

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

MINTZ, JEROME R. *Legends of the Hasidim. An Introduction to Hasidic Culture and Oral Tradition in the New World.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1968. x, 462 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50.

This interesting book consists of two parts: a study of the immigrant Hasidim in the State of New York, and a collection of Hasidic oral tradition. The latter, which ranges from the Baal Shem (1700-60) and Napoleon to the Second World War and after, takes up most of the space and throws a vivid light on this particular type of Judaism.

MONDOLFO, RODOLFO. *Umanismo di Marx. Studi filosofici 1908-1966.* Introd. di Norberto Bobbio. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1968. xviii, 419 pp. L. 4500.

The second and longest essay, "Feuerbach and Marx" (first published in 1909), sets the tone for the thirty-odd studies collected in the present volume. Indeed Mondolfo's approach was largely inspired by the *Theses on Feuerbach*, hence the emphasis on Marx's humanism over against his materialism ("Italo-Marxism"). The essay "Round Gramsci and the Philosophy of Practice" (1955) is of particular interest.

SOCIAL THEORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Armed Forces and Society. Sociological Essays. Ed. by Jacques van Doorn. Mouton, The Hague, Paris 1968. 386 pp. Hfl. 50.00.

It is argued that military institutions have lagged far behind other subjects of sociological study. This volume, inspired by the Sixth World Congress of the International Sociological Association, contains studies of varying scope. A general approach is given in the contribution by M. Janowitz who, e.g.,

OTHER BOOKS

Recent socio-historical publications which for whatever reasons cannot be noticed in the Bibliography are listed under this heading.

compares social mobility from the lower classes into the officer class in various countries (it is high in the USA, but low in England and Holland). Of the specialists who contribute to the volume we mention R. L. Garthoff with a concise account of "the military in Russia, 1861-1965". A remarkable comparative study is that on the roles played by Schleicher in 1932 (Germany) and Ely in 1958 (France). There are, moreover, interesting surveys of the importance of the military profession and its often elitist conceptions in Sweden and Britain; contributions on the military in developing countries, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of UN forces.

BRUS, WŁODZIMIERZ. Problèmes généraux du fonctionnement de l'économie socialiste. Traduit du polonais par B. P. Leblanc, S. Nowocien, Anna Posner, ent. révisé par Anna Posner. François Maspero, Paris 1968. 262 pp. F.fr. 21.60.

Originally published in Polish in 1961, this book makes a case for decentralized economic planning; the author is one of the more market-minded Communist economists. An article from *Gospodarka Planowa* (1966) has been appended to the present translation. Charles Bettelheim has written a preface.

DELDYCKE, T., H. GELDERS [et] J.-M. LIMBOR, avec la participation / with contribution of G. Lefevère, G. Thorn, G. Vandenabeele. La Population active et sa Structure – The Working Population and its Structure. Sous la direction de / Under the supervision of P. Bairoch. [Statistiques Internationales Rétrospectives – International Historical Statistics, Vol. 1.] Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1968. viii, 236 pp. B.fr. 360.

The tables in this work are based on national statistics of almost all countries in the world. The data provided for each country cover the period since the first census taken. Part 1 contains figures and percentages of the economically active population. Part 2 offers more detailed information on a number of countries: the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, the USA, France, Great Britain, India, Japan and the USSR. Part 3 consists of a concise bibliography. The book is the first in a series which will present the principal economic statistics for each country.

ERTL, ERIC. Alle Macht den Räten? Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1968. 120 pp. DM. 7.00.

A broad variety of "workers' councils" comes up for intelligent discussion in this book: the Soviets (until their end as real workers' councils), the failure of the German councils (1918-19), and the Yugoslav, Polish and Hungarian experiences. The theoretical background (the discussions among Marxists before the First World War) is sketched. The author's own convictions come most clearly to the fore in the discussion of council systems *versus* or completing parliamentarism. He argues that, utopian or not (there is no example of wholly successful councils), councils are necessarily elements of real democracy.

FERRAROTTI, FRANCO. *Sindacato, industria, società*. Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, Torino 1968. xii, 774 pp. L. 8500.

The present volume of studies in trade unionism and industrial sociology largely consists of writings first published during the 'fifties, e.g., those noticed in IRSH, V (1960), pp. 102 and 489. We further mention *La protesta operaia* (interesting from a socio-historical point of view, with a detailed bibliography) and *Sindacati e potere*, a very critical study of trade unionism in the United States.

HIRSCH-WEBER, WOLFGANG. *Politik als Interessenkonflikt*. Mit einem Vorwort von G. Eisermann. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1969. x, 288 pp. DM. 39.00.

The author presents a learned survey and critical evaluation of Arthur R. Bentley's *The Process of Government* (1908), illuminating the many unclear passages in this epoch-making work in the field of the sociology of politics. Bentley's views on law as the expression of interests and on politics as a reflection of the conflicting interests of groups (Bentley knew several of Marx's and Engels's writings) are thoroughly discussed and compared with later sociological and political studies as well as with earlier social philosophies.

Karl Marx, Begründer der Staats- und Rechtstheorie der Arbeiterklasse. Aktuelle Beiträge anlässlich des 150. Geburtstages von Karl Marx. Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Berlin 1968. 398 pp. DM. 22.00.

The contributions in this volume appear to have mainly educative value. They summarize Marx's views on state and law, and bring them in connection with practice in the Soviet Union and East Germany. A good survey of Marx's picture of the Paris Commune is contained in W. Weichelt's essay; mention should be made, too, of K. Polak's contribution: "Karl Marx on State, Property and Law".

KHALATBARI, PARVIZ. *Überbevölkerung in den Entwicklungsländern*. Ein Beitrag zur marxistischen Bevölkerungstheorie. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1968. 288 pp. DM. 12.00.

The author, paying his respects to stringent Marxism-Leninism, develops in this informative and thorough study a critique of Communist population theory – or rather the lack of it or its failure to take into account the population explosion in the "third world". He quotes mainly from Western sources and cites Western scholars without much criticism, apart from the fact that he stresses economic (Socialist) planning as at least as essential as the introduction of family planning. On the effects of the rapid growth he gives many interesting particulars. Theoretically he wishes modern Marxism to adopt a less one-sided anti-Malthusian standpoint.

LEFRANC, GEORGES. *Jaurès et le socialisme des intellectuels. Histoire du travail et de la vie économique.* Aubier-Montaigne, Paris 1968. 231 pp. F.fr. 15.00.

Although Jaurès's views on Socialism as an ethical, aesthetical and cultural idea and movement constitute a considerable part of this book (much is made of Jaurès's remark to the effect that the majority of men themselves are an obstacle to progress), the title is misleading. Roughly one third deals with "the Socialism of the Intellectuals of Yesterday" and of "Today" – who are brought into a rather loose connection, in most cases, with Jauresian thought. P. Lavrov, L. Herr, Ch. Andler, H. de Man, L. Blum represent the former category, whereas the contemporaries include, among others, H. Marcuse, I. Silone and A. Philip. What unites them, in the spirit of Jaurès, is the occupation with values rather than with party politics as such. The point is made in a readable argument based on interesting observations on the authors under consideration and on well-chosen quotations.

MANN, HAROLD H. *The Social Framework of Agriculture. India. Middle East. England.* Ed. by Daniel Thorner. Frank Cass & Co Ltd, London 1968. xxx, 501 pp. Ill. 50/–.

Though trained as a chemist and employed as an agricultural scientist, Harold Mann also engaged in sociological studies; he was convinced that the crucial obstacle to agricultural progress in such a country as India (where he worked from 1900 to 1927) was the social one. Daniel Thorner has collected 35 papers in the field of rural and urban sociology, not only of India but also of England and the Middle East. A complete bibliography of Mann's writings by C. A. Thorold is appended.

NATAF, ANDRÉ. *La révolution anarchiste.* André Balland, Paris 1968. xi, 228 pp. F.fr. 23.10.

The author presents a number of sketches and, more or less incidental, views on a variety of subjects. The most consistent are his popular evaluations of the Kronstadt rebellion, the Machno movement or the Paris Commune. His main source of inspiration is Bakunin, but he also leans on psychoanalysis, at the same time trying to modify it (among other things, by adopting Stirnerian ideas). Anarchism is said to be a dream (even a quixotry) in the process of becoming a reality.

POULANTZAS, NICOS. *Pouvoir politique et classes sociales de l'état capitaliste.* François Maspero, Paris 1968. 398 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

This is an important study which concentrates on the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Gramsci as well as those of a host of theorists dealing with the questions of the relationship between economic and class structure and political power (e.g., Max Weber and Althusser). A systematic exposé is given – which is also an explanation or an elaboration of theses not precisely defined by the "classics" – of the conception of power, of the types of capitalist states, of the function of parties, etc. Of special interest is the

discussion of "Caesarism" (Napoleon III) and the (pretended) incapacity of the bourgeoisie to rule directly. The author is a representative of a modern version of Marxist social philosophy.

RENS, IVO. Introduction au socialisme rationnel de Colins. La Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1968. 547 pp. S.fr. 37.00.

Baron J. H. de Colins, born in Antwerp (1783), has been almost forgotten. In this book the author draws a picture of Colins's life (an army officer during the First Republic and under the Empire, a physician on Cuba during the twelve years preceding 1839, etc.), and discusses his philosophy called "Rational Socialism". Colins, a staunch Bonapartist, expected – in vain – that Napoleon III would introduce his system. His theory of the re-incarnation of the soul is at the basis of a belief in progress (fostered by Saint-Simonian views). Curiously, Colins was a professed atheist. He demanded public ownership of land and capital as a means to stop a process in which the rich became richer, the poor poorer. The author presents a good account of these ideas which, seen in their totality, do not appear as sheer utopianism. Colins was most productive as a writer during the last ten years of his life; he died in 1859.

RUSCONI, GIAN ENRICO. La teoria critica della società. Il Mulino, Bologna 1968. 394 pp. L. 3000.

This young author marshals such social critics *à la mode* as Lukács, Korsch, Horkheimer, Adorno, and Marcuse. It must be said that he has not contented himself with echoing the well-known catchwords, that he is well read in the writings of the above thinkers, and that he warns against seizing upon their theories as a substitute for social research.

SKIBA, RAINER. Die gewerkschaftliche Lohnpolitik und die Entwicklung der Reallöhne. Bund-Verlag, Köln 1968. 156 pp. DM. 24.00.

The author examines the possible ways in which the trade unions can strengthen the purchasing power (real wages as distinct from money wages) of the workers. The West German situation is given much attention, but as a whole the study is rather theoretical.

STOCKING, GEORGE W., JR. Race, Culture, and Evolution. Essays in the History of Anthropology. The Free Press, New York; Collier-Macmillan, London n.d. [1969.] xix, 380 pp. \$ 7.95; 95/-.

The eleven essays that make up the present volume deal with a wide range of topics from the history of anthropology, notably in the United States. Lamarckism and Darwinism, racial thought and the new concept of culture are the main "units" in this history of ideas. The merits of Franz Boas are thrown into bold relief, but Professor Stocking's sense of history has made it a matter of course that minor scientists and "rejected patterns" are not neglected. Much attention is paid to the methodology of the history of science.

SZÁSZY, ISTVÁN. *International Labour Law. A Comparative Survey of the Conflict Rules affecting Labour Legislation and Regulations.* Ed. by Louis A. De Pinna. A. W. Sijthoff, Leyden 1968. vi, 465 pp. Hfl. 50.00.

International labour law is here understood as the totality of rules of labour law governing legal relations of an international character. The author, a distinguished Hungarian jurist, presents a detailed comparative survey of both the Western and the Eastern literature, legislation, and legal practice. Name and subject indices are appended.

Theorie und Soziologie der politischen Parteien. Hrsg. und eingel. von Kurt Lenk und Franz Neumann. Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1968. xiii, 467 pp. DM. 26.00.

Beginning with Hume, Burke and Madison, and ending with Grewe and Flechtheim, the editors have brought together 31 shorter or longer texts on the concept, structure and functioning of political parties. The contributions on the problem of intra-party democracy (Robert Michels *et al.*) are of special interest. This is Vol. 26 of the series *Politica*.

Utopie. Begriff und Phänomen des Utopischen. Hrsg. und eingel. von Arnhelm Neusüss. [Soziologische Texte, Band 44.] Luchterhand, Neuwied, Berlin 1968. 525 pp. DM. 28.00.

The definition of Utopian thought to which Dr Neusüss subscribes is a rather arbitrary one: Utopianism proper is radically progressist, leftist, and equalitarian. This is not to say that in the present anthology authors such as Mannheim, Popper, Riesman, Ruyer, Polak and Buber are not given the floor, but in the lengthy introduction they are duly denounced (to use a favourite word of Dr Neusüss) as idealists and pragmatists; Horkheimer, Bloch and Marcuse are of course the real thinkers. A useful bibliography of no less than 695 items is appended.

WEYL, MONIQUE et ROLAND. *La part du droit dans la réalité et dans l'action.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1968. 382 pp. F.fr. 29.00.

The authors of this remarkable study deal extensively (and critically) with "Bourgeois French Classical Law" and its adaptation to the conditions of "monopolistic capitalism", and with substance and function of Socialist law. Especially interesting is the section on international law which is as critical of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia as on other places Stalinist deviations from Socialist legality are made the object of incisive judgment. Marxist fundamental views are strongly defended against all kinds of revisionist modification.

WHITEHILL, ARTHUR M., JR. and SHIN-ICHI TAKEZAWA. *The Other Worker. A Comparative Study of Industrial Relations in the United States and Japan.* East-West Center Press, Honolulu 1968. xviii, 481 pp. \$ 12.50.

A questionnaire survey of 1,042 workers from the USA and 958 from Japan forms the basis of this remarkable comparative study which demonstrates similarities as well as differences in perceptions, not only between workers in the two countries, but also between age groups. Interesting data are communicated on many issues such as, e.g., the absence of severe resistance to technological innovations in Japan, or the impact of the rise of trade unionism in that country. It is argued by the authors that differences of attitudes are more significant among Japanese workers than among Americans.

OTHER BOOKS

Marx and the Western World. Ed. by Nicholas Lobkowitz. Contributors: James L. Adams, Hélène Carrère d'Encausse, Louis Dupré a.o. University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, London 1967. xix, 444 pp.

