a religious policy that stands in sharp contrast with the former Protestant practice in Ireland; an interpretation, which views Strafford as the originator of a new economic policy and new land policies, seems to be unjustified.

France

ARON, RAYMOND. *Immuable et changeante. De la IVe à la Ve République.* Calmann-Lévy, Editeurs, Paris 1959. 265 pp. F.fr. 770.

A number of lectures delivered in Harvard University in October 1957 constitute the basis for this book, which, however, has been written up considerably to take account

of the events of May 1958 and after. In his usual lucid manner Professor Aron discusses the French political system and its peculiarities, the expansion of French economy after 1945 and the knotty points in this development, France's position in the world, the French Community and the "European solution" by way of inter-European integration, and the Algerian problem; he constantly gives evidence of an independent and critical-rational standpoint.

BARRON, RICHARD. *Parties and Politics in Modern France.* Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1959. xi, 213 pp. \$ 4.50.

This book provides a useful survey of the political parties in France (what they stand for, history, organization, membership, etc.) and is particularly well suited for the general reader in that it provides the necessary basic information without demanding any advance knowledge. With the exception of some general observations on French politics and "French political character" the full stress falls on the parties as such, especially and almost exclusively during the period covered by the Fourth Republic. The events of May 1958 and politics under the Fifth Republic only come up incidentally.

Les Classiques du Peuple. Éditions Sociales, Paris.

GUESDE, JULES. *Textes choisis. 1867-1882.* (Claude Willard). 158 pp. 1959. F.fr. 350.

HELVÉTIUS. *De l'esprit.* (Guy Besse). 190 pp. 1959. F.fr. 500.

Jaurès, JEAN. *Textes choisis. I. Contre la guerre et la politique coloniale.* (Madeleine Rebérioux). 238 pp. 1959 F.fr. 800.

MOLIÈRE. *Le Tartuffe ou l'Imposteur.* (Suzanne Rossat-Mignot). 165 pp. 1958. F.fr. 350.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN-JACQUES. *Émile ou de l'Éducation.* (Henri Wallon, J.-L. Lecercle). 258 pp. 1958. F.fr. 450.

For a general discussion of this series we refer to Vols. II [1957], part 2, pp. 323-324 and III [1958], part 3, p. 510. The names of the editors of the books have been indicated in brackets. Only one of the five volumes, Molière's *Tartuffe*, is a complete edition. In the other cases selections have been made. The introductions are rather detailed and offer biographic information and an interpretation along Marxist-communist lines. Especially interesting in the Guesde volume is his role in the formation of the *Parti Ouvrier*. The Helvétius extracts have been well chosen with a view to their significance for materialist philosophy. The Jaurès texts collected here (1st vol.) reproduce a number of his speeches and writings against war and colonial policies. Except for the Molière and the present Rousseau volumes, useful summary bibliographies have been included.

COTTIER, JEAN-LOUIS. *La Technocratie, nouveau pouvoir. Avant-propos de D. Dubarle.* Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1959. 144 pp. F.fr. 585.

Studying the, what he aptly styles, "technical staffs" in France, their function in modern economy as well as the improvements which can be introduced, the author gives evidence of an extensive knowledge of the process of increasing "technocratisation" of economy in France. R. P. Dubarle wrote a philosophical introduction to the book.

DUPEUX, GEORGES. *Le Front Populaire et les Élections de 1936*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1959. 183 pp. Maps. F.fr. 1,900.

With remarkable exactness an attempt is made here to analyse the elections of 1936 statistically. By means of a careful comparison of the results of 1932 and 1936 the author renders the shiftings within the Popular Front Bloc evident (the Right remained practically constant): the heavy losses of the "Radicals" in the agricultural areas in favour of the socialists, and the losses of the latter in their turn among the industrial workers in favour of the communists, who booked the whole profit in their name. Subsequently the factors that led to this swing to the left are examined, and the difference in objective of the three components of the Popular Front is demonstrated. In this study, no. 99 of the series of *Cahiers de la fondation nationale des sciences politiques*, no use could be made of the archives of the ministry of Home Affairs; nevertheless it should be considered an important contribution to the history of the Third Republic.

Europe. *Revue mensuelle*. 37e Année, no. 361-362. Mai-Juin 1959. Les Éditeurs Français Réunis, Paris 1959. 285 pp. Ill. F.fr. 850.

The May-June issue of this monthly is dedicated to Voltaire, a number of literary and philosophical aspects of whose work are spotlighted by sixteen authors, among whom are André Maurois, Jean Verloot, Pierre Paraf, Lucien Psichari and Abbé Boulier. The serial publication Jean-Richard Bloch: *Correspondance 1914-1918* is also continued in this double issue.

FAÏ, BERNARD. *La grande révolution, 1715-1815. Le Livre Contemporain*, Paris 1959. 476 pp. F.fr. 1,350.

Some introductory observations on the revolutionization of the minds by the thought of the "*philosophes*", and a description of Louis XVI's ineffectual attempts at reform, are followed by the story of the revolutionary years proper, which in the author's opinion begin with 1787, the revolution of the parliaments, and end in 1794. In this work, which has been written from a "legitimist" standpoint, the ambitions of groups and personalities are stressed, and great value is attached and much space is allotted to intrigues. The author has again done extensive archive investigations in many countries. His sources are mentioned at the back of the book; references are, however, absent.

GAY, PETER. *Voltaire's Politics. The Poet as Realist*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1959. xii, 417 pp. \$ 6.00.

In this erudite book Voltaire emerges as a practical politician and a realistic mind. This thesis is fortified by the author's examination of Voltaire's writings against the background of the specific 18th century situation. His view of Voltaire, so diametrically opposed to current opinion, has its foundation partly in a larger argument, viz. the defence of the Enlightenment and, more in general, the defence of the idea of rationalism. Other notable aspects of this book are its vivid style, the large number of sources used, and the particularly objective way of thinking.

GILLE, BERTRAND. *Recherches sur la formation de la grande entreprise capitaliste (1815-1848)*. S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1959. 166 pp. F.fr. 1,200.

This book is number XVII in the series of *Affaires et gens d'affaires*. In it the author studies the first period of industrial capitalism in France, with a stress on the increasing concentration in industry, the development of financial connections and interest

groups, and the emergence of a *syndicalisme patronal*; towards the end of the period under study we may already speak of big capitalist enterprise in the modern sense. Among the factors which have played a decisive part in the process the author mentions especially the new means of transport.

GUÉRARD, ALBERT. France. A Modern History. The University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor 1959. xvii, 563 pp., xxvii. Maps. \$ 8.75.

Prof. Guérard has endeavoured to sketch the history of France from the earliest times up to the Fifth Republic in one volume, which necessarily entailed compressing the subject-matter. The readability, however, has not suffered in any respect, which is chiefly due to Prof. Guérard's method of giving an interpretative account in his original and sometimes satirical way rather than enumerating a series of historical facts. As relatively much attention is paid to the influence of ideas and literature the monotony of a regular political history of cabinets, pacts and alterations of the law has been avoided. Not all the periods are discussed at equal length: the period after the Revolution takes up more than half the book, and within that part the period of the Third Republic is stressed – the Enlightenment gets less space. The Fourth Republic is painted in sombre colours, whereas the author strikes a very optimistic note with regard to the Fifth Republic (and in particular to the person of De Gaulle). As a whole this book may claim special interest as an excellent and entertaining introduction to French history.

Initiation aux Problèmes d'Outre-Mer. Colonisation, Décolonisation, Sous-développement. Par Gilbert Bardon, Paul Catrice, Joseph Folliet e.a. Éditions de la Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1959. 366 pp. F.fr. 1.010.

The compiling team of this book, consisting of an economist, a lawyer, a sociologist and two members of the clergy, gives a survey of the history of colonialism, its manifestations, the social aspects, and an extensive balance of its consequences. The focus is on French colonization and on the newer political structures, the French Union and the French community, while the economic relations between France and her partners in the community are also examined. Papal pronouncements referred to in the text are printed in an appendix. This volume is part of the *Collection "Savoir pour agir"*.

JOLIOT-CURIE, FRÉDÉRIC. Textes choisis. Préface de J.-D. Bernal. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1959. 294 pp. Ill. F.fr. 900.

The selection of articles and addresses collected here contains scientific contributions for the general public as well as publications of a political nature. Among the latter are: the sciences in the USSR (1944), a short communist credo (1946), an address to the Congress for the Partisans for Peace (1949), a message and a speech for the XIIth and XIIIth party congresses of the French communist party respectively, and other writings for the benefit of world peace. The contents of these speeches and articles completely correspond with the party line.

LAMBERT, GABRIEL A. Le Représentant de Fabriques. Éditions Eyrolles, Paris 1958. 188 pp. F.fr. 650.

In this unpretentious book the author gives a short survey of the methods according to which the salesman works, his position in society and his function in trade and

industry. Stress is laid on the difficulties of the work, while the legal position of the salesman, his labour-contract and his payment are also discussed.

LEITES, NATHAN. *On the Game of Politics in France*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1959. xiii, 190 pp. \$ 4.50.

Mr. Leites has concentrated his interesting study upon the French "game of politics", that is the political "rituals" of the Fourth Republic. Using, as much as possible, quotations from speeches by government officials and deputies he succeeds in laying bare some of the most important features in French political practice, as for instance what he calls the struggle against responsibility, and the fading of the distinction between Left and Right. Such current notions as that French political life is characterised by a struggle between "doctrines", and that too little emphasis is laid on economic issues, are refuted. Mention should also be made of the excellent foreword by Prof. D. W. Brogan.

LENTIN, ALBERT-PAUL. *L'Algérie des colonels*. Journal d'un témoin (juin 1958-février 1959). Éditeurs Français réunis, Paris 1958. 101 pp. F.fr. 300.

Some of the commentaries collected here have been published before in newspapers and reviews, among which *Les Temps Modernes* and *Libération*. The author, who was in Algeria from June 1958 to February 1959, describes in a vivid style, full of sharp remarks, the atmosphere in which the Fifth Republic came into being. All the important groups, the *colons*, soldiers, and especially the "colonels", collaborating Mohammedans, were interviewed by the author. This book is part of the *Petite Bibliothèque Républicaine*.

MENDRAS, HENRI. *Les Paysans et la Modernisation de l'Agriculture*. Compte-rendu d'une enquête pilote. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1958. 149 pp. Maps. F.fr. 1.200.

In many instances the modernization of traditional agriculture has led to tensions in the existing structure and has, as such, been the subject of a number of studies. This book, called a "piloting study" by the author, contains the results of a wide-spread investigation in the Sundgau, in southern Alsace, and deals thoroughly and extensively with a number of problems connected with agricultural modernization in France. Particularly the introduction, containing a general discussion of the problem, is excellent. The role of the mental attitudes towards modernization has been accorded a great deal of attention in the investigation.

