

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

Archives de Sociologie des Religions, no. 4. Publiées par le Groupe de Sociologie des Religions. Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1957. 208 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

This work on Messianism and Chiliasm consists of contributions which represent two lines in the study of these phenomenons; the ethnological which is specially concerned with the phenomenon in the young countries, here with studies on Fiji and South Africa, and the historical-sociological line which is concerned with the study of the forms in which it appeared in Western Christendom in the past. An example of this is the contribution of H. Desroche: *Micromillénarismes et communautarisme utopique en Amérique du Nord du XVIIe au XIXe siècle.*

COATES, J. B. A Challenge to Christianity. C. A. Watts & Co. Ltd., London 1958. 206 pp. 15/—.

In this very interesting and stimulating book the author argues that in our time Humanism should take upon itself the task to provide leading principles and norms for the life of the individual as well as for society as a whole. This is necessary the more so since Christianity can no longer undertake this task, because it has lost contact with modern social reality, notwithstanding new currents in it, the importance of which is not underestimated here. The essence of the cultural crisis is seen as a moral problem: the necessity for humanity to arrive at common ends which should be realised by human reason as the latter manifests itself in science.

DESSAUER, FRIEDRICH. *Streit um die Technik*. 2. Auflage. Verlag Josef Knecht, Frankfurt a/Main 1958. 480 pp. DM. 17.80.

The second edition of *Streit um die Technik* is the fifth edition of *Philosophie der Technik*. The author approaches the problem of technique from a Catholic-philosophic viewpoint and employs a terminology that is pre-eminently philosophical. Among other things he points out that technique has an evaluating aspect. The outlooks of certain thinkers (Marx, Wenzl, the *Existenzialphilosophen*) are also mentioned.

LEWIN, ISAAC. In the Struggle against Discrimination. Addresses before various organs of the United Nations and of the Congress of the United Nations. Bloch Publishing Company, New York 1957. 148 pp. \$ 2.75.

This book contains a number of addresses delivered before organs of the UNO and the Congress of the USA. In these the author, who promotes the Orthodox Jewish Causes, attacks discrimination in education and the introduction of a "blank day" in the calendar. The second part of this book contains documentary material.

Philosophisches Wörterbuch. Begründet von Heinrich Schmidt. 14. Aufl. durchgesehen, ergänzt und hrsg. von Georgi Schischkoff. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. vi, 678 pp. DM. 15.00.

This useful philosophical dictionary is vol. 13 in *Kröners Taschenausgabe*. Its 2850 subject-articles cover not only the field of philosophy proper (including "social philosophy" which is well represented), but also related disciplines such as sociology. A particular characteristic is the excellent references to relevant literature, given for conceptions as well as for individual thinkers dealt with. A chronology at the end lists the most important events in the history of philosophy. The present editor has done the – rather radical – revision mainly in accordance with the principles set forth in the preface to the 11th edition by his predecessor, the late Justus Streller.

RHEIN, CHRISTOPH. Paul Tillich. Philosoph und Theologe. Eine Einführung in sein Denken. Evangelisches Verlagswerk, Stuttgart 1957. 200 pp. DM. 9.80.

An excellent introduction to the theology and philosophy of Tillich is offered here, stressing the importance of the conceptions Revelation and Reality. Although the author, who seems as well acquainted with Tillich's work and life in America as with his German years, has not set himself the task of analysing the relation between theology and philosophy on the one hand, and the social and political ideas of Tillich on the other, he does shed light on the background against which they should be understood.

Structures et Liberté. XXVe Anniversaire des Études Carmélitaines. Desclée De Brouwer, Bruges 1958. xxv, 284 pp. B. fr. 195.

The 25th anniversary of the *Études Carmélitaines* coincided with the 10th congress on religious psychology. This book contains the contributions made to that congress, and commemorates the anniversary. Many have, of course, co-operated in the publication of this book – the articles cover the whole field of religious psychology and of these mention might be made of *Le Moi et ses mythes* by Charles Baudouin, and *La structure du drame chez les assassins* by Étienne de Greeff.

WELTY, P. EBERHARD. Herders Sozialkatechismus. III. Band. Dritter Hauptteil. Die Ordnung des Wirtschaftslebens. Arbeit und Eigentum. Verlag Herder, Freiburg 1958. xiv, 483 pp. DM. 24.00.

The third volume in this series *Sozialkatechismus*, deals with the problems concerning labour and property. This volume is written in the form of answers to a number of questions, with specifications and illustrative examples. Each group of questions concerns a definite dogma. A Catholic-ethical standpoint was deliberately chosen in answering these questions. In this connexion this book contains a large number of quotations from Papal pronouncements. It has been written for the interested layman. An explanation or circumscription of technical terms is therefore given in a separate appendix.

• *SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE*

BLACK, DUNCAN. *The Theory of Committees and Elections*. Cambridge University Press, London 1958. xiii, 242 pp. 30/—.

The first part of this very interesting book is devoted to the theory of Committee decisions. The author deals with both the carrying of a motion and the election of a candidate in any group. Furthermore the technique of Proportional Representation is discussed. Very little mathematical knowledge is required for the understanding of these theories. The second part describes the historical development of the theory. In this connection the contributions made by Borda, Condorcet, Laplace, Dodgson and others are discussed.

CUVILLIER, ARMAND. *Sociologie et problèmes actuels*. Librairie philosophique J. Vrin, Paris 1958. 198 pp. F. fr. 750.

The recent work collected in this anthology, consisting of an address to a congress and five articles, one of which appeared in this Review, vol. I, part 3, has been placed under the patronage of Durkheim and Comte, whose arguments in a few articles from the starting point for the author's line of thought. In addition to containing observations on the essence of society, it points out the significance which sociological insights and the sociological approach can have for the different branches of science: social history, the theory of knowledge, economy and law. A precise indication is given as to the limitations of the sociological method of observation. The final article deals with the present-day tendencies of French sociology.

FELDMAN, FRANCES LOMAS. *The Family in a Money World*. Family Service Association of America, New York (N.Y.) 1957. iv, 188 pp. \$ 2.50.

A comprehensive research project was instigated by the Welfare Planning Council in the region around Los Angeles into the facts behind the way in which wages are earned and spent, the purpose being to obtain a reliable basis for budget counselling and for the lending of financial assistance to families. A sketch of our money-world, in which money even sets the criterion for success and greatly influences the feeling of self-respect, forms the background to observations on the needs of the family in the various stages of its development-cycle, the types of social aid and the aims and methods of information on the spending of income.

FOIGHEL, ISI. *Nationalization. A Study in the protection of Alien Property in International Law*. Stevens & Sons Ltd.; Nyt Nordisk Forlag Arnold Busck, Copenhagen 1957. 136 pp. 30/—.

The author states that there is a fundamental difference between the reaction to the nationalisation of foreign property now and 50 years ago. The motivation of this difference must be sought in the development of views on international law. Formerly international legal views were determined by the liberal dogma of the inviolability of property — this basis no longer exists. The author deals with the background, legality and the problem of compensation. On the grounds of precedents he tries to determine how these tendencies will develop.

GARAUDY, ROGER. *Humanisme Marxiste. Cinq essais polémiques*. Editions Sociales, Paris 1957. 311 pp. F. fr. 600.

These philosophical and social-philosophical essays, in which a.o. the author polemizes with the contemporary writers Bigo, Calvez, Merleau-Ponty and Sartre, analyze, in a Marxist-humanistic sense, the concepts alienation, dialectics and freedom. It is argued that the democratic-centralistic form of organisation of the revolutionary labour party implies freedom. The intellectuals and artists will only be able to find that independence of society which is so necessary for them by identifying themselves completely with the spirit of this party.

GROSS, FELIKS. *The Seizure of Political Power in a Century of Revolutions*. Philosophical Library, New York 1958. xxvii, 398 pp. \$ 6.00.

The author studies the problem of the violent seizure of power and here the stress is laid more on the manner in which the revolutions studied have been carried out than on their underlying causes. He classifies revolutions as follows: from below, from above, and an intermediary form. He tests his results by applying them to the Russian revolutions between 1825 and 1917, to the further developments in the Soviet Union, and the disturbances in Poznan, Eastern Berlin and Hungary. The events leading up to the elimination of Beria are also discussed. Revolutions other than these are, however, included in his observations. Numerous quotations and literary references are given in this book.

GROSS, NEAL, WARD S. MASON and ALEXANDER W. MCEACHERN. *Explorations in Role Analysis: Studies of the School Superintendency Role*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1958. xiv, 379 pp. \$ 8.75.

In this interesting study empiric research on the school superintendency role forms the basis of a broadening, deepening and corrective treatment of the theories that have been evolved on the definition of the role, conformity as regards role expectations and role conflict. A survey is given of the existing scientific viewpoints in this field and, with the aid of material gained from research, it is demonstrated that the opinion that generally accepted role expectations exist is not true: on the contrary, there exists a great variability of which the consequences for the socialisation process of the child and the effect of sanctions in the case of role deviation are investigated. It also appeared that the simultaneous fulfilment of different roles often occurs without this leading definitely to any role conflict.

Guidance in the age of Automation. Ed. by M. Eunice Hilton. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse N.Y. 1957. v, 94 pp. \$ 2.50.

Various problems pertaining to guidance and counseling are discussed in a number of articles by nine writers. These problems are becoming more urgent in "the age of automation" and the solutions ought to be adapted to the new circumstances.

HANSMEYER, KARL-HEINRICH. *Der Weg zum Wohlfahrtsstaat. Wandlungen der Staatstätigkeit im Spiegel der Finanzpolitik unseres Jahrhunderts*. Fritz Knapp Verlag, Frankfurt a. M. 1957. 127 pp. DM. 12.00

The subject of the expanding role of the government in economic affairs is investigated in this interesting study from the financial-scientific and sociological-psychological

angles. It is demonstrated how economic observations on the role of the government developed from financial-ethical to explanatory-analytical commentary. The latter type is applied here. To begin with statistics from various countries are used to illustrate and interpret the evolution of the government's activity. Then, in a socio-psychological analysis, the changes in the social structure and the mentality of the modern man are investigated.

HARLOW, REX F. *Social Sciences in Public Relations. A Survey and an Analysis of Social Science Literature Bearing upon the Practice of Public Relations.* Harper & Brothers, New York 1957. xiii, 203 pp. \$ 3.50.

The author believes it is possible to bridge the gap between the Social Sciences and Public Relations by applying the findings of Social Sciences to the field of Public Relations. He starts from communication as the most important process in the connexion between the Public Relations Officer and his public. The following factors play an important role in communication: attention, interest, persuasion and motivation. It is precisely on these points that more scientific methods and techniques could prove more fruitful. In addition this book contains a chapter on Leadership and the demands that must be made of it.

Human Relations for Management. *The Newer Perspective.* Ed. by Edward C. Bursk. Harper & Brothers, New York 1956. ix, 372 pp. \$ 5.00.

The articles by some 20 writers collected in this book have already appeared in the Harvard Business Review. They have been written for the general reader and require no special knowledge of social-scientific theory. The book is subdivided into the following sections: General, Communication, Administration, Supervision and Personal Relations. Special mention must be made of the article by Solomon Barkin: "A Trade Unionist Appraises Management Personnel Philosophy". Examples drawn from practice are often cited. The purpose of this book has rendered many simplifications necessary.

The Idea of Colonialism, ed. by Robert Strausz-Hupé and Harry W. Hazard. Fred. A. Praeger Inc., New York 1958. 496 pp. \$ 5.00.

The value of this book lies mainly in its objective and realistic approach to the conception of colonialism, colonial practices and the attitudes of Indians, North and Latin Americans etc. towards colonialism. A part of this book is devoted to historic patterns. A detailed analysis is given of the Bandung Conference and the Algerian question is treated as a case-study. In the final chapter entitled "Colonialism Reconsidered" the "colonial" peoples are divided into three categories, namely countries governed by foreign Powers, countries too small for Nationhood and too isolated for federation (e.g. Hawaii, Guadeloupe) and thirdly such groups as the Eskimos and the Australian Bushmen. Each of these categories requires a different approach and actually independence can be realized only for the first category.

KANAPA, JEAN. *Critique de la culture. I: Situation de l'intellectuel. II: Socialisme et culture.* [Les Essais de la Nouvelle Critique, 4 et 5.] Éditions Sociales, Paris 1957. 334, 245 pp. F. fr. 1.100, 990.

The first volume is based for the greater part on the situation in France, the second on the USSR. The author, one of the philosophical mouthpieces of French Communism, has, however, the general conditions in mind which influence and determine "culture" in relation to the structure of society. He treats of his subject, often in a polemical way, in order to define the role of the intellectual and the "superstructure" as it reflects the "basis" and in its turn reacts on the latter. He offers many figures illustrating progress in the Communist countries in the field of culture, viewed in this respect as number of books read, hospitals built etc., and stagnation and submission under "capitalism". The first volume consists for the greater part of the revised text of articles.

Ländliche Sozialforschung. Grundfragen und Entwicklungslinien. Verlag Paul Parey, Hamburg, Berlin 1957. 81 pp. DM. 7.00.

This edition contains the papers read during a study-day held by the *Forschungsgesellschaft für Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie* in Munich in 1957. In honour of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Max Sering, whose personality and work are discussed in an opening contribution, the theme set for the talks was agrarian social research seen from the international angle. In his treatment of the influence exerted by industrial society on social relations in rural areas H. Niehaus stresses the fact that town and country are two components in one social-cultural process of development. Another interesting contribution is devoted to the improvement of the agrarian structure in the economically undeveloped areas.

LEFEBVRE, HENRI. Problèmes actuels du marxisme. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1958. iv, 127 pp. F. fr. 300.

This short dissertation, published as Vol. 32 in the series *Initiation Philosophique*, opens with a discussion of the problems of Marxism (which, for that matter, are those of philosophy in general, according to the author), i.e. in practice the problems which USSR-Communism puts before a Marxist intellectual, for example factual dogmatism; the reality of the state, not in the least "withering away"; the, seemingly senseless, immoralities such as the execution of Rajk. Then the author sets out to give a remarkably thoughtful analysis of the fundamental conceptions, philosophical and sociological in Marx' own theory and of Engels' and Lenin's work in this field. The chapter on Marx is elucidating especially since it outlines those problems still unsolved, seen from the viewpoint of an intelligent Marxist on-the-left.

LENZ, FRIEDRICH. Politische Ökonomie in unserer Zeit. Gegenstand und Aufgabe. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1958. 42 pp. DM. 3.80.

The author believes that the task of economic science has become to discover the unity that forms the economy of the world, in spite of all political and economic differences. In this question the situation today can be compared with that subsequent to the French Revolution or Luther's Reformation. A short summary is also given of the development of political economy, parallel with political events. This booklet has appeared as number 215/216 in the series *Recht und Staat in Geschichte und Gegenwart*.

LEWIS, JOHN. Marxism & the Open Mind. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1957. xviii, 222 pp. 25/—.