HISTORY

BESSET, JACQUES [et] ROBERT GIRAUD. Jacques Bonhomme de la Renaissance à la Belle Époque. Avec huit essais par Alfred Sauvy. Édicope, Paris 1968. 317 pp. Ill. F.fr. 99.00.

The title of this beautiful picture book is rather misleading. The focus is definitely not on the countryside, nor even on the common people, but on those "bourgeois" factors which have created the modern world and the "Great Society": science and technology, trade and industry, transport and aeronautics. The authors have aimed at a French readership, and developments in France are the centre of their interest, but the treatment of the above factors and their impact on human life is very instructive indeed.

BRUNNER, OTTO. Neue Wege der Verfassungs- und Sozialgeschichte. 2., verm. Aufl. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1968. 345 pp. DM. 34.00.

The first edition of this book appeared under the title *Neue Wege der Sozialgeschichte* and was noticed in IRSH, II (1957), p. 299. Professor Brunner has now added a number of studies, e.g., the items mentioned in IRSH, XI, p. 128, and XII, p. 481, a contribution to the semantics of feudalism, etc.

HAUPT, GEORGES. Der Kongreß fand nicht statt. Die Sozialistische Internationale 1914. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1967. 318 pp. S 128.

In IRSH, XI (1966), p. 129, we favourably noticed Dr Haupt's work in French on the preparation of the International's Congress which was planned for August, 1914, but never convened because of the war. The present German study on the same subject is not identical. The documentary part is smaller, but Dr Haupt's text is considerably enlarged. Thus, e.g., he now deals more broadly with the international political situation, with special attention to

the Balkans. Among the documents included in this edition there are some which did not appear in the French one; for instance, a survey of the foundation of the First International by Rjazanov.

HUDSON, G. F. *Fifty Years of Communism. Theory and Practice 1917-1967*. C. A. Watts & Co. Ltd, London 1968. vii, 234 pp. 15/-.

In modern Communism "Marxism has assumed strange shapes": both Marxism and these shapes are brilliantly discussed in this book, which has the character of a collection of essays and offers an over-all assessment rather than detailed studies. Major themes are the Russian reception of Marxism, the October Revolution, Stalin's "Revolution from above", the rise of Communism in China, and the evolution of "Maoism" which recently has become a "distinct ideology".

HUMBERT-DROZ, JULES. *L'origine de l'Internationale communiste. De Zimmerwald à Moscou*. Édition de la Baconnière, Neuchâtel 1968. 253 pp. S.fr. 21.00.

In 1964 a German edition of this work appeared under the title *Der Krieg und die Internationale* (cf. IRSH, X (1965), p. 129). The present French edition is somewhat enlarged and constitutes the original one, as the book was written in that language. Mr Humbert-Droz has made use of his private collections, the archives of the Swiss Social Democratic Party and printed sources; the vivid character of the work is enhanced by the communication of the author's own recollections of people who played an eminent role (he became himself one of the secretaries of the Comintern and was to be called in the early 'twenties "the eye of Moscow").

LÉON, ABRAHAM. *La conception matérialiste de la question juive*. Éd. revue et préfacée par Maxime Rodinson. Préface orig. de E. Germain. Textes complém. de Isaac Deutscher et Léon Trotsky. *Études et Documentation Internationales*, Paris 1968. xlvii, 206 pp. F.fr. 16.20.

The bulk of this book consists of the re-edition of Léon's study, written in 1942 (two years before the author died in Auschwitz at the age of only 26). It is a remarkable achievement by one of the intellectual leaders of the Trotskyite movement, full of flashing insights, and offering, from a "materialist" angle, a concise history of the Jews in the Dispersion. One of the main theses is that the Jew, when he could not assimilate and "really represented capital", was indispensable to society, and that their extermination by Hitler was only possible because the Jews no longer had that position.

NOLTE, ERNST. *Die Krise des liberalen Systems und die faschistischen Bewegungen*. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1968. 475 pp. DM. 35.00.

With the publication of the present volume Professor Nolte's "Works on the Phenomenology of Fascism" are complete; for a review of the other three volumes we refer to IRSH, VIII (1963), pp. 472f., and XIII (1968), pp. 95f., 277. *Die Krise des liberalen Systems* is an historical survey of the fascist

movements all over Europe, enlarged with a *Nachwort zum Gesamtwerk* as well as a somewhat rank and indiscriminate bibliography, but it is certainly not the keystone of the tetralogy. The historical survey is a handy but hasty compilation, and notably the fourth chapter and the passages on the Netherlands bristle with mistakes. As a matter of fact it was first published as a paperback (*Die faschistischen Bewegungen*, Munich 1966) and had better have remained in that modest position.

OBERMANN, KARL. Joseph Weydemeyer. Ein Lebensbild 1818-1866. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1968. 470 pp. Ill. DM. 19.50.

Writing from the angle of the history of Marx's and Engels's political activities Professor Obermann may have drawn Weydemeyer's picture too much into the orbit of Marxology, but especially for his German years much spade work has been done which has brought a great many facts to light. Weydemeyer's evolution towards Communism is dealt with in depth, as is his role as a journalist. From the end of 1851 Weydemeyer lived in the USA; apart from his activities on behalf of Marx and the spread of Marxist ideas it is his role in the Civil War (he was a colonel in the Northern armies) which is given most relief.

La Première Internationale. L'institution, l'implantation, le rayonnement. Paris 16-18 Novembre 1964. Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1968. 497 pp. Ill. F.fr. 50.00.

Many historians from East and West took part in the conference held in Paris, November 1964, on the First International. This volume contains the papers read and the discussions held. Of the active participants we mention Mrs E. Stepanova and Messrs Ch. Abramsky (on Marx's role in the General Council), H. Collins (on the origin of the International in England), A. Lehning (on Marx and Bakunin – interesting debates in which M. Vuilleumier, M. Rubel and others participated), M. Molnar (on the International's crisis of 1872); this enumeration is far from being exhaustive. J. Dhondt has presented a "synthesis" of the conference.

Problèmes de stratification sociale. Actes du Colloque International (1966) publiés par Roland Mousnier. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1968. 283 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

The purpose of the symposium convened in the Sorbonne on the initiative of Professor Mousnier was not in the last place a terminological one, viz., the question whether, and in how far, historical forms of social stratification can be covered by the concepts of caste, estate and class. Specialists such as Bosl, Conze, Aylmer, Carsten, Cobban and Brugmans made critical contributions, both in the papers and in the discussions. The proceedings have now been printed in the present volume, and a welcome index of subjects has been appended.

Der Sozialismus. Vom Klassenkampf zum Wohlfahrtsstaat. Texte, Bilder und Dokumente. Hrsg. von Iring Fetscher, Helga Grebing und Günter Dill. Verlag Kurt Desch, München 1968. 428 pp. Ill. DM. 64.00.

Besides well-chosen illustrations (among them title pages of important documents – and not only the best known), this beautifully produced volume contains commendable contributions on the history of Socialism. I. Fetscher deals with early Socialism and Marx and Engels, and with “Socialism today”, H. Grebing with German Socialism since Lassalle. Socialism in Austria, Poland, the Scandinavian countries and Japan is treated by N. Leser, I. Birnbaum, H. Heide and G. Hielscher, respectively. G. Dill discusses France, and, together with E. Weick, the Second International; R. Reventlow Italy and Anarchism, Socialism and Communism in Spain (including the Civil War); J. W. Brügel the history of the British Labour movement. D. Senghaas and B. Tibi deal with African and Arab Socialism, respectively; the last contribution but one, by K. Jungfer, is on Israel. Each section contains a useful general bibliography and opens with a concise chronological survey. The appendix contains a number of short biographies.

STAM, A. Van Marx tot Mao. De communistische herziening van de marxistische ideologie. Wolters-Noordhoff n.v., Groningen 1968. ix, 389 pp. Ill. Hfl. 30.00.

Although in some respects this book offers an informative survey of the history of Communism as an ideology since Marx, the promise of the subtitle – “Communist revision of Marxist ideology” – is not fulfilled. The author offers rather a broad survey of conflicts (Stalin–Troekij, Chruščev–Mao, etc., etc.) than an analysis in depth. Thus the reader will find here a collection of loosely connected chapters in the history of Marxism and Communism before and after 1917, which bear a strongly compilatory character, and of which it can be said that they relate facts and views in a trustworthy manner.

Storia delle rivoluzioni del XX secolo. A cura di Roberto Bonchio. Introduzione di Eric Hobsbawm. [I. Europa. II. Europa. III. America, Africa. IV. Asia.] Editori Riuniti, Roma n.d. [1966; 1967; 1968.] xxviii, 2259 pp. (in 4 vols.) Ill. Maps. L. 7500 per vol.

More than half the space of this popular work on the twentieth-century revolutions is taken up by well-chosen photographs and facsimiles, which in themselves make the volumes worth their price. The story proper is told by a number of Communist or “Socialist” authors, e.g., Giuseppe Boffa (the Russian Revolution), Manuel Tuñon de Lara (the Spanish Civil War), Saverio Tutino (Cuba) and Enrica Collotti Pischel (China). Yet even the treatment of the Bolshevik Revolution, which takes up the whole of the opening volume, is anything but an echo of the official Stalinist or post-Stalinist versions. Each volume has a separate index of names.

TUCKER, FRANK H. The White Conscience. Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., New York 1968. x, 353 pp. \$ 7.50.

This book is a long essay which endeavours to approach the history of the last five centuries from the angle of the white man’s “offenses” against others and, in the second place, from that of the Afro-Asian assessment of the whites’ record. The author avoids any sentimentality and metes out his

criticism equally: the Soviet Union, e.g., gets its fair share (for antisemitism and the policy vis-a-vis Asian minorities). Moreover, the outlook is not pessimistic or irrational. Unavoidably in a work of this scope, the treatment is often rather fragmentary; explanatory discussions are sometimes lacking in depth.

OTHER BOOKS

- Adel und Kirche. Gerd Tellenbach zum 65. Geburtstag dargebracht von Freunden und Schülern. Hrsg. von Josef Fleckenstein und Karl Schmid. Herder, Freiburg, Basel, Wien 1968. viii, 587 pp. Maps.
- ALLEN, V. L. *International Bibliography of Trade Unionism*. The Merlin Press Ltd, London 1968. viii, 180 pp.
- HAHLWEG, WERNER. *Guerilla. Krieg ohne Fronten*. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln 1968. 297 pp.
- TEMKIN, JA. G. *Lenin i meždunarodnaja social-demokratija. 1914-1917*. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1968. 623 pp. Ill.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

KAUTSKY, JOHN H. *Communism and the Politics of Development. Persistent Myths and Changing Behavior*. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1968. vii, 216 pp. \$ 6.95; 66/-. (Paper: \$ 3.95; 35/-.)

"If comparative politics specialists have tended to neglect Communism, experts on Communism have tended to neglect the study of comparative politics." The author of this collection of articles published before in various periodicals starts from the observation that Communism should be understood as one of the possible policies for underdeveloped countries, including Russia and China. Thus the stress is on the evolution "from proletarianism to modernizing movements"; Communism has become a (powerful) myth. This means, by and large, the rise of the managerial intellectuals and their struggle against what is left of the typical revolutionary intellectuals. The studies are of a high standard. They deal with, e.g., the postwar development of the Indian Communist Party's strategy, the differences between Soviet and Chinese views of Communism in underdeveloped countries, and the appeal of Communist models in these countries.

LITVINOFF, BARNET. *A Peculiar People. Inside World Jewry Today*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1969. ix, 308 pp. 50/-.

Mr Litvinoff, author of a popular history of Zionism, has now written a very timely survey of world Jewry. Although he devotes fewer pages to the State of Israel ("Sparta in the Levant") than to the United States and the Soviet Union, he rightly stresses the emotional impact of the 1967 crisis: "Despite itself, this scattered people has developed patterns of reaction that have become quasi-national in essence." A list of books, mainly in English, is appended.

Schöpfertum und Freiheit in einer humanen Gesellschaft. Marienbader Protokolle. Hrsg. von Erich Kellner. [Gespräche der Paulus-Gesellschaft.] Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1969. 374 pp. S 180.

Some 250 theologians (Catholics and Protestants), Marxist (not Soviet) theorists, scientists and publicists took part in a conference held in 1967 in Czechoslovakia. The papers read on the occasion are reproduced in this volume; there are about 25 of them. They focus on the relationship of theology and/or ideology and science, on the social message of the churches and theory and practice of Marxism, on freedom under Socialism, etc. We mention – selecting at random – M. Prucha's contribution on "Marxism as a philosophy of human existence", I. Fetscher's account of industrial freedom and social responsibility from Marxist and Christian angles, M. Azcarate's survey of the "Catholic revolution" in Spain and co-operation between Catholics and Communists, and L. Gruppi's interpretation of an "Italian road to Socialism". The longest contribution is that by G. Girardi on "Peace and Revolution". Other participants were J. Hromádka, R. Garaudy, H. Schaefer and W.-D. Narr.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

ANDRESKI, STANISLAV. *The African Predicament. A Study in the Pathology of Modernisation.* Michael Joseph, London 1968. 237 pp. 50/-.

This thoughtful and thought-stimulating book deals with tropical Africa minus the Portuguese colonies and Ethiopia. It presents a devastating criticism of the "inverted racialism" – equally condemnable as white racialism – flourishing in most African countries. The author further discusses the catastrophic consequences of the population explosion (3 per cent increase a year), for which tribal traditions are mostly responsible, but also, wherever it is strong, the Catholic Church (playing "a sinister role"). The main point, however, is the overriding importance of "kleptocracy" in various forms, venality, the power of "diploma-holding bureaucrats", reinforced more often than not by well or not so well meant development aid schemes. The author is very familiar with the situation, e.g., in Nigeria, and he offers first-hand information.

BOUCHE, DENISE. *Les villages de liberté en Afrique Noire française 1887-1910.* Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1968. 281 pp. Ill. Maps. F.fr. 30.00.

Gallieni took the initiative in 1887 to found protected villages destined for run-away slaves in the Soudan. Since 1897, the *Société Antiesclavagiste* (which was created under the influence of Cardinal Lavigerie) took its share by founding, in thirteen years, thirty *villages de liberté* – the expression had been coined already in the 1880's. The author gives a very full survey of

their history; she has made use of archives in France, Mali, Guinea, Soudan and other African countries. Her detailed description of living conditions in those *villages de liberté* makes it clear that their administration was, in various cases, inhumane to the highest degree.