MOTHÉ, DANIEL. *Journal d'un ouvrier (1956-1958)*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1959. 176 pp. F.fr. 495.

For those, who want to obtain some insight into the psychology of the Parisian worker and his opinions regarding a number of political issues, this book is eminently suitable. The author is a class-conscious worker in the Usines Renault and gives a picture of the opinions round such questions as the Hungarian rising, the North-African war, and the rise of the Fifth Republic, both among the non-communists (to which group he himself belongs) and the communists.

PALMER, R. R. *Twelve Who Ruled*. The Year of the Terror in the

French Revolution. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1958. 417 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

The period in which the Committee of Public Safety ruled has been chosen as the subject for this book, which was first published in 1941. No important alterations have been made in this authoritative study, which deals fairly with the twelve men of the committee and their politics. As regards the difficult question of evaluating Robespierre's policy and intentions, the author takes a position rather favourable to Robespierre's idealism and political thought, though not indiscriminately and, for that matter, disagreeing with Mathiez and his followers on some essential points such as the purpose of the "Terror" and the evaluation of other personalities in Robespierre's environment. Stress is laid on military emergency and the need of mobilization of all resources as a principal factor in the forming of the committee's policy, while much attention is devoted to the rise of a "dictated economy" and the missions to Lyons and Alsace.

RALEA, MIHAIL. *Visages de la France*. Préface de Roger Garaudy. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1959. 347 pp. F.fr. 1.400.

The author, vice-president of the Rumanian National Assembly, who has lived in France for many years and took his doctor's degree at the Sorbonne, here deals with various sectors of French cultural life – particularly philosophy and literature – and a few political ideologies. He confronts a reactionary conservative aspect with a progressive aspect. The latter, to which he has devoted considerably more space, is for the author characteristic of the true France. The idea of France being decadent and of her role being played out, is emphatically rejected.

SANGNIER, GEORGES. *Les Émigrés du Pas-de-Calais pendant la Révolution*. Chez l'Auteur, Blangermont (P.-de-C.) n.d. 432 pp. Maps. F.fr. 1.500.

Extent and form of emigration from the *département* Pas-de-Calais is the subject of this study, which describes, with reference to a great quantity of material, the events preceding the emigration (giving the reader a very clear view of the revolution as it presented itself in this *département*), while the author also throws light on the situation in which these emigrants found themselves abroad and in France after their return. A list of about twenty-five hundred names of *émigrés*, with personalia added, supplements this book.

SAUVY, ALFRED. *La Montée des Jeunes*. Calmann-Lévy, Éditeurs, Paris 1959. 264 pp. F.fr. 695.

Mr. Sauvy elucidates a number of the most important social and economic problems in France, with reference to the population development. He finds an unmistakable association between the "ageing" of the French population and economic stagnation, the insufficient modernization of French economy and other symptoms of rigidity – a consequence of "economic malthusianism". Subsequently the repercussions of the recent increase in births on national economy and education are traced. The Algerian problem, too, is considered from a demographic viewpoint. As a whole the author's argumentation is convincing, also on account of the intelligence and sharp logic of which he gives repeated evidence.

STADLER, PETER. *Geschichtschreibung und historisches Denken in Frankreich 1789-1871*. Verlag Berichthaus, Zürich 1958. 350 pp. S.fr. 24.60.

The currents in French historiography from 1789-1871, and its representatives, are thoroughly investigated in this book, which provides an excellent introduction to the historians of the period against the spiritual and cultural background of their time. Especially the "counter-revolutionaries" as De Maistre and De Bonald, the Romantic School and the affiliated archaizing Romanticism (Michaud, Barante) are viewed in their socio-cultural context. The recurrent themes in French nineteenth century historiography and philosophical history, such as the Revolution of 1789, the Monarchist and Republican forms of government and the European political equilibrium are examined in a number of historians, and a wide variety of opinions on these issues is presented.

THOMSON, DAVID. *Democracy in France. The Third and Fourth Republics*. 3rd. ed. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1958. 325 pp. 18/—.

The second edition of this book, which dates from 1952 (the first appeared in 1946) was reviewed in volume VIII, 1953, no. 1 of the *Bulletin*. In the present third edition the former final Chapter VI has been replaced by two chapters dealing more fully with the Vichy Government and the Fourth Republic. The bibliography has also been brought up to date. The line of argument, however, has remained completely unchanged.

TØNNESSON, KÅRE D. *La Défaite des Sans-Culottes. Mouvement populaire et réaction bourgeoise en l'an III*. Presses Universitaires d'Oslo; Librairie R. Clavreuil, Paris 1959. xix, 456 pp.

The author, who is of the opinion that the link between the Convention and the people of Paris had already broken months before the 9th Thermidor, investigates on the ground of an extensive study of sources to what extent the living conditions deteriorated during the first year of the Thermidorian reaction, and how its opportunities for political action decreased because of arrestations of its leading personalities and the dissolution of its organizations. He gives a very detailed account of the popular movements of 12 and 13 Germinal and of the first days of Prairial. In establishing their nature he rejects the idea of collaboration with members of the Convention. After these days, in the author's view the real end of the revolution, a movement of the Paris people had become impossible for a long time. For that reason Babeuf chose the means of conspiracy.

Germany

BALSER, FROLINDE. *Die Anfänge der Erwachsenenbildung in Deutschland in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Eine kultursoziologische Deutung*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. 377 pp. DM. 28.00.

The period under study here is that of the *Vormärz* and the years round the revolution, though the 18th century is taken into account in order to trace down the roots of adult education (which, in the author's opinion, lie in the Enlightenment and the idea of equal rights for all citizens) in France. The development of adult education in

Germany is described, as are – this is, socio-historically, the most interesting part – the attitudes of the various political groups. The parties most favouring realization and growth of adult education appear to be the ones with democratic inclinations, and, most of all, the “democratic-socialist” groupings. An exception is made for the communists: the author points out (with reference, *inter alia*, to Marx’s writings), that they were not favourably disposed towards adult education.

BERTHOLD, LOTHAR. *Das Programm der KPD zur nationalen und sozialen Befreiung des deutschen Volkes vom August 1930.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956. 308 pp. DM. 5.00.

It is probably not by accident that the author has chosen for his extensively documented book a period, and, more in particular, the event of a proclamation of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party on national and social liberation: then, as in the year of publication of the book, national issue was given much stress. Within a strongly actualised and propagandistic framework the subject proper is treated in a detailed way. The text of the proclamation is among the appendices.

BERTHOLD, LOTHAR und HELMUT NEEF. *Militarismus und Opportunismus gegen die Novemberrevolution. Das Bündnis der rechten SPD-Führung mit der Obersten Heeresleitung November und Dezember 1918. Eine Dokumentation.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1958. 218 pp. DM. 10.50.

After an introduction which gives a survey and an interpretation of the events, and which comprises some 80 pages, more than 130 pages reproduce documents illustrating the essential arguments of the compositors among which “revisionism” holds a prominent place in the causes that brought about the defeat of the revolutionary forces in and after November 1918. The introduction is extensively documented.

Bund und Länder. Vorträge gehalten im Wintersemester 1957/58 [in der] Deutschen Hochschule für Politik Berlin. Hrsg. von Ossip K. Flechtheim. Mit einem Vorwort von Otto-Heinrich von der Gablentz. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1959. xi, 162 pp. DM. 18.00.

The lectures collected in this book, delivered to the *Deutsche Hochschule für Politik* in Berlin each cover a different aspect of the federal principle according to which the *Bundesrepublik* is built up. The problem of how far the federal idea is still possible in the 20th century and in the circumstances of Germany, is always in the foreground; a scale of opinions on the subject finds expression here. The contributors are, respectively, H. Kreuzer, Ossip K. Flechtheim (on the federal principle and the political parties), H.-J. von Merkat, J. Tiburtius, Kurt Sieveking (on Hamburg), Wilhelm Hoegner (on Bavaria), Fritz Steinhoff (on North Rhineland-Westphalia), G. von Eynern and Otto-Heinrich von der Gablentz with a contribution on the chances of federalism in the present world.

BÜTTNER, KURT. *Die Anfänge der deutschen Kolonialpolitik in Ostafrika. Eine kritische Untersuchung an Hand unveröffentlichter Quellen.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1959. x, 156 pp. Ill. DM. 19.50.

The new series of *Studien zur Kolonialgeschichte und Geschichte der nationalen und kolonialen Befreiungsbewegung* under the general editorship of Walter Markov has started with this

study, *Band I*, in which the acquisition of the East-African colonies by Carl Peters and their transfer to the "Reich" is excellently described. On a scientifically lower level, however, are the more general dissertations and the actual situation described in the *Vorbemerkung*, in which "West-German imperialism" and "neo-colonialism" are discussed in an unscientific manner. A number of documents have been inserted at the back of the book.

CRAIG, GORDON A. *From Bismarck to Adenauer: Aspects of German Statecraft*. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1958. xvii, 156 pp. \$ 4.50.

Building on the important part played by the art of negotiations in the world (he deplors the "ideologized" and "public relations" negotiations of the present day), Prof. Craig discusses German statecraft from Bismarck up to and including Adenauer with reference to a number of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University. Measured for three qualities, essential for the good politician (passion, a feeling of responsibility, and a sense of proportion) three figures stand out, in Prof. Craig's opinion, high above the others: Bismarck, Stresemann and Adenauer. Other statesmen passing in review are Holstein, Bülow, Kiderlen-Wächter, Rathenau and Brüning. This book presents a very good and in some cases really original view on German statecraft in three periods of German history.

CROON, HELMUTH, und KURT UTERMANN. *Zeche und Gemeinde. Untersuchungen über den Strukturwandel einer Zechengemeinde im nördlichen Ruhrgebiet*. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1958. ix, 305 pp. DM. 25.60.

The emphasis in this investigation in a mining village in the Ruhr Region is on the changes in the social structure. The differentiation of these, to a large extent attributable to the affluence of workers for the mines from Eastern Germany and Poland before the Second World War and, later, of the refugees from regions east of the Oder-Neisse, is investigated in those social fields, where it manifests itself most clearly, as in entertainment, residential district, clubs, etc. This is *Band 19* in the collection *Soziale Forschung und Praxis* edited by the *Sozialforschungsstelle an der Universität Münster*.

DEIST, HEINRICH. *Wirtschaft von morgen. Beiträge zur Wirtschaftspolitik der SPD*. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GMBH, Berlin und Hannover 1959. 183 pp. DM. 11.80.