Ten essays, the text of lectures held or articles published previously – in some cases rewritten or supplemented –, have been collected here, preceded by an interesting

preface. To illustrate the point of view of the author, a judgment of his from this preface may be quoted: "Marxism is not in the position of having nothing to learn from modern thought and it is suffering from its isolation." What unites all studies in the book is the fierce defense of Marxism as the true theory of history and society, but this is often done in an intelligent crossing the swords with not the least among its critics, such as Berlin, Plamenatz and Popper. Especially on philosophical, rather than sociological questions – or, for that matter, political ones which are avoided as much as possible –, the treatment is very lucid.

MÖBUS, GERHARD. *Die politischen Theorien von den Anfängen bis zu Machiavelli*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln, Opladen 1958. 217 pp. DM. 8.40.

In the first half of this book the author deals very briefly with the theories of the most important political thinkers, beginning with Herodotus and ending with Machiavelli. The second half consists of a selection of texts taken from the work of a number of these thinkers; namely Plato, Aristoteles, Polybius, Cicero, Augustinus, Aquinas, Thomas More and Machiavelli. The book, first volume in the series *Politische Theorien*, also contains a bibliography.

MYRDAL, GUNNAR. *Rich Lands and Poor. The Road to World Prosperity*. Harper & Brothers, New York 1957. xx, 168 pp. \$ 3.00.

The author has written this most valuable work on international economic inequality in the series entitled "World Perspectives". He notes that the difference in levels of prosperity between the "underdeveloped" countries and the others shows no inclination to disappear. This state of affairs is ascribed to "the principle of circulative and cumulative causation", according to which a complex of interdependent factors do not get any chance of changing very much without a new stimulus from without. He points out further that economic theory and basic philosophies are closely related and that these philosophies often influence economic theory. In this connexion the Equality Doctrine, Harmony of Interests and the Equilibrium etc., are dealt with. This book is a thorough revision of a number of lectures delivered on behalf of the National Bank of Egypt.

NAVILLE, PIERRE. *Le nouveau Leviathan, I. De l'aliénation à la jouissance. La genèse de la sociologie du travail chez Marx et Engels*. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1957. v, 514 pp. F. fr. 1.400.

In the series *Recherches de Sociologie du Travail* this volume constitutes the most extensive one up to the present; it is itself the first part of a work devoted to the "New Leviathan". This book is a work of exceptional scholarship. In the first chapters the author offers a very detailed discussion, in a chronological order, of the development of Marx's thinking from philosophy to social science with a lucid elaboration of his conception of human labour. The latter is the central theme and has been dealt with in a minute study of the sources on which Marx has drawn (e.g., Hegel, Saint-Simon, Fourier, and Stirner; the latter's philosophy has been given, relatively, a very great amount of attention), as well as of Marx's own contemporary writings. From 1847 onward the treatment is more topical and often actual questions direct the posing of the problems. The evolution of Marx's sociology, based on the conception of human labour, as it becomes manifest from his later work remains, however, the main theme.

PHILIPPOT, ROBERT. *Initiation à une démographie sociale*. Éditions de la Société d'Études Morales Sociales et Juridiques, Paris 1957. 216 pp. F. fr. 1.100.

In this introductory study to demography, the object of this branch of learning is looked upon as being tripartite; it comprises the technical analysis of population-structure and movement and the living conditions of people which must provide the material for the theory. The latter, in its turn, can indicate the main lines of a population policy. The three aspects are illustrated with material on various countries: the structure of the population at a given moment with, as its determining factors, the biological and the social. Two types of population policy are also dealt with – that attuned to neo-malthusianism and the policy aimed at a population increase.

PIETTRE, ANDRÉ. *Les Trois Âges de l'Économie*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1955. 430 pp. F. fr. 1.050.

The author employs a typology of civilisations: namely, civilisations that are subject to rules of a moral and religious nature, civilisations in which independence plays a large part and those in which collectivity occupies a foremost place. Each of these phases – they can be looked upon as genetic – is characterized by its own economic system. Within this framework ancient Greece and the Roman Empire are dealt with, whilst the third part of this book is devoted to the social and economic development which begins with the Middle Ages and ends with the present day; – this, too, in three phases. There is practically no methodological justification and this does little good to the validity of the argument.

POPPER, KARL R. *The Poverty of Historicism*. Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1957. xiv, 166 pp. 16/—.

This is the revised edition of three articles that have already been the subject of lively discussions and appeared in "Economica", New Series, Vols. XI, Nos. 42 and 43, and XII, No. 46 (May, August 1944 and May 1945, respectively); a few additions have been made and a preface gives in outline a "refutation of historicism" – "an approach to the social sciences which assumes that historical prediction is their principal aim" and assumes that the "laws" governing the evolution can be discovered. "Historicism" is inherent in various doctrines (e.g., Marxism) and is considered here to be a scientifically unfruitful method with often very damaging effects in practice. Characteristic is the conception of "utopian engineering" as apposed to the sound one of piecemeal reform; it is but one of the very interesting themes dealt with in the book which is an extremely important contribution to the logic and methodology of the social sciences.

POULAT, EMILE. *Les cahiers manuscrits de Fourier*. Étude historique et inventaire raisonné. Introduction par Henri Desroche. Les Editions de Minuit, Paris 1957. 223 pp. F. fr. 990.

The author gives a detailed description of the 98 cahiers of Fourier which along with other items – receipts, letters, documents – are deposited in the Archives Nationales in Paris. An introduction on the history and state of the manuscripts also imparts interesting particulars on the relations within the Fourieristic movement after the founder's death and on the way in which the publication of the literary remains was undertaken. The detailed introduction deals with the literature on Fourierism, in particular the realisations in various countries and parts of the world inspired by the phalanstère thought.

RÖPKE, WILHELM. *Jenseits von Angebot und Nachfrage*. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1958. 368 pp. DM. 16.80.

The author postulates that now the post-war emergency has passed, attention ought to be directed away from the problems concerning only demand and supply and towards questions on the foundations of economic order and social structure, of which the first is a part. In his opinion a correct solution of this will mean that the results of technique will benefit man and anti-democratic tendencies will be pushed back. In this connection the replacing of the commercial standpoint and utility thinking with a striving after the general good, protectionism, the role of the government in economic life and the mass society are discussed.

SAUVY, ALFRED. *La Nature Sociale. Introduction à la Psychologie Politique*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1957. 302 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

This book by the famous demographer and economist presents, in an original way and in a non technical language, interesting observations on fundamental human attitudes and qualities of character in their significance for society and their effects on politics. Contemporary, primarily French, material forms the basis. A minute investigation is made into certain institutions and phenomena which strongly divide opinion, e.g. pauperisation, family, bureaucracy. The stimulating book concludes with chapters on the essence and role of social myths and on the utility of information, sharply distinguished from propaganda.

SILBERNER, EDMUND. *The Works of Moses Hess. An inventory of his signed and anonymous publications, manuscripts, and correspondence*. E. J. Brill, Leiden 1958. Hfl. 21.00.

Professor Silberner has compiled this excellently conceived bibliography with great care. He had access to the material in the archives of the Institute responsible for this periodical, The Zionist Central Archives and a large number of other institutions and libraries. As compared with his Hess bibliography in the "Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History" 1954, 1 and 3, the present edition is considerably more comprehensive. Out of a total of about 1900 items more than 500 are new.

SORRE, MAX. *Rencontres de la Géographie et de la Sociologie*. Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1957. 215 pp. F. fr. 570.

The author, as geographer, sets out to answer the question as to how far it is possible to separate geography and sociology. He comes to the conclusion that it is difficult to draw a line of distinction and that, for example in Durkheims *substrat*, there is a great deal of overlapping. He also discusses the phenomenon of the tenacity shown by groups to their social connections and habitat and asks for a sociological explanation. Thereafter he treats of the concept *espace*, ecology, "nature-nurture" in geography and in sociology and the attitudes of both disciplines as regards problems pertaining to the recent technical impact.

STAMPFER, FRIEDRICH. *Grundbegriffe der Politik*. Verlagsbuchhandlung J. H. W. Dietz Nachf., Schmidt-Küster GmbH., Hannover 1954. 198 pp. DM. 7.80.

This is a revised, third edition of the late Fr. Stampfer's wellknown work which has exercised a strong influence on opinions in the German Socialist movement. The

first edition appeared in 1910, the second in 1931. Naturally, the author has adapted the third to more recent experiences, but the fundamental character of the book has been left unchanged. It offers clear definitions and a well-founded exposé of political ideas: essentially a democratic socialism which pays tribute to the scientific traditions in Marxism but strongly opposes irrational beliefs or, for that matter, the present Communist ideology. The book presents real problems which are dealt with lucidly.

SULTAN, PAUL. *Labor Economics*. Henry Holt and Company, New York 1957. xii, 580 pp. \$ 6.50.

This work, intended as a text book, is mainly concerned with labour problems. Naturally an important place has been allotted to Unionism. Special emphasis is laid on the job consciousness of the American labour movement, i.e. the security-minded approach. The author also stresses the difference in the demands made on policy by full employment and under-employment. A treatment is also given of the economic wages and employment, collective bargaining and its impact, and industrial relations. An historical survey is also given of the emergence of the labour market.

SUPER, DONALD E. *The Psychology of Careers. An Introduction to Vocational Development*. Harper & Brothers, New York 1957. ix, 362 pp. \$ 5.75.

In this most instructive and informative study the author arrives at the conclusion that the application of scientific methods is essential for the solution of problems pertaining to work and career. He discusses the advantages and limitations of diverse Aptitude Tests. The book is divided into four parts which deal with The Nature of Work, The Course and Cycle of the Working Life, The Dynamics of Vocational Development and finally Implications and Applications respectively. The book contains many case-studies, a list of recommended writings and a comprehensive bibliography.

VEREKER, CHARLES. *The Development of Political Theory*. Hutchinson University Library, London 1957. 230 pp. 10/6.

In a much compacter form than has been usual up to the present, the author has given a valuable summary of political thought, from the Ancient Philosophers up to and including Lenin. In the author's treatment the continuity in political theory becomes very evident whilst the connection between political theory and the economic, social and political factors occupies a second place, as is inevitable in a work of such limited scope.

VIALATOUX, J. *Le Peuplement Humain. Faits et Questions. Doctrines et Théories. Signification humaine du mariage. Tome I: Faits et Questions*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1957. 171 pp. F. fr. 600.

This work, written from a Roman Catholic viewpoint, will eventually consist of two volumes: the present first volume deals with facts and questions. The second will deal with the principal doctrines. The *facts* indicate a considerable growth in the world population during the last half century, malnutrition in large parts of the world and differential birth and death rates per country and per social-economic group. The *questions* are divided into philosophic and scientific ones and the difference existing between theories and doctrines is circumscribed.

VINER, JACOB. *The Long View and the Short. Studies in Economy and Policy.* The Free Press, Glencoe (Ill.) 1958. vi, 462 pp. \$ 7.50.

Viner is well known for his contributions to economic literature. This book contains a selection of essays, many of which have already appeared as articles in periodicals. Apart from theoretical-economic problems he deals with the History of Economic Thought through essays on, inter alia, Adam Smith, J. S. Mill and Schumpeter. A number of "Shorter Reviews" have also been included. In an essay on Mandeville the author rejects the opinion that Mandeville was an exponent of "Laissez-faire".

Der Werbeleiter. Von Reinhold Bergler u.a. C. W. Leske Verlag, Darmstadt 1957. 334 pp. DM. 14.80.

This book is composed of articles on the place and activity of the leader of the sales department in the modern business concern. It is demonstrated how, particularly in recent years, the accent has shifted from the actual production department to the sales department. The new sales policy, known as marketing or the creation of markets for one's own products, is discussed at length whilst with the aid of examples the important expedient of market research is also discussed.

HISTORY

CHOULGUINE, ALEXANDRE. *L'histoire et la vie. Les lois, le hasard, la volonté humaine.* Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., Paris 1957. 230 pp. F. fr. 850.

The observations of which this scholarly work consists all have a bearing on a central theme of the theory of history: is there an historical "law" determining the social life of men? The reply given to this question in a discussion of a large number of opinions held by historians, philosophers and sociologists, such as Simmel, Berre, Pareto, Rickert, but also Comte and Kant, is carefully formulated and further elaborated upon in a series of chapters on special issues such as "freedom", the role of "accident" and "human will". It consists of a relative determinism leaving room for free decision which refutes fatalism. The introduction analyzes the tasks for historians which should include a general treatment, and not merely special subjects.

The Eve of War, 1939. [Survey of International Affairs, 1939-1946]. Ed. by Arnold Toynbee and Veronica M. Toynbee. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Internat. Affairs, Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1958. xvi, 744 pp. Maps. 90/—.

With the thoroughness and scholarship that characterize this impressive series, the present volume deals with the five and a half months between Hitler's seizure of Bohemia and Moravia up till the outbreak of the Second World War. In a logical order the various aspects of the political developments are treated of by a number of experts who in many instances, have written interesting passages on underlying economic and social situations. Major items are the attempts to organize resistance to aggression, the fluctuations in the outwardly always cordial relations between Germany and Italy, the position of the USSR, America's foreign policy objectives, and rearmament among the Western European powers. To give a clear idea of the fulness of the scope of this book mention might be made of the highly interesting discussion of the Italian campaign against Albania and its repercussions in the neighbouring countries and the world at large.

The First International. Minutes of the Hague Congress of 1872 with related documents. Ed. and transl. by Hans Gerth. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1958. xx, 315 pp. \$ 6.00.

Not only the Minutes of the Congress of 1872 of the International, but also a "Report to the North American Federation of the International Workingmen's Association" by Sorge, both in German, are reproduced here in facsimile, and thus made known for the first time. They form part of the Schlüter collection in the University of Wisconsin. An English translation is given of both documents together with Maltman Barry's Report of the Congress, the text of which is based on an original copy of the pamphlet published in 1873 (itself a reprint of articles in the Standard). It is particularly to be welcomed that now the original Minutes are available; they confirm what was already known (fierce attack by Marx on the Bakunists, their defense by Guillaume proposal to move the General Council to New York, sharp criticism of the English trade union leaders), but also add new details.

GOURFINKEL, NINA. *Unter dem Himmel zweier Welten*. Paul List Verlag, München 1957. 424 pp. DM. 20.80.

The author is a Russian emigrant who left her country in 1925 and sought refuge in the West. She has experienced, at close quarters, various events that have so strongly influenced the course of history in the 20th century and her autobiography has thus become an interesting eye-witness account. She was a student at the time of the Russian Revolution of 1918 and when, after the consolidation, she was confronted with the realities of the system, left the country. France became her second home and here she experienced the war and occupation, participated in the resistance movement and wrote her experiences during this, the previous and subsequent periods, in a fascinating style.

The Initial Triumph of the Axis. Edited by Arnold Toynbee and Veronica M. Toynbee. *Survey of International Affairs 1939-1946*. Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1958. xvii, 742 pp. Maps. 84/—.

This volume offers an excellent survey of the period between September 1939 and the attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941. Specialists in military, economic and political history have contributed; apart from the editors, A. Elkin (Poland, Baltic States, Finland), C. Howard (Belgium; USA), Ph. Lane (an able contribution on "the political background in France" up to the beginning of the German offensive in the West), F. C. Jones (Japan), and E. Wiskemann (the Balkans) might be mentioned as some names among a greater number of contributors. Conspicuous is the attention given to problems of home policy in the various countries, involving discussions of social forces and political ideologies. The carefulness with which this work has been compiled is evidenced by the measure of coherence of the whole.