The Demography of Tropical Africa. [By] William Brass, Ansley J. Coale, Paul Demeny, Don F. Heisel, Frank Lorimer, Anatole Romaniuk, and Etienne van de Walle. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1968. xxix, 539 pp. Maps. \$ 15.00.

The most voluminous part of this book is the second one, which contains case studies of special areas (the Democratic Republic of Congo, the French Cameroon, Angola, Mozambique, the Sudan, Nigeria, and some others). The first part is devoted to more general problems, such as the methods of analysis or the problems involved in fertility and mortality estimation. Many tables are presented, which contain a wealth of information.

RUDLOFF, MARCEL. Économie politique du tiers monde. Éditions Cujas, Paris 1968. 721 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

The great majority of the data presented in this volume are on Madagascar or – for reasons of comparison – other previously French and British African territories. The treatment is set up in a very systematic way which enhances the clarity of the argument. Thus, a survey of the theoretical models of economic organization (capitalism with a free market, capitalism with (various forms of) planning and regulation, and the Socialist system of “imperative planning”) precedes the discussion of the problems with which (African) developing countries are confronted and of the choices which they can make. The analyses of the chances for economic growth are especially rewarding.

Egypt

BADR, SIHAM. Frauenbildung und Frauenbewegung in Ägypten. Ihre Geschichte und ihre Probleme. A. Henn Verlag, Wuppertal, Ratingen, Düsseldorf 1968. 239 pp. DM. 48.00.

Although it contains many interesting particulars on the genesis of female education and feminism in Egypt, the primary purpose of this book is not historical research, but rather a stock-taking and a stirring up of action. About one fourth of the space is taken up by the report of an inquiry carried out by the author among Oriental women studying in the German Federal Republic.

Kenya

SOJA, EDWARD W. The Geography of Modernization in Kenya. A Spatial Analysis of Social, Economic and Political Change. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse (N.Y.) 1968. xi, 143 pp. Maps. \$ 11.00.

A general discussion of the cultural setting in Kenya before colonization as well as of the impact of Europeans and the numerous Asian immigrants is followed by an interesting survey of the regional differentiation in modernization, both in the colonial and the post-colonial periods. The influence of transportation and communication is made clear. The book is interdisciplinary in character; the focus is on a geographical analysis.

Morocco

WOOLMAN, DAVID S. *Rebels in the Rif. Abd el Krim and the Rif Rebellion.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1968. xii, 257 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 6.95.

A short, but very clear historical sketch is given in which mainly the conquest of part of Morocco by the Spanish and the tribal structure of the country are described. The history of the rebellion led by Abd el Krim is related in detail. The book is the fullest account of the events, and offers a convincing portrait of the Rif leader. Moreover, the careers of Spanish officers and the bad performances of most of them (with the exception of Franco) as well as the (decisive) French intervention are pictured. From a socio-historical point of view the discussion of the Rifian social structure, which has not much changed until now, is rewarding.

Senegal

PFEFFERMANN, GUY. *Industrial Labor in the Republic of Senegal.* Foreword by Thomas Balogh. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington, London 1968. xx, 325 pp. \$ 15.00; 125/-.

Senegal (capital Dakar) is the most industrialized among the former French colonies South of the Sahara. In this illuminating study of a high scholarly standard the country's labour market is examined, and "the degree of compatibility between labour policies and the requirements of economic development" analyzed. The impact of the colonial past, the family system, trade unionism and (the lack of) education is scrutinized. The author points to social and political factors (workers have to support up to 25 relatives, the government freezes wages indiscriminately in the belief that workers are an "over-privileged" group compared with the peasants) which go further to explain the stagnancy than the purely economic factors themselves.

AMERICA

DEUTSCHMANN, PAUL J., HUBER ELLINGSWORTH [and] JOHN T. McNELLY. *Communication and Social Change in Latin America. Introducing New Technology.* Foreword by Eugene Jacobson. Frederick A. Praeger, New York, Washington, London 1968. xvi, 121 pp. \$ 15.00; 125/-.

This exploratory study examines the perceptions of more than 300 "professionals and technicians" (traders, physicians, nurses, police officers, engineers and so on) with respect to changes in their countries (fourteen)

and their work situation, and to the influences of modern communication, especially the mass media, on them. The respondents belong to the category of "cosmopolitans" and are heavily exposed to outside media. A greater use of "specialized media" which can partly substitute foreign training is advocated.

OTHER BOOKS

Revolutie in Latijns-Amerika. OSGN-congres 1968. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V.' Assen 1968. 128 pp.

Brazil

THOMAS, GEORG. Die portugiesische Indianerpolitik in Brasilien 1500-1640. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1968. 241 pp. DM. 24.00.

In this extensively documented study – the notes comprise 40 per cent of the text – the author deals with the policy vis-a-vis the Red Indians especially in Bahia and São Paulo, comparing it with the Spanish efforts to save the native population of their American territories from extinction or outright slavery. The Portuguese government, especially after the personal union with Spain under Philip II, were not unwilling to imitate some of the Spanish measures, but failed by and large because the position of the white colonists was so strong that the home administration had small real powers in Brazil. The subject, which is dealt with in great detail, has been rather neglected in Brazilian or international historiography.

Canada

RODNEY, WILLIAM. Soldiers of the International. A History of the Communist Party of Canada 1919-1929. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1968. xii, 204 pp. C\$ 7.50.

Although Finnish and Ukrainian organizations formed the largest revolutionary groupings in Canada in the years immediately following the Russian Revolution, native-born Canadians and immigrants from Britain such as John MacDonald and M. Spector became the first leaders of Communism in the country. The author of this well-documented and very full study, based on a variety of (partly archival) sources, traces the complex origins (many small parties and groups in Canada and the USA took initiatives) and describes the efforts – which never met with much success – to obtain a foothold in the trade unions. The failure of the CPC to become a real force is attributed to the Comintern's policies which, at the end of the period under discussion, led to the rise of new, Stalinist leaders. The book is of great interest, too, as an illustration of Moscow's line vis-a-vis a small party considered unimportant, but nevertheless flooded with directions (from Zinov'ev and others).

OTHER BOOKS

BERGREN, MYRTLE. Tough Timber: the loggers of B.C. – their story. Based on interviews with Arne Johnson, Hjalmar Bergren, John McCuish, George Grafton, Edna Brown and others who helped organize a woodworkers' union in British Columbia. Progress Books, Toronto 1967. 250 pp.

United States of America

BECKER, JOSEPH M. *Guaranteed Income for the Unemployed. The Story of SUB.* The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 1968. xix, 326 pp. \$ 12.00.

Father Becker has undertaken a "scouting expedition" into the relatively unknown area of Supplemental Unemployment Benefits, the largest group of private unemployment-benefit plans. Four basic plans have been selected for detailed treatment, viz., those negotiated by the United Auto, Steel, Rubber and Cement Workers since 1955.

BROCK, PETER. *Pacifism in the United States. From the Colonial Era to the First World War.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1968. xii, 1005 pp. \$ 18.50.

It is almost exclusively Christian pacifism which is dealt with in this vividly written and scholarly work. The European origins (Dutch Mennonites, Zinzendorf, etc.) and, of course, the history of Quakerism are discussed thoroughly. The author concentrates on the attitude of the "peace sects" towards the American Revolution, the Civil War and, to a lesser extent, the Spanish-American War. At the end of the period under discussion, after pacifism had been rather much on the wane, Tolstoyan influences contributed to a "nonsectarian pacifism" which eventually allied itself with left-wing political currents. The book is based primarily on printed sources, but archival materials have also been consulted and quoted.

ELKINS, STANLEY M. *Slavery. A Problem in American Institutional and Intellectual Life.* 2nd ed. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1968. viii, 264 pp. \$ 5.00. (Paper: \$ 1.50.)

The first edition of Professor Elkins's study of the distinctively North American type of slavery and its impact was noticed in *IRSH*, V (1960), p. 118. The volume met with widespread critical acclaim, and the author has rightly had it reprinted without change, but with two appendices for the second edition.

GILBERT, JAMES BURKHART. *Writers and Partisans: A History of Literary Radicalism in America.* John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1968. xiii, 303 pp. \$ 6.95; 66/-.

At least for the years after 1934, this "history of literary radicalism in America" is rather a case study of the *Partisan Review* and its remarkable shift from Communism to anti-Communism. The unpublished materials used by the author contribute to a better understanding of editorial policies and conflicts.

MUSE, BENJAMIN. *The American Negro Revolution. From Nonviolence to Black Power. 1963-1967.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington, London 1968. xii, 345 pp. \$ 6.95.

The author, a Southern white advocate of integration, covers in this very commendable work all the major aspects of American race relations since the "March on Washington". The description of events and currents of opinion (both of whites and Negroes, and encompassing high-minded as well as primitive or extremely repulsive reactions) is clear and detailed; the comments and analysis are sober and profound. The last chapter deals with the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, 1968.

NELSON, DANIEL. *Unemployment Insurance. The American Experience 1915-1935.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee, London 1969. xiii, 305 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

Before the 'thirties, plans for unemployment insurance were, oddly enough, sponsored by progressive employers and opposed by the labour movement (with the exception of the "needle" sector). When the issue became urgent in consequence of the Great Depression, the eventual legal implementation, first on the state and then on the federal level, was attended with much controversy. Dr Nelson has written a pioneering monograph on the subject, which is for a considerable part based on unpublished materials.

OZANNE, ROBERT. *A Century of Labor-Management Relations at McCormick and International Harvester.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee, London 1967. xvii, 300 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

When Cyrus H. McCormick II destroyed the unions after a series of strikes (one of which involved the Haymarket riot of 1886) he broke with a tradition of co-operation which his father had established soon after the unions emerged in 1862 at the McCormick Works of Chicago, and which included welfare and profit-sharing plans. This revision of policy is typical for the arbitrariness in labour-management relations. The author has made full use of the company records and private and business correspondence of the McCormick family. His story abounds with remarkable data which throw much light on the diversity of approach towards labour among the American upper classes. Such men as G. W. Perkins and J. P. Morgan played a role in shaping the company's policies. In the account of the years since the Second World War the CIO leader G. Fiedle is given much attention.

Prairie State. *Impressions of Illinois, 1673-1967, By Travelers and Other Observers.* Compiled and ed. by Paul M. Angle. With the assistance of Mary Lynn McCree. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1968. xv, 624 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.50.

The compiler has brought together over sixty fragments of at most 16 pages, in which settlers and travellers, both Americans and Europeans, give their often highly coloured impressions of the Illinois of their day. Of course Chicago looms large, but the compiler has done his best to strike a balance. Among the travellers represented are Charles Dickens, Anthony Trollope, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Sidney Webb and, last but not least, Simone de Beauvoir ("Between New York and Chicago one flies over a plain that is even more monotonous than a desert; I slept throughout the journey...").

SUTTLES, GERALD D. *The Social Order of the Slum. Ethnicity and Territory in the Inner City.* Preface by Morris Janowitz. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1968. xxii, 243 pp. Maps. \$ 8.95.

For almost three years Gerald Suttles lived in the part of Chicago that once was the stronghold of Al Capone and is now a district inhabited by Negroes, Italians, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans. He has embodied his findings in the present sociological monograph with an emphasis on the moral standards created by the residents (provincialism, "ordered segmentation").

TAFT, PHILIP. *Labor Politics American Style: The California State Federation of Labor.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1968. ix, 288 pp. \$ 7.00.

Since in the United States there is no influential workers' party, the State federations of labour play an increasingly important political role, notably on the legislative level. The present volume is a pioneering case study in this specifically American type of labour politics. The California State Federation was founded at the beginning of the century, and Professor Taft describes and analyzes its history up to the AFL-CIO merger in 1958.

Violence in the Streets. Ed. with an Introd. by Shalom Endleman. Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1968. 471 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

A readable and sober introduction precedes the selection of texts (partly in extract form) which are grouped according to subject categories. The authors hold very different opinions and represent different levels of (scholarly) ability; the editor wants *expressis verbis* to produce an over-all picture, without, however, concealing his own "humanist" approach (e.g., in his contribution on the official and the popular perception of the extent of crime). The outstanding quality of the book is that it contributes to an interdisciplinary approach to the problems involved. We mention contributions by L. A. Coser ("Violence and the Social Structure" – a general sociological discussion), O. N. Larsen (on the controversies about the mass communication of violence), the report of the McCone Commission on race riots in August 1965, and S. Blum's essay on the police (different attitudes and roles in middle-class neighbourhoods and slums).

WOOD, STEPHEN B. *Constitutional Politics in the Progressive Era. Child Labor and the Law.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1968. xv, 320 pp. \$ 10.00.

The focus in this book is neither on child labour nor on child labour legislation, but on the Progressive campaign in behalf of the latter and its partial invalidation by the Supreme Court. The author, who teaches political science in the University of Rhode Island, primarily "seeks to enhance our knowledge of the deeply political processes by which constitutional law is formed".

ASIA

BASTIN, JOHN and HARRY J. BENDA. *A History of Modern Southeast Asia. Colonialism, Nationalism, and Decolonization.* Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs (N.J.) 1968. ix, 214 pp. \$ 2.45.

The authors have succeeded in presenting an integrated history of the South-East Asian countries since the first colonizing efforts by the Portuguese. Without ever forgetting dissimilarities, they focus on general patterns: the impact of the whites, the reactions of the natives, the effects of the Japanese occupation and decolonization are treated in a thought-stimulating way. Although of necessity a work based on secondary material, it is an over-all survey of a high standard.

Mass Behavior in Battle and Captivity. The Communist Soldier in the Korean War. Research studies directed by William C. Bradbury. Ed. by Samuel M. Meyers and Albert D. Biderman. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1968. xxx, 377 pp. \$ 11.00; 99/-.

These research studies were originally commissioned, in 1953, by the United States Army to the Psychological Warfare Section of the Human Resources Research Office, George Washington University. Shortly before the POW camps of the United Nations were closed down Professor Bradbury and his team were able to interview a number of Chinese and North Korean soldiers. Together with other documents, these interviews shed much light on Communism (and anti-Communism) as experienced by the military in various situations. "Brainwashing" and indoctrination turn out to have played minor roles only.