The relation between freedom and economical justice is the central subject of this collection of speeches and articles, in which the author gives proof of a realistic modern-socialist point of view in his outline of a social-democratic economic policy to be followed. He prefers a "mixed" pluralistic economical system, in which a permanent role is assigned to the group of small entrepreneurs, tradesmen and craftsmen (to the extent that, to a re-unification of the two Germanies, he attaches the demand that this group should be restored in their possessions), but in which, on the other hand, the dangers inherent in big industry for the economical freedom of the employees should be clearly distinguished. Other subjects under discussion are: the position of the mining industry and nationalization, co-determination, and neo-liberalism as exemplified by A. Rüstow and W. Eucken.

DEUTSCH, KARL W. and LEWIS J. EDINGER. *Germany Rejoins the*

Powers. *Mass Opinion, Interest Groups, and Elites in Contemporary Foreign Policy*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1959. xi, 320 pp. \$ 6.50.

Relying on careful analysis of elite groups and on data obtained by polls the authors present a picture of German foreign policy, its aims and agencies, against the background of mass opinion and the opinions current in the elite groups. Germany's readjustment to the post-World-War situation, which is the paramount feature of its foreign policy, the new political roles in world politics and the alternatives of a neutralist way and a western way are all dealt with in this book, which also contains very illuminating observations on German social structure, social mobility and the political system of both parties and state.

DUNCKER, HERMANN. *Einführungen in den Marxismus. Ausgewählte Schriften und Reden. Band 2*. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1959. 512 pp. DM. 7.80.

Writings and speeches of Hermann Duncker, director of the school for trade unionists "Fritz Hecker" in Eastern Germany, are collected in this second volume of a series dedicated to Duncker's works. It contains commentaries on problems of Marxist and pre-Marxist philosophy, the Marxist economic system and articles on a great variety of subjects, such as reviews of books by Plekhanov, Lukacs (1923), Max Adler and Kautsky. Two letters to Duncker, one from Franz Mehring and the other from Karl Liebknecht, are included, as well as a name and subject index relating to the second and the first volume (the latter was reviewed in vol. IV, 1959, no. 1 of this journal).

ERBE, RENÉ. *Die nationalsozialistische Wirtschaftspolitik 1933-1939 im Lichte der modernen Theorie*. Hrsg. vom Basle Centre for Economic and Financial Research, Series B, No. 2. Polygraphischer Verlag A.G., Zürich 1958. vi, 198 pp. S.fr. 19.00.

National-socialist economic policy is studied here with reference to Keynesian economics. The author investigates whether, and how far, the national-socialist experiment corresponded with the "Keynesian Model". He finds fundamental differences, for instance as to saving policy and the role of consumption, while, by means of statistical data, it is also made clear that the lion's share of the State's investments went to the benefit of armament. Of interest are also the more general observations on the relation between inflation and full employment, and an outline of measures which might have promoted a balanced full employment policy.

HAMEROW, THEODORE S. *Restoration, Revolution, Reaction. Economics and Politics in Germany 1815-1871*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1958. x, 347 pp. \$ 6.00.

In his analysis of German history from 1815 to 1849 the author emphasizes the material forces, viz. the development from a predominantly agricultural society to industrial urbanization which, in his opinion, must be considered a prime factor in the development towards the Revolution of 1848. According to the author the Revolution should be viewed not only as the expression of ideological forces like nationalism and liberalism, but also as a result of the popular dissatisfaction arising out of the industrial revolution. This book is an interesting effort to an original interpretation of German history in the first half of the nineteenth century.

HIRSCH-WEBER, WOLFGANG. *Gewerkschaften in der Politik. Von der Massenstreikdebatte zum Kampf um das Mitbestimmungsrecht.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1959. xv, 170 pp. DM. 18.50.

A survey of the attitudes in the trade unions and the socialist party on the issue of the political strike from the great debates of 1905 and 1906 until the dissolution of the trade unions by Hitler in 1933 gives the author of this excellently documented work an opportunity to posit the problem in a very clear-cut manner: which was the political role of the trade unions and in what way was this role in conformity with the tasks proper of the trade unions? This question is dealt with in detail for the period since the Second World War in which political pressure was brought to bear in order to enforce codetermination in the coal and steel industries. Various standpoints pro and con are analysed without bias, and the author arrives at the conclusion that the defensive political strike is the only acceptable kind under democratic conditions, but explains the aggressivity of the DGB from the complete failure of the 'thirties. This book was published as vol. 13 in the series *Schriften des Instituts für politische Wissenschaft*.

HÖHN, REINHARD. *Sozialismus und Heer. Band II. Die Auseinandersetzung der Sozialdemokratie mit dem Moltkeschen Heer.* Verlag Dr. Max Gehlen, Bad Homburg vor der Höhe, Berlin, Zürich 1959. xxxviii, 404 pp. DM. 42.00

The first volume of this impressive work was reviewed in this journal, Vol. IV (1959), Part 2, on p. 339. The second volume is entirely devoted to problems of military organization, the opposition of the socialists against the standing army and their demands for a "*Volkswehr*" (Swiss model), their criticism of the government policy and that of the army command vis-à-vis foreign countries, notably France. The minute care with which the author has studied a great many printed and unprinted sources has been rewarding: The book is certainly the most detailed and the best treatment of the intricate question of the numerous controversies of the authorities and the socialists over the army. Special consideration has been given to the more or less theoretical defence of the socialist standpoints by their well-known spokesmen, and, on the other hand, to opinions held by reformers in the opposite camp. The description of their views is one of the most attractive and vivid parts of the book.

KIRCHHOFF, HANS GEORG. *Die staatliche Sozialpolitik im Ruhrbergbau. 1871-1914.* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1958. 179 pp. DM. 10.50.

Mr. Kirchhoff gives a description of the social legislation in the Ruhr region after the liberal ideas had broken through in the second half of the 19th century. His description is centred round the great strike of 1889 as a symptom of growing social unrest and as a milestone in the history of social legislation in that it obliged the government to realize the new situation. This book is a very valuable contribution to the study of government intervention in the social and economic life in Germany. It is *Band 4* of the collection of *Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Forschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen*.

KOCH, HANS. *Franz Mehrings Beitrag zur marxistischen Literaturtheorie.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 440 pp. DM. 7.50.

The author has thoroughly analysed Mehring's writings on the meaning and significance of literature and its interpretation according to what are essentially class lines. He also contributes to the Mehring-revival in criticising Lukács' views and stresses Mehring's importance as a great Marxist theoretician. Of interest are the extracts from letters and articles relevant to the subject and the extensive documentation.

KRÜGER, HORST. *Zur Geschichte der Manufakturen und der Manufakturarbeiter in Preussen. Die mittleren Provinzen in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts.* Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1958. 796 pp. DM. 29.30.

For the second half of the 18th century an inquiry has been set up to find out, how far the *Manufaktur*-stage in Prussia-Brandenburg as a phase between a feudal and a modern-capitalist way of production could make headway in spite of the obstruction in an autocratic militarist state, where a feudal nobility still occupied an important position. The author goes on to examine the rising proletariat and the social conditions, and qualifies the existing theories regarding "social kingship" and "social-statism" as inaccurate and biased. Of great importance are the documents entered in the appendices, which include petitions and appeals from workmen to the political authorities and to the king, the correspondence between the "manufacturers" and the political authorities, and announcements and protocols from the latter. The argumentation runs, generally speaking, along Marxist-Leninist lines. This is *Band 3* of the *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für allgemeine Geschichte an der Humboldt-Universität Berlin*.

LADOR-LEDERER, J. J. *Capitalismo mondiale e cartelli tra le due guerre.* Giulio Einaudi Editore, Milano 1959. xviii, 400 pp. L. 2.500.

Mr. Lador-Lederer, after having served as a collaborator of the Institute of Economic Research attached to the Ministry of Foreign Commerce in Yugoslavia, emigrated in 1949 to Israel, where he occupies a similar position. In this book, which is the result of a thorough study of mainly secondary sources – whose number is already very impressive – he presents a study of the influence German monopolistic capital exerted on the State and he traces this development from the end of the first World War until the beginning of the second. His presentation of the facts does not exclude a strongly emotional reaction, which becomes manifest in his interpretation often becoming a subjective evaluation, for instance, where Hitlerism comes into the picture. As a whole, the book fully deserves the attention of those interested in the problem of the influence of big business on policy and especially the German case.

RITTER, GERHARD A. *Die Arbeiterbewegung im Wilhelminischen Reich. Die Sozialdemokratische Partei und die freien Gewerkschaften 1890-1900.* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin-Dahlem 1959. 255 pp. DM. 18.00.

State, social policy and its impact on the working class, organization and influence of the social-democratic party, trade unions, and the political issues of the period under discussion are dealt with in great detail and on the basis of the best available sources in this really masterly study, which may attain the rank of the most authoritative work on the crucial last decade of the 19th century and the history of the SPD in particular. In a small compass it is impossible to mention more than a few outstanding themes which the author includes, such as the significance of the Kautsky version of

Marxism, the peculiar conditions in Southern Germany, the careful analyses of election results, or the passages devoted to the cultural function of the party and its affiliated organizations. Although there are cases where the interpretation seems open to doubt, the argument is a very intelligent one. The book was published as vol. III of the *Studien zur Europäischen Geschichte aus dem Friedrich-Meinecke-Institut der Freien Universität Berlin*.

SCHILDHAUER, JOHANNES. Soziale, politische und religiöse Auseinandersetzungen in den Hansestädten Stralsund, Rostock und Wismar im ersten Drittel des 16. Jahrhunderts. Verlag Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Weimar 1959. xii, 282 pp. DM. 19.50.

Proceeding according to the historical-materialistic method the author arrives at the conclusion, that the religious conflicts in three Hanseatic towns arose from deep-lying social contrasts, while he also throws light on the struggle for town privileges in opposition to a sovereign striving after centralism. The number of sources used is impressive throughout, and the way in which they are used to support the argument merits great appreciation. This book is Vol. II of the *Abhandlungen zur Handels- und Sozialgeschichte*.

SCHLECHTE, HORST. Die Staatsreform in Kursachsen 1762-1763. Quellen zum kursächsischen Rétablissement nach dem siebenjährigen Kriege. Rütten und Loening, Berlin 1958. xi, 608 pp. Ill. DM. 33.20.

The editor, Mr. Schlechte, has, in this publication of sources, collected an impressive amount of material concerning the constitutional reform in Saxony. It contains, respectively, documents of the *Restaurationskommission*, of the secret cabinet of Saxony and the *Gebeimes Konsilium*, the heritage of Von Fritsch, which includes his correspondence with the Prime Minister Count Brühl, and petitions from Saxon merchants and employers to Fritsch. Mr. Schlechte has written an extensive introduction (some 120 pages) to the subject, in which attention is drawn to the relation with the more general European Enlightenment, to the consequences of the Seven Years' War and its influence on the desire for restoration, while besides this the structure of the middle-class circles striving after political reform, and the ideas living in them, are examined.

SCHLEIFSTEIN, JOSEF. Franz Mehring. Sein marxistisches Schaffen 1891-1919. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1959. 356 pp. DM. 12.50.