JACKSON, J. HAMPDEN. *Marx, Proudhon and European Socialism*. The English Universities Press Ltd., London 1957. 192 pp. 8/6.

According to the program of the series "Teach Yourself History" in which this book appears, the author has followed the biographical method to introduce the reader to an historical question. Most attention has been given here to Proudhon and these chapters are among the best in that they offer a vivid picture of the man, his ideas and

the role he played in his time. Marx has been dealt with more in order to prepare the reader first for his contacts with Proudhon – and his animosity against the latter – and to set up a background against which the later influence of his ideas and methods as well as those of Proudhon could be explained.

KEDOURIE, ELIE. *England and the Middle East. The Destruction of the Ottoman Empire 1914-1921*. Bowes & Bowes, London 1956. viii, 236 pp. 30/—.

The author describes the change of front in British policy in the Middle East during and after the First World War. He treats of the Sykes-Picot agreement and its unmaking. The fall of the Ottoman Empire is described against the background of the attempts to get hold of this state and to modernize it. Other topics described include the events in Syria between 1918 and 1920 and those in Mesopotamia in the same years. A list of sources, some of which have not hitherto been published, and an appendix have been added.

MACDONALD, DWIGHT. *Memoirs of a revolutionist. Essays in Political Criticism*. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York 1957. vii, 376 pp. \$ 4.75.

This is an anthology of a number of the most fascinating essays written by the well-known left-wing journalist. They deal with "collective guilt", war and militarism, the ideas of communists, Trotskyists and McCarthyists, etc. All these essays testify to the author's personal and unorthodox viewpoint and to his ability to write. In an autobiographical introduction he surveys left-wing activity during a period of 20 years. This collection includes portraits of Ghandi and Dorothy Day, whilst a few trenchant remarks are made on General George Patton (in "My Favorite General").

MARSHALL, GEOFFREY. *Parliamentary Sovereignty and the Commonwealth*. Oxford University Press, London 1957. xi, 277 pp. 35/—.

The author investigates the Sovereignty of Parliament in the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Countries. The first part of the book contains a discussion on the language in which the theory of sovereignty has been formulated and its philosophical and theological backgrounds. The second part deals with the influence exercised on the constitution. Each dominion is discussed separately and a case-study is made of South-Africa. The latter was done as a result of the differences of opinion that have arisen there since 1948 as to the authority of the parliament and the task of the courts.

MORAZÉ, CHARLES. *Les Bourgeois Conquérants. XIXe Siècle*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1957. xi, 491 pp. Ill. F. fr. 4.500.

In this work, which has appeared as first in the series *Destins du monde*, the author creates a broad and enthralling picture of the 19th century (1780-1890) in which Europe occupies the centre of a world influenced by her. Europe is dominated by a dynamic bourgeoisie, which determines all conditions of, and attitudes towards, life. Light is thrown from all angles on its activity, aspirations and style of living, and the changes in them. A great deal of attention is devoted to the evolution of economic conceptions and of science as determinants of progress. A very extensive chronology is appended. This well got-up book contains 40 plates, illustrations that form a valuable supplement to the text.

NEF, JOHN U. *Cultural Foundations of Industrial Civilization*. Cambridge University Press, London 1958. xv, 164 pp. 20/—.

The author is of the opinion that the study of the economic and technological factors alone is not sufficient for an explanation of the rise of "industrial civilization". Thus he lays great emphasis on the changes in attitudes and interests towards the end of the 16th century. It was in this period that the emphasis began to shift to quantitative measurement and objective observation. New styles of art and thinking came into fashion. At the basis of these changes lies a change in values. Utility becomes an aim in itself, tolerance becomes a value and thus the foundations are laid for the Industrial Civilization.

PALOU, JEAN. *La peur dans l'histoire*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1958. 128 pp. F. fr. 285.

Interesting consideration is given here to the problem of anxiety as a social phenomenon and, in particular, in some historical periods (French Revolution, 19th and 20th centuries, but also some original details from Medieval history are related). The book is published in the series "*Vous Connaitrez*".

PONTEIL, FÉLIX. *Histoire Générale Contemporaine. Du milieu du XVIIIe siècle à la deuxième guerre mondiale*. 2e édition. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1958. iii, 578 pp. F. fr. 2.200.

In this course of history, published as Nr. 1 in the series *Études Politiques, Économiques et Sociales*, Professor Ponteil has succeeded in presenting a well-balanced survey in which the social aspect of history is given its due relief. The book offers a general presentation of facts and few interpretations, especially as regards the period since 1918. Mention should be made of the relatively extensive amount of space given to political ideas and theories.

REGLER, GUSTAV. *Das Ohr des Malchus. Eine Lebensgeschichte*. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1958. 528 pp. DM. 18.50.

This autobiography is an instructive book. Regler, virtually an individualist, tells of his life in the service of ideologies. The latter were searched for in the University, even in the trenches of the first world war, in the Socialist Party, and – for the greater period – in the Communist movement. Often in the form not of a narrative, but of rather loosely interconnected mixtures of facts and phantasies, the Bavarian revolution, the Spanish Civil War, the flight from France to Mexico pass under review. There are brilliant heights, for instance where a famous, but ghostly banquet in Moscow (1934) is described which is very characteristic of the last days of discussing problems relatively freely under Stalin – taking part were foreigners and highly placed Russians –, but there are also passages which seem to be too affected.

Sozialistische Weltstimmen. Einführung und Zusammenstellung von Julius Brauntal. Verlag nach J. H. W. Dietz GmbH., Berlin, Hannover 1958. 311 pp. DM. 19.80.

The former Secretary of the Socialist International, who himself wrote for this volume an introduction and the chapter on socialism in Israel (in which he stresses the importance of *histaדרת* and the idea and praxis of the *kibbutz* for socialism in the underdeveloped countries), has brought together a number of essays on the development of

democratic socialism in various European and Asian countries. They are of different standards of excellence and length, but generally they provide at least a survey of the history of the parties concerned and in some cases discussions on theoretical issues. On the whole they are sufficiently popular in style and contents to be suited for the general reader. To mention a few names: R. Freyh (Germany), J. Texcier (France), H. Gaitskell (Great Britain), E. Christian (Denmark), T. Elster (Norway), F. Severin (Sweden), L. Valiani (Italy), B. Kautsky (Austria), and A. N. Deva (India). W. Banning, himself a Dutch Christian Socialist, discusses the relations between Church and Socialism.

SYME, RONALD. *Die Römische Revolution*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1957. 548 pp. DM. 29.50.

Praise is due to the initiative responsible for the publication of a German translation of this well-known book which originally appeared in 1939 under the title "The Roman Revolution". The downfall of the Republic and the establishment of the monarchy (60 B.C. to 14 A.D.) is the subject of study. The author lays great stress on the significance of the oligarchy during both the Republic and the Principate. The rise of the party of Augustus and its seizure of power are described step by step.

WELSKOPF, ELISABETH CHARLOTTE. *Die Produktionsverhältnisse im alten Orient und in der Griechisch-Römischen Antike. Ein Diskussionsbeitrag*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 510 pp. DM. 28.00.

Starting from the socio-economic conceptions of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the author in this able discussion tries to apply these to ancient history. With diligence she has assembled the relevant texts from those authors and a number of others (Stalin and Kuczynski and some Russian scholars and, naturally, the Ancients). It is this diligence which causes the book to be of methodological, if not properly historical, interest. In particular, the production relationships in the Greco-Roman world and also the Ancient East and America have been considered; among other questions are that of the quality and the qualification of slave labour and that of the periodisation of history.

WIRTH, LOUIS. *The Ghetto*. [Phoenix Books]. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 4th impr. 1956. Ill. \$ 1.25.

The author points out that findings on the Jewish Ghetto can be applied to all other groups living in cultural isolation. The problems of the Jew who no longer lives in the Ghetto and who has more and more contacts with the outside world are essentially the same as those which the "second generation" immigrant in the United States has to overcome. The author describes the history of the Ghetto in Europe and America. He tries to explain the different characteristics of the Jewish mind from the social and cultural position of the Ghetto.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

ACHESON, DEAN. *Power and Diplomacy*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1958. x, 137 pp. \$ 3.00.

In this book the former US Secretary of State assesses the results of post-war world politics. The most important task which the USA must perform is to keep the centre of power, the Americas and Western Europe, strong and confident. He deals with such features as the American policy towards China and the cases of Suez and Algeria. In the writer's opinion the three most important factors in world politics are the concen-

tration of power in the hands of the United States and the USSR, the discovery of the unlimited violence in nuclear weapons and finally the Afro-Asian revolution against alien control and the rise of popular expectations in those countries.

AMMOUN, CHARLES D. *Study of Discrimination in Education*. United Nations, New York 1957. viii, 182 pp. \$ 1.25.

This study appears in a series issued under the auspices of the Commission of Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. A thorough study of education throughout the world revealed a general trend in the direction of its expansion, which is one of the conditions for the realisation of technical and economic development. A general tendency to abolish discrimination in this field can also be discerned. In a programme for the complete abolition of discrimination, the author sums up the basic principles and goes on to indicate by what practical means this can be realized.

Bevolkingsgroei en Energie-verbruik. Symposium der Universiteit van Amsterdam gehouden in 1957. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1958. 178 pp. Hfl. 6.90.

The talks collected together here deal with the various aspects of the question of the threatening shortage in the world supply of energy, a question that has as yet received too little attention. Following on an historical summary of the increase in the consumption of energy since the Industrial Revolution, J. Tinbergen and J. G. Koopmans discuss the factors determining this: the increase in population and the growth of production facilities, and also the economic policy which should be carried out in order to solve this problem. Querido demonstrates that birth control is a consequence and not a condition of a higher level of prosperity. Other contributions deal with the (limitations of) atomic energy.

BOUTHOU, GASTON. *La surpopulation dans le monde*. Payot, Paris 1958. 269 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

In his observations the author starts from the new, and disturbing, phenomenon of the "mutation démographique", the acceleration of humanity's ability to increase numerically. This has brought the world into an era of overpopulation and has already led to the theory of "space for living" which reduced war once more to a primitive biological conflict. The author denies that the increase in population is essential to technical, moral and social progress, or that it promotes it. He pleads for a deliberate policy on controlled growth of population, not fettered by archaic conceptions. This policy will not always have to be aimed at a decrease. The idea that a maximum population could be established once and for all is rejected.

BOUVIER, CHARLES. *La Collectivisation de l'Agriculture. U.R.S.S.-Chine-Démocraties populaires*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1958. 242 pp. F. fr. 975.

This excellent book – excellent, too, from a methodological viewpoint, constitutes no. 91 in the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*. It presents an analysis of the various forms of collectivity in agriculture, the economic and social repercussions in the U.S.S.R., the Eastern European people's democracies and China. The author analyses especially the differences and investigates the reasons for them.

In that connection he draws attention to the differences in experience, soil, tradition and the political situation. The attitudes of the farmers and the factors that influence these attitudes are also discussed.

Économie et Civilisation. Tome I. Niveaux de Vie, Besoins et Civilisation. Par L. J. Lebre, A. Piettre, A. Sauvy, R. Delprat. Avec une enquête de la Fondation Brésilienne d'aide au Travailleur rural. Cartes et graphiques de F. Lerouge et H. van Haelen. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1956. 205 pp. F. fr. 780.

In the general introduction to this book L.-J., Lebre enlarges on the aims and methodology of the *économie humaine*. He points out the differences in standard of living between the various parts of the world and the differences between the population groups within a state. In the first part there is a summary, by A. Piettre and A. Sauvy, of the solutions which the régimes and civilizations have found to meet the needs of man. In the second and third parts the various standards of living are analyzed by L.-J. Lebre and R. Delprat, and here special attention is devoted to Brazil.

Famille d'aujourd'hui. Situation et avenir. Compte rendu in extenso. Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon 1958. 444 pp. F. fr. 1.305.

This book contains the papers of the *44e Semaine Sociale de France*. Various aspects of the family are viewed expressly from the Roman Catholic angle. The approach and conclusions differ considerably from the studies on the family which have recently appeared in sociological literature. Among the problems dealt with concerning the family are fertility, celibacy, the economic evolution and the emancipation of women. 19 Authors have co-operated on this book.

FAST, HOWARD. The Naked God. The Writer and the Communist Party. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1957. iv, 197 pp. \$ 3.50.

The well-known American author, who was a member of the Communist Party from 1943 until 1956, offers in this book a major contribution to the understanding of the phenomenon of the communist intellectual in Western countries. Moreover, he relates highly interesting facts based on his long and extensive contacts with Russian writers, Eastern European diplomats and other prominent people from the communist part of the world. He posits the relevant problems in a most intelligent way and arrives at thought-provoking conclusions. His disaffection took definite shape after Khrushchev's "secret speech" at the XXth Soviet Party Congress, and materialized further in the course of his work for the New York Daily Worker. In this latter respect, many details are communicated on conditions inside the U.S. Communist Party. The author has remained true to his socialist ideals.

* * Die Front der Farbigen. Paul List Verlag, München 1957. 389pp. Maps. DM. 17.80.

In this book, written by an able journalist whose identity is not disclosed, many data difficult of access have been worked up into the account on the background to political events in Asia and Africa after the Conference of Bandung and up to the beginning of 1957. It is presented as being the elaborated notes of an American diplomat, but this appears to us to be a literary subterfuge that has no factual basis. The author gives evidence of a clear insight into the problems centring around the emancipation of the

coloured peoples. The book is written in the form of a political information tour through various Arabian countries, Kenya, West Africa, South Africa, India, Hongkong, Singapore, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia and Northern Africa and is written in a vivid style.

HAGEMANN, WALTER. *Dankt die Presse ab?* Isar Verlag, München 1957. 192 pp. DM. 7.80.

What is the press and how has it developed? This is the central question of the book; it includes the evolution of the position of the journalist, the growing importance of advertisements, the rivalry of radio and television, etc. The author ably discusses the possibilities of defending the press and public opinion against tendencies unfavourable to a sound, democratic development and points to the experiences of the British Press Council. The book appeared as vol. 3 in the series *Heisse Eisen*.

Die internationale Politik 1955. Eine Einführung in das Geschehen der Gegenwart. Hrsg. von Arnold Bergstraesser und Wilhelm Cornides unter Mitwirkung von Walter Hofer und Hans Rothfels. Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München 1958. xv, 1055 pp. DM. 64.00.

The *Forschungsinstitut der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik* presents this volume as the first in a series of studies on international relations and policy. Among the contributors are, e.g., Professors Miguel Jorin and Emanuel Sarkisyanz. All the chapters included are of a scholarly standard. In an excellent introduction Prof. Bergstraesser analyzes the current world situation and the dynamical forces at work, as well as the interrelation of ideologies, power politics and economic conditions. Then various experts deal with the Western Hemisphere, Western Europe, Germany and the problems resulting from its partition, the Soviet Union and the "People's Democracies", the Far East, South and Southwest Asia with Egypt, and Africa. Not only the situation at the moment is treated of, but also the preliminary history of events in the year 1955. The book is a reliable source of information.