China

BLUMER, GIOVANNI. *Die chinesische Kulturrevolution 1965/67.* Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1968. 402 pp. DM. 9.00.

The author lived in China as a teacher during the time of the "Cultural Revolution", which he discusses as the result both of internal ("Great Leap Forward") and external (break with Russia) evolutions. The many-sided aspects of what is comprised by the term are set forth in detail and with an obvious intent to understand the events from the viewpoint of "Maoism". Though the author rejects the spontaneity myth, he goes to great lengths to demonstrate the "Socialist" character of the "Cultural Revolution" and to adopt to a considerable extent the Maoist version: a movement to be evaluated positively – and one contributing to an emancipation of Chinese Communism from Stalinist notions.

China in Revolution: The First Phase 1900-1913. Ed. and with an introd. by Mary Clabaugh Wright. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1968. xiii, 505 pp. \$ 15.00; 135/-.

In her preface the editor points out how much Kuomintang and Communist stereotypes have dominated (Western) historiography of the period under

discussion; the flow of studies commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the 1911 revolution has changed this situation. At a conference held at Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth (N.H.), in 1965, the papers were read from which a selection is presented here. They contain definitely new approaches and conclusions. Apart from the introduction by the editor who posits that even the post-1949 phases of the Chinese Revolution have very strong roots in the years 1900-03, we mention the following contributions: "The Triumph of Anarchism over Marxism, 1906-1907" (M. Bernal), in which anarchist or "nihilist" influences before 1906 are dealt with as well; "The Role of the Bourgeoisie" (M.-C. Bergère); and "The Revolutionary Movement in Chekiang: A Study in the Tenacity of Tradition" (M. B. Rankin).

CLUBB, O. EDMUND. *Communism in China. As Reported from Hankow in 1932.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1968. xii, 124 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50; 67/6.

The author went to China as a language attaché in 1929 and became the US vice-consul in Hankow. It was here that he wrote the highly interesting report published in this volume together with a short introduction. He deals with the rise of the CP (since 1927 "the chief revolutionary organization in China"), the armed revolt 1927-30 and the "punitive expeditions" (1930-31), the character of the Chinese Soviets, and the organization and the policy of the party. "Only one thing", he concludes, "will stop the growing wave of social revolution in China – the bettering of the economic conditions of the population."

India

GHURYE, G. S. *Social Tensions in India.* Popular Prakashan, Bombay 1968. xi, 552 pp. Rs 72.00.

The social tensions which Professor Ghurye has in view are not those between castes or classes, but those between religious and linguistic groups. Notably the Moslem minority is criticized in a great deal of sociological verbiage culminating in the words: "It is only by joining in the common endeavour of total national community education that the requisite mentality for transcending anomie or the automatic condition for removing the sense of isolation and alienation can be achieved." In the long chapter on "Hindu-Muslim Riots" the horrors of 1947, equally perpetrated by others than the Sikhs, are not so much as mentioned.

GILLION, KENNETH L. *Ahmedabad. A Study in Indian Urban History.* University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles 1968. ix, 195 pp. \$ 7.00.

In this interesting history of the capital of the State of Gujarat in Western India the author concentrates his attention on the first century of British rule (from 1817 onward). Special features of the city's development were its relative wealth and its rapid industrialization. The large measure of local autonomy and the use made of it to promote the interests of various sections

of the population is described; notwithstanding economic modernization the very conservative character of the city remained. In this connection the problem of westernization is discussed in an original way.

KOCHANEK, STANLEY A. *The Congress Party of India. The Dynamics of One-Party Democracy.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1968. xxv, 516 pp. \$ 13.50.

This broad, scholarly study concentrates mainly on the national level, but regional and local levels are brought into the picture in order to illustrate the major thesis. This is that Congress under Nehru achieved a high degree of centralization and a certain subordination of the party organization under the Government (Nehru was the head of both), and that a decentralization coupled with a shift in the relationship between Party and Government has taken place since his death. In a postscript, entitled "The Loss of Hegemony", the results of the 1967 elections are analyzed.

SHETH, N. R. *The Social Framework of an Indian Factory.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1968. xii, 220 pp. 37/6.

Dr Sheth worked in a factory and, through personal observation, formal and informal interviews, gathered a wealth of data. As a social anthropologist his main attention was directed at the influence of cultural factors (caste, rural or urban origin, linguistic group, etc.) on the strength of both traditionalistic and rationalistic patterns of behaviour. How these factors affect, e.g., workers-management relations and unionism is set forth in detail and lucidly. The author argues that traditional institutions are not in all cases an impediment to economic growth.

VAID, K. N. *The New Worker. A Study at Kota.* Asia Publishing House, London 1969. xvi, 196 pp. 40/-.

Kota City in the State of Rajasthan is the scene of rapid industrialization (textiles, metal, chemical plants). The author, who, together with a "study team" (besides himself, K. C. Alexander, S. D. Kapoor and S. P. Bajai), interviewed scores of workers, arrives at remarkable conclusions: the "ethos" of work comes with industrialization; young workers (who constitute the majority), even if migrated from the countryside, are better educated than older ones; social security schemes greatly enhance the employees' commitment to the industrial way of life.

Indonesia

WOUDEM, F. A. E. VAN. *Types of Social Structure in Eastern Indonesia.* English transl. by Rodney Needham. Preface by G. W. Locher. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1968. xv, 188 pp. Maps. Hfl. 27.00.

This study was published in Dutch in 1935. It was considered a fundamental contribution to structural anthropology, and it has recently been the subject of a lively discussion by specialists. One of the author's discoveries was that

in most larger regions matrilineal descent groups can be sharply distinguished from their numerically superior patrilineal neighbours. The book describes many widely different customs and attitudes, and reproduces a great number of local or regional traditions and myths.

Israel

EISENSTADT, S. N. Israeli Society. Basic Books, Inc., New York 1967. ix, 451 pp. \$ 10.95.

Many years of research and teaching have gone into this broad sociological analysis of Israeli society. After five short chapters on the historical background Professor Eisenstadt deals with the economy, social organization and stratification, education, youth and family, political structure and institutions, culture and values, and minority groups. A very useful bibliography is appended.

LANDAU, JACOB M. The Arabs in Israel. A Political Study. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1969. xiii, 301 pp. 70/-.

Dr Landau, who has already several studies on the political behaviour of minority groups in Israel to his name (*vide*, e.g., IRSH, VII (1962), pp. 1ff., and XI (1966), p. 304), has now written a pioneering monograph on the political attitudes of the Arabs and their reactions, not only to their being a minority group, but to the process of political modernization. The materials worked up include printed sources, both in Arabic and in Hebrew, private reports and interviews; some of these materials are published in the appendices.

Japan

AYUSAWA, IWAO F. A History of Labor in Modern Japan. East-West Center Press, Honolulu 1966. xvi, 406 pp. \$ 9.50.

The author deals with Japanese economic, social and labour history against the background of the political history of the country since the Meiji Restoration. He brings into the picture such diverging factors as foreign influences, religious and cultural elements in explaining special traits, and excursions into fields somewhat alien to the subject proper. Thus, biographical details on General McArthur are related, or (not fully convincing) parallels between Germany and Japan during the Axis' heydays are drawn. On the whole, however, a commendable survey is given with many data and relevant particulars which illustrate Japan's unique position in Asia, also as regards "labour".

OTHER BOOKS

YAZAKI, TAKEO. Social Change and the City in Japan. From earliest times through the Industrial Revolution. Japan Publications, Inc., Tokyo 1968. xvii, 549 pp. Maps.

Singapore

CHALMERS, W. ELLISON. *Crucial Issues in Industrial Relations in Singapore*. Donald Moore Press Ltd, Singapore 1967. xvii, 312 pp. S\$ 12.50.

Industrial relations in Singapore are characterized by a relative stability: between managements, unions, the government and the ruling party there is a great measure of identity of goals and even of views of the methods to achieve them. But on the other hand, Singapore's economy is threatened by foreign competition and policy, and there is much unemployment. The expert author deals extensively with such issues as participation of the unions in productivity drives, management authority and the unions' attempts at participation, the structure of the unions and the arbitration regulations. One chapter, written by D. J. M. Brown, discusses the Industrial Relations Ordinance and its application.

*AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA***Australia**

CANNON, MICHAEL. *The Land Boomers*. Melbourne University Press, Carlton (Vic.) 1967; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. viii, 247 pp. Ill. A\$ 2.45; 30/-.

The State of Victoria in the 1880's and 1890's presents a classical example of an enormous boom (caused by the gold rush and continued through its own momentum) and a catastrophic depression. The author has collected much material, partly unknown, in his lively account which he has focused on the vicissitudes of economically powerful families and individuals. A short, but telling chapter deals with the ways in which the unemployed and needy were cared for.

HUGHES, COLIN A. and B. D. GRAHAM. *A Handbook of Australian Government and Politics 1890-1964*. Australian National University Press, Canberra 1968. xv, 635 pp. A\$ 10.50.

The title of the present volume, which covers both the Commonwealth and the separate States, may be somewhat misleading, but its actual contents are such as to make it a most welcome tool for historians. Apart from registering the representatives of the Crown, the first part consists of full cabinet lists and portfolio lists. The second part covers both electoral law and election results. Supplements will provide even more detailed information on each election, constituency by constituency.

EUROPE

CONNELL, K. H. *Irish Peasant Society. Four Historical Essays*.

Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1968. xiii, 167 pp. 35/–.

Four interesting and excellently documented studies in the field of social history in the broadest sense have been collected in this volume. They deal with Irish issues since the eighteenth century. The first is the history of "illicit distillation" and the efforts to suppress it, the second a contribution to the history of morals and customs, its subject matter being the incidence of, attitudes towards, and solutions to, the problem of illegitimate children and their parents before the Great Famine. The third study is devoted to the habit of "ether-drinking" in Ulster, widespread among both Protestants and Catholics in the second half of the nineteenth century. The last study discusses in detail the impact of Catholicism on marriage patterns in Ireland since the famine.

Jahrbuch für Geschichte der UdSSR und der volksdemokratischen Länder Europas. Band 12. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1968. 424 pp. DM. 35.00.

Most of the contributions in the present volume deal with the depravity of German foreign policy, also before 1933 and after 1945, or with the disinterestedness of Soviet foreign policy. There is an essay on the attitudes of the "rightist leaders" of West German Social Democracy towards the Soviet Union, 1945-49, by Lutz-Dieter Behrendt, and a short item on the late Wenzel Jaksch, by Hiltrud Bradter.

Les pays sous domination française (1799-1814). Par E. Devleeshouwer, J. Droz, R. Dufraisse, J. Haak, K. Obermann, A. Silbert, A. Soboul, J. Suratteau, P. Vilar. C. D. U., Paris 1968. 259 pp. F.fr. 24.00.

The eleven papers that make up the present (stencilled) volume deal with the impact of revolutionary and Napoleonic rule on Europe and a number of individual countries (Belgium, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Spain). Some contributions are largely bibliographic in nature.

Austria

LESER, NORBERT. Zwischen Reformismus und Bolschewismus. Der Austromarxismus als Theorie und Praxis. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1968. 600 pp. S 298.

This book consists of three parts. The first compares Karl Renner and Otto Bauer as (very different) social theorists of so-called "Austro-Marxism"; the second deals with the efforts at preserving unity in Austrian Socialism from the early days up to the rise of Fascism; the third is devoted to a discussion of Max Adler as a "philosopher of Austro-Marxism". The most controversial, and most elaborated, point is that especially Bauer failed in making use of real chances during the years following the First World War. Though the guilt of the forces of the Right is not denied, it is argued that Bauer's hesitat-

ions (reformist attitude, half-way revolutionary theory) contributed to their success. The author shows that Bauer's policy was strongly influenced by Victor Adler's rather fatalist conception of Marxism.

NASSMACHER, KARL-HEINZ. *Das österreichische Regierungssystem. Große Koalition oder alternierende Regierung?* Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1968. 243 pp. DM. 21.00.

From 1947 to 1966 Austria was ruled by Coalition Governments of Roman Catholics and Socialists, who together commanded an enormous majority in Parliament. Dr Nassmacher has written an interesting study on this phenomenon. He is in favour of the major parties being in office alternatively, and as a pupil of the anti-proportionalist Ferdinand Hermens he is particularly inventive in drawing up electoral devices to that effect.

Österreich im Jahre 1918. *Berichte und Dokumente.* Eingel. und hrsg. von Rudolf Neck. R. Oldenbourg Verlag, München 1968. 205 pp. DM. 18.60.

The documents selected for this volume are very representative of the events and currents of thought they illustrate. The editor has, moreover, written an excellent introduction and commented on the documents thoughtfully and with great knowledge of the problems under discussion. The reactions to Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Sixtus affair, the Left Socialists' new nationalities programme, the Emperor's Manifesto, the provisional National Assembly of the new Republic, and the latter's reception by the Christian Social leaders are among the subjects included.

Otto Bauer et la révolution. *Textes choisis, présentés et annotés par Yvon Bourdet. Traductions de Jacqueline Bois, Bracke, F. Caussy et Claudie Weil*[1]. Préface de Paul F. Lazarsfeld. *Études et Documentation Internationales*, Paris 1968. 302 pp. F.fr. 18.10.

The selection of texts is given by the problem posited: the relations between revolution and violence, and the definitions of both. Bauer's critique of the Bolsheviks and his own conception of a "slow revolution", in which violence is permitted only as a means of defense, are in the foreground. However, the editor has, also in his introduction on Austria, Austro-Marxism and Bauer, not neglected the latter's views as they were modified under the impact of the victory of Fascism.

STEINER, HERBERT. *Gestorben für Österreich. Widerstand gegen Hitler.* Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1968. 241 pp. Ill. S 118.

In IRSH, IX (1964), p. 333, Mr Steiner's book *Zum Tode verurteilt* was favourably reviewed. The present volume contains documents of the same nature which were not yet known when the former book was composed. In an extensive introduction the events of March, 1938, and its aftermath are dealt with, and the final account of the resistance against National-Socialism is made up. The documents consist of letters, trial proceedings, etc.

Zum Wort gemeldet: Otto Bauer. Hrsg. und eingel. von Heinz Fischer. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1968. 397 pp. S 185.