Since Stalin's death the memory of Franz Mehring is held in greater honour than it used to be during the years before 1953. In this study which is based on much literature the author gives a highly sympathetic picture of Mehring, explaining the latter's pro-Lassalleanism as regard for Lassalle's outstanding deeds, not as a choice between his having been right or wrong in his theories; these are, to a considerable extent, excluded from Mehring's praise in favour of the superiority of Marx and Engels recognised at an early date. Mehring's works in the fields of philosophy, history, the history of *belles lettres*, his "destruction of the Prussian myth" and his political activities are treated in separate chapters, the latter in a rather polemical spirit against revisionist detractors. The book is published as Vol. 5 of the *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Deutsche Geschichte an der Karl-Marx-Universität, Leipsic*.

SCHOLTZ, HARALD. Evangelischer Utopismus bei Johann Valentin

Andreä. Ein geistiges Vorspiel zum Pietismus. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. viii, 103 pp. DM. 6.30.

This first monograph on Andreä (1586-1654) is a valuable contribution to the history of the religious controversy in Germany and the history of Utopism in general. The author is concerned mainly with the writings of Andreä of the period 1614-1620, from which an ideally conceived Christian Man and an ideal Christian society clearly emerge. The author intelligently relates Andreä's Utopistic thought to the contemporary situation and the conditions of his time.

STEPANOWA, E. A. Friedrich Engels. Sein Leben und Werk. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 276 pp. Ill. DM. 5.80.

We regret that in the title of the review of this book on p. 343 of this journal, Vol. IV [1959], part 2, the name of the publisher, the place and year were omitted.

STOLZ, OTTO. Die Gewerkschaften in der Sackgasse. Ein kritisches Porträt. Isar Verlag, München 1959. 218 pp. DM. 14.80.

A sharp indictment is made here against the *Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (DGB)*. The author who was, for seven years, deputy editor in chief of the *Welt der Arbeit*, is well qualified and has made full, but delicate use of his intimate knowledge of conditions in the German TUC and the big unions which form part of it. Two lines of attack can be discerned: In fact the DGB is not politically neutral as it should be, and it more and more exceeds the bounds of trade union activities proper. Many DGB functionaries belong to the left wing of the SPD and have set themselves the task of influencing foreign policy (campaign against armament). The argument is brought forward in an eloquent style and is supported by an impressive amount of evidence. The book is a highly important contribution to the discussion of the rôle of the trade unions in a modern democratic state.

ZSCHÄBITZ, GERHARD. Zur mitteldeutschen Wiedertäuferbewegung nach dem grossen Bauernkrieg. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1958. 180 pp. DM. 9.80.

In conformity with the program of the series, it is especially the "class struggle" as a historical phenomenon which is the guiding principle in choosing the subjects for the *Leipziger Übersetzungen und Abhandlungen zum Mittelalter*, of which the present book forms the first volume in the *Reihe B*. The radicalism of the Anabaptists is seen as completely conditioned by their socio-economic position. The book is of special interest because the author has made use of many sources of which some were almost unknown.

Die Zukunft Meistern. Arbeitsmaterial zum Thema: Wissenschaft und Forschung, Erziehung und Bildung in unserer Zeit. Hrsg. vom Parteivorstand der Sozialdemokratischen Partei Deutschlands. 2. Aufl. Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH., Berlin und Hannover 1959. 172 pp. DM. 7.80.

The present study, edited by the Board of the German Social Democratic Party, provides material on the theme: Science, Research and Education. Attention is called to the necessity of adaptation to the imminent "second industrial revolution", and the shortages in the West-German educational system are pointed out. A programme for

an educational policy to be followed is mapped out, and educational systems in a number of countries (the German Democratic Republic, U.S.A., the Soviet Union, Red China, Great Britain, France, Sweden and Japan) are discussed and mutually compared.

Great Britain

CAMPBELL, J. R. *Some Economic Illusions in the Labour Movement*. Lawrence & Wishart Ltd., London 1959. 67 pp. 2/6.

The economic theory of the Labour Party is here criticized from a Marxist point of view for its policy as regards full employment, managed capitalism and large-firm benevolence. On the other hand a criticism is passed on Keynesian economics and their application in Great Britain. Finally the rate of growth of British production is compared to those in the Communist countries, particularly the Soviet Union.

CARR-SAUNDERS, A. M., D. CARADOG JONES and C. A. MOSER. *A Survey of Social Conditions in England and Wales as illustrated by Statistics*. Clarendon Press, Oxford U.P., London 1958. xxi, 302 pp. 25/—.

The two previous editions of this work appeared in 1927 and 1937 respectively, under the title: *A survey of the social structure of England and Wales*. In this third edition, which is more comprehensive than its predecessors, the latest statistical data are taken into account and readable commentaries have been added to the statistical material, offering the reader a survey of the most important social phenomena and underlining the changes in social conditions. Besides the usual demographic facts, such as fertility, migration, etc., figures are given on: industrial distribution, social class, protective associations (among which the labour unions), social security, use of leisure, education, etc.

CONNELL, JOHN. *Death on the Left. The Moral Decline of the Labour Party*. Pall Mall Press, London 1958. 71 pp. 9/—.

It is with much vigour, but not always with convincing arguments that the author traces a process of moral decline in the Labour Party which essentially set in, according to him, after the last war. ("Betrayal of principles" over Palestine, the lack of strength during the last years of the Labour Government). He points to the difficulty of defining "socialism in our time", the general bureaucratisation, especially in the trade unions and the "cheapening" of socialist standards. Some conclusions seem at least thought-provoking.

English Historical Documents. General Editor David C. Douglas. Vol. XI, 1783-1832. Edited by A. Aspinall and E. Anthony Smith. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1959. xxx, 979 pp. Maps. 95/—.

This volume which deals with the period 1783-1832, on which an astonishing amount of documentary materials (well-known printed sources as well as hitherto unpublished files) is collected here, may be considered one of the most important works on the subject from a social-historical standpoint, in view of the shift in western civilization towards industrialism and political democracy which occurred in these five crucial decades. Moreover, the editors Mr. A. Aspinall and Mr. E. A. Smith, who also wrote the excellent introductions to the various parts, were eminently successful in presenting a well-balanced choice of sources in which material of social-historical interest figures

conspicuously. Part I and Part II deal with crown and parliament respectively, in Part V the economic development, in particular the rise of steam-powered industry, the enclosures and the English overseas trade are treated; in Part VI contemporary social and religious problems come up for treatment such as, for example population growth, public health, factory legislation, trade unions, co-operations, and, as to religious matters, Catholic emancipation and the growing support for nonconformity; Part VIII is concerned with foreign policy. In the painful matter of selection, the editors took care to present such a wide variety of materials that the reader can evaluate them for himself.

HILL, CLIFFORD S. *Black and White in Harmony. The Drama of West Indians in the Big City, from a London Minister's Notebook.* Hodder and Stoughton, London 1958. 119 pp. 4/6.

An attempt is made here at imparting some understanding of the ways of life of the West-Indian immigrants to Great-Britain. On the ground of his experiences with West-Indians the author, a London minister, describes the norms of these immigrants and the problems resulting from the adjustment to an often hostile environment. The whole is a convincing plea for racial understanding in Britain.

JOHNSON, L. G. *The Social Evolution of Industrial Britain. A Study in the Growth of Our Industrial Society.* Liverpool University Press, Liverpool 1959. x, 178 pp. 25/—.

Social change from the beginning of the nineteenth century and in particular the emergence of an industrial democratic society are the subjects, which the author discusses with a great display of skill and scholarship. Considering the relatively small size of the book, a surprisingly complete picture is presented in these pages, where nearly all the important issues of the last century and a half come to the fore. Thus, the strain on society, caused by the rapid technological and economical development, the rise of a distinct working class, Chartism, socialism, and the labour unions come up for treatment, as do subjects like the rise of popular education, the intellectual climate, and British imperialist policy.

JORDAN, W. K. *Philanthropy in England. 1480-1660. A Study of the Changing Pattern of English Social Aspirations.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1959. 410 pp. 42/—.

On the basis of extensive source studies of quantitative as well as qualitative material (among which especially last wills) Professor Jordan has provided a penetrating insight into the pattern of philanthropy and thus into the shift in what he calls social aspirations. The most prominent features are the large size of the gifts from the gentry and the merchants, and the spending of this money for secular purposes, a conclusion, which is further elaborated in an analysis of patterns of aspirations for various classes and sub-classes. This volume is the first of a series which will be completely devoted to the changing pattern of aspirations, and of which the next volumes will deal with English urban society and rural England.

MORRIS, JOYCE M. *Reading in the Primary School. An Investigation into Standards of Reading and their Association with Primary School Characteristics.* With a Statistical Appendix by P. M. Grundy. Publ. for the National Foundation for Educational Research in England

and Wales by Newnes Educational Publishing Co., Ltd., London 1959. xviii, 179 pp. 15/—.

This study forms part of a four years' programme of reading research in primary schools. The writer, who investigated the association between reading ability and such factors as socio-economic background, sex, size of the school, etc., is very cautious in drawing her conclusions. The survey is done very carefully and findings have been based, wherever possible, on statistical material.

Puritanesimo e libertà. Dibattiti e libelli. Studio introduttivo, versione e note di Vittorio Gabrieli. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1956. lxxiv, 424 pp. L. 3,000.

As number I in the new series of *Scrittori politici* this collection of Leveller manifestoes and libels appeared (translated in Italian), supplied with an introduction by Vittorio Gabrieli, in which besides some general observation on the Civil War and religious and social radicalism an outline is given of the personalities of Walwyn, Lilburne and Winstanley. Included are the Putney Debates. An Agreement of the Free People of England, Walwyn's Just Defence and The Law of Freedom in a Platforme or True Magistracy Restored, written by Gerard Winstanley.

SMELSER, NEIL J. Social Change in the Industrial Revolution. An Application of Theory to the Lancashire Cotton Industry. 1780-1840. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1959. xii, 440 pp. 40/—.

The author considers the phenomenon of social change in the first place as a form of the process of structural differentiation and, according to this general model of phasewise development, the Lancashire cotton industry in the period 1770-1840 is elucidated. This interpretation is, throughout the book, compared with three others, viz. the Marxist, the British Socialist, and the neo-liberal interpretation. The method used is that of functional analysis of a social system as laid down by Talcott Parsons and his followers and, applied to this particular subject, this method is particularly fruitful. This is an important book, especially on account of the perspectives it opens for new methodological approaches in the field of social history.

THOMAS, J. A. The House of Commons 1906-1911. An analysis of its economic and social character. University of Wales Press, Cardiff 1958. 53 pp. 6/—.