MATECKI, B. E. *Establishment of the International Finance Corporation and United States Policy. A Case Study in International Organization.* Atlantic Press, Thames and Hudson, London; Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1957. xii, 194 pp. 35/—.

The general hypothesis underlying this study is that it is possible that an international body can influence the national policy of a country. The establishment of the International Finance Corporation is taken as a case study. In this case the International Bank succeeded in persuading the U.S. Government (economically the strongest member) to support the I.F.C. (The I.F.C.'s purpose is to lend financial support to private enterprise in underdeveloped countries). The manner in which this decision was reached is analyzed by the author in this excellent study.

PYKE, MAGNUS. *Automation: Its Purpose and Future.* Hutchinson's Scientific and Technical Publications, London 1956. Reprint 1957. 191 pp. Ill. 16/—.

This book tells in which branches of industry automation is already a fact, and in which forms it can further be applied. It appears that there is a considerable amount of resistance in Great Britain to automation as compared, for example, with the

United States. Furthermore it is interesting that the author mentions the "climate of opinion" as the most important factor determining the rapidity with which automation can be carried further. A higher standard of living, more leisure time, these are considered most important.

SPERBER, MANES. *Le talon d'Achille. Essais.* Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1957. xxiv, 233 pp. F. fr. 750.

These compact essays, dating from recent years deal with important contemporary problems in a very personal way. The most detailed, *Positions*, states that the marxist scheme is belied by the facts and encourages the application of the marxist method to marxism itself. Communism is here designated as a conception of the right wing with which the left wing must disassociate itself or else it would be no longer a left wing party. In another essay the author argues that the belief in the possession of an absolute historical philosophy inevitably leads to the legend of treason. Popular attempts to avoid the solution of present-day problems, c.q. antisemitism and the analysis of characteristic, contemporary mythologies comprise the remaining contents of the anthology.

STERNBERG, FRITZ. *Die militärische und die industrielle Revolution.* Verlag Franz Vahlen GmbH., Berlin, Frankfurt a.M. 1957. viii, 334 pp. DM. 17.00.

The socialist author offers an intelligent, thought-provoking discussion of the trends in military, industrial and social development to be observed in our time, mainly since 1945. He analyzes the significance of the nuclear and ballistic discoveries and their impact on the international position of the great powers and the ideas they represent in the world. Never has Mr. Sternberg allowed himself to be guided by dogmatic considerations. Social evolution on the basis of the second industrial revolution makes the prospect of a middle-class living standard in the near future not only for the U.S.A., but also Europe, a certainty; and this brings new problems into the foreground.

TELLER, JUDD L. *The Kremlin, the Jews, and the Middle East.* Thomas Yoseloff, Inc., New York 1957. 202 pp. \$ 3.50.

Based on official edicts and statements by communist leaders the author presents a record of Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, where it is generally disguised as anti-cosmopolitanism. Personal accounts from Jews and non-Jews in the Soviet Union are used as means of verification. The author points out the ambiguous nature of the Soviet policy towards the Jewish question and Zionism. The reason for this ambiguity lies, in part, in the development of anti-Semitism among the Muslim peoples of the Middle East and the adaptation of the Soviet policy to this trend.

The United Nations. The First Ten Years. Ed. by B. A. Wortley. Oceana Publications Inc., New York 1957. viii, 202 pp. \$ 5.00.

The present volume, which contains a great many valuable data, originates in a number of lectures delivered at the University of Manchester. The subjects dealt with are the organisation, functioning, development and achievements over the past ten years. The first half of the book is devoted to the six principal organs of the U.N., the second half to the specialized agencies and related organisations. A great many specialists co-operated to produce this book.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

PARAF, PIERRE. *L'Ascension des Peuples Noirs. Le Réveil politique, Social et Culturel de l'Afrique au XXe siècle.* Payot, Paris 1958. 236 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

This work is based on statistics, frequent and lengthy visits to the country in question and the author's personal knowledge of conditions and people. It describes in detail the demographic, economic and educational state of affairs in the various parts of French West and French Equatorial Africa, and is enlivened with the striking impressions of an *homme de lettres*. The author uses autochthonous literature for his analysis of the psyche of the Africans and their attitude towards religion and politics and comments on the social conditions and their developments. A survey is given of the *loi cadre* of which the author has great expectations.

REICHARD, HERBERT. *Westlich von Mohammed. Geschick und Geschichte der Berber.* Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln-Berlin 1957. 399 pp. Ill. DM. 16.80.

In this lively written book the author describes the history, morals, ways of life and thought of the North African Berbers. He pays particular attention to the 20th century political developments and states the opinion that the North-African question and its solutions are considered too much through 20th century Western eyes. The author, who has lived for a considerable time among the Berbers, has composed this book from personal experience and encounters and to these he appends historical and political commentaries. The book contains a number of photographs and a short historical chronology.

THOMAS, BENJAMIN E. *Trade Routes of Algeria and the Sahara.* University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1957. iv, 285 pp. Maps. \$ 2.50.

The plan of this book is to give an historical survey of the development of lines of communication in Algeria and the Western Sahara. The author has endeavoured to connect up this development with the economic changes in Algeria. Account is also taken of geographical and physical features in this study. The book contains numerous maps.

Algeria

La question algérienne par Jean Dresch, Charles-André Julien, Henri Marrou, Alfred Sauvy, Pierre Stibbe.

ALLEG, HENRI. *La Question.*

ARNAUD, GEORGES et JACQUES VERGÈS. *Pour Djamila Bouhired.* [Collection Documents]. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1958. 120 pp., 111 pp., 109 pp. F. fr. 390, 300, 300.

In this extremely competent little book by Prof. Dresch and his colleagues, the Algerian events are placed within the framework of the universal and inevitable decolonisation

(Prof. Marrou); the opinion that an Algerian nation could not be formed and that the time for forming new nations has passed is rejected (Prof. Julien); and it is argued that because of the action of officials on the spot, neither autonomy nor assimilation has been realized in Algeria (P. Stibbe). Prof. Dresch imparts data on Algerian geography. Alf. Sauvy argues that France is responsible for the state of economic under-development and the related growth of population but that only independence can provide an adequate solution. On the grounds of personal experience Alleg, chief editor of the communist newspaper *Alger Républicain*, has described the methods of torture employed by sections of the French army in Algeria during the cross-examination of political prisoners. Armand describes the preliminary investigations and the course of the trial in the case of the condemned – and later pardoned – Algerian nationalist Djamila Bouhired. These are also critically dealt within the argument of the counsel for the defence, Mr. Vergès, who was given no opportunity of putting it forward.

Ethiopia

LUTHER, ERNEST W. *Ethiopia Today*. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1958. 158 pp. \$ 4.00.

This book is intended to give an overall view of Ethiopia. The emphasis has been laid on the economic aspects. Nevertheless there are also chapters on history, society, religion and Government Structure. The author sketches, in particular, the difficulties which impede a rapid economic development. The most important of these is, according to him, the lack of initiative among the majority of the Ethiopians. Another difficulty is the lack of capital. The author believes, furthermore, that the adulation of the Emperor often hampers the efficiency of the administration.

Ghana

BOYON, JACQUES. *Le Ghana. Naissance d'un état africain. La Gold Coast de la colonisation à l'indépendance*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1958. xiv, 274 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

The formation of the State of Ghana has greatly influenced the whole African continent and the colonial peoples in general. This is one of the conclusions arrived at by the author of this book. He gives a short historical summary, an economic analysis in which, inter alia, the vulnerability of Ghana's economy is pointed out. Furthermore there is a sociological and political analysis in which regional and ethnical differences are described, the standpoints of the two big political parties and the role of Nkrumah as political leader. The third part deals in particular with the ways in which present-day problems could be solved. Georges Balandier has written a most elucidating preface to this book which appears as no. 83 in the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*.

Uganda

INGHAM, KENNETH. *The Making of Modern Uganda*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1957. 303 pp. 25/—.

Although the author of this work deals with the periods in which tribal ties prevailed and the first contacts with white colonists were made, this is primarily an historical account of Uganda after the establishment of the protectorate. The economic policy followed in this period aimed at raising the level of prosperity by developing agriculture under British guidance. In the sphere of constitutional relations there occurred the

radical transition from primitive tribal ties to a more centralized government on a semi-parliamentary basis. In addition to these questions attention is also paid to the post-war political tensions.

Union of South Africa

BROOKES, EDGAR H. and N. HURWITZ. *The Native Reserves of Natal*. Publ. for the University of Natal by Oxford University Press, London, Cape Town, New York 1957. ix, 195 pp. Ill. Maps. 37/6.

The purpose of this book is to present a picture of the social and economic structure of the native reserves in Natal. It is posited that in the future it will not be possible to keep the entire Zulu group in the reserves and thus to "facilitate" race contact. In order to maintain the already existing population a great increase in production in the reserves is essential and for this improved methods in agriculture, product-differentiation and the development of industry are necessary as well as better health care and education. These improvements will, at the same time, bring about a decrease in negro labour outside the family connection in the towns.

FORMAN, LIONEL and E. S. [SOLLY] SACHS. *The South African Treason Trial*. John Calder, London 1957; Monthly Review Press, New York 1958. 216 pp. Ill. 18/—; \$ 5.00.

The "Treason Trial" of 1956 is the subject of this book. The authors Forman (lawyer), and Sachs (the former secretary of the Garment Workers' Union), recount here their personal experiences from the day they were arrested on a charge of high treason, i.e. resistance to *Apartheid*, up to and including the trials. The authors, furthermore, deal with the background of the Nationalist Party and express their opinion that the basis of racialism is formed by the backward economic position of the Boers and the fear of being passed, economically, by the black workers. They describe the "nazification" of the Nationalist Party and condemn the leaders.

PALMER, MABEL. *The History of the Indians in Natal*. Published for the University of Natal by Oxford University Press, London, Cape Town, New York 1957. x, 197 pp. Ill. 37/6.

This study, vol. 10 of the Natal Regional Survey, describes the history of the Indians in Natal. The first immigration took place during the sixties of the last century and was due to the expansion of the sugar and cotton cultures and the lack of reliable native labourers. A second wave arrived in the seventies with the increase in industry. A description is given of the circumstances of the Indians, the regulations safeguarding coolie labour and the gradual improvement in their social and economic position. Thought is also devoted to the role played by Gandhi in South Africa and the development of passive resistance as a political weapon, and to the present and future relationships with other racial groups.

AMERICA

Bolivia

ARNADE, CHARLES W. *The Emergence of The Republic of Bolivia*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville 1957. xi, 269 pp. \$ 6.50.

The author investigates the circumstances under which the rebellion of Bolivia against Spain took place and its causes. In this connexion he does not consider the North American rebellion and French Revolution to have been of decisive importance. He also deals with the dilemma in which Bolivia landed after 1825: was it to become part of Peru or the Argentine? He explains the decision of the Bolivian rebels to form a separate state. The part played by Simon Bolivar in all these events is closely analyzed. A full bibliography has been added.

Canada

HAWTHORN, H. B., C. S. BELSHAW and S. M. JAMIESON. *The Indians of British Columbia. A Study of Contemporary Social Adjustment.* University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1958. ix, 499 pp. \$ 10.00.

This thorough survey, a section of the Indian Research Project set up by the Canadian Government, gives, in addition to many anthropological data, suggestions for a policy towards the Indian minority in British Columbia. It is senseless to persist in the maintenance of the traditional pattern of culture, just as it is inadvisable to enforce acculturation or assimilation. At the moment the Indian Communities are, in varying degrees, acculturated. The task is to find a suitable form of integration in Canadian society for those Communities which will not be assimilated so quickly.

The Netherlands Antilles

HOETINK, H. *Het Patroon van de oude Curaçaosche Samenleving. Een sociologische studie.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1958. 187 pp. Ill. Hfl. 11.50.

The cultural pattern that prevailed on the island of Curaçao in the Carribean Area during the age of slavery did not disappear with the abolition of the latter in 1863. The great break came with the rise of the oil industry on that island – a break that was so radical that the author considers the word “growth” to be out of place. Yet the old relationships are still effective and still form a “frame of reference” for the inhabitants. This book gives a description of life there before the rise of the oil industry. It portrays the most important cultural influences, forms of stratification, to wit those based on colour. Summaries in English and Spanish have been appended.

United States of America

Addresses on Industrial Relations. 1956 and 1957 Series. [Bulletin no. 24, 25.] Bureau of Industrial Relations, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor 1956, 1957. 164, 180 pp. \$ 3.50, 3.50.

Both these publications are comprised of talks and the subsequent discussions held during a series of meetings organized by industrial managers to deal with questions arising in their daily work. Since the subjects were chosen by the participants themselves, they reflect up-to-date problems. Much attention is thus paid in the first part to the improvement of co-operation between the manager group and the training of managing personnel, whilst relations in managers-teams are expressly classified under the concept industrial relations. In Bulletin 25 the personnel policy is also dealt with and attention is paid to employee-motivation, personnel evaluation and the question of the foreman. These publications give a good impression of the state of discussions on this subject in the USA.

BERNERT, ELEANOR H. *America's Children*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London 1958. ix, 185 pp. \$ 6.00.

This study in the excellent Census Monograph Series presents a statistical analysis of the influence of the social, economic and geographic milieu on the youth of the United States. Youths and children are more strongly represented in the South than in any other part of the U.S.A., more strongly in rural than in urban areas and also among the negroes than among the whites. The subjects discussed include the relation between the social-economic position of the family, the social group and the residential area on the one hand, and the school performance and the stage at which an entrance was made into industrial life on the other.

BONNETT, CLARENCE E. *History of Employers' Associations in the United States*. Vantage Press, New York 1956. vii, 573 pp. \$ 5.00.

The author, on the basis of a study of the history of the employers' associations and of the labour unions, draws his conclusions: he opposes collective bargaining and price fixing which he believes to be contrary to the interests of the consumer. He also considers these a danger for the non-Union workers and the non-association employers. He believes, moreover, that collective bargaining does not eliminate strikes (examples of this are the coal mining and the building industries). He considers belligerent employers' associations to be a check against the militant unions.

BRISSENDEN, PAUL F. *The I.W.W. A Study of American Syndicalism*. Russell & Russell Inc., New York 1957. xxii, 438 pp. \$ 7.50.

In this interesting book the author traces the history of the Industrial Workers of the World, the radical and revolutionary trade union with anarchist tendencies which was founded in 1905. He describes in detail the differences of opinion and the conflicts between the I.W.W. and the American Federation of Labour and the victory of the revolutionary wing within the I.W.W. in 1906. In spite of the anti-radical campaign undertaken by the federal government in 1917, the I.W.W. still exists, though it has been considerably weakened. The author only deals with the history of the union up to 1920, however. The present edition is the second printing of the second edition of 1920, enlarged with a new preface which mentions literature that has appeared since 1920.

CHING, CYRUS S. *Ein Leben für den Arbeitsfrieden*. Verlag Anton Hain KG, Meisenheim am Glan 1957. 194 pp. DM 7.90.