Speeches held by Bauer in the Austrian parliament from 1919 to 1933 have been selected in such a way as to give a lively picture of his oratorical qualities, his political convictions, and the way in which he connected theoretical views with practical politics. The first speech included in extract was held by Bauer in his capacity of a Secretary of State. The focus is on the most important events, such as the end of the Christian Social – Socialist coalition (1920), the election of Seipel to the chancellorship (1922), the political tensions of 1927, and the approaching end of democracy (1930 and following years).

Belgium

ÉTIENNE, JEAN-MICHEL. *Le mouvement rexiste jusqu'en 1940. Préface de Léo Moulin.* [Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, 165.] Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1968. xv, 194 pp. F.fr. 30.00.

In 1936 the new Rexist movement created a sensation by scoring, after a violent campaign against "corruption", over ten per cent of the votes at the poll. Though this conspicuous success did not last and the movement degenerated into a fascist sect, the phenomenon as such is highly interesting: the inner circle consisted of bright young men, devoutly Roman Catholic and by no means "down and out". The present volume is a pioneering study of Rexistism up to the German occupation, and throws new light on the genesis of Fascism in the particular Belgian setting.

Familles d'aujourd'hui. Colloque consacré à la sociologie de la Famille. Bruxelles, 17, 18 et 19 mai 1965. Éditions de l'Institut de Sociologie, Bruxelles 1968. 199 pp. B.fr. 300.

It is mainly, but not exclusively, the evolution of the family in Belgium which constitutes the subject matter of this book, in which problems are discussed from different angles by a number of participants in the conference mentioned in the title. The focus is on the changes in parents-children relations (e.g., the contributions by P.-H. Chombart de Lauwe, Ph. Ariès and S. de Coster), somewhat less on the demographic evolution (J. Morsa, A. Dufrasne), and on questions of milieu (D. De Jonge on housing).

GAUS, HELMUT en ARTHUR J. VERMEERSCH. *Répertoire de la Presse bruxelloise (1789-1914) – Repertorium van de Brusselse Pers (1789-1914).* L-Z. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1968. 673 pp.

VERMEERSCH, ARTHUR J. *Répertoire de la Presse bruxelloise (1789-1914). Index des noms de personnes. – Repertorium van de Brusselse Pers (1789-1914). Index van de persoonsnamen.* A-Z.

Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven-Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1968. 43 pp.

B.fr. 1150. (Not singly obtainable.)

The opening volume of this now completed inventory of the daily papers and periodicals published in Brussels between 1789 and 1914 was mentioned in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 308. The volume L-Z consists of no less than 1460 entries; the other volume is an index of names.

SPITAEELS, GUY [et] DANILO KLARIC. Le salaire indirect et la couverture des besoins sociaux. Vol. I. Le dossier: Vingt ans de sécurité sociale en Belgique. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1968. 392 pp. B.fr. 750.

A wealth of information is contained in this volume which presents the basic facts of the importance and the costs of the "indirect salary", viz., social security and welfare regulations. Family allowances (which are high and progressive in Belgium – there is a definite rise in the number of large families), pensions, unemployment and sickness benefits, and holiday pay are covered. As an appendix a questionnaire is added for employers and trade unionists on attitudes towards the enormous growth of social security. The results will be published in a second volume.

WITTMAN, TIBOR. Les Gueux dans les «bonnes villes» de Flandre (1577-1584). Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1969. 422 pp. \$ 10.00.

The short-lived dictatorship of the Calvinist radicals in Ghent and other Flemish cities is here represented, in accordance with recent Marxist views of the Reformation, as an early bourgeois revolution without a bourgeoisie. The Hungarian author has used printed sources only, and the secondary literature he has worked up often makes an arbitrary and "dated" impression (he is apparently not familiar with Enno van Gelder's *Revolutionaire Reformatie*).

Finland

PESONEN, PERTTI. An Election in Finland. Party Activities and Voter Reactions. Yale University Press, New York, London 1968. xix, 416 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50; 112/6.

This study in electoral behaviour is devoted to the 1958 elections in Finland. Although some pages illuminate the historical background, the book is thoroughly sociological in approach. Among the subjects dealt with are the motives for identification with a party, the influence of mass media (especially the press), the differences between urban and rural communities, and the measure of interest and participation in the elections according to social status and age groups. It is to be noted that opinions were collected both before and after the elections.

France

BASSO, JACQUES. Les élections législatives dans le Département des Alpes-Maritimes de 1860 à 1939. Éléments de sociologie électorale. Préface de L. Trotabas. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1968. xiii, 397 pp. F.fr. 46.90.

The department in question was constituted in 1860 out of a Provençal territory (the *arrondissement* Grasse) and the Nice region annexed from Sardinia by Napoleon III. This origin has had lasting repercussions on electoral behaviour: the Western part was more inclined to the Left than the former county of Nice. The author deals extensively with the foundation of the department, and then, in a chronological order, with the significance of electoral systems and voting results. For instance, a very full account is given of the rise of Socialism in the department and the proportion of Socialist and Communist votes in the 'thirties. Special attention is paid to social transformations in the electorate.

BRAEUER, WALTER. Frankreichs wirtschaftliche und soziale Lage um 1700. Dargestellt unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Werke von Vauban und Boisguillebert. N. G. Elwert Verlag, Marburg 1968. vii, 192 pp. DM. 24.00.

The dreary economic and social situation of France after the death of Colbert was frankly criticized by contemporary authors such as Vauban and Boisguillebert. The present volume consists for a considerable part of translated selections from their writings, but Mr Braeuer also tries to separate reliable information from "physiocratic" exaggerations.

BRON, JEAN. Histoire du mouvement ouvrier français. Tome I. Le droit à l'existence. Du début du XIXe siècle à 1884. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1968. 253 pp. F.fr. 18.00.

The first volume of this attractively written general history of the French labour movement (including both the workers' struggles and the theories developed to promote their emancipation) deals with the introduction of the machine in the first half of the nineteenth century and labour's "response" to the "capitalist challenge" (1851-84). In 1884, the freedom to organize was definitely won. The author has managed to make a good choice from an overwhelming amount of literature and sources. The treatment of the Paris Commune, for example, is concise but offers the very essentials.

BROWER, DANIEL R. The New Jacobins. The French Communist Party and the Popular Front. Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1968. xiv, 265 pp. Ill. \$ 7.95.

The author gives a convincing account of the successes of French Communism in the 1930's. The very rejection of a policy of intransigence, forced upon them by the Comintern in the interest of the Soviet Union, created the conditions for that success: the combination of Socialist with traditional

Jacobin ideals provided the French CP with a patriotic image without losing its appeal as a socially progressive force – notwithstanding essentially “reformist” practices (support for the Government, tacit disencouragement of strikes). The Popular Front, equally an effect of the shift in Moscow’s policy, ended the party’s isolation. Russian as well as French sources are quoted.

GEREMEK, BRONISLAW. *Le salariat dans l’artisanat parisien aux XIIIe-XVe siècles. Étude sur le marché de la main-d’œuvre au Moyen Age*. Traduit du polonais par Anna Posner et Christiane Klapisch-Zuber. Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1968. 149 pp. F.fr. 22.00.

The corporative organization of medieval industry did not preclude the employment of hired labour besides apprentices. The Polish Marxist Geremek has investigated this phenomenon and the attendant existence of an (imperfect) labour market for Paris during the last centuries of the Middle Ages.

IBARROLA, JESUS. *Structures d’une population active de type traditionnel*, Grenoble 1848. Mouton & Cie, Paris, La Haye 1968. 127 pp. F.fr. 20.00.

The Government of the Second Republic commissioned an enquiry to be held on agricultural and industrial labour. The (incomplete) results for Grenoble and surroundings make the basically traditional economic structure (with a preponderant position of agriculture) clear beyond doubt. Especially the arts and crafts were operated along traditional lines.

KAËS, RENÉ. *Images de la culture chez les ouvriers français*. Éditions Cujas, Paris 1968. x, 347 pp. F.fr. 40.00.

The present volume is the result of a sociological investigation which has taken up many years, and on which Mr Kaës has already published interim reports (*vide* IRSH, IX (1964), p. 162, and XI (1966), p. 311). The author, originally a psychologist, throws a very interesting light on the French workers’ highly ambivalent images of and attitudes towards culture (both *culture-travail* and *culture-loisir*) and education. The connection with such things as class consciousness, frustration and identity crisis is also gone into. Marcel David has contributed a preface.

KRIEGEL, ANNIE. *Les communistes français. Essai d’ethnographie politique*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1968. 320 pp. F.fr. 7.50.

The structure of, the atmosphere in, and the discussions within, the “micro-society” which is the PCF are the subject matter of this original and thoughtful book. The author, making full use of her eminent knowledge of the party’s history, has chosen a topical approach; for instance, she discusses systematically the role and the composition of the “apparatus”. The main question is whether the party is (and will be) open to new attitudes and views; on the author’s showing it is not (or not likely). Mrs Kriegel also offers an interesting comment on the PCF during the events of May-June, 1968.

MAUPEOU-ABBOUD, NICOLE DE. *Les blousons bleus. Étude sociologique des jeunes ouvriers de la région parisienne.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1968. 261 pp. F.fr. 23.00.

Two socio-psychological expert enquiries carried out in the years 1956-60 among workers below the age of 20 in the Paris region have provided the materials for this broad study, which focuses on the impact of personal background, professional education and the various industries on the attitudes towards work, life in general and expectations. It is argued that the great majority of young workers is rather fatalistic and devoid of social aggressiveness, but that the process of modernization is likely to be a factor of change (automation, disappearance of small workshops, etc.).

Métiers disparus. Sous la direction littéraire et artistique de Paul Lorenz. Documentation et Textes de F. Klein-Rebour. [*Métiers d'autrefois.*] Éditions G. M. Perrin, Paris 1968. 183 pp. Ill. F.fr. 48.00.

This is a popular picture book on vanished crafts and occupations, which throws some interesting light on French social history in the wider sense. Contemporary pictures (mainly engravings) of all sorts of artisans, coach-and cabmen, surgeons and torturers, criers and lamp-lighters, wet-nurses, etc., etc., are alternated with very readable stories.

MONETA, JAKOB. *Die Kolonialpolitik der französischen KP.* Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen, Hannover 1968. 303 pp. DM. 32.00.

On the basis of a careful analysis of the relevant Communist press (especially the theoretical journals: until 1924, the *Bulletin Communiste*, then the *Cahiers du Bolchévisme*, and since 1945 the *Cahiers du Communisme*, but also dailies and pamphlets) the author gives a very commendable historical survey of the French CP's policy in colonial affairs. Many documents are reproduced in part or in full. The Algerian war and the CP's activities in the formerly French African colonies receive the lion's share of attention, but the original inspiration of Leninist anti-imperialism is not neglected.

PROST, ANTOINE. *Histoire de l'enseignement en France 1800-1967.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1968. 524 pp. Maps. F.fr. 45.00.

This is a history of the French school system, educational principles and practices, and the teaching profession. The focus is on the *laïcisation* and on the years 1880-1930, but the present condition of the universities is also dealt with concisely. Apart from useful bibliographies each section contains documents (often extracts from contemporary books) which illuminate ways of thought. The author has struck a good balance between primary, secondary and higher schools.

SCHNAPPER, BERNARD. *Le remplacement militaire en France. Quelques aspects politiques, économiques et sociaux du recrutement au XIXe siècle.* S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1968. 326 pp. Maps. F.fr. 45.00.

The practice of replacement and substitution in the French army gave rise to a vast broker's and insurance business, but also to much criticism from both "Jacobin" and military quarters. The present volume is a detailed study of the several aspects of the system and the attendant issue, including the provenance and the market value of the substitutes.

Germany

BAUER, WOLFRAM. Wertrelativismus und Wertbestimmtheit im Kampf um die Weimarer Demokratie. Zur Politologie des Methodenstreites der Staatsrechtslehrer. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1968. 462 pp. DM. 56.00.

Dr Bauer discusses and analyzes the distinctive ideas of four political and constitutional theorists of the Weimar period. Whereas Kelsen eschewed all value judgments, and Kaufmann and Smend subscribed to a wrong (conservative) set of values, Heller managed to transcend the dilemma, and paved the way to what Dr Bauer stands for.

Beiträge zur Marx/Engels-Forschung. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1968. 318 pp. DM. 6.80.

The great majority of the papers included in this volume (based on a colloquy in September, 1967) are devoted to the diffusion of Marx's economic theory, notably of *Capital I*, in Germany. Thus, R. Dlubek deals with the role played by *Capital* in "the ideological offensive of Marxism" in the 1880's and early 1890's. Other contributions have themes of lesser scope, such as that by M. Hundt on L. Kugelmann's efforts to propagate Marx's main work. A collective paper deals exclusively with "falsification and interpretation of the life and work" of Marx and Engels "in West German literature" (September 1964 - September 1967). Mention should be made of a selective bibliography of (Communist) books and articles which appeared on the occasion of the centenary of *Capital I*.

BLEUEL, HANS PETER [und] ERNST KLINNERT. Deutsche Studenten auf dem Weg ins Dritte Reich. Ideologien - Programme - Aktionen 1918-1935. Sigbert Mohn Verlag, Gütersloh 1967. 295 pp. DM. 22.00.

The many handicaps which beset the Weimar Republic included the attitudes of the university students, who for the most part subscribed to the ideas of the "Conservative Revolution". The present volume is the first critical monograph on the subject. The authors largely draw upon, and abundantly quote from, contemporary printed sources.

Deutsche Geschichte in Daten. Hrsg. vom Institut für Geschichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1967. 1101 pp. DM. 24.80.

A chronicle of German history from prehistoric times to 1964, written from the vantage point of the German Democratic Republic, which is presented

as a real consummation. The volume contains very many data, not only on politics and the workers' movement, but also on science and technology, the domain of letters, etc. Name and subject indices are appended.

Deutsches Patriziat 1430-1740. Büdinger Vorträge 1965. Hrsg. von Hellmuth Rössler. C. A. Starke Verlag, Limburg/Lahn 1968. viii, 482 pp. Ill. DM. 29.00.

The fifteen papers which make up the present volume deal with the old patriciate in a number of German, Alsatian and Swiss towns. They contain a wealth of particulars on individual families and their genealogy, but for all that the subject matter undeniably belongs to the field of social history.

DRABKIN, J. S. Die Novemberrevolution 1918 in Deutschland. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1968. 593 pp. DM. 26.00.