The present booklet provides much information relating to the social and economic background of the members of the House of Commons. The shift in favour of the Liberals, Labour and the Irish Nationalist parties at the elections of 1911 is intelligently analysed and the regional aspects, for instance, are taken into consideration.

VERNON, ANNE. A Quaker Business Man. The Life of Joseph Rowntree 1836-1925. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 207 pp. Ill. 21/—.

This biography of Joseph Rowntree, founder of a big concern in the cocoa industry, throws light both on the social conditions of the 19th century and on the humanitarian Quaker ideals and their application in Rowntree's firm. The author has spared no pains to trace the roots of Rowntree's ideas and determine the factors that made it possible for him to adapt his opinions and attitudes, springing from the old social

system and from a different economic era, to new circumstances and to apply them with success in a period, when modern industrialism began to develop.

WEARMOUTH, ROBERT F. *Methodism and the Trade Unions.* The Epworth Press, London 1959. 78 pp. 6/—.

The influence of Methodism on working-class activity and especially on the early trade unions is the subject of this volume. Dr. Wearmouth points out a number of Methodists who became leaders in the labor-union movement – Methodist impact through technique and organization is not taken into consideration on account of lack of space.

WIGGIN, LEWIS M. *The Faction of Cousins. A Political Account of the Grenvilles, 1733-1763.* Yale University Press, New Haven 1958. xiv, 351 pp. \$ 5.00.

The subject of this book is the part played by the family group in 18th century politics in England. The author arrives at the conclusion, that the importance of family ties is rather overstressed by modern historians and that the meaning of political parties in their narrow sense should by no means be attached to these groupings. With reference to the Grenville family he demonstrates, that it was an important and primary factor in the whole of political affiliations, but usually not more than that. This book is also interesting in that it provides a good insight in the governmental structure of the 18th century and that it concurs with the views of Namier and Walcott on the two-party system.

Hungary

SINOR, DENIS. *History of Hungary.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1959. 310 pp. 25/—.

In view of the fact, that as yet there does not exist any comprehensive work on the history of Hungary in English, this book certainly fills a gap, the more so as it is largely based on Hungarian sources. Relatively little space is allotted to the period after 1919 (the Horthy era, for instance, with which the book ends, is briefly dealt with in 10 pages); on the other hand, the period prior to the Hapsburg rule is very elaborately discussed. The stress has generally been laid on the political history, though some social-historical issues come up for treatment.

Italy

COLAPIETRA, RAFFAELE. *Leonida Bissolati.* Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1958. 316 pp. L. 2.000.

Besides a presentation of Leonida Bissolati's life and thought this monograph contains a number of observations and facts on the background against which Bissolati's role in the socialist movement should be seen, viz. the conflict between the Maximalist and the Minimalist wing. Chapters on reformist socialism, the threatened unity of the socialist movement and such related problems as international pacifism and the nationalist trend complete the picture and favour a well-balanced presentation of this crucial epoch in the socialist movement.

DAL PANE, LUIGI. *Lo Stato Pontificio e il movimento riformatore del Settecento.* Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1959. vii, 798 pp. Ill. L. 4.500.

Professor Luigi Dal Pane has endeavoured, in this authoritative study on the 17th century reform movement in the Papal State (also as a counter-reformationist response to the challenge of Protestantism), to grasp in one monumental volume the essence as well as the details of this vast field of study, which still constitutes one of the most intriguing (and subsequently rewarding as an object of study) subjects in social history. After an extensive survey of the existing literature Prof. Dal Pane deals with personalities as Lione Pascoli and Marco Fantuzzi, and such questions as the attitude of Pope Benedict XIV towards "free trade", the reform of Pius VI and various aspects of economic life, as for instance the corn trade and the relation of industry to agriculture. The documents inserted are likewise of interest to the reader. The number of photographs is impressive.

D'ANTONIO, MARIO e GUGLIELMO NEGRI. *Raccolta degli statuti dei partiti politici in Italia. Con un saggio introduttivo su La Regolazione del Partito Politico di Mario D'Antonio.* Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1958. xlvii, 198 pp. L. 1.000.

This serviceable little book contains the constitutions of all the political parties in Italy and is, as such a handy book of reference for those interested in the current political situation in Italy. Particularly useful is the general introduction by Mario D'Antonio.

DELLA PERUTA, FRANCO. *I democratici e la rivoluzione italiana. (Dibatti ideali e contrasti politici all'indomani del 1848).* Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1958. 537 pp. L. 4.000.

Mr. Della Peruta undertakes to picture the controversies, ideological differences and opinions within the group of Democrats just after the revolution of 1848. Starting with Mazzini and his followers (the conflict between Mazzini and the French socialists on the subject of the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2nd, 1951, is extensively treated) the author deals with other groups as the Italian Proudhonists and such personalities as Ferrari, Pisacane and Montanelli. Documents relating to the subject, e.g. letters from Carlo Cattaneo to Enrico Cernuschi, and letters from Ferrari, are included in the appendices.

D'EUFEMIA, GIUSEPPE. *Le situazioni soggettive del lavoratore dipendente.* Dott. A. Giuffrè Editore, Milano 1958. 114 pp. L. 800.

The present book offers a lucid and short survey of the position of dependent labour in Italian social legislation. The author approaches his subject from a legal standpoint, without detracting from the universality of his study – on the contrary, various aspects of a socio-historical nature are elucidated both clearly and penetratingly.

GALASSO, GIUSEPPE. *La Riforma agraria in Calabria.* Editoriale Opere Nuove, Roma 1958. 75 pp. L. 300.

In a small compass the author gives a good survey of the agrarian reform policy of the progress achieved so far, but he is very critical as to the actual situation. The standpoints of various parties and of the trade unions are discussed, especially those of the Democratic Socialists, the P.S.I. and the P.C.I.

GALLI, GIORGIO. *La Sinistra italiana nel dopoguerra.* Il Mulino, Bologna 1958. 287 pp. L. 1.500.

In his description of the Italian Left after the war the author places full stress on the year 1948, which year, in his analysis, turns out to have been decisive for the future of the Left. With great care the influences are examined that have been exerted by political situations at an international level, such as the events in Czechoslovakia in 1948 and the expulsion of Tito-Yugoslavia from the Cominform, on the internal course of events in the Italian left.

GRAMSCI, ANTONIO. *Scritti giovanili, 1914-1918*. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1958. xix, 392 pp. L. 1,500.

This collection contains the articles written by Gramsci in the years 1914-1918, beginning with an article dated October 31st, 1914. In the preface the editor renders an account of the way in which he has been able to decide on the authorship of Gramsci in the case of unsigned or pseudonymous articles. The question, whether there has appeared any work by Gramsci before October 31st 1914, remains open. The editor emphatically points out, that in this collection the accent should lie on the development of Gramsci's thoughts. Fourteen articles, which could not with certainty be ascribed to Gramsci, have been printed in an appendix.

MASINI, PIER CARLO. *Gli Internazionalisti. La Banda del Matese 1876-1878*. Edizioni Avanti!, Milano-Roma 1958. 164 pp. L. 500.

In this book the curious atmosphere of the turbulent years in which the Matese was under the impact of the "Internationalists" is reproduced. The role played by Bakunin in having strong sections of the Italian workers' movement adopt his views (through the medium of such men as Cafiero and Malatesta) is dealt with as an introduction to the subject proper.

MORANDI, RODOLFO. *Opere. III: Lettere al Fratello. 1937-1943. IV: Lotta di Popolo. 1937-1945*. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Milano 1959. vii, 183 pp.; xi, 151 pp. L. 800; L. 800.

Rodolfo Morandi, who was born in 1902, was one of the young intellectuals who, as a socialist, opposed fascism. He was arrested in 1937, played a considerable role in the resurrection of the Socialist Party which he prepared, though theoretically, in the years before the liberation from fascism. The third volume comprises letters to his brother Luigi and throws light not only on the personality of the author, but also on his philosophical ideas (strong influence of Hegel and, especially, Marx) and political conviction. The latter constitutes the essence of the fourth volume which is of great interest also for an understanding of the special position of what is usually called Nenni-socialism. Interesting in this aspect are the author's opinions on the Soviet Union (overbureaucratization will in the long run disappear), the unity of progressive forces as he sees them, and the attitude towards the Church.

OTTINO, CARLO LEOPOLDO. *Concetti fondamentali nella teoria politica di Antonio Gramsci*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1956. 156 pp. L. 1,000

In the still growing literature on Gramsci this little book deserves an important place as it provides a concise and conveniently arranged analysis of Gramsci's most important basic principles. Much attention is given to the role of party and state in Gramsci's political theory, in relation to which a careful comparison between Gramsci's views on this point and Marxist-Leninist theory strikes the reader; a treatment of Gramsci's criticism of "Sorcelist syndicalism" also comes within the scope of this enquiry.

I Periodici di Milano. Bibliografia e storia. Tomo I (1860-1904). Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1956. viii, 363 pp. Ill.

With the present volume a series of bibliographical publications on the Italian working class and socialist press (1860-1926) under the general editorship of Prof. Franco Della Peruta has been started by the *Biblioteca* G. G. Feltrinelli. Detailed, excellent information is given on the really impressive amount of papers and periodicals in Milan in the period under discussion (viz. until 1904), and although a great many small trade-union papers and (avowedly for social research often extremely important) shortlived political and atheist ones occupy a very considerable number of pages, there were papers of greater importance even then: *Critica sociale* started publication in 1891 and remained, until 1926, the most important socialist review in Italy. It should be noted, that Roman-catholic and other non-socialist labour and even philanthropic periodicals have been included.

SALONI, ALFREDO. Autoritarismo e Conformismo nel Partito Socialista Italiano. Casa Editrice Luigi Battei, Parma 1958. 119 pp. L. 600.

Dogmatism in questions of policy, sterility of opinion with regard to Christian principles, and bureaucratization in organization are the main points in this critical discussion of authoritarianism and conformism in the P.S.I. The author has done a very thorough job in analysing a great many aspects and issues (for instance, the attitude towards Communism and the Soviet Union), without deviating for the slightest moment from his conviction that the party has in itself the strength of innovation, as forceful energies have not been tapped as yet.

SALVADORI, MASSIMO. The Labour and the Wounds. A personal Chronicle on one man's fight for freedom. Pall Mall Press, London 1958. xii, 232 pp. 18/—.

This account, written in 1945, in which the author describes his activities in the Italian underground movement and the years spent in exile from 1943 onwards as a British officer, is a personal testimony, which in a sense settles with the romanticism generally associated with underground activity and which expresses a well-proportioned vision on the Italian developments since Mussolini's march to Rome.

SALVATORI, LUIGI. Al confino e in carcere. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1958. 293 pp. L. 1.500.