This is a German translation of "Review and Reflection"; the book is expressly not intended as an autobiography, nor can it be considered a chronological history of the employer-worker-relations in the USA. The author recalls a few events and facts and attaches to them his opinions and ideas. Originally he was employed in a private concern as "mediator", i.e. the man who had to mediate between workers and employer. In 1947 he was appointed to a government office as mediator in labour conflicts. In this book a few precepts are mentioned which could promote labour peace.

CLES, FERDINAND VON. *Licht aus dem Westen. Der Geist der neuen Welt*. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1957. 366 pp. DM. 15.80.

In this work the author sets out to depict the mentality of the New World, not in the form of a clear-cut definition, but by a description of the forms in which it finds expression, and bases his observations on impressions gained during a personal visit to the United States. The determining factors, e.g. those inherent in the natural landscape, the Indian heritage, the influence of the negro population, are discussed and against the background of the history of the United States a picture is given of the typical aspects of art, education, religion and the way of life. The author also directs his thought towards the phenomena of conformity and the role of sexuality.

Created Equal? The Complete Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Ed. and with an Introduction by Paul M. Angle. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1958. xxxiii, 422 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

The stakes in the Lincoln-Douglas Debates in 1858 were a seat in the Senate. All the debates and speeches were held in the state of Illinois where Lincoln was the candidate for the Republican Party. In the excellent, detailed introduction the author outlines the political developments which led up to these debates and their issues: the status of the negroes, the states' right of say on this point and the question as to whether slavery might be extended to the new territories.

DUNCAN, OTIS DUDLEY and BEVERLY. The Negro Population of Chicago. A Study of Residential Succession. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1957. xxiv, 367 pp. \$ 6.00.

The three major stages of residential succession, invasion, consolidation and piling up, are thoroughly and profoundly analyzed in this excellent study. Among the topics studied by the authors is that of the stability of those areas that are in a state of transition, i.e. where the original white inhabitants are making way for new non-white inhabitants. Their conclusions are based on data on density, indications for housing conditions and socio-economic characteristics. Very modern and refined techniques are applied in this study. In an appendix a detailed justification is given of the methods used.

FITCH, JOHN A. Social Responsibilities of Organized Labor. Harper & Brothers, New York 1957. xxv, 237 pp. \$ 3.50.

This very good, informative book is one of a series on Ethics and Economic Life and was published under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches (now merged in the National Council of Churches). It has been written from a Protestant-Christian viewpoint. The author points out the responsibility borne by the Union towards its members, the employers and the public at large. He treats of the historical background, the problem of collective bargaining, strikes, abuses within the Labour Unions and gives an interesting discussion of the Taft-Hartley Law.

GITLOW, A. L. Labor Economics and Industrial Relations. Richard D. Irwin, Inc., Homewood 1957. xvii, 724 pp. \$ 6.75.

This present volume, which contains a great many graphs and tables, is intended as a textbook. Book I deals with the nature of labour problems, population growth and the evolution of the labour force. Book II treats of trade unionism and industrial relations in general. Book III is devoted to wage problems. Book IV discusses the various forms of insecurity which can occur among the workers and here special attention is directed to unemployment. An endeavour has been made to present everything as

objectively and impartially as possible. It is only in the concluding chapter, "Some Observations", that the author expresses his own opinions.

HOUTART, FRANÇOIS. *Aspects Sociologiques du Catholicisme Américain. Vie Urbaine et Institutions Religieuses*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1957. 340 pp. F. fr. 1.650.

In this descriptive study by *Abbé* Houtart a great amount of statistical material on Roman-Catholics in the United States has been worked up. The first part of the book contains data on the numerical proportions, descriptions of the immigration and assimilation of the Roman-Catholics. In the second part the same phenomenons are considered in greater detail, namely in the city of Chicago. Parochial developments are compared, in this respect, with those in European and Latin-American towns. In conclusion there is a detailed study of religious practices in a parish of which the inhabitants have already been assimilated.

INGRIM, ROBERT. *Amerika findet sich wieder. Die konservativen Grundlagen in Geschichte und Politik der USA*. Isar Verlag, München 1958. 86 pp. DM. 4.50.

After a discussion of the American constitution the author offers an interpretation of a number of important political events in U.S. history. He criticizes sharply Wilson's war policy, the "socialist" Roosevelt, and the policy towards Germany in the first years since 1945. Fierce are his attacks on liberalism, too, whereas the conception "conservative" seems to fit not only Metternich, but Franco as well and to exclude, because of their acceptance of the "welfare state", modern British Conservatives. The book is vol. 2 in the series *Konservative Schriftenreihe* under the editorship of H.-J. von Merkatz.

LATIMER, JOHN F. *What's Happened To Our High Schools? Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1958. vi, 196 pp. \$ 3.25.*

The curricula of the High Schools in the United States are scrutinized by the author. Latimer criticizes the great diversity of the programmes of the High Schools and, in part, the programme itself too. He advocates a "fusion of liberal arts and science". The less talented pupils should receive "an education that differs in quantity, not in kind". He points out further that the future will "demand specialists who are capable of functioning as generalists", instead of "narrow specialists". He also comments on the difference in curriculum between the American High Schools and their counterparts in the USSR.

LIPTZIN, SOL. *Generation of Decision. Jewish Rejuvenation in America*. Bloch Publishing Company, New York 1958. vii, 307 pp. \$ 3.95.

The *Generation of Decision* is, according to the writer, the Jewish generation of the period after the second world war in the United States. He believes that a rejuvenation of the Jewish section of the American population is both possible and desirable. He also describes the history of Jews in America. In the beginning the reaction to their presence was favourable; a change took place after the Civil War. The attitudes of the Jews themselves to Jewry are also described, as well as the dilemma in which the Jews in America found themselves in 1956 during the Suez crisis.

MANNING, CLARENCE A. *A History of Slavic Studies in the United States*. The Marquette University Press, Milwaukee (Wisconsin) 1957. ix, 117 pp. \$ 3.00.

The history of Slavic and East European studies in the United States was strongly influenced by the fact that some ten million Slavs emigrated to that country. Both the strength and weaknesses of Slavistics were conditioned by this peculiar situation, too. Professor Manning, after a discussion of Slav immigration, gives a detailed survey from the nineteenth century until the present day and adds a few recommendations for further research and writing.

MAYER, FREDERICK. *New Directions for the American University*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. viii, 52 pp. \$ 2.50.

In his capacity as educational expert and teacher of Philosophy the author takes up the subject of Higher Education in the United States. The shortage of good, qualified teachers can, in his opinion, be met by the appointment of gifted and advanced students as teachers and by making use of T.V. in education on a greater scale. This is only one of the many topics he discusses in his book, but it is one of the most practical.

The mind of Alexander Hamilton. Arranged and with an Introduction by Saul K. Padover. Harper & Brothers, New York 1958. vi, 461 pp. \$ 6.50.

Of the selections collected together here, the major part is comprised of Hamilton's speeches in the Constitutional Convention and of the economic papers written during Hamilton's period in office as Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton's contributions to "The Feredalist" are not included in this book. The introduction written by Padover does a great deal to promote a good understanding of Hamilton. Apart from a short biography this introduction also gives a synopsis of Hamilton's political ideas: his contempt for democracy and his preference for a lifelong executive and a permanent Senate.

Population Redistribution and Economic Growth. I: Methodological Consideration and Reference Tables. By S. Lee, A. R. Miller, C. P. Brainerd, R. A. Easterlin. Prepared under the direction of S. Kuznets and D. S. Thomas. The American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia 1957. xix, 757 pp. \$ 5.00.

The linking of "population redistribution" and "economic growth" in the title is an indication as to the general viewpoint of the authors. Natural increase has exercised, no great influence on the population redistribution. The emphasis falls on migration: inter-state migration and immigration from abroad. The authors are of the opinion that the distribution of a population is a rough adjustment to the distribution of economic opportunity. In this way the connection between population redistribution and economic growth is made. This book is composed mainly of tables on such subjects as migration, labor force, manufacturing activity and State income, and is particularly useful for students of demography.

RIKER, WILLIAM H. *Soldiers of the States. The Role of the National Guard in American Democracy*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1957. 129 pp. \$ 3.25.

The position of the National Guard in the USA (or Militia as it was called prior to 1933) is such that it is responsible to both the Governor of the State and the Federal Government. This state of affairs is unique. It is closely bound up with the federalist structure of the US. The author shows that with the development of the USA from a "peripheralized" federation to a "centralized" one, the significance of the National Guard has decreased. He describes the history of this body, the constitutional setting and the present situation, now that there are serious doubts, especially on the part of the Regular Army, as to its value.

SMITH JR., GEO ALBERT. *Managing Geographically Decentralized Companies*. Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Boston 1958. xii, 185 pp. \$ 3.50.

This book is concerned especially with the problems belonging to the top echelons of management. It is designed principally for those who, by virtue of their office, are directly concerned with problems within decentralized companies. The author remarks that the executives of these bodies often are dissatisfied with organizational arrangements. With the aid of many examples he endeavours to provide solutions to these problems. A great many organization charts are contained in this book.

SORENSEN, CHARLES E. and SAMUEL T. WILLIAMSON. *Forty Years with Ford*. Jonathan Cape, London 1957. Ill. vi, 345 pp. 21/—.

The narrator in this book, Charles E. Sorensen, one of Henry Fords' closest colleagues and confidants, began his career as designer in a primitive little workshop and ended it forty years later as executive vice-president of the world concern. The book therefore gives a picture both of the important role played by Sorensen and of Ford's personality, his brilliancy and his weaknesses and, moreover, an excellent sketch of the concern which radically influenced industrial development through its production policy (Model T), its wage policy (five dollar day) and its production methods (the conveyor belt).

STEVENSON, ADLAI E. *The New America*. Ed. by Seymour E. Harris, John Bartlow Martin and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. Harper & Brothers, New York 1957. xxx, 285 pp. \$ 4.50.

A lucid introduction, which, in the form of cold figures on press support for the Republican and Democratic campaigns of 1956, throws light on an important background factor and which gives a sympathetic appraisal of the freshness and significance of Mr. Stevenson's conceptions on "the New America" he stands for, precedes the text of a number of speeches by the candidate himself. They deal with a wide range of subjects and testify to a deeply felt sense of duty towards the voters to make them fully conscious of the intricate problems the country faces. Their brilliant style and solid contents render them pleasant reading as well as a valuable source of information.

STRAYER, MARTHA. *The D.A.R. An Informal History*. Public Affairs Press Washington (D.C.) 1958. vi, 262 pp. \$ 3.75.

The association: The Daughters of the American Revolution, which was founded in 1890 and whose members emulate the ideals of their forefathers as they interpret them, is the subject described with great knowledge by the author. The activities of the Daughters — help for immigrants, confessions of adhesion to the McCarran-Act,

preoccupation with the safety of the United States are described. Internal differences of opinion are also discussed and, in general, a great deal of factual material is given.

STRIJK, DIRK J. *The Origins of American Science (New England)*. Cameron Associates, New York 1957. ix, 416 pp. \$ 6.00.

The author's starting point is that a good insight into the state and development of science and technology is only possible if they are considered against the background of the social structure, the cultural aspirations and the traditions of the society in which they grow. This is illustrated from the example of the development of science and technology in New England in the period between the War of Independence and the Civil War, which formed the origin of American science. A keen interest in science and technique developed in the Jacksonian era; and this led, *inter alia*, to the establishment of scientific institutions (Harvard and Yale). Attention is also devoted to prominent inventors and scholars.

TAEUBER, CONRAD and IRENE B. TAEUBER. *The Changing Population of the United States*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London 1958. xi, 357 pp. Maps. \$ 7.75.

This profound study, which appears in the "Census Monograph Series", indicates the main lines along which population has developed in the United States since 1790. Data provided by the Bureau of the Census were used as far as possible. A sketch is given of the increase in population in the period in question and this is considered to be the result of the natural increase in the first place and of immigration, of which the multiple side-effects are analyzed. Attention is also paid to internal migration and the development of urbanisation. The latter played an important part in the changes which occurred in the course of time in the birth and death rates. Apart from discussing these a prognosis of future developments is also given in this interesting work.

TUMIN, MELVIN M. *Segregation and Desegregation. A Digest of Recent Research*. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, New York 1957. 112 pp. \$ 2.00.

This digest presents a comprehensive and valuable enumeration of recent social research projects on Negro-White relations. It is principally articles that appeared in professional journals between 1951 and 1956 which are discussed.

WHITE, LYMAN CROMWELL. *300,000 New Americans. The Epic of a Modern Immigrant-Aid Service*. Harper & Brothers, New York 1957. xiv, 423 pp. \$ 4.00.

Many agencies have been called into existence to help the numberless refugees who have fled from Germany since 1933 and to promote their integration in American life. Before this time there existed no big organisation to look after the interests of the immigrants. In the course of time this was made necessary by the depression prevailing in the USA and the limitations on immigration. The author, who was formerly on the staff of the U.N. Secretariat, describes what one of these agencies, the United Service of New Americans, has done for refugees since 1933. He describes its organisation and points out that volunteers must be recruited. A few statistical data and organisation charts are included in an appendix.

WILSON, WOODROW. Congressional government. A study in American politics. Meridian Books, New York 1956. 222 pp. \$ 1.25.

This is a reprint of "Congressional Government" which first appeared in 1885, and is, as Walter Lippmann remarks in the introduction, a flat contradiction of the book that Wilson wrote in 1908: "Constitutional Government in the United States". Whereas the young Wilson expressed his preference for a cabinet government as it existed in England, and lays the stress on Congress as a political institution, he later ascribes greater importance to the position of the president.

ASIA

CHANG, CARSON. China and Gandian India. Ed. by Kalidas Nag. The Book Company (Private) Ltd., Calcutta; Perkins & Hutchins, South Pasadena 1956. viii, 316 pp. \$ 5.00.

In this book the author draws attention to the cultural similarity between India and China. His motivation is based mainly on philosophical grounds. He points out the three characteristics of Indian philosophy, namely religion combined with philosophy, no speculative or intellectual play only and the application of truth to every detail of life. The Confucian and Neo-Confucian Philosophy possess the same characteristics. The book concludes with a chapter on Gandhi and his rules.

Major Topics on China and Japan. A Handbook for Teachers. Ed. by Harold C. Hinton and Marius B. Jansen. Institute for Pacific Relations, New York 1957. 326 pp. \$ 3.50.

This work is intended as a handbook for teachers in schools and colleges and as an aid for those who wish to include Far Eastern content in their school curriculum. In this volume only China and Japan are dealt with. The treatment is not merely historical, an elementary insight is also given into the physical and economic geography, institutions, culture and values.

NIKITINE, BASILE. Les Kurdes. Étude Sociologique et Historique. Imprimerie Nationale; Librairie C. Klincksieck, Paris 1956. viii, 360 pp. Ill. Maps. F. fr. 1.900.

The author, formerly Russian consul in Persia, has given a detailed description of the Kurds in this book: historical, cultural, anthropological, economic and political. A great deal of attention is paid to the national Kurd movement and the rebellion against those states in which they formed a minority: Turkey and Persia. This book contains a great many maps and photographs and a bibliography has been added.

Speeches and Documents on the Indian Constitution 1921-1947. 2 vols. Selected by Sir Maurice Gwyer and A. Appadorai. Oxford University Press, Bombay, London, New York 1957. lxx, 433 pp.; xiv, 368 pp. Rs. 45.