The original Russian version of this book appeared in 1958; the present German edition is considerably enlarged and revised. Although the author subscribes to an interpretation fully in line with orthodoxy, the detailedness of his account and the wealth of facts presented (based on impressive research) would seem to qualify the work as one of the most important in its field. The period covered (apart from an introduction on the war years) is from November, 1918, to the election of the National Assembly on January 19, 1919. The focus is on the events in Berlin, but the other big cities come up for extensive treatment as well.

ECKERT, HUGO. Liberal- oder Sozialdemokratie. Frühgeschichte der Nürnberger Arbeiterbewegung. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1968. 336 pp. DM. 34.00.

The author gives a thorough survey of Nuremberg's economic development in the nineteenth century and a very full account of the social conditions of the workers in the 1860's and 1870's. This provides the background for the story, based on many primary sources, of labour organizations. Several factors help to explain the relatively easy victory of Social Democracy; the most important was the lack of strong religious impediments, as almost 90 per cent of the city's population were Protestants and most of them liberal ones. The importance of Social Democracy became greater than in any other South German city, and comparable to its prominence, e.g., in Hamburg.

EDLIN-THIEME, MARGARETA. Studien zur Geschichte des Münchner Handelsstandes im 18. Jahrhundert. [Forschungen zur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Band 11.] Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1969. vii, 138 pp. DM. 34.00.

The city archives of Munich have provided the author with most of the primary sources worked up in her doctorate thesis. She describes the economic position of the city, which since the Thirty Years' War had lost its transit traffic and largely its autonomy vis-a-vis the Bavarian rulers. The structure of the city's commerce and the various categories of merchants

(according to trade, income position and religion) are treated in great detail. Although the focus is on the purely economic aspects, the book is an interesting contribution to social history as well.

ENGELSING, ROLF. *Kleine Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Deutschlands*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH, Hannover 1968. 156 pp. DM. 6.50.

In this well-written, concise economic and social history, which, except for an "outlook" into the twentieth century, covers the thousand years odd between 900 and 1900, much precise information is given on technological, economic, social and cultural evolutions. The focus is not on social movements, but on the shifts in strength and influence of classes and social strata as a consequence of changes in production, distribution and intellectual climate.

ERDMANN, MANFRED. *Die verfassungspolitische Funktion der Wirtschaftsverbände in Deutschland 1815-1871*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1968. 272 pp. DM. 48.60.

This Vol. 12 of the series of *Sozialwissenschaftliche Abhandlungen* really breaks new ground. The author shows convincingly that, far from being a peculiarity of the last hundred years, trade associations or economic organizations already existed at the time of the German Confederation, and that they played an important part in the modernization and unification of Germany.

GREBING, HELGA. *The History of the German Labour Movement. A Survey*. Oswald Wolff, London 1969. 227 pp. 50/-.

The original edition of this book was not unfavourably noticed in IRSH, XI (1966), p. 316. For the present version it has been abridged by Mary Saran, who has also added a chapter on the SPD's international policy since 1945.

HOFFMANN, REINHARD. *Rechtsfortschritt durch gewerkschaftliche Gegenmacht*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1968. 112 pp. DM. 7.00.

According to the author the codetermination in German industries should be revised in favour of more influence for the workers. It is especially the juridical aspects which are dealt with: alongside the shop-councils which are not in a position to carry out actions (strikes) not in the interest of the enterprise, shop-based trade-union institutions should be established. The function of law is given a Marxist interpretation.

KOSZYK, KURT. *Deutsche Pressepolitik im Ersten Weltkrieg*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1968. 288 pp. DM. 42.00.

Basing himself on a wealth of hitherto unknown materials (notably from the German Central Record Office at Potsdam), Dr Koszyk has written the first scholarly monograph on the press policies of the German civil and

military authorities during the First World War. All such aspects as censorship, the official interpretations of the *Burgfriede*, the military press conferences in Berlin and the position of Wolff's Telegraph Bureau, but also the attitudes of editors and public opinion are thoroughly discussed. German press policies at the time were certainly inferior to those of the French and the English, but in several respects they paved the way for Hugenberg and Goebbels.

LIEBKNECHT, KARL. *Gesammelte Reden und Schriften*. Band VIII. August 1914 bis April 1916. Band IX. Mai 1916 bis 15. Januar 1919. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1966; 1968. 29*, 655 pp.; 46*, 734 pp. Ill. DM. 8.50; 9.50.

Vol. VIII, covering the period from the outbreak of World War I up to his imprisonment in 1916, contains interesting materials illustrating Liebknecht's position in the SPD parliamentary fractions (both in the *Reichstag* and the Prussian Chamber of Deputies), speeches in party meetings, pamphlets, letters and (1916) contributions to the famous *Spartakus-Briefe*. Vol. IX opens with an account of Liebknecht's trial, and further contains letters and notices from prison and a great many speeches and articles held or written from November, 1918, to Liebknecht's death on January 15, 1919. The last item is the article *Trotz alledem!* from the *Rote Fahne*. Liebknecht's speeches at the CP foundation congress are included, too.

MARX, KARL and FREDERICK ENGELS. *Selected Works*. In One Volume. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1968. 800 pp. 63/-. (Paper: 30/-.)

Introduced by three essays by Lenin on the importance of Marx's and Engels's thought, this one-volume selection is presented as giving the "basic theories" in "philosophy and political economy, and of history, social change and communism". Reference notes and indices constitute a useful tool. The works included (some in extract form) are *Theses on Feuerbach*, the *Communist Manifesto*, *Wage, Labour and Capital*, *The Eighteenth Brumaire*, *Wages, Price and Profit*, *The Civil War in France*, *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, *Socialism: Utopian and Scientific*, *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*, and *Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy*. Moreover, there are some shorter texts and a number of letters.

MAUERSBERG, HANS. *Die Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Fuldas in neuerer Zeit. Eine städtegeschichtliche Studie*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1969. 355 pp. DM. 45.00.

Though its population figure passed the 10,000 point only at the time of Bismarck, the town of Bonifaz has always been illustrious. Dr Mauersberg's social and economic history is interesting on more than one count. Until 1802 Fulda was ruled by prince-abbots, but partly owing to its favourable geographic situation it had an economic function of its own, and after 1870 it became a rapidly developing centre of light industry. The appendix contains, *inter alia*, an historical survey of individual concerns.

OECKEL, HEINZ. Die revolutionäre Volkswehr 1918/19. Die deutsche Arbeiterklasse im Kampf um die revolutionäre Volkswehr (November 1918 bis Mai 1919). Deutscher Militärverlag, Berlin 1968. 328 pp. Loose-leaf maps. DM. 15.60.

Although the interpretation of the German November Revolution and of the history of the first months of the Republic does not deviate in the slightest from the official historiographical pattern prescribed in the GDR (failure because a strong and firm Leninist party was lacking, etc.), the author has used (and quotes from) documents of importance. Thus various interesting details on local red guards and other left-wing military formations are communicated. A number of documents is reproduced in an appendix.

Die Pforzheimer Schmuck- und Uhrenindustrie. Beiträge zur Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Stadt Pforzheim. Hrsg. im Auftrag der Stadt Pforzheim von Erich Maschke. Im Selbstverlag der Stadt Pforzheim, Pforzheim n.d. xxiii, 344 pp. Ill. DM. 24.80.

This beautifully illustrated work was published on the occasion of the bicentenary of the industry. Eight authors have contributed to the book, which is a thorough economic history of Pforzheim from the beginning of the eighteenth century onward. Of special interest are the sections on the employees in the jewellery and watch industries, and the treatment of social conditions in Pforzheim before and after the First World War; extreme misery explains the break-through of Nazism between 1930 and 1933 which surpassed the national average. A very full bibliography is included.

RADBRUCH, GUSTAV. Briefe. Hrsg. von Erik Wolf. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1968. 345 pp. DM. 22.00.

The present collection of 284 letters, ranging from 1898 to 1949, is a welcome addition to Radbruch's short autobiography *Der innere Weg*. The addressees include not only lawyers, such as Hermann Kantorowicz and the editor, but also such personalities as Karl Jaspers, Alfred Weber, Rudolf Wissell, and even Alfred Kantorowicz. The appended commentary by Hans-Peter Schneider is very useful; unfortunately, it contains no information on the contents of the corresponding letters so that the reader is sometimes left guessing.

SCHELLENGER, HAROLD KENT, JR. The SPD in the Bonn Republic: A Socialist Party Modernizes. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1968. viii, 247 pp. Hfl. 31.85.

Interviews with SPD members and research into party documents have provided the material for this study. The main thesis, developed with precision and acumen, is that there was a definite difference in outlook and approach between the party leaders on the *Land* (and city) level on the one hand and the Federal leaders (Schumacher, Ollenhauer) on the other. The author focuses on the rise of Brandt and in a last chapter evaluates the developments in Socialism in Western Europe.

SCHULZE, HAGEN. *Freikorps und Republik 1918-1920*. [Militär-geschichtliche Studien, 8.] Harald Boldt Verlag, Boppard am Rhein 1969. xi, 363 pp. DM. 36.00.

In point of documentation and, in a sense, also of historical insight, this new monograph is certainly superior to Robert Waite's *Vanguard of Nazism*. The author, a pupil of Michael Freund, has worked up a wealth of details on the German free corps, their organization, their activities, and their official disbandment. However, the way in which he represents them as creatures of circumstance and a kind of necessary evil, and their relationship with the Government of the Republic as a "tragedy without villains", is certainly open to criticism.

SCHWARZ, GOTTHART. *Theodor Wolff und das „Berliner Tageblatt“*. Eine liberale Stimme in der deutschen Politik 1906-1933. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1968. xi, 311 pp. DM. 49.00.

For more than a quarter of a century Theodor Wolff acted as editor-in-chief of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, and though his record ended with the victory of Nazism he stands out as an able journalist and a remarkable man who displayed all the virtues and failings of liberalism. Dr Schwarz has written a commendable study which covers a crucial era of German history, and in which such men as Heuss, Nuschke, Olden and Alfred Weber also play a part.

STOLBERG-WERNIGERODE, OTTO ZU. *Die unentschiedene Generation*. Deutschlands konservative Führungsschichten am Vorabend des Ersten Weltkrieges. R. Oldenbourg, München, Wien 1968. 488 pp. Ill. DM. 48.00.

Count Stolberg was born in the 1890's into a family of high (mediatized) nobility, so that he knows the ruling strata he describes from personal experience. Though not a first-rank historian and steeped in conservative thought, he has a cosmopolitan outlook and a strikingly open mind, and these assets, together with a wide reading in published and unpublished sources, have made the present volume into an interesting picture (though scarcely an analysis) of the Wilhelmine establishment. The author successively deals with the general atmosphere, the monarchy, the estates, the Junkers, the conservatives, the civil service, the diplomats, the officers, and the politicians. Notably the critical apparatus is marred by not a few inaccuracies.

STÜRMER, MICHAEL. *Koalition und Opposition in der Weimarer Republik 1924-1928*. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1967. 319 pp. DM. 48.00.

Even during the years of relative stability, the Weimar Republic was hard to govern on the basis of a working majority, coalition governments of different types succeeded each other. Excluding the Nazis and the Communists who, to his thinking, do not deserve the name of opposition, Dr

Stürmer has carefully investigated the complex interplay of Government, parties in office (properly speaking not an adequate expression), opposition, pressure groups, *Reich* President, civil service, and army. The fact that the author has worked up a considerable amount of unpublished materials adds to the value of this pioneering monograph.

WINKEL, HARALD. Die Ablösungskapitalien aus der Bauernbefreiung in West- und Süddeutschland. Höhe und Verwendung bei Standes- und Grundherren. [Quellen und Forschungen zur Agrargeschichte, Band XIX.] Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1968. xi, 176 pp. DM. 38.00.

What did the German nobility do with the considerable redemption dues the peasants had to pay for their emancipation? Why did they fail to re-invest them in industry? These are important questions which were hitherto neglected by historians but which Dr Winkel has set out to answer for South-West Germany. His interesting findings are based on a wealth of unpublished materials.

WOHLGEMUTH, HEINZ. Die Entstehung der Kommunistischen Partei Deutschlands 1914 bis 1918. Überblick. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1968. 364 pp. DM. 9.80.

This book offers indeed a "survey" of the origins of the Communist Party of Germany, founded at the congress of December 30, 1918 – January 1, 1919. The survey is very detailed as regards the political struggles within the Independent Social Democratic Party. The ideological superiority of the Spartacus League is claimed – also, curiously, with some stress in the discussion of the *Bremer Linke* (the International Communists of Germany who merged with Spartacus).

WORMSER-MIGOT, OLGA. Le système concentrationnaire nazi (1933-1945). Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1968. v, 660, vii pp. F.fr. 50.00.

The Nazi concentration camps, as distinct from the extermination camps, are here approached "from above", with a clear focus on the men who devised and practised the system. The impact of the Second World War ("internationalization", introduction of "useful" labour, interaction with the Final Solution and the catastrophe of 1945) is thrown into full relief. The author has worked up a huge amount of both published and unpublished materials, but unfortunately her book is poorly organized and bristling with inaccuracies.

WURM, FRANZ F. Vom Hakenpflug zur Fabrik. Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Mitteleuropas bis 1850. Verlag Moritz Diesterweg, Frankfurt/M., Berlin, Bonn 1966. viii, 284 pp. DM. 26.00.

¹ this economic history of "Central Europe" (mainly Germany – many comparisons are drawn, e.g., with England) a good balance is struck between

technological and economic developments proper and the ideologies as well as the social conditions, habits and thoughts which both influenced the former and underwent their impact. Thus, the Christian ethos is discussed as well as the rise of a proletariat under Mercantilism, the transport facilities (worse in the early nineteenth than in the sixteenth century) as well as the patriarchal mentality of industrialists such as the Krupps. A short, but useful bibliography of (mostly recent) works in German is appended.

OTHER BOOKS

- Der Bote vom Niederrhein. Faksimile-Nachdruck der Jahrgänge 1865/66. Mit einer Einleitung von Georg Eckert. Walter Braun Verlag, Duisburg 1968.
- DESAI, ASHOK V. Real Wages in Germany 1871-1913. Oxford University Press, London 1968. xiv, 184 pp.
- Karl Marks. Biografija. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literatury, Moskva 1968. xiv, 746 pp. Ill.
- MARKS, K. Matematičeskie rukopisi. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1968. 639 pp. Ill.
- SCHULZ, URSULA. Die Bremer Anfänge Friedrich Eberts. Eine Dokumentation. Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Sozialdemokratischen Vereins Bremen und der „Bremer Bürger-Zeitung“ in den neunziger Jahren. Verlag J. H. Schmalfeldt & Co., Bremen 1968. 232 pp.