The writer, who died in 1946, here gives an account of the years he spent in Fascist places of exile and prisons. These notes owe their value to the vivacity and directness of style, which transplant the reader into the actuality and the circumstances of Fascist rule. The telling observations of the psychological phenomena attendant on prison life, the characterization of the prisoners, and the description of the part played by political freedom in the minds of these prisoners, combine to make this book a valuable document of the period.

SCHIAVI, ALESSANDRO. La vita e l'opera di Giacomo Matteotti. Opere Nuove, Roma 1957. 399 pp. Ill. L. 2.400.

An excellently written and for scientific purposes also sufficiently thorough political biography of Matteotti, the victim of fascist terror, is offered here. The author has succeeded in presenting a very full picture which provides insight into the personality

and the work of the socialist leader. His activities and ideas, notably also his fierce struggle for democratic socialism, are presented with the help of quotations from his speeches and writings, and contemporary and later impressions of people like Turati, Anna Kuliscioff, Saragat etc. contribute to the lively character of the book which is provided with a bibliography.

SPRIANO, PAOLO. *Socialismo e classe operaia a Torino dal 1892 al 1913*. Giulio Einaudi Editore, Torino 1958. 312 pp. L. 1,500.

The period selected by Mr. Spriano for his investigation was characterized by an upswing of industrial activity in Turin and consequently by a working class increasing rapidly in numbers and with a growing interest in socialism. These features, more or less identical in most parts of North-West Europe were sufficiently distinct in Turin to make it a rewarding object of study. Mr. Spriano succeeds remarkably well in presenting a fascinating picture, in which the forces that moved the working class, their numbers and living conditions (and in this context the development of industry is also described in considerable detail), and the labour movement in particular, are aptly drawn and rated at their true value.

Storia dell' *Avanti!* a cura di Gaetano Arfé. 2 Vols. Vol. I 1896-1926; vol. II 1926-1940. Edizioni *Avanti!*, Milano-Roma 1956. 221 pp.; 233 pp. L. 350; L. 450.

In these two volumes a popularly written and sympathetic history of the socialist paper *Avanti!* is given. Many quotations from the paper contribute to the vivid character of the picture. It reflects a special position of Italian socialism that was also responsible to a great extent for the split into a left and pro-communist, and a democratic socialist party. The *Avanti!* is still the paper of the P.S.I. of Pietro Nenni. The last pages of the second volume which wholly deals with the illegal and emigrants activities also reflect the attitude vis-à-vis the Soviet Union and the Stalin-Hitler pact of 1939.

TOGLIATTI, PALMIRO. *Discorsi alla Costituente*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1958. 343 pp. L. 1000.

The present volume contains addresses (and the discussions that have arisen round them) delivered by Togliatti at the public sessions of the Italian Constituent Assembly in the period of June 1946-January 1948. They relate to a wide variety of subjects in relation to the composition of the Italian constitution as well as to other political issues (the amnesty arrangements in 1946, the scandal Campilli-Vanoni, against the re-emergence of fascism and for the so-called democratic solidarity).

TOGLIATTI, PALMIRO. *L'opera di De Gasperi. Rapporti tra Stato e Chiesa*. Parenti Editore, Firenze 1958. 238 pp. L. 800.

In dealing with the late leader of the *Democrazia Cristiana*, his work and his ideas, the leader of the Italian Communists once more proves his intelligence and testifies to an intellectual status which seems in some respects to be rather different from that of other top-ranking communist party men. Togliatti himself, moreover, approved of the concordat with the Vatican, and so holds a specific position as to the relation of Church and State.

L'Unità di Gaetano Salvemini. A cura di Beniamino Finocchiaro. Neri Pozza Editore, Venezia 1958. 859 pp. L. 5.000.

Classed according to the subjects of home and foreign affairs, and chronologically arranged within the classes, this excellently produced book provides an extensive selection from the articles in Salvemini's *L'Unità* (1911-1920). The book opens with a short series of articles under the heading "What does *L'Unità* want", which contain observations on character and standpoint of the paper. In his introduction the compiler gives some factual information on the paper and the political and journalistic activities of the founder-editor, and goes on to discuss the attitude and method of the publicist Salvemini, which were shared by the whole editorial team. It is, in the composer's opinion, due to this attitude and method, that these articles still have value for the present day. Complete tables of contents – according to subject and to author – of all the articles that have appeared in *L'Unità* are appended.

VALERI, NINO. Da Giolitti a Mussolini. Momenti della crisi del liberalismo. 4a ed. Parenti Editore, Firenze 1958. 244 pp. Ill. L. 1.200.

Mr. Valeri deals with the period between the First World War and the Fascist ascendancy, and comments on the "crises of liberalism" of this period in an intelligent and scholarly manner, while providing good reading for the layman, too. The documentation is very thorough; to each chapter a number of speeches, articles, letters and other testimonials is appended. Particular aspects of Italian liberalism in this period as represented by Mr. Giolitti, Mr. Gobetti and Benedetto Croce are treated, as are other features of the Italian political scene after the first World War, such as "D'Annunzianism" and the Fascist revolution. This book, which is the Fourth Edition (the First is from 1956), is Volume XVI of the series of *Saggi di cultura moderna*.

The Netherlands

DREES, W. Van Mei tot Mei. Persoonlijke herinneringen aan bezetting en verzet. 2e dr. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1959. 237 pp. Hfl. 9.50.

In these reminiscences from the Second World War years (May 1940-May 1945) the former prime minister deals with the attitude of the parties – and in particular his own Social Democratic Party – vis-à-vis the Nazi occupation, the Resistance activities in which he was involved, especially the preparations for the restoration of a parliamentary government system after the war, and the political rapprochement between persons of different religious and philosophical outlook. It fits well into the style of the book that he also describes his own experiences and those of his family. On some questions of importance new light has been shed.

Emigratie 1957.

De gaande man. Gronden van de emigratiebeslissing.

Raad voor de emigratie. Rapport over de emigratie van emigranten in de samenleving van het ontvangende land.

Rapport van de Commissie ter bestudering van de agrarische emigratie. Werken, wonen en leven in Canada. Ill.

The publications mentioned in the title are available in The Netherlands through the *Commissioner for Emigration*, Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health, The Hague. Together they offer some insight in the problems confronting emigrants, their motives

and (the publication last mentioned in particular, which is a Canadian one on conditions in that emigration country) chances of assimilation in the immigrant countries. The first book offers indeed many particulars on the evolution in emigration (the many tables and graphs being provided with explanations in English), population growth, respective numbers going to the various emigration countries, and the organizations – some on a definitely confessional basis – form, together with government organizations, the instruments of the policy of (government supported) emigration. The second work offers the results of an inquiry into the motives for emigration and was undertaken under the direction of Prof. Sj. Groenman. The third deals with the various aspects of integration in the emigrants' new countries: economic, social and spiritual, viz. the Churches.

Maatschappelijke Vraagstukken. Publicaties van de Dr. Wiardi Beckman Stichting. N.V. De Arbeiderspers, Amsterdam 1955 (Nrs. 1 and 2), 1957 (Nr. 3), 1959 (Nr. 4). 4 Vols.: 229, 280, 158, 175 pp. Hfl. 13.75, 17.50, 3.90, 6.90.

The Scientific Institute of the Labour Party has so far published four vols. in this series. Nr. 1 (*Bevolkingsgroei en maatschappelijke verantwoordelijkheid*), a report on the pressing population problem in Holland, made by a commission under the chairmanship of Dr. W. Steigenga, offers, in a good survey of the various aspects, many data concerning the demographic development, Government policy, etc., but some conclusions give extreme consideration to particular religious susceptibilities. Nr. 2 (H. M. Ruitenbeek, *Het ontstaan van de Partij van de Arbeid* – the rise of the Dutch Labour Party, with English summary) traces the historical lines converging into the formation of a new Socialist party, not based on Marxism, and for which “breaking through” (i.e. membership of fundamentalist Protestants and Roman Catholics) and the broadening of the social basis to include the new middle classes are essential. The most interesting part of the book is that which deals with the preliminary discussions, and immediately after the war nr. 3 (*Confrontatie*) contains the papers of a conference on the fundamental principles of the major political tendencies in the Netherlands multiparty system. Politically Roman Catholic and Calvinist, Liberal and Socialist spokesmen took part on the whole in such a way that the resulting book offers real insight. Nr. 4 (*De hervorming van de onderneming*), prepared by a commission under the chairmanship of the jurist Prof. J. Valkhoff, deals with the issue of codetermination, which is discussed against the background of the general Socialist views on private (big) enterprise (to be reformed, not liquidated), and argues that all interested in it should on principle have a share in its management. In this connexion, proposals are made for a revision of the pertaining Company law.

De opkomst van Tilburg als industriestad. Anderhalve eeuw economische en sociale ontwikkeling. Onder redactie van H. F. J. M. van den Eerenbeemt en H. J. A. M. Schurink. N.V. Centrale Drukkerij, Nijmegen 1959. 253 pp. Hfl. 7.50.

This book (nr. VI of the *Bijdragen tot de Sociale en Economische Geschiedenis van het Zuiden van Nederland*), comprises twelve essays written by undergraduates of the Roman Catholic Economic University on various subjects of the economic and social history of the last 150 years of Tilburg, now an industrial centre of some 140,000 inhabitants. The city's textile industry (wool) is, naturally, in the focus of attention, also with regard to the social conditions under which the workers lived. Although the sources are relatively scarce, it was possible to trace – at least in some of the essays – a few

essential lines in the development. As major characteristics may be mentioned the atypical demographic evolution (extremely slow decline in birth rate) and the strong influence of the Roman Catholic Church on organization life, which is manifest, for instance, in the confessional social movement.

De Publiekrechtelijke Bedrijfsorganisatie in Nederland. 2e druk. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1958. xlviii, 217 pp. Hfl. 5.00.

This publication (in Dutch, but provided with summaries both in French and in English), the first edition of which appeared in 1957, has been supplemented by a new preface, in which criticisms that have been expressed against the report itself, are discussed. It is pointed out here, that the reservations on the subject of the "public industrial organisation" regard the economical aspect (as distinguished from the social aspect) and particularly the organisation by separate industrial branches of economic life. The report itself has remained unchanged and represents the liberal point of view, viz. a critical disposition towards the development of the public industrial organisation with respect to such factors as competition, competence of the members, etc. This is publication no. 3 of the (Liberal) *Prof. Mr. B. M. Teldersstichting*.

WERNINK, J. H. A. Woonwagenbewoners. Sociologisch onderzoek van een marginale groep. Met een woord vooraf van J. A. M. H. Damoiseaux. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1959. x, 230 pp. Ill. Hfl. 12,50; 14,50.