The compilers of these two volumes have distinguished two lines of development. Firstly, there are the changes in the constitutional set-up and secondly the political forces at work which should explain these changes. As regards the first, three distinct stages can be traced: from 1919 to 1935 (the two Government of India Acts which came

into operation in 1921 and 1937 respectively); from 1935 to 1947 and the period after the Indian Independence Act of 1947. The authors point out that much of the significance of the constitutional changes was lost because the most influential parties, the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League, were unwilling to give their co-operation. In a detailed introduction written by A. Appadorai a sketch is given of the background against which the constitutional changes must be viewed.

Burma

TRAGER, FRANK N. *Building a Welfare State in Burma 1948-1956*. Institute of Pacific Relations, New York 1958. x, 118 pp. \$ 4.00.

The economic development of Burma after the second world war can be used for a case study of the economic development of an underdeveloped country, though in the case of Burma there is no population pressure. The author, who was Director of the T.C.A. "Point Four" program in Burma, describes the mistakes made in the original plans and the revision of the latter which implied a more gradual achievement of the development and greater attention paid to agriculture. The political background and the attempts to reconcile Socialism and the national religion, Buddhism, are also described.

China

CHIANG KAI-SHEK (CHIANG CHUNG-CHENG). *A Summing-up at Seventy. Soviet Russia in China*. George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., London, Toronto, Wellington, Sydney 1957. iii, 392 pp. 30/—.

The President of the Nationalist Government attributes the Communists' victory on the Chinese mainland for the greater part to three factors: the support given to them by the Soviet Union, their ruthlessness, and the weakness of the Nationalists as a consequence of the war against Japan. Moreover, false notions as to the true nature of the Chinese Communists' intentions held by Western statesmen are said to have played a role, then – and also now, viz. in preventing Asian anti-communists from launching an attack which should be possible without unchaining a nuclear, world war. The author furthermore relates some personal experiences, e.g., his kidnapping during the Sian incident.

DAVIDSON, BASIL. *Turkestan Alive. New Travels in Chinese Central Asia*. Jonathan Cape, London 1957. viii, 255 pp. Ill. 25/—.

This travel account throws light on modern China and in particular on Sinkiang, the most westerly province of that country. This territory, which a few decades ago ranked among the least explored areas of the world, is now experiencing a phase of rapid transition. The author draws a picture, based on numerous interviews and talks, of the circumstances and the past of this country.

FRANKE, WOLFGANG. *Chinas kulturelle Revolution. Die Bewegung vom 4. Mai 1919*. Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München 1957. 89 pp. DM. 3.20.

The 4th of May movement, which began as a protest against the Japanese claims on German concessions and rights in China, has developed into a big Chinese emancipation movement. The author describes very briefly its course; it began among the

students and spread to the merchants and workers in Shanghai. Thereafter the political and social-economic backgrounds are analyzed and a description is given of the cultural revolution, including the rise of Marxism. The book is volume 1 in the *Janus-Bücher*.

MAO TSE-TUNG. *Ausgewählte Schriften in vier Bänden*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956-'57. 479, 320, 319, 471 pp. DM. 26.40.

In these four volumes, the first and second of which have already appeared in a third printing, the major speeches and writings of Mao Tse-tung from 1926 until the end of the Second World War (August 1945) have been published in a German translation which follows the Russian edition. The first vol. (1926-1937) deals with the revolutionary war and the position of the various different classes in Chinese society whose existence and importance had a strong impact on political tactics, the second and third treat of the years 1937-1941 when the Communists fought against Japan in an uneasy alliance with the Kuomintang, and the fourth contains articles and speeches from the years 1941-1945. Included is a dissertation "on coalition government" from April 1945. The well-known "On New Democracy" is included in vol. 3.

India

CARSTAIRS, G. MORRIS. *The Twice-Born. A study of a Community of High-Caste Hindus*. The Hogarth Press, London 1957. 343 pp. 30/—.

The author has set out to study the personality-structure of the Hindus belonging to the three highest castes. He points out, however, that this conclusions do not obtain for all Hindus, merely for the inhabitants of "Deoli", a small rural community. The personality-structure is explained, to a great extent by the "infantile nuclear phantasies" and further by the first experiences of the Hindu child in general. Thus attitudes concerning women, asceticism, authority and power are made more understandable. As a contrast object of study an animistic tribe was chosen. A number of case-studies have been separately included in order to give the reader the opportunity of drawing his own conclusions and comparing these with the author's.

MUKHERJEE, RAMKRISHNA. *The Dynamics of a Rural Society. A Study of the Economic Structure in Bengal Villages*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1957. x, 137 pp. DM. 12.70.

The standpoint taken by the author is that in the study of the dynamics of the primitive agrarian society an analysis of the economic structure is indispensable and that the opinion that in such societies there is no question of an undifferentiated, homogenous population is incorrect. This postulation is illustrated by the example of Bengal villages during the period of British rule; an analysis of the economic structure is given and the effects of this on the social structure and the ideological superstructure are investigated.

Korea

VATCHER, WILLIAM H., Jr. *Panmunjom. The Story of the Korean Military Armistice Negotiations*. Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York (N.Y.) 1958. ix, 322 pp. Ill. \$ 4.75.

In the author's opinion the armistice negotiations at Panmunjom formed a climax and,

at the same time, a turning point in the struggle that has been waging between two world ideologies since 1917. His description of the negotiations carried on are founded on his personal experiences as participant and on the official documents pertaining to the meeting. After sketching the events leading up to the negotiations the author recounts, in chronological order, the course of the discussions on the agenda, the line of demarcation and the de-militarized zone and the endless talks on the question of the prisoners of war. The observations on communist negotiation tactics are interesting.

Malayan Federation and Singapore

GINSBURG, NORTON and CHESTER F. ROBERTS Jr., with the collaboration of L. Comber, B. Stein, C. Lester Stermer and J. E. Trotter. *Malaya*. University of Washington Press, Seattle 1958. xii, 533 pp. Maps. \$ 6.00.

In this through, well-documented study on Malaya (here this is taken to mean the Federation of Malaya and Singapore) the authors point out the unique geographical position of this country from a commercial and from a military-strategical viewpoint, and also its significance for world economy. The authors describe briefly the historical development and the economic situation. Malaya is characterized as a typically plural society. A separate description is given of each group and in that of the Chinese their dualism is indicated. The Chinese must divide their loyalty between the new Malayan state and China and in the latter case must further choose between communist and nationalist China. A chapter is devoted to the political organisation and development.

Pakistan

ANDRUS, J. RUSSELL & AZIZALI F. MOHAMMED. *The Economy of Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, London, Karachi, Dacca 1958. ix, 517 pp. Maps. 45/—.

In Pakistan, too, the disproportion between the growth of production and that of the population has given rise to a serious state of affairs. Added to this is the problem of the refugees since Pakistan gained its independence: the Moslems who entered the country were employed in different professions from the Hindus who left. The authors treat of all aspects of Pakistan economy and in the final chapter devote some attention to the development of planning. Much statistical material and a number of tables have been included by the authors in their work.

JENNINGS, IVOR. *Constitutional Problems in Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press, London 1957. xvi, 378 pp. 42/—.

The Judgment in Tamizuddin Khan's Case rendered invalid some forty-four acts which had not received the Governor-General's assent, and it was concluded that the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan had been an unconstitutional body since 1950. This gave rise to the question as to whether the Constituent Assembly should be dissolved. In a lengthy introduction the author describes the historical and constitutional background to these problems. In addition the short judgment of Usif Patel's Case is included, as well as the Report on the Special Reference made by the Governor-General. This work is of very great importance for constitutional law.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

(Asian-Territories)

KENNAN, GEORGE. *Siberia and the Exile System*. Abridged from the 1st ed. of 1891. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1958. xix, 244 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

The famous travel account written by George Kennan in 1891 in which a detailed description is given of the life of exiles in Siberia has now been re-issued in an abridged version. This book is more than a mere travel account; the author also expresses his criticism of certain aspects of the Czarist regime. The book, on its appearance, made a deep impression on many Americans and Europeans. The well known George F. Kennan, nephew of the author, has written an introduction for this edition. Some of the original illustrations have been reproduced.

Vietnam

BUTTINGER, JOSEPH. *The Smaller Dragon. A Political History of Vietnam*. Frederick A. Praeger, New York 1958. 535 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 6.00.

In writing this work the author's aim was to present the first complete, historical account in English of Vietnam. In it the people of Vietnam are treated of as a unit and a homogenous group, whose cultural and political development already began centuries ago. The most important determinant in its history is considered to be the proximity of the Chinese empire which continually attempted to subject Vietnam to its rule. This struggle necessitated the adoption of certain elements in Chinese culture, and this in turn led to an accessibility to Chinese philosophical and political ideas which, even more than Western colonial dominion, was the determining factor in the growth of Vietnamese nationalism. It is against this background, too, that the author discusses the situation today and the line of possible future development.

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

CLARK, COLIN. *Australian Hopes and Fears*. Hollis & Carter, London 1958. x, 322 pp. 30/—.

According to the author the Australian fears mainly concern the permanent, unfavourable import-export balance and the "diseased over-development of the party system". The economic difficulties are principally due to low productivity, high cost prices, a one-sided development of the manufacturing industries at the expense of agriculture and high, protective tariffs. The author believes that an endeavour must be made to expand agriculture; agrarian export should not be limited to wool exclusively. The first part of this book deals with the subject in general and gives the reader a lucid picture of Australia's history, population trends, economy and constitutional development.

WILLIAMS, D. B. *Economic and Technical Problems of Australia's Rural Industries*. Melbourne University Press, Carlton. Cambridge University Press, London, New York 1957. xii, 146 pp. 27/6.

At the request of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists the author discusses the Australian rural industries within the framework of general economic policy. He analyzes the effects of past policies and suggests some grinding principles for the future. He also discusses the possibility of introducing new techniques in agriculture. Prices, land tenure, taxation, capital and credit are among the topics dealt with. This book contains much statistical material and a few case-studies are included in an appendix.

EUROPE

CELOVSKY, BORIS. Das Münchener Abkommen 1938. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1958. iv, 518 pp. Maps. DM. 19.80.

This excellent study is published as Vol. 3 in the series *Quellen und Darstellungen zur Zeitgeschichte* of the Institute of Contemporary History (*Institut für Zeitgeschichte*), Munich. The book offers new vistas, in general as a consequence of a sound methodological starting point, viz. the inclusion of the whole scene of European politics in the picture, and also thanks to the (originally Czech) writer's intensive use of the enormous amount of sources studied by him. He deals with the ideological background of Nazism, with the Versailles treaty, with the German population of Czechoslovakia, with the official Czech policy, and with the working of the alliances and the – often hidden – motives of diplomatic actions taken, e.g., by Chamberlain. As to the latter, his portrait is drawn in extremely sombre shades. On the whole, however, the work is sufficiently detached to meet with high standards of scholarship.

Das Dorf in der industriellen Entwicklung der Gegenwart. Von W. Abel, E. Lagler, A. Steden, G. Weippert und F. Westphalen. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1957. 64 pp. DM. 7.80.

In the series: *Wiener Studien zur Agrarpolitik und Agrarsoziologie* has appeared this work on the present situation of the village now that, on the one hand, the migration from agricultural areas to the industrial centres continues and, on the other hand, the rural areas are becoming industrialized. Lines are laid down for the policy to be followed.

Gutachten des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte. Selbstverlag des Instituts für Zeitgeschichte, München 1958. 440 pp. DM. 26.00.

The Institute of Contemporary History at Munich undertakes great and, in view of the sensitivities attached to its field of interest (chiefly national socialist policies), healthy activities by publishing an excellent quarterly and books. The present work makes available to students a selection of reports prepared for authorities and courts in the Federal Republic; they aim at laying bare the historical ins and outs of questions relating to Nazi activities. The reports are classified systematically under such headings as: Persecution of the Jews in the various countries, Party and State organizations, Poland (this section contains, e.g., a contribution on the Polish Socialist Party), and border regions and *Volksdeutschtum*. Some are of considerable length and offer real dissertations on special subjects – for instance on the position of the Roman Catholic Church 1933-1945 (H. Buchheim) or on Rumanian policy against the Jews (M. Broszat).

SPULBER, NICOLAS. *The Economics of Communist Eastern Europe. The Technology Press of Massachusetts Inst. of Technology; John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York; Chapman & Hall Ltd., London 1957.* xxviii, 525 pp. Maps. \$ 12.50.

This study is focussed on the economic aspects of nationalisation, planning and performance, and the problem of autonomous development versus integration, in Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The changes in the political scene are taken for granted. This book contains a wealth of tables and graphs and a detailed list of publications is appended.

France

ALDRIDGE, ALFRED OWEN. *Franklin and his French contemporaries.* New York University Press, New York 1957. 260 pp. \$ 4.75.

With the aid of an extensive knowledge of literature and the nature of a comprehensive amount of research in archives, the author investigates the far-reaching fame enjoyed by Franklin in France during his residence in this country and also after his return to America. A detailed treatment is given of the admiration for and imitation of the man and his work as well as of his great influence on thoughts and events. The author, convinced himself of Franklin's greatness, tries to distinguish, scientifically, between reality and the legend and to show in how far misconceptions also contributed to Franklin's fame.

AUBRY, OCTAVE. *Histoire de France.* Fernand Nathan, Paris 1956. 303 pp. and illustrations. F. fr. 7.200.

In this general history of France, political history is given the first place, though other aspects, viz. economic, social, and cultural, have not been left out of the picture. Professor Aubry has succeeded in presenting in a relatively condensed form a valuable, detached survey. The story begins with the origins, viz. Gaul under the Romans, and ends with the closing of the second world war. A chronology has been appended. The volume's appearance is beyond praise. It is in grand folio, printed on fine paper and very richly illustrated. Sixteen pages art paper containing coloured reproductions have been included. In many cases illustrations have been presented which will not easily be found elsewhere. As a whole, the work offers a very attractive introduction to French history which should also be of much use to foreigners who are here presented with an achievement in the best publishing tradition of France.

BARBIER, PIERRE et FRANCE VERNILLAT. *Histoire de France par les Chansons. IV: La Révolution.* Gallimard, Paris 1957. 285 pp. Ill. F. fr. 1.450.

Text and notes of more than 100 songs composed during the reign of Louis XVI and the Revolution up till and including the *Directoire* have been reproduced in this attractive volume. They reflect the moods and opinions of the people or certain lines of thought or political trends. The compilers of this anthology have given introductions to each of the songs placing them in their due context. A great number was practically unknown although, for that matter, they are not less characteristic than others which have survived to the present day.

BERL, EMMANUEL. *La France irréaliste*. Bernard Grasset, Éditeur, Paris 1957. 219 pp. F. fr. 585.

With much *esprit* and drawing on his great knowledge of history, politics and belles-lettres, the author in this essayistic dissertation criticizes the out-of-date aspects of French thinking and policies. There are brilliant passages on the traditional issues which – just like renowned plays in the theatre – remain the most popular although their solution solves nothing (the constitutional issue, e.g.), others are on the character of our civilization; the idea of the latter should supplant that of the “nation”.