Great Britain

The affluent worker: industrial attitudes and behaviour. By John H. Goldthorpe, David Lockwood, Frank Bechhofer and Jennifer Platt. Cambridge University Press, London 1968. vii, 206 pp. 40/-. (Paper: 12/-.)

The affluent worker: political attitudes and behaviour. By John H. Goldthorpe, David Lockwood, Frank Bechhofer and Jennifer Platt. Cambridge University Press, London 1968. vii, 95 pp. 30/-. (Paper: 10/-.)

Three firms were selected for these studies as being among the best paying in Luton, a town which benefited more than the average of economic progress after the Second World War. The first volume offers a description of attitudes and behaviour, and draws conclusions relevant to the problems of industrial sociology. For instance, it is argued that "the continuing rationalisation of work" is a factor "which may be expected to inhibit workers' [...] commitment to the enterprise in any moral sense". The second volume results in the statement that as regards their political behaviour, "no process of *embourgeoisement* is evident among our sample of affluent manual workers". The studies shed much light, too, on English workers' attitudes in general.

BELL, COLIN. Middle Class Families. Social and Geographical Mobility. [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd, London 1968; Humanities Press, New York. xiii, 191 pp. 35/-.

By a close examination of the social networks of 120 families living at Swansea (Wales) Mr Bell has arrived at interesting findings regarding the effects of social (occupational) and spatial mobility on relations with relatives and neighbours. Methodologically, the merit of this book lies in its combining (and contrasting) both types of mobility.

BYTHELL, DUNCAN. *The Handloom Weavers. A Study in the English Cotton Industry during the Industrial Revolution.* Cambridge University Press, London 1969. xiv, 302 pp. 75/-.

In his introduction Dr R. M. Hartwell states that "No other group of workers in the history of the English working class has received more sympathy and less scholarly attention than the handloom weavers of the Lancashire cotton industry during the industrial revolution." Consequently, new facts could be brought to light on the basis of a careful exploration of the available sources. For instance, there is sufficient evidence to put up the thesis that impoverishment was not the result of the introduction of the powerloom. The conditions of life are studied in great detail, as is the role played by the weavers in the Chartist movement.

CARBERRY, THOMAS F. *Consumers in Politics. A History and General Review of the Co-operative Party.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1969. vii, 276 pp. 50/-.

Only a small part of this work is taken up by the history of the Co-operative Party. The body of the book is a critical discussion of its organization, its relationship with the consumers' co-operatives on the one hand and the Labour Party on the other, its policies, and its prospects. A list of Co-operative MPs and a bibliography are appended.

CHALLINOR, RAYMOND and BRIAN RIPLEY. *The Miners' Association. A Trade Union in the Age of the Chartists.* Lawrence and Wishart, London 1968. 266 pp. 42/-.

The Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland was the most powerful union in its time. Its history is here extensively described; the authors have made full use of the "Pitmen's Strike Collection" in the Wigan Public Library. The Association, founded in 1842, had no clear end, but after some shifts of headquarters and the rise of political dissent it was definitely on the decline in 1847, though its impact was still felt decades later. The authors provide a wealth of facts on labour conditions, on the political activities of the Association's leaders (the Association had officially a "no politics" rule, but had the closest connections with Chartism), and on the strike movements which it led.

ELDRIDGE, J. E. T. *Industrial Disputes. Essays in the Sociology of Industrial Relations.* [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968; Humanities Press, New York. x, 277 pp. 40/-.

The six (case) studies that make up the present volume focus on such topical issues as the causes of strikes, demarcation disputes, the handling of redundancy questions, the impact of technological change on industrial relations, the role of plant bargaining, and the effectiveness of established procedures. Methodologically, the author makes a number of useful distinctions, and in "The Demarcation Dispute in the Shipbuilding Industry" and "Industrial Relations in the North East Iron and Steel Industry" his approach is largely historical.

GREGORY, ROY. *The Miners and British Politics 1906-1914*. Oxford University Press, London 1968. xi, 207 pp. 42/-.

The story told in this illuminating and well-written study could be summarized in the words of the last chapter: "The Road to the Left". In effect, the years under discussion were crucial in laying the foundations for a strong Labour majority in the mining districts. From the first years of the century, when the Labour Representation Committee, let alone the SDF or the ILP, had no strongholds in the coalfields where the Liberals still commanded an overwhelming majority, to 1914, many districts were conquered by Labour, also through strike actions. The evolution was unequal; Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire were among the districts where "Lib-Labs" were firmly entrenched; after 1918, however, they became fully Labour.

GRIFFITHS, JAMES. *Pages from Memory*. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd, London 1969. ix, 213 pp. Ill. 50/-.

These memoirs are written with humour, compassion and much understanding. Mr Griffiths (born in Wales in 1890), a miner in 1904, a Labour MP in 1936, Minister of National Insurance (1945-50), Secretary of State for the Colonies (1950-51), Secretary of State for Wales (1964-66), recounts his remarkable career. Many portraits of Labour and other politicians are drawn. The author's intimate knowledge of the miners' life and of specific Welsh problems renders the many pages dealing with them of particular value.

HANES, DAVID G. *The First British Workmen's Compensation Act 1897*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1968. xi, 124 pp. \$ 5.00; 45/-.

This precise account of the Act which provided compensation for workers injured at their jobs is based on documents in the British Public Record Office. The author discusses the preliminary history: the individual efforts to enforce compensation which resulted in often protracted law suits, earlier legislation partly covering the field, and the preparation of the 1897 Act for which Asquith, Gladstone and Joseph Chamberlain are to be credited.

HOBBSAWM, E. J. and GEORGE RUDÉ. *Captain Swing*. Lawrence and Wishart, London 1969. 384 pp. Ill. Maps. 70/-.

Various immediate causes can be mentioned for the outbreak of the rising of agricultural labourers mostly in South and East England in 1830-31, but

the deeper cause was the worsening of the situation in previous years because of increasing unemployment, also as a consequence of the introduction of industrial machinery into agriculture. The rise was characterized by incendiaryism, the demolition of machinery and the use of blackmail; threatening letters, often signed "Captain Swing", were addressed to landlords, parsons and farmers. The most remarkable outcome was that the agricultural labourers succeeded in banning, by and large, threshing machines for many decades to come. The story of the events is very lively and full of thought-provoking comments.

KINNEAR, MICHAEL. *The British Voter. An Atlas and Survey since 1885.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca (N.Y.) 1968. 158 pp. Maps. \$ 12.50.

In this work of impressive scope and make-up a survey consisting of a lucid text supported by excellent maps and tables is given of the results of British elections since 1885. Special attention is paid to the 1920's when three parties rang for supremacy. One section of the book analyzes the mining, the agricultural and the middle-class votes as well as the impact of Nonconformism on electoral behaviour. The main characteristic of the book is that it facilitates comparisons over a period of eighty years. Minor parties are not neglected; for instance, the Liberal votes in the 1950's are given due consideration, as are various parties such as the Unionists.

NALSON, J. S. *Mobility of Farm Families. A Study of Occupational and Residential Mobility in an Upland Area of England.* Manchester University Press, Manchester; University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands 1968. xvi, 299 pp. 55/-.

The farming area under discussion is one in which the population has been continually on the decline for the last hundred years, and the farmers, mainly engaged in dairy farming, have a relatively low standard of living. The author has collected a great many data (partly presented in tables) on a variety of issues such as demographic developments, tenure, occupations of farmers' children as well as the birth position and succession chances. The reasons why the mobility especially of male farmers is lower than might be expected are discussed lucidly.

NEWTON, KENNETH. *The Sociology of British Communism.* Allen Lane The Penguin Press, London 1969. ix, 214 pp. 50/-.

The basic questions asked in this study are: why do people join the British CP and why do they leave it? There is a notoriously great fluctuation in membership, which on the basis of available data cannot satisfactorily be explained in depth. The author's conclusions are cautiously formulated, but they seem, in part at least, controversial: British Communists fully accept the principles of parliamentary democracy, they do not resemble the Russian revolutionary elite, the CP has lost much of its radicalism and has existed for a long time thanks to the very existence of international Communism (and Soviet Russia). Interesting details are given on social backgrounds of members.

PELLING, HENRY. *Popular Politics and Society in Late Victorian Britain. Essays.* Macmillan, London, Melbourne, Toronto; St Martin's Press, New York 1968. vii, 188 pp. 45/-.

This collection of very important studies and essays, dealing with the period up to the outbreak of the First World War – with one interesting chapter on “Then and Now: Popular Attitudes since 1945” – is devoted to diverse subjects, such as “Popular Attitudes to Religion” and an analysis of by-elections, or a concise history of the ILP. The author does not shun discussion; e.g., he puts forward strong arguments against Hobsbawm's version of the Marxist and Leninist concept of a “labour aristocracy”. The chapter on the latter issue is particularly rewarding as a combination of careful research and subtle interpretation.

POLLARD, SIDNEY and DAVID W. CROSSLEY. *The Wealth of Britain 1085-1966.* B. T. Batsford Ltd, London 1968. 303 pp. 45/-.

National income, the elements which constituted it and its distribution over the various classes and strata are the catchwords to define this work which is based on a wealth of literature and contemporary sources. An intelligent analysis is presented of such statistical and other evidence (fragmentary, of course, for most of the centuries treated) as is available, resulting in a thoughtful discussion, e.g., of the development of real wages in the nineteenth century or that of the income relationships between skilled and unskilled workers. The critical power demonstrated by the authors throughout the pages of this captivating study renders it an outstanding contribution to social history, too.

YOUNG, A. F. *Social Services in British Industry.* [International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction.] Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1968; Humanities Press, New York. xiv, 258 pp. 40/-.

Legal enforcement of common rules protects workers, but also employers, notably from unfair competition. This is the insight which is at the root of the statutory social services in industry. After an historical introduction the author, basing her account on an impressive amount of sources, discusses various acts such as the Employment and Training Act of 1948, the Industrial Training Act of 1964, the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act of 1944, and the Wages Councils Act of 1945. She deals with the industry's own arbitration provisions and, concisely but thoroughly, with the part played by the trade unions and employers' organizations in establishing rules and practices.

OTHER BOOKS

KUNINA, V. E. *Karl Marks i anglijskoe rabočee dviženie (1845-1883).* Izdatel'stvo “Mysl”, Moskva 1968. 422 pp. Ill.

ROSE, GORDON. *The Working Class.* Longmans, London, Harlow 1968. vii, 151 pp.

Hungary

MOLNÁR, MIKLÓS. *Victoire d'une défaite*. Budapest 1956. Fayard, Paris 1968. 363 pp. F.fr. 28.50.

This work offers more than the title promises. It is a thoughtful evaluation of recent Hungarian history (with interesting flash-backs to the period preceding 1945) as well as a cautious assessment of the 1956 revolution and its short- and longer-term effects. The description of events in October and November, 1956, is very detailed. The international political scene is given much attention as well, notably the co-incidence with the Suez crisis (and the UN's different treatment of both cases) and reactions in the "third world". The author, who took part in the 1956 revolution, has arrived at a remarkably unbiased and sober analysis.

Italy

DAVIDSON, ALASTAIR. *Antonio Gramsci. The Man, His Ideas*. Australian Left Review Publications, Sydney 1968. xii, 106 pp. Ill. A\$ 2.50.

After a concise survey of Gramsci's life and work as a politician the author gives an appraisal of his theory, especially as it developed during his long years in prison. The originality of Gramsci's thought as a "Marxist theory for advanced industrial countries" is underlined. In the text there are many quotations, and a special section contains "readings". Gramsci's approach is said to be very similar to Marcuse's, especially in its refutation of a strictly economic determinism. It is somewhat astonishing to find titles of Marx's and Engels's works mentioned here in Italian.

DE FELICE, RENZO. *Mussolini il fascista*. I. *La conquista del potere 1921-1925*. II. *L'organizzazione dello Stato fascista 1925-1929*. Giulio Einaudi editore, Torino 1966; 1968. viii, 806 pp.; xi, 600 pp. L. 6000 per vol.

The second volume of De Felice's standard biography has had to be split up into one volume on Mussolini's rise to power, the first years of his rule and the crisis of 1924-25, and one on the final consolidation of his dictatorship. Like *Mussolini il rivoluzionario*, both volumes are based on a wealth of published and unpublished materials. The author is not only an excellent historian, but also a powerful stylist, witness, e.g., the splendid overall analysis of Mussolini's dictatorship in the fifth chapter of *La conquista del potere* ("a small Laocoon who seemed strong only because he could bulge his muscles").

GRIECO, RUGGERO. *Scritti scelti*. Prefazione di Giorgio Amendola. I. *La formazione del partito e le lotte antifasciste*. A cura di Enzo Modica. II. *La questione agraria e l'ordinamento dello Stato*. A cura di Gerardo Chiaromonte. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1966; 1968. lxxvii, 601 pp.; vii, 618 pp. L. 4000 per vol.

Ruggero Grieco (1893-1955), who initially belonged to the Bordiga faction, played a role in the PCI in exile and in the Communist International, and concerned himself, during the last years of his life, principally with the agrarian and Southern questions. The present volumes consist of selections from his speeches and articles, with gaps for the periods of the World Wars, when Grieco was at the front, respectively in Moscow.

MARANINI, GIUSEPPE. *Storia del potere in Italia 1848-1967*. 2a ediz. Vallecchi Editore, Firenze 1968. 540 pp. Ill. L. 6000.

Basing himself on the findings of modern political science as well as on an intimate knowledge of the past, Professor Maranini has written a critical essay on his country's constitutional and parliamentary history since 1848. The author is a devoted, but by no means naive, liberal: his admiration for the Anglo-Saxon type of democracy goes hand in hand with a great indebtedness to Gaetana Mosca.

SANTARELLI, ENZO. *Storia del movimento e del regime fascista*. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1967. 2 vols. xvi, 597 pp.; 608 pp. Ill. Maps. L. 12000.