The author limits his investigation to one particular kind of "caravandwellers" in the Netherlands, the so-called *Reizigers* as distinct from Gipsies and *Burgers* (people living in caravans but not belonging to the well-delimited group of *Reizigers*). The marginal situation of this group is pointed out, and the factors conducive to this condition (as for instance their peripheral situation) are investigated. In addition the deviating pattern of values and norms is examined. The investigation is preceded by a preface, in which the concepts used (group, marginality, deviant behaviour, etc.) are elaborated. This book is published under the auspices of the K.S.K.I. (the Roman-Catholic Institute for Social Investigation).

Poland

BREYER, RICHARD. Ostbrandenburg unter polnischer Verwaltung. Alfred Metzner Verlag, Frankfurt/Main, Berlin 1959. xvi, 167 pp. DM. 9.60.

The changes, which have occurred in East-Brandenburg since 1945 are here subjected to an objective examination. The author studies the demographical changes (provenance of the new inhabitants, distribution of ages, birth- and death rates, etc.), the present agrarian structure, industry, cultural and social life. An element of temporariness and uncertainty, the maladjustment of the new colonists, and a lack of adaptation to the new environment are found by the author in all sectors of life. As regards the economic situation he is no less critical. This book is one of the series *Ostdeutschland unter fremder Verwaltung*.

GENTZEN, FELIX-HEINRICH. Grosspolen im Januaraufstand. Das Grossherzogtum Posen 1858-1864. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1958. 328 pp. Maps. Ill. DM. 16.80.

The author of this book which appeared as the 1st vol. in the *Schriftenreihe des Instituts für Allgemeine Geschichte an der Humboldt-Universität*, Berlin, has ventured on almost untrodden paths in making the attitude of the Poles of the Prussian province of Posen towards the rising of Russian Poland the subject of his well-documented study. He argues that the ties between the politically divided portions of the Polish nations were very strong indeed and that, particularly in the case of Posen during the Warsaw revolution and the previous years, those ties had effects on policy making. The appendices contain a number of documents.

KAROL, K. S. *Visa for Poland*. MacGibbon & Kee, London 1959. 259 pp. 18/—.

The author, who has lived in the West since 1949, describes in the first part of this book the development of the Polish Left, particularly in its relation to Russian communism. The second part is devoted to the "Polish October Revolution" of 1956 and its consequences as he could observe them in the course of some trips to Poland. The account may be called fair in all respects; the insights that come to the fore are discriminative and give proof of a non-partisan point of view. In the epilogue the author signalizes a few phenomena that point at a step backwards to the situation of 1956. Here, also, he indicates the danger of inciting the Eastern countries against each other and of speculating on the old Russo-Polish conflicts.

KORBONSKI, STEFAN. *Warsaw in Chains*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1959. ix, 319 pp. 30/—.

Mr. Korbonski, who was active in the Polish Peasant Party from the German capitulation till 1947, the year he fled to Sweden, gives a day-to-day account in diary-form of this period, which ends with the extinction of the Polish Peasant Party and in which, inter alia, the elections, the political machinations of the communists, the infiltration of the Polish army by Russians, and the underground activities of the legendary Major Ogien in the Carpathians are described. As a whole this diary is very informative on the Polish Peasant Party and on the disposition of the Polish population towards the new regime in the first years after the war.

Osteuropa-Handbuch. Polen. Hrsg. von Werner Markert. Böhlau Verlag, Köln; Graz 1959. xxxii, 829 pp. DM. 68.00.

The second volume in the series *Osteuropa-Handbuch* published under the auspices of the *Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteuropaforschung* and edited by Prof. Markert in collaboration with numerous specialists (e.g., W. Conze, W. Kuhn, G. Rhode, H. von Krannhals, Fr. Korkisch and D. Geyer) is on the same level of excellence as the first which was devoted to Yugoslavia. Extensive historical chapters deal with the developments in political, economic and social fields since 1914 until 1945; in this connexion the Polish-German relations are given special attention. The greater part of the book treats, however, of the founding of a "people's democracy" after the last war, and the main aspects of the process are dealt with in great detail. The reader gets much information on the shifts of policy, on the consequences of the events of 1956 that are described and interpreted without bias. A special chapter on cultural life in the 20th century has been added, as has a full documentation on political, including international, facts, a fine biographical chapter on outstanding people, and a bibliography. The presentation of the volume is beyond praise; the many maps evoke admiration. Without exaggeration it may be safely assumed that this work is the best general survey on modern Poland published so far.

Spain

LONGO, LUIGI (Gallo). Die internationalen Brigaden in Spanien. Übersetzt von Egon Wiszniewsky. Rütten und Loening, Berlin 1958. 287 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 13.90.

The well-known foreman of the Italian Communist Party, at the time Inspector-General of the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, here gives a survey of this unit during the first year of the war; the book closes with a description of the battle of Brunete in July 1937. The manuscript was composed immediately after and during the events described, which makes for a vivid style and for a better evocation of the "atmosphere" of the period. The maps enclosed reproduce the development of the front line and the military situations.

MARTI, CASIMIRO. Origenes del Anarquismo en Barcelona. Prologo de J. Vicens Vives. Editorial Teide, Barcelona 1959. 146 pp.

A great amount of primary and secondary sources have been studied by the author of this very full history of the Catalan labour movement about 1870 and, more in detail, the impact of Bakuninist ideas. Although the documentation is rather heavy, it offers in often extensive quotations a valuable survey of the relevant material. Parts of the book have appeared in a French version as articles in this journal. The book appeared as vol. I in the series *B: Monografias* issued by the *Centro de Estudios Historicos Internacionales*.

RENN, LUDWIG. Im spanischen Krieg. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1959. 386 pp. Maps. DM. 8.40.

In the form of a novel the well-known author here accounts his experiences in the Spanish Civil War, where he served as chief of staff of the eleventh International Brigade from November 1936 to the end of December, when the international brigades were withdrawn. Besides on the course of the struggle much information is given on atmosphere and morale within the brigade in different phases of the war.

Switzerland

BÜRGIN, ALFRED. Geschichte des Geigy-Unternehmens von 1758 bis 1939. Ein Beitrag zur Basler Unternehmer- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte. J. R. Geigy S.A., Basel 1958. 322 pp. Ill. S.fr. 25.00.

On the occasion of the second centenary of the Geigy Company this handsome book has been published, which describes the development of the firm. Praise is due to the author for the way in which he draws the great social ideas into his account; business life in the period of early capitalism, the influence of liberalism, the measures of the management regarding national protectionism, all these facets receive shafts of light. Besides this the social structure and the ideas of the Swiss and Baslian entrepreneurial class is thoroughly gone into. New technical and scientific processes and a continuously fluctuating demand in the market have naturally determined the direction in which the firm has developed after its beginning with the sale of pharmaceutical products – the course of this process and its intermediate phases are clearly illuminated. The set-up of this book is splendid: it is profusely illustrated and the notes and comments in the margin are very valuable.

LINDT, ANDREAS. Leonhard Ragaz. Eine Studie zur Geschichte und Theologie des religiösen Sozialismus. Evangelischer Verlag AG, Zollikon 1957. 283 pp. S.fr. 16.00.

For his study of Leonhard Ragaz' theology the author has drawn principally on the latter's diaries and on letters by the younger Ragaz. His approach, however sympathetic to the Swiss religious socialist, does not prevent him from entering critically into one or two points, as for instance into Ragaz' representation of history as God's work and his assertion, that here God's intentions are repeatedly visible in the concrete. Great attention is also paid to the role of the Church in Ragaz' social Christianity, viz. that the Church as an institution is irrevocably a thing of the past, and that the present secularization fulfils the purpose of the gospel. The book as a whole should be considered a mature and valuable contribution to the study of religious socialism.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. The Soviet Bureaucratic Elite. A Case; Study of the Ukrainian Apparatus. Atlantic books, Fred. A. Praeger, New York; Stevens and Sons (Sweet and Maxwell Ltd.) 1959. 174 pp. \$ 6.00; 25/-.

In this important case study of the party and state elite in the Ukraine since the Great Purge (i.e. since 1938, when Khrushchev became supreme party boss) the author has been able to make use of unpublished Soviet dissertations and other valuable material. One of his interesting conclusions is that "all the efforts of totalitarianism have not succeeded in producing uniformity even within the ruling nucleus of the regime" – especially so in the Ukraine where the apparatus always was more of an oligarchy than in the rest of the U.S.S.R. The relations between the various groups and layers in the apparatus are analysed in great detail; it is especially this careful treatment of its functioning which makes this study a major contribution to the understanding of the Soviet system.

BALABANOFF, ANGELICA. Lenin visto da vicino. Opere Nuove, Roma 1959. 225 pp. Ill. L. 800.

The value of this little book lies mainly in the fact, that the writer and well-known socialist, Angelica Balabanoff, who lived in Russia for many years and knew Lenin personally, combines personal experience with an extensive knowledge of the Russian background. Her illumination of the October revolution bears witness to a pronounced socialist-anti-bolshevist inclination without, however, detracting from the essential objectivity of the argumentation.

CHAMBRE, HENRI. Le pouvoir soviétique. Introduction à l'étude de ses institutions. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, R. Pichon et R. Durand-Auzias, Paris 1959. iv, 168 pp. F.fr. 950.

Mr. Chambre has set himself the task of elucidating the juridical aspects of Soviet government in a short, simple and easily surveyable study. He fully realizes the cleavage between the ostensibly democratic form and the undemocratic functioning. He further signalizes the conception, radically different from western basic ideas, of the relation between Law, State, and Party, which so confounds the study of the Soviet legal and political bodies when undertaken in the customary way. This book is part 2 in the collection: "*Comment ils sont gouvernés*" of which Georges Burdeau is the general editor.

CHOCHLOW, NIKOLAJ. *Recht auf Gewissen. Ein Bericht.* Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1959. 455 pp. DM. 16.80.

The author who in 1954 was ordered to liquidate, in the service of the M.V.D., a leading anti-communist in West Germany, but informed this man instead and remained in the West as a political refugee, here records his experiences. The organisation of the M.V.D., instructions for espionage in the West and other interesting subjects come up for discussion in this book; the leading theme, however, is the gradually growing conflict between personal conscience and the political tasks assigned to him.

CHRUSCHTSCHOW, N. S. *Für dauerhaften Frieden und friedliche Koexistenz.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 460 pp. DM. 4.00.

Interviews with foreign correspondents and speeches have been collected in this volume; they were given, respectively held, during the months of January 1957 until and including May 1958. Many were devoted to international questions, especially the conditions for peaceful coexistence, others to the expectations of the successes on the home front. Some of the well-known letters (a.o. that to Bertrand Russell) have been included, as well as those to which they formed a reply.

GOURFINKEL, NINA. *Lénine.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1959. 189 pp. F.fr. 450.

A short popularised description of Lenin's personal and political life is presented here in a very attractive edition with a large number of illustrations and facsimiles. In the appendix Lenin's so-called testament (written in 1922 and intended for the XIIIth Congress in 1924) is printed; the text is based on the edition of the works of Lenin, which appeared in 1957 in Moscow. This little book is part 15 of the *Collections microcosme: le temps qui court.*

HADOW, MARIA. *Paying Guest in Siberia.* The Harvill Press, London 1959. 190 pp. 15/—.