BIARD, ROGER. *La Sidérurgie Française*. Contribution à l'étude d'une grande industrie française. Editions Sociales, Paris 1958. 317 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

The author of this book discusses the state of affairs in the French steel industry, especially since 1945. He first establishes the fact that the steel production in France has not risen satisfactorily as compared with other countries. Among the reasons he mentions for this is the foundation of the Coal and Steel Community, the tendency to export precisely those commodities which France could use with profit herself, e.g. iron ore and steel instead of finished products such as automobiles and machines, the lack of initiative and finally the oligarchic structure which shuns all control from outside. The book contains a wealth of statistical material.

BLUM, LÉON. *L'Oeuvre de —. 1945-1947*. Éditions Albin Michel, Paris 1958. xiii, 472 pp. F. fr. 990.

Major works are lacking in the present volume in the Selected Works of Léon Blum published under the auspices of the *Société des Amis de Léon Blum*. This does not imply that its items are less interesting. In the period from May 1945 (return from captivity) till May 1947 (Communists' withdrawal from the Government) Blum was not a member of the Party Board or of the Government – with the exception of five weeks –, and then he worked as Editor-in-Chief of the *Populaire*. Many of his articles have been collected here, as are speeches delivered at Party Congresses. In the political discussion Blum stressed the indispensability of democracy for the realisation of socialism, notwithstanding his adherence to Marxist principles. The questions of the day, e.g., Indo-China, the Constitution, foreign relations, are well represented and Blum always tries to establish the connection between them and general lines of conduct and thinking.

DELBRËL, M. *Ville Marxiste, terre de Mission*. Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris 1958. 238 pp. F. fr. 480.

The author places his Christian faith in juxtaposition to the doctrines of the communists with whom he became acquainted in Ivry, the communist suburb of Paris. He believes that Marxism in France gained its adherents among those who were already atheists and that there is no question of Christians becoming atheists under the influence of Marxism. In an appendix papal pronouncements on communism and those of Lenin on Christianity are compared.

Élites et Responsabilités. Cahiers du Centre Économique et Social de Perfectionnement des Cadres de la Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Ingénieurs et de Cadres Supérieurs (C.G.C.), Paris. 3 vols.: Évolution

technique et vie régionale (1957; 112 pp.; F. fr. 500); La vie économique du Sud-Ouest (1957; 174 pp.; F. fr. 1.000); La vie économique et sociale de la région Lyonnaise (1958; 163 pp.; F. fr. 1.000).

The work of the *Centre Economique et Social de Perfectionnement des Cadres* is published annually in the series *Élites et Responsabilités*. The publications of the 5th session (1956-1957) are divided over two series, the general series and the regional series. The latter, which is discussed here, consists of the three volumes mentioned in the title, each of which covers a region of France, viz. the Lyons area, Normandy and South-West France. Each volume contains articles by different authors and some of these are of a more general character than merely regional, such as, for example, that by Lucien Matrat on the human and social formation of the industrial staff. Another contribution, written by J. M. Gatheron, deals with the equilibrium between agriculture and industry. The article by André Piettre on market economy and the economy of needs leaves one with a rather confused impression since the concept "needs" has not been adequately defined. The contribution by Eugène Pernod on the human and social consequences of automation, on the other hand, is most illuminating and systematic.

JEANNENEY, JEAN-MARCEL. *Tableaux statistiques relatifs à l'Économie Française et l'Économie Mondiale*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1957. 201 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

This work, volume 87 in the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*, contains statistical material which links up with the graphics in "*Forces et faiblesses de l'économie Française*" that appeared in the series entitled *Sciences Politiques*, written by the same author. The present work comprises a wealth of statistical data, not only economic ones such as those pertaining to the development of the agrarian and industrial production of France and a number of other countries, the recent development of the prices indices, the evolution of wages etc., but also those concerning birth and death rates.

JEANNENEY, J. M. and MARGUERITE PERROT. *Textes de Droit Économique et Social Français 1789-1957*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1957. 711 pp. F. fr. 2.900.

Laws and ordinances concerning social and economic issues in France between 1789 and 1957 have been printed in chronological order in this book, vol. 89 in the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*. As the authors rightly remark in their preface, the social-economic climate of some periods stands out more clearly because of these texts. The style, too, of the texts quoted varies from enthusiastic to reserved, thus reflecting that climate. The concise introductions accompanying each law and ordinance are particularly instructive and, by sketching the events leading up to such a decision, greatly contribute to the coherence of the whole. The authors are fully conscious of the fact that tables of corresponding economic events in France and abroad, price indices, etc. ought also to be dealt with likewise and promise that this will shortly be done in a publication of three volumes.

KLATZMANN, JOSEPH. *Le Travail à Domicile dans l'Industrie Parisienne du Vêtement*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1957. xii, 136 pp. F. fr. 600.

Before the war a great many workers in the Paris clothing industry worked at home, and of these the majority were wage earners. For the most part these were Jewish emigrants

from Eastern Europe and since they enjoyed little legal protection their lot in the years of mass unemployment was an extremely difficult one. Their living conditions are described by the author on the grounds of reports, statistics and personal interviews and, being himself the child of a home-wage-earner, he is able to verify the data from his own experience. A serious investigation is made into the reasons for the great decrease in the proportion of home-work in this industry and into the considerable improvement in labour conditions.

LEFEBVRE, GEORGES. *La grande Peur de 1789*. Société d'Édition d'Enseignement Supérieur, Paris n.d. 272 pp. F. fr. 800.

The author of this classic study points out that the fear of "brigands" must not be confused with the "great fear of 1789", even though the latter is a consequence of the former. The author describes the bad economic situation in rural areas which led to the rise of armies of beggars, thieves and vagabonds. The fear of these people that became acute at harvest time coincided with rumours about the "aristocratic conspiracy" – it was generally believed that the aristocrats had hired these brigands to overwhelm France. The author points, further, to the influence all this had on the rising against the aristocracy on August 4th.

L'HUILLIER, FERNAND. *La lutte ouvrière à la fin du Second Empire*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1957. 83 pp. F. fr. 450.

Some regions in the *province* have been singled out by the author for a very detailed treatment of the period from spring 1869 until the summer of 1870, though the years 1865-1869 receive considerable attention too. The regions chosen, grouped around one or more industrial centres, are *inter alia* Le Creusot, Mulhouse, the Upper Rhine, and, to a lesser extent, Lille and Rouen. The study is based on National and regional archives in which a wealth of highly significant material has been unearthed. General conclusions have been drawn with care. They point to the struggle for shorter working days and for higher wages as being often spontaneous movements without much connection, and to the remarkable aloofness on the part of the Republican opposition. The book is Vol. 12 in the series *Cahiers des Annales*.

MALISSEN, MARCEL. *Investissement et Financement*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1957. 215 pp. Tables. F. fr. 1.600.

This economic study forms no. 88 in the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*. In the opinion of the author there are two problems of preponderant interest in modern economy, namely the fluctuation of employment and activity, and growth. He believes further that the state should play a greater part as a stabilizing and co-ordinating factor. He further points out the important role played by self-financing. All companies selected by the author for this subject are in France. A great many tables and graphs are included in this work.

MARTEAUX, JACQUES. *L'église de France devant la révolution marxiste*. Tome I. *Les voies insondables, 1936-1944*. La Table Ronde, Paris 1958. 660 pp. F. fr. 1.800.

The author describes the standpoints taken by the Roman Catholic Church in France and the groups within the Church with regard to the expansion of Marxist doctrines between 1936 and 1944. The background to these is formed by the Popular Front, the Spanish Civil War, Fascism and the occupation and liberation. The events are treated

of in chronological order. A large number of lengthy quotation including many papal pronouncements, mandates and episcopal letters, are worked into the text. An introduction, numbering 238 pages, contains a description of the position of the Church in the Third Republic. The second volume of this work, *Les voies exposées*, will deal with the period 1944-1956.

MASCOLO, DIONYS. *Lettre polonaise sur la misère intellectuelle en France*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1957. 97 pp. F. fr. 300.

What happened in Poland is taken by the author, himself once a Stalinist, as the starting point of, and background to, his discussion of the *dispersion* observable among French intellectuals of whom he seems almost exclusively to consider Communists and "fellow-travellers". Sartre is singled out for special criticism. The revolutionary tradition in France, fundamentally that of 1789, is said to have completely petered out; except for Surrealism, nothing essentially new has been produced for many years. In a rather emotional manner, the state of things intellectual in France is confronted with the revolution within Communism (Poland and Hungary, October-November, 1956).

MATHIEZ, ALBERT. *Études sur Robespierre (1758-1794)*. Préface de Georges Lefebvre. Editions Sociales, Paris 1958. 281 pp. F. fr. 750.

The *Société des études robespierristes* provided the initiative for this successful publication in commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary and the 200th anniversary of Robespierre's birthday. The book contains three conférences, including the programmatic *Pourquoi sommes-nous robespierristes?*, and eight articles or article series. Among other things the latter deal with Robespierre as orator, his attitude towards the terror, the Dantonists, *le culte de l'Être suprême*, the army and the social problems, and in this connection the attitude of Babeuf and Buonarroti to him. With two exceptions all have been previously published in book form. In the preface the life history and character of the author are sketched.

MELLON, STANLEY. *The Political Uses of History. A study of historians in the French Restoration*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1958. 226 pp. \$ 5.00.

Two theses form the basis of this excellent study: firstly that during the French Restoration historiography was a function of active politics, and secondly that the study of this historiography throws light on politics during the Restoration. In this connection the author deals successively with the liberal view of the French Revolution, e.g. such as that of Benjamin Constant and Guizot since he believes that the Revolution was lurking beneath every political issue, and further the conservative reply, the reviving of Gallicanism and the exposing of the Jesuits.

MICHELET, EDMOND. *Contre la guerre civile*. Plon, Paris 1957. 105 pp. F. fr. 390.

The author, at present a member of the de Gaulle cabinet, considers the struggle in Algeria to be a civil war which could spread to France itself. He analyzes the attitude of various French tendencies, polemizes against too rigid conceptions, e.g. of Raymond Aron and certain Catholic clerics, and traces the mood of groups present in Algeria: nationalists, colons and army. The parallel with the American civil war leads to the conclusion that a new Lincoln is needed – General de Gaulle – who can solve the problem in the spirit of the *Résistance*. This book is volume 13 of the *Tribune Libre*.

MITTERRAND, FRANÇOIS. *Présence française et abandon*. Plon, Paris 1957. 241 pp. F. fr. 600.

A very intelligent analysis is presented here by former Minister Mitterrand, one of the leaders of the UDSR, of the events in Indochina, Tunisia, Morocco, and French black Africa and of the discussions about French policy towards those areas and responsibilities for the abandonment of positions. To the non-French reader in particular Mitterrand's considerations will prove extremely revealing, their author's standpoint being generally representative of a major current in French political opinion. He defends the principle of association put into practice with success in black Africa, testifies to an unmistakable distrust of the intentions of the great Western powers and shows himself an ardent supporter of France's "mission".

MOLLET, GUY. *Bilan et Perspectives Socialistes*. Plon, Paris 1958. 113 pp. F. fr. 390.

This volume (nr. 18) of the series *Tribune Libre* describes the elaboration of a speech made by the leader of the French socialist party in December 1957. The problems of international politics and of the policy towards overseas territories are dealt with at length. The treatment of the home policy is limited to a concise survey of the measures taken by the last coalition-governments in the economic and social fields and to a few comments on relations between the parties, and the question of socialist participation in the government. The S.F.I.O.'s declaration of policy is included as appendix.

MONATTE, PIERRE. *Trois scissions syndicales*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1958. 256 pp. F. fr. 690.

In this volume, which appears in the *Collection "Masses et Militants"*, the author has brought together articles written by him for *Révolution Prolétarienne* and other periodicals, as well as an introduction to a selection of Brupbacher's works (*Socialisme et Liberté*) and some items not published before, including the introduction to this volume. Pierre Monatte is a "syndicaliste révolutionnaire" who optimistically testifies to his belief in a possible resurrection of this current. Some of the articles are interesting reminiscences of the Congresses of Montpellier and Amiens, others bear on the "scissions" of 1921, 1939, and 1947-'48, when the Communists and their adversaries in the trade unions separated. The Soviet Union is said to be the home of a new type of fascism, i.e. nationalism with *étatisme*.

ROLLET, HENRI. *L'action sociale des Catholiques en France 1871-1914*. Tome second. Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges 1958. 404 pp. B. fr. 333.

This second volume deals with the forms in which the social action of the Catholics in France was carried out, the youth clubs, family assistance, the syndicates, etc. Comments are also given on the attitude of the French episcopate towards the social action. The author balances the accounts at the end of the period in question and comes to the conclusion that the support given to the Catholic social action is still too limited among the industrial labourers, the rich bourgeoisie and the civil servants. Social Catholicism was also too exclusively moralistic in tendency.

ROUAST, ANDRÉ et PAUL DURAND. *Sécurité Sociale*. Librairie Dalloz, Paris 1958. 576 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

This book is intended as a text-book, not only for students but also more generally for those interested in its subject. The chapters and paragraphs are classified according to subject. It opens with a long introduction (62 pages) of a more general nature which includes a sketch of the history of Social Security in other countries (Great Britain and the United States). The book is divided into two parts: the first deals with the organisation of social legislation and the second contains comments on, and descriptions of, laws and regulations.

VERGEZ, RAOUL. *La pendule à Salomon*. René Julliard, Paris 1957. 343 pp. F. fr. 780.

The background to this novel is the French *Compagnonnage du travail*, a union of artisans dating from the Middle Ages. The author points out that the *compagnonnage* still exists and can look back on an uninterrupted existence since its foundation. He describes minutely and graphically its traditions, the period of travelling, the so-called *Tour de France*, and other customs.

VIDALENC, JEAN. *L'exode de Mai-Juin 1940*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1957. viii, 439 pp. F. fr. 1.630.

A great amount of documentary material forms the basis of this study of the causes and course of the exodus of the civilian population in France in 1940. The Author discusses at length the plans in existence before 1939 to evacuate a portion of the population from the North and the defective realization of these in 1940. Much attention is also paid to the part played by the "fifth column". This book has appeared in the collection entitled *Esprit de la Résistance*.

WERTH, ALEXANDER. *France 1940-1955*. Henry Holt and Company, New York 1956. xxxii, 764 pp. \$ 6.00.

In this brilliant book, the product of an amazingly rich knowledge of facts and a deep insight into the – often subtle – shades of opinion, mainly in the political sphere, and their connection with deeply rooted traditions and economic interests, the author treats of the years 1940-1955 (with an appendix for 1955-'56). With masterly acumen the existence of a solid pattern of fundamental attitudes is demonstrated through all the vicissitudes of this eventful period, but not less lucid is the analysis of turning-points at which the opportunity seemed to be opened up for finding new ways and methods of solving problems. Whether the author discusses "Vichy", the tragedy of the Indo-Chinese policy, or the significance of Mendès-France's efforts at renovation, for which he has much sympathy, he has a full grasp of his subject. Making no secret of his own opinions, he sometimes seems to be more indulgent when he criticises the "extreme left" (e.g., the Communist policy 1939-'41) than when he attacks the "right". The book is essential for the specialist and attractive and stimulating reading for the general reader.