In spite of the Communist publishers, the alarming motto from Bert Brecht ("*Der Schoss ist fruchtbar noch / aus dem das kroch*") and the popular design, this work is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the rise and decline of Italian Fascism. The Marxist author concedes that within certain limits the movement and the regime constituted an autonomous and original force, and he strikes an interesting balance in discussing subjective and objective factors, pretension and performance. He is, of course, very detailed on the domestic scene, but the international aspects get due attention. An index of names is appended.

TOGLIATTI, PALMIRO. *Opere*. A cura di Ernesto Ragionieri. I. 1917-1926. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1967. cccii, 943 pp. L. 4000.

In an introduction of more than 200 pages the editor presents a political biography of Togliatti for the years under discussion (with a section on Togliatti's earlier cultural and political formation). The conflicts within the Socialist and the Communist Parties (polemics on workers' councils, on parliamentarism, on the purity of the party, etc.) are dealt with extensively. The "Works" contain quite interesting items. The range of subjects is extremely broad, but the great majority of the texts consist of articles treating topical questions. In an appendix Togliatti's (pseudonyms: Palmi and Ercoli) reports to the Comintern (from 1923 onward) are reproduced.

VIVARELLI, ROBERTO. *Il dopoguerra in Italia e l'avvento del fascismo (1918-1922)*. I. Dalla fine della guerra all'impresa di Fiume. Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Storici, Napoli 1967. xiv, 621 pp. L. 7000.

This detailed study of Italian politics from the First World War to the "March on Rome" is to consist of three volumes; the present opening volume

covers the period up to the occupation of Fiume by D'Annunzio. The conflict between the two wings of interventionism (democratic and nationalist), the actions of Mussolini, and the failure of Orlando, Nitti and the Socialists are thrown into bold relief. A number of partly unpublished documents are printed in an appendix.

The Netherlands

GIELE, J. J. *De pen in aanslag. Revolutionairen rond 1848.* Fibula-Van Dishoeck, Bussum 1968. 103 pp. Ill. Hfl. 7.25.

A number of radical journalists and the beginnings of a workers' movement in Holland (mainly consisting of Germans) are dealt with in this vividly written book. Some stylistic inaccuracies do not detract substantially from its readability. A wealth of material has been consulted, such as, e.g., various newspapers and police archives. The picture is that of a weak and still undifferentiated general trend among socially unsuccessful (semi-)intellectuals (A. van Bevervoorde, E. Meeter, P. de Vos and J. de Vries) trying to establish contacts with the lower classes by formulating popular demands.

JONG, L. DE. *Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden in de Tweede Wereldoorlog. Deel I. Voorspel.* Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1969. xi, 772 pp. Ill. Maps. Hfl. 41.00.

The multi-volume history of the Netherlands in the Second World War to which this is the "prelude" was commissioned by the Dutch Government in 1955. As was to be expected, the conservative pre-war establishment with its policy of retrenchment and neutrality is criticized by the (right-wing) Socialist author from the vantage point of the post-war establishment. Professor de Jong presents a wealth of interesting details; he writes a very readable style and is particularly good at drawing portraits of the protagonists. He has had access to otherwise secret materials, but in spite of this privileged position his treatment, e.g., of the abortive November Revolution and the extreme Right scarcely marks an advance on the relevant studies by Dr de Jonge and H. J. Scheffer noticed in *IRSH*, XIII (1968), pp. 492f.

JONGE, J. A. DE. *De industrialisatie in Nederland tussen 1850 en 1914.* Scheltema & Holkema NV, Amsterdam 1968. xv, 544 pp. Hfl. 60.00.

This pioneer study of "the key period as to the take-off of industrialization and economic growth" in the Netherlands is based to a great extent on a careful exploration of the available statistics. After a survey of the economic and social situation around 1850 a number of industries (sugar refineries, tobacco, textile, shipbuilding, etc.) come up for thorough discussion. Factors which had effects on industrialization (the demographic evolution, the developments in education, government policies) are also dealt with. The book is a major contribution to economic history; as such, even without giving many data on social developments proper, it is an essential tool for the social historian who is concerned with the period under discussion.

KRAHN, CORNELIUS. Dutch Anabaptism. Origin, Spread, Life and Thought (1450-1600). Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague 1968. xiv, 303 pp. Hfl. 36.75.

Sixteenth-century Anabaptism is here treated as an essentially religious movement, which had ethics of its own but which, even in its early stages, should not be identified with the Münster episode and such men as David Joris. The American author, who has already many publications to his name on the subject, has worked up an impressive amount of primary and secondary materials.

Spain

WEINTRAUB, STANLEY. The Last Great Cause. The Intellectuals and the Spanish Civil War. W. H. Allen, London 1968. xii, 340 pp. 50/-.

Partly by quoting extensively from their works the author reproduces the spirit of the English and American defenders of "the last great cause" – the Loyalist side in the Spanish Civil War. Thus, a great many poets and writers come up for discussion, such as – to name a few of the best known – Auden, Hemingway, Koestler, Orwell and Spender. Shaw is cited as one who shunned involvement, Belloc as one whose sympathies went to the other side. Interesting are, e.g., the survey of activities of the writers dealt with (various were in the frontline), and the debate on Gide after his criticisms of the Soviet Union. The role of the Communists – over against the Anarchists and the POUM – are among the issues dealt with at length.

ZUGAZAGOITIA, JULIAN. Guerra y vicisitudes de los Españoles. Tomo I. Tomo II. Librería Española, Paris 1968. 311 pp.; 314 pp. Ill. F.fr. 33.00; 36.00.

The memoirs of the Socialist editor and politician Zugazagoitia were first published, under the title *Historia de la guerra de España*, in Buenos Aires in 1940. Since they constitute an important historical source which has been out of print for many years, the present re-edition is very welcome.

Switzerland

WOLF, WALTER. Faschismus in der Schweiz. Die Geschichte der Frontenbewegungen in der deutschen Schweiz, 1930-1945. Flamberg Verlag, Zürich 1969. 530 pp. Ill. S.fr./DM. 36.00.

After a survey of the minor rightist and fascist groups in the German-speaking part of Switzerland the author thoroughly discusses the political history and the ideology of the *Nationale Front* and its short-lived successors. He also pays some attention to the changing attitudes of the Swiss Socialists, but in his treatment of the main subject the socio-historical aspect is rather neglected (if anywhere, it was in Switzerland that Fascism was determined by the interests of the lower middle class).

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

Agricultural Workers in the USSR. [Soviet Studies Series.] The Bodley Head, London, Sydney, Toronto 1968. 139 pp. 21/-.

The four chapters of this very informative book are presented anonymously, though the editor of the series mentions in his preface H. S. Murray, A. Alexeyenko and M. Friedman. The first chapter is a compact historical survey up to the death of Stalin; it is rather descriptive (phases of collectivization, purges, amalgamation of kolkhozes in 1950 and "agrotowns") than analytical. The second chapter is on the Chruščev period, the third on the years since 1965, and the fourth deals with several topical questions relevant to the living and working conditions on the farms: party control, social security and income, rural depopulation, the effects of electrification and mechanization, etc.

AHLBERG, RENÉ. *Entwicklungsprobleme der empirischen Sozialforschung in der UdSSR (1917-1966). Eine wissenschaftsgeschichtliche Analyse.* Berlin 1968; in Kommission bei Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. 237 pp. DM. 38.00.

The overwhelming of social research by historical materialism and its partial emancipation after Stalin's death are the main subjects of this well-documented, though not easily readable, study. The author is at home both on Russian Marxism and on modern social science. His chapter on the Soviet sociology of conflict is of particular interest.

BRONGER, DIRK. *Der Kampf um die sowjetische Agrarpolitik 1925-1929. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der kommunistischen Opposition in Sowjetrußland.* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1967. 319 pp. DM. 45.00.

Besides being a contribution – and a valuable one – to the history of opposition within the CPSU on the agrarian question (Bucharin, Rykov, etc.), this work constitutes a good account of Stalin's methods to obtain total control of the party. A clear introduction on agrarian policies since 1917 is given. The focus is on the debates during party congresses and plenary sessions of the Central Committee. The role played by Kalinin in persuading the leadership to follow Stalin (whose own views were rather zig-zagging) is set forth in detail.

DAN, THEODOR. *Der Ursprung des Bolschewismus. Zur Geschichte der demokratischen und sozialistischen Idee in Rußland nach der Bauernbefreiung.* Verlag J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. GmbH, Hannover 1968. 351 pp. DM. 56.00.

A short biography and critical evaluation of Dan's views (especially on his efforts to reconcile Bolshevik and Menshevik conceptions), written by B. Sapir, precedes this translation of Dan's last work. This book is one of the most lively and informative contributions to the origins of Marxism in

Russia in general, and the early years of Bolshevism and the ideological controversies between the various currents in Social Democracy in particular. Of great interest is, e.g., the discussion on the various interpretations of the historical meaning of the 1905 revolution. The postface on the developments since 1917 is less rewarding, though it does contribute to an understanding of Dan's ambivalent attitude towards Leninism and Stalinism.

EMMONS, TERENCE. *The Russian Landed Gentry and the Peasant Emancipation of 1861*. Cambridge University Press, London 1968. xi, 484 pp. Ill. 85/-.

As Professor Emmons writes in his preface, this study might be called "a social history of the emancipation". There is a strong emphasis on the part played by the *dvorjanstvo*, which seized the opportunity to voice its anti-bureaucratic and even liberal feelings. The volume is in part based on unpublished documents in Soviet custody, three of which have been appended in translation.

FLECHTHEIM, OSSIP K. *Bolschewismus 1917-1967. Von der Weltrevolution zum Sowjetimperium*. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1967. 255 pp. S 98.

The essays and studies collected in this volume were published before, with one exception ("The Soviet Union – Today and Tomorrow"); the oldest is from 1936. In the meantime the author became a "pacifist-socialist humanist", after having been a Marxist. The first essays betray the "defense of the Soviet Union" position, which was given up in 1939; the author was then of the opinion that the German-Soviet treaty would have been unthinkable under Lenin and Trockij. The most interesting contribution is the last one. It offers a concise survey of achievement in the economic and social spheres since 1945 and of the impact of modernization on the political regime. Professor Flechtheim expects de-ideologization and Americanization.

HAUPT, GEORGES [et] JEAN-JACQUES MARIE. *Les Bolchéviks par eux-mêmes*. Traduit par Claude Kiejman, Nadine Marie, Catherine Reguin. *Glossaire de Claudie Weill*. François Maspero, Paris 1969. 398 pp. F.fr. 24.65.

Of more than fifty Bolshevik leaders (auto)biographical documents are collected in this volume; the less known members of the "Old Guard" thus come into relief. The editors have commented on each person and provided impressive data on many of them. This work, though admittedly and unavoidably "incomplete", is a major source of reference on the backgrounds and views of many of the people who made the October Revolution.

MADISON, BERNICE Q. *Social Welfare in the Soviet Union*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1968; Oxford University Press, London. xxvi, 298 pp. \$ 8.50; 81/-.

Starting from a double angle, that of pre-revolutionary welfare practices in Russia and that of Marxist theory, the author gives the first full treatment to the evolution of social welfare in the Soviet Union. The many changes in views and policies are set forth clearly. As to the present situation, the "privileged position of mothers and children" is stressed. On the other hand, various provisions such as pensions are definitely inadequate. The inner contradictions in ideas on education (the advantages of state institutions and those of the family are praised alternately) are dealt with intelligently. A comparison with the USA is drawn.

MARGULIES, SYLVIA R. *The Pilgrimage to Russia. The Soviet Union and the Treatment of Foreigners, 1924-1937.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Milwaukee, London 1968. xi, 290 pp. \$ 7.50; 71/6.

The often very successful policy of the Soviet rulers to select and to condition those foreign visitors whose role, in their eyes, it was to make useful propaganda is discussed here with much insight. The great variety of techniques to manipulate the experiences of visitors belonging to different strata and holding different opinions is set forth in detail. Interesting is, e.g., the description of the methods the Soviets had (and have) at their disposal to prevent the dissemination of a negative image and to promote a positive one (mistranslations and official information in the first, the presentation of "Potemkin villages" in the second case). Sensational conversions such as that of the Webbs are analyzed.

RIGBY, T. H. *Communist Party Membership in the U.S.S.R. 1917-1967.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1968. xvii, 573 pp. \$ 15.00.

It is made perfectly clear in this thorough study – the first book-length one on the subject – that an analysis of fluctuations in membership numbers and composition provides an insight into other aspects of Soviet policies. The author discusses in depth the impact of changes in the party line, the shifts in the social composition of the party and the proportional adherence of minority nationalities. Of great interest is the interpretation of the "alternating periods of mass recruitment and membership stability or contraction".

WALICKI, A. *The Controversy over Capitalism. Studies in the Social Philosophy of the Russian Populists.* Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, London 1969. vii, 197 pp. 45/-.

This is a very interesting and stimulating book on the social ideas of the Russian Populists, notably their views on capitalism and the "privilege of backwardness". The Polish author draws as much rehabilitation of the Populists from Lenin's writings as he can, and at the same time he focuses upon Marx's indebtedness to them. Plechanov with his "long and difficult capitalist way" does not get off too well.

OTHER BOOKS

- Klasy, social'nye sloi i gruppy v SSSR. Izdatel'stvo "Nauka", Moskva 1968. 231 pp.
- Kratkaja istorija sovetškogo rabočego klasa. 1917-1967. Pod red. Ju. S. Borisova, L. S. Gaponenko, A. I. Kotelenca, B. S. Lel'čuka. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literaturny, Moskva 1968. 430 pp.
- KUZNECOV, I. [i] A. ŠUMAKOV. Bol'shevistskaja pečat' Moskvy. Moskovskij Rabočij, Moskva 1968. 456 pp. Ill.
- Očerki istorii Leningradskoj organizacii KPSS. Vol. I. 1883 – oktjabr' 1917 g.g. Vol. II. Nojabr' 1917 – 1945. Lenizdat, Leningrad 1962; 1968. 608 pp.; 680 pp.
- REJMAN, MICHAEL. Russkaja revoljucija 23 fevralja – 25 oktjabrja 1917 g. [Institut Istorii Socializma,] Praga 1967; 1968. 396 pp. (in 2 vols.)
- Trockizm – vrag leninizma. Izdatel'stvo Političeskoj Literaturny, Moskva 1968. 359 pp.

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