The author, who was born in Poland, was deported to Siberia by the Russians in 1940. In this book she describes her experiences in the steppes of Kazakhstan, where she worked in a kolkhoz and where she had the opportunity of observing the deportees' ways of living at first hand. Later she made her way to Persia; the details of this escape are also described.

LENEMAN, LÉON. *La tragédie des Juifs en U.R.S.S.* Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges 1959. 327 pp. Ill. B.fr. 120.

Anti-semitism in the USSR is here extensively described, with quotations from documents and reports of eye-witnesses, and with the help of striking examples, such as what is styled here the "myth of Birobijan", the killing of the Polish writers especially in the last period of Stalin's regime, and the case of Erlich and Alter, leaders of the Polish *Bund*, who were executed in 1941. From Khrushchev, too, anti-semitic remarks and actions are registered, particularly of the time when he led the Partisans in the Ukraine. As a final issue Mr. Leneman studies the attitude of the Communist regime towards Zionism.

LENIN, W. I. *Werke, Band 12: Januar-Juni 1907; Band 31: April-Dezember 1920.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. viii, 556 pp.; x, 580 pp. DM. 6.50; DM. 6.50.

LENIN, W. I. *Marx-Engels-Marxismus. Grundsätzliches aus Schriften und Reden.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1959. 568 pp. DM. 6.50.

LÉNINE, V. *Oeuvres. Tome 20: Décembre 1913-août 1914.* Éditions Sociales, Paris; Éditions en Langues Étrangères, Moscou 1959.

In the German edition of Lenin's works the 12th volume contains a few items published here for the first time as does the 31st (in which no less than 21 documents which were previously unknown – on the war against Poland, on point 20 of the conditions for membership in the Communist International, etc.). Of the well-known speeches of Lenin the first volume mentioned contains those held before the Congress of the Party April-May 1907; moreover a great many items reflect the difficult position of the Party during the time after the defeat of the first revolution and the tactics chosen towards the elections for the second Duma. Vol. 31 opens with the pamphlet on "Left Wing: An Infantile Disorder" and contains other most important items, among others the speeches addressed to the second congress of the Comintern and notes "on the question of the dictatorship". The 20th vol. in the French edition begins with the "Critical notes on the national question" and many contributions on such issues as reunification of the party, "Populism", and other causes of disagreement between the parties of the Left. – The volume on the Marx-Engels-Marxism comprises essays, prefaces, and extracts from other writings on these subjects. This book appeared as vol. 50 in the *Bücherei des Marxismus-Leninismus*.

LIN YUTANG. *The Secret Name. The Soviet Record 1917-1958.* Heinemann, London, Melbourne, Toronto 1959. xxiii, 234 pp. 18/—.

Vehement anti-communism and sharp ridicule characterize this book, which does not so much give a historical survey of "forty years of Soviet rule" as that it makes the contradictory and paradoxical elements in it a subject for criticism and caustic remarks. The gap between socialism, Marxism, humanitarian ideals on the one side, and the Soviet praxis on the other is the chief point of attack for the author, who makes use, among other things, of Milovan Djilas' theory and Khrushchev's speech at the XXth Congress. He also provides a list of Soviet broken treaties, a series of parallels between Hitler and Stalin, and a number of words with meanings that can be declined at pleasure.

MEHNERT, KLAUS. *Der Sowjetmensch. Versuch eines Porträts nach zwölf Reisen in die Sowjetunion 1929-1957.* 5. Aufl. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1959. 507 pp. DM. 16.80.

In less than three quarters of a year more than 50,000 copies of this book were printed – which sufficiently proves its popularity. This popularity is fully deserved: The author gives a vivid description and analysis of various aspects of Soviet life and does not shrink from taking positions deviating from common opinion. Especially every-day life is discussed brilliantly and conclusions are drawn as to trends of development in habits and thinking which are in any case stimulating and should not be neglected even by the specialist reader, who in some cases certainly will find in the book interpretations that are open to doubt, but do not detract from the high general level of the book.

MOSSE, W. E. *Alexander II and the Modernization of Russia.* The English Universities Press Ltd., London 1958. 191 pp. 8/6.

The period 1855-1881 is here excellently summarized by the author, who draws all the

aspects of Alexander II's reign into his discourse; the social reforms, such as the abolition of serfdom and the reform of the system of law, the economic development, especially the railway construction and foreign policy. The investigation is extended to the factors responsible for the stagnation and the development towards a democratic and industrial Russia, which have created the situation out of which a policy of repression has arisen. This is one of the volumes in the Teach Yourself History Library.

PARK, ALEXANDER G. *Bolshevism in Turkestan 1917-1927*. Columbia University Press, New York 1957. xviii, 428 pp. Maps. \$ 6.75.

Communism in Turkestan is here studied in its wider context, i.e. the communist policy against national minorities. The author describes the way in which the original program of equalization in 1917 failed – he points to the new inequalities rising as a consequence of Bolshevik doctrines; the tendency to intensify the class struggle between the workers and the “exploiting class” within each nationality (while in this region only the latter were politically conscious and had the necessary qualifications to enter the administration) perpetuated this inequality, and, moreover, the dividing line between industrial proletariat and petit-bourgeois corresponded in general with that between the former European immigrants and the natives. Mr. Park's study is very detailed and profusely documented, and succeeds remarkably well in throwing light on one of the most interesting aspects of communist rule. This publication forms part of the Studies of the Russian Institute of Columbia University.

Problemi del lavoro in U.R.S.S. Una rassegna della stampa sindacale. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1958. 361 pp. L. 600.

The articles collected in this book, no. 7 of the series of *Documenti e discussioni*, have appeared in the year 1956, but after the XXth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in a number of Soviet periodicals, for instance *Kommunist, Trud*, and *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. As a whole they give a good idea of the consequences of the XXth Congress for the labour unions in the USSR.

SENN, ALFRED ERICH. *The Emergence of Modern Lithuania*. Columbia University Press, New York 1959. x, 272 pp. \$ 6.00.

The period under description in this book runs from 1917 to 1920 – a period which ended with the emergence of an independent Lithuanian State. The author succeeds well in disentangling the extremely confused political situation on the Baltic scene; the claims of the new Poland and Bolshevik Russia are minutely investigated, as is the German role in the process. On the latter subject the author refutes the accusation, often expressed in Polish quarters, that Lithuania was a German puppet state – although he admits, and also describes extensively, Germany's great influence on the genuinely national movement. By refraining from isolating the Lithuanian movement for freedom, and by relating it, wherever possible, to international politics (Russian revolution, post-war policy of the Entente, the rise of the nationalities and self-determination), Mr. Senn succeeds in presenting the period clearly and logically. This book is one of the Studies of the Russian Institute of Columbia University.

TROTSKY, LÉON. *Écrits. 1928-1940. Tome III. Publications de la Quatrième Internationale*, Paris 1959. 577 pp. F.fr. 1.600.

The writings included in this collection are concerned with, respectively, the develop-

ment in Germany in the period 1928-1933, and in Spain in the period 1931-1939. The introduction is written by Michel Pablo, who, for instance, indicates the relevance of Trotsky's analysis to the development after the Second World War; an example is the "Bonapartist" regime of De Gaulle, whose policy in Algeria is said to be in concordance with the wishes of banking capital and big industry. Mr. Pablo expresses the hope, that the Left avant-garde in Spain will proceed to the formation of a front of workers and peasants, in contrast to the present opportunist policy of the Spanish communists.

TROTSKY, LEO. *Verratene Revolution*. Veritas Verlag, Zürich n.d. 305 pp. DM. 8.90.

This new German edition (translated by Walter Steen from the Russian manuscript) of Trotsky's monumental criticism of the Stalinist system, written in 1936, is provided with a preface by J. Humbert-Droz, secretary of the Swiss Social-Democratic Party. The latter gives a good introduction to the work, and comments on the events that took place after Trotsky's death, in which he sees a confirmation of Trotsky's analysis. Mr. Humbert-Droz also goes into the "state-capitalistic" character of Soviet society, which Trotsky denied, but which Mr. Humbert-Droz finds confirmed by the history of the past twenty years.

L'Ukraine dans le cadre de l'Est européen. Par I. Mirtchouk, J. Leclercq, A. Choulguine e.a. Editions Nauwelaerts, Louvain, Paris 1957. 207 pp. B.fr. 145.

In this book speeches and articles have been collected, which together illuminate a number of aspects of the Ukraine. The stress is on the Ukraine's bonds with "Europe" and the West, and on Ukrainian nationalism regarding Muscovite Russia. I. Mirtchouk discusses the Ukraine's position half-way between East and West, J. Leclercq the value of the nationalities, A. Choulguine gives a short survey of Ukrainian history, R. Yakemitchouk and P. de Visscher deal with the diplomatic and legal aspects, I. Leskovyitch with the religious situation, L. Dupriez with the standard of living, and M. Wasyliw with the economic forces. A contribution of a general nature by F. Grégoire on the sources of Marx's atheism and one by A. Koultychyskiy on the Marxist conception and the Ukrainian psyche are also included.

WOLFE, BERNARD. *The Great Prince Died*. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York 1959. 398 pp. \$ 4.50.

This novel has been situated round the murder of Trotsky in Mexico and has been made to fit the historical facts wherever possible. The author, who served on Trotsky's personal staff in Mexico, has completely succeeded in reproducing the atmosphere of those days, determined as it was by the purges, the hectic accusations of Trotsky by the Stalinists, and the Hitler-Stalin pact. The Kronstadt rising is taken as a central issue in the thoughts of Trotsky and those surrounding him at this time - the bloody suppression of the rising is presented as an unjustifiable act, which has thrown its shadows far into the future. In an appendix a notably candid account is rendered of the position taken by the author.

Yugoslavia

DJILAS, MILOVAN. *Anatomy of a Moral*. Political Essays, ed. by Abraham Rothberg. With an introduction by Paul Willen. Fred. A.

Praeger Inc., New York; Thames & Hudson, London; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1959. xxxii, 181 pp. \$ 2.95; 25/—.

In this volume the 18 articles have been collected, that were published in *Borba*, October 1953-January 1954. One of them has lent its title to the volume; it is the one in which the author attacks the harshness of the conduct of the "arrived" wives of high-ranking members of the party towards one who is not of their clique. Other essays deal with the evils of bureaucratization of the party, the need for more freedom (Djilas wished a second, democratic-socialist party to be legally admitted) and a re-appraisal of communist theory. In many respects, they deserve even more attention than "The New Class" because of their more careful formulation. They were the immediate cause of the conflict of which their author became a victim.

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