WERTH, ALEXANDER. *La France depuis la guerre (1944-1957)*. Traduit de l'anglais par Jean Guignebert. Préface de Pierre Lazareff. Gallimard, Paris 1957. 624 pp. F. fr. 1.500.

The author, eminent journalist and expert on french political relations and personalities gives a synoptical analysis of the most important political phenomenons of the years of occupation, viz. *Vichyisme* and *Résistance*, and goes on to describe in minute detail the development of French politics. Much thought is paid to the problems of

international politics, e.g. the cold war and European integration and, in general, France's position in the world and its withdrawal from overseas territories. A detailed treatment is given of such questions on internal policy as the changes in the position of the communist party and the fortunes of Gaullism. An epilogue analyzes the rise and essence of national-Molletism and, within this framework, the Algerian question.

WILLIAMS, ROGER L. *Gaslight and Shadow. The World of Napoleon III. 1851-1870.* The Macmillan Company, New York 1957. xi, 321 pp. \$ 5.50.

To portray the many facets of the Second Empire the author selected ten people and of these short biographies are given: de Persigny, de Morny, Montalembert, Duruy, the Comtesse de Castiglione, Offenbach, Courbet, Pasteur, Ollivier and Sainte-Beuve. In each of these biographies a side-light is thrown on Napoleon III. The transitional phase through which France was then passing is well illustrated in this way: i.e. the attempt to reconcile the thought of the 18th century, that of the Revolution and the consequences of the Industrial Revolution.

Germany

BADER, KARL SIEGFRIED. *Das mittelalterliche Dorf als Friedens- und Rechtsbereich.* Hermann Böhlau Nachf., Weimar 1957. ix, 284 pp. Ill. DM. 24.00.

In this thorough study the author states that formerly too little attention was paid to the juridical position of the village in the Middle Ages. He distinguishes between the village nucleus and the more comprehensive territory, and within this nucleus (*Etter*) he notes the existence of a separate area of jurisdiction. He queries whence this has come into being and whether there are any connections with immunity in general and with immunity of church institutions in particular. A great number of source references are given in the footnotes. The book is the first volume in the series *Studien zur Rechtsgeschichte des mittelalterlichen Dorfes*.

BAEYER-KATTE, WANDA VON. *Das Zerstörende in der Politik. Eine Psychologie der politischen Grundeinstellung.* Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1958. 271 pp. DM. 16.00.

The destructive element in politics is taken by the author to mean that phenomenon which emerged in German political history between 1933-1945 and which entailed the destruction of older values and norms. This attractive psychological or group-psychological study places the non-political man in the centre. The author has studied the structures of various National Socialistic groups and notes that the same types recur with great regularity among the members - national-socialism appeared to condition these group-roles. The author has gained her material from observation, from the Nuremberg trials and, partially, from unpublished documents.

BAHRDT, HANS PAUL. *Industriebürokratie. Versuch einer Soziologie des industrialisierten Bürobetriebes und seiner Angestellten.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. viii, 146 pp. DM. 13.60.

In this study, which is based on research-work carried out in industry in Western Germany, it is posited that changes in the organisational structure, due to technolo-

gical developments in the actual production departments, will also occur in the administrative departments. This change implies a transition from a strictly hierarchical structure of command to a more elastic, informal one based on prestige. The new form is created by an interaction between mutually exercised influence and the viewpoints and opinions of the employees as regards work and circumstances of work.

BARTEL, WALTER. *Die Linken in der deutschen Sozialdemokratie im Kampf gegen Militarismus und Krieg.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 640 pp. DM. 10.00.

This book is presented as the first complete, Marxist (i.e. communist) description of the subject, viz the role of the "left" during the First World War. The author has performed an impressive task of research. The interpretation, however, is not always sufficiently detached, and the role of Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and others is seen wholly from the perspective of the author's hearty endorsement of present communist policy.

BEBEL, AUGUST. *Aus meinem Leben.* Verlag nach J.H.W. Dietz GmbH., Hannover 1958. 223 pp. DM. 15.80.

This edition of Bebel's autobiography has been abridged and annotated by Walther G. Oschilewski, and provided with an explanatory index of persons. Those passages that are still interesting for the non-specialized reader have been retained; only that has been omitted which may be considered as too broad a portrayal of earlier relations and problems.

BRUNDERT, WILLI. *Es begann im Theater.* Verlag nach J.H.W. Dietz GmbH., Hannover 1958. 86 pp. DM. 4.80.

This is a description of the first "giant show-process" in Eastern Germany, 1950, of which the author was one of the victims. He spent the years between 1947 and 1957 in prison, accused of alleged industrial sabotage. A trenchant indictment is made here on the terror-methods employed in the course of the case.

BÜSCH, OTTO und PETER FURTH. *Rechtsradikalismus im Nachkriegsdeutschland. Studien über die "Sozialistische Reichspartei" (SRP).* Verlag Franz Vahlen GmbH., Berlin, Frankfurt a.M. 1957. x, 309 pp. DM. 26.80.

The Federal Constitutional Court outlawed the neo-nazi SRP (1952), which had previously, especially in Lower Saxony, become active. O. Büsch gives a good survey of the party's coming into being after other efforts in the same direction had failed, as well as of the ideology of the party, its organisational structure, its election campaigns and the attitudes of its representatives in the parliament of Lower Saxony; also the process of its decline is traced and the Court's decision discussed. P. Furth deals with the contents and forms taken by the SRP agitation. The volume is Nr. 9 in the *Schriften des Instituts für Politische Wissenschaft*.

CONANT, JAMES BRYAN. *Germany and Freedom. A Personal Appraisal.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1958. xi, 117 pp. \$ 3.00.

The author, who for four years after the second world war was American Ambassador in Germany, analyzes the events and situations that led to the rise of Hitler. He

compares "Weimar" with the Federal Republic and concludes that the democratic apparatus is now more stable, partly because the constitution provides the means for putting those parties that form a danger to democracy outside the law. He also believes that nazi or neo-nazi ideologies exercise little attraction any more. Briefly he deals with the constitution, the economic recovery and relations with neighbouring states.

CORNU, AUGUSTE. Karl Marx et Friedrich Engels. Tome II. Du libéralisme démocratique au communisme. La "Gazette Rhénane". Les "Annales Franco-Allemandes". 1842-1844. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1958. iv, 367 pp. F. fr. 1.200.

This is the second volume of the French edition of Prof. Cornu's work on the youth of Marx and Engels which is, within a biographical framework (as a biography, it is by far the most voluminous published so far), an excellent study of the influences which made themselves felt during these formative years and of the evolution towards communism of both. The period here under discussion was characterized by an already very full unfolding of the fundamental elements in the theory of their riper years. The philosophical currents which went into this process are extensively dealt with as are the political and socio-economic situation and forces of the time. Evidently, the author has set himself the task of providing an intermedium and an explanation rather than an analysis. The French edition is not identical with the German (*Marx und Engels, Leben und Werk*, 1. Band, chapters 5, 6 and 7). There is an index of names to the two volumes which up till now have appeared.

Darstellungen und Quellen zur Geschichte der deutschen Einheitsbewegung im neunzehnten und zwanzigsten Jahrhundert. Erster Band. Carl Winter, Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg 1957. 256 pp. DM. 18.00.

The series mentioned in the title, of which the present book is the first volume, is being edited on behalf of the *Gesellschaft für burschenschaftliche Geschichtsforschung* by Paul Wentzcke, who also wrote the introduction to the series and an article on Heinrich von Gagern's youth. Here, and in the last of the other three contributions (Introduction to and letters by Itzstein, by W. Klötzer; Study on some student corporations about 1848 in Erlangen, by E. G. Deuerlein; and the *Burschenschaft* of Göttingen during the national-socialist regime, by H. Bernhardt), the authors testify to strong national sentiments. Of documentary value are the letters, published here for the first time, by the Baden "liberal Metternich" Itzstein to F. and F. P. Buhl, R. Blum, Hoffmann von Fallersleben, and others.

EYCK, ERICH. Geschichte der Weimarer Republik. Zweiter Band: Von der Konferenz von Locarno bis zu Hitlers Machtübernahme. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1956. 621 pp. Sw. fr. 22.80.

Those acquainted with the first volume of this work will certainly not be disappointed by the present second, in which the author continues the story along lines which are now often bolder drawn. He sets forth with pitiless sharpness the course of events leading to national socialism and also analyzes competently the mistakes made by the democratic forces. The book as a whole forms a good, detailed introduction which might be used with profit by students of the period and by the general reader alike.

FABIUNKE, GÜNTER. Zur historischen Rolle des deutschen National-
ökonomen Friedrich List (1789-1846). Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der
politischen Ökonomie in Deutschland. Verlag Die Wirtschaft,
Berlin 1955. 295 pp. DM. 14.50.

Light is thrown here from a communist angle on the significance of List. After quoting the opinions of Marx and Engels on List, the author analyzes the differences in opinion. The author emphasizes List's protectionism and appends to it a warning against German participation in the Western European liberalisation policy and the Schumann Plan.

FISCHER, WOLFRAM. Quellen zur Geschichte des deutschen Hand-
werks. Selbstzeugnisse seit der Reformationszeit. Musterschmidt-
Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1957. 183 pp. DM. 12.80.

This volume has appeared as No. 13 in the series *Quellensammlung zur Kulturgeschichte*. The author points out that there are three groups of sources on the social history of manual work in Germany, namely the acts of the guilds, the customs handed down by word of mouth and, finally, the autobiographies and diaries of individual artisans. Of the last mentioned group seventeen texts have been collected here from the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. A total of 67 sources is mentioned in a register.

FRANZ, GÜNTHER. Die politischen Wahlen in Niedersachsen 1867 bis
1949. 3. ergänzte Aufl. mit einem Anhang: Die Wahlen 1951 bis
1956. Walter Dorn Verlag, Bremen-Horn 1957. ii, 303 pp. DM. 9.00.

About three-quarters of this book consist of tables which indicate for the various districts now forming the *Land Niedersachsen* the electional development from 1867 onward. The author begins with an introduction and a survey of the parties, analyzing also the conspicuous tendency towards national socialism in large parts of the region under discussion. Here, indeed, some general characteristics may be observed in their sharpest form, e.g. the susceptibility of especially the agrarian protestant districts to Nazism during the 'thirties as compared with the strong resistance offered to it by the catholic communities or the relative stability of the socialist party.

GAGEL, WALTER. Die Wahlrechtsfrage in der Geschichte der deut-
schen liberalen Parteien 1848-1918. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1958.
198 pp. DM. 20.00.

The suffrage problem was, at least in Prussia, one of the central issues for the diverse liberal parliamentary parties. The social developments, the changes in the political situation caused by the unification and the resulting new elements in specifically German liberalism made for a fresh evaluation of the question in comparison with the views held by liberals in 1848. Also the composition of the voting sections in the three "classes" into which Prussian voters were divided played a role in the forming of opinions. The present profound study enables the reader to gain a precise understanding of the peculiar position of German liberalism. It is a volume in the series published under the auspices of the *Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien*.

Das Gesellschaftsbild des Arbeiters. Soziologische Untersuchungen
in der Hüttenindustrie. Von H. Popitz, H. P. Bahrtdt, E. A. Jüres,
H. Kesting. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1957. x, 288 pp. DM.
30.00.

In the series *Soziale Forschung und Praxis* the present work is the 17th volume. With the help of a number of collaborators the authors have brought together, mostly through interviews, much material on the conceptions of society held by workers in the German steel industry. This material has been used in a fully responsible way; the empirical basis has never been lost from sight. Nevertheless, a number of highly interesting general conclusions may be derived and a sometimes original methodology, especially typology, has been adopted to make them clear.

Das Hambacher Fest, 27. Mai 1832. Männer und Ideen. Hrsg. von Kurt Baumann. Verlag der Pfälzischen Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften, Speyer 1957. 340 pp. Ill. DM. 5.00.

The *Hambacher Fest* of 1832 in which more than 30,000 people participated, was one of the milestones in the development of a revolutionary, radical and partly national spirit in Germany. The castle of Hambach in the Palatinate of the Rhine was the meeting-place and the scene of often very fierce speeches. Biographic studies of a number of participants have been published here by H. Renner, H. Scheidt, E. Sütz, and the following authors: A. Doll contributed an essay on Siebenpfeiffer and J. G. A. Wirth, the first a radical, the second a moderate, rather prophetic character; K. Baumann on Fr. Schüler, Savoye and D. Pistor, remarkable for their position in French-German contacts and relations; E. Schneider gives a survey of the life of J. Ph. Becker, one of the mainstays of the First International.

Heisse Eisen. Kritikspiegel zu Bd. 2, A. W. Uhlig, "Hat die SPD noch eine Chance". Isar Verlag, München 1957. 48 pp. DM. 3.00.

In this booklet a number of commentaries, which as regards profundity scope and trend are very diverse, are given on the work mentioned in the title and discussed in vol. I (1956), Part 3, p. 528 of this periodical. Mention should be made of the not very favourable reactions on the part of the social democrats as compared with the opinion expressed by Christian democratic and other reviewers, which was several shades more favourable.

HERZFELD, HANS. Demokratie und Selbstverwaltung in der Weimarer Epoche. Verlag W. Kohlhammer GmbH., Stuttgart 1957. 51 pp. DM. 4.80.

Professor Herzfeld discusses the roots of communal self-government in Germany and gives a more detailed survey of its functioning during the Weimar Republic. He then offers a comparative study of communal government in Switzerland, France, England and the USA in order to arrive at an analysis of its relation to democracy. He demonstrates that it can have its safest basis in democracy and points to the dangers lying in financial dependence on the state. This intelligent exposition forms vol. 2 in the *Schriftenreihe des Vereins zur Pflege Kommunalwissenschaftlicher Aufgaben*, Berlin.

JANSEN, REINHARD. Georg von Vollmar. Eine politische Biographie. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1958. 139 pp. DM. 16.00.

For the first time a scholarly, political biography of Von Vollmar is given here – P. Kampffmeyer's book bearing a more popular character – in Vol. 13 of the *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien*. The author has made use of many archives, among which the Vollmar papers in the Institute responsible for this journal. He depicts his subject's evolution from an emotionally radical socialist towards

the practical reformer and Bavarian federalist. Some light is shed on general SPD-history, e.g., the struggle over "revisionism", "reformism" (Vollmar supported Millerand), and centralism.

Kinderarbeit auf dem Lande. Verlag M. & H. Schaper, Hannover 1957. 67 pp. DM. 5.60.

The aim of this study, published as no. 20 of the *Schriftenreihe für ländliche Sozialfragen*, was to collect data on the employment of school-age children in home and on the farm. The authors have inquired about the motivation of the children and have investigated the relationship between school performance and work in leisure time. Furthermore the social origins of these children were used as a variable.

KLÖNNE, ARNO. *Gegen den Strom. Bericht über den Jugendwiderstand im Dritten Reich.* Norddeutsche Verlagsanstalt O. Goedel, Hannover, Frankfurt a.M. 1957. 180 pp. DM. 6.80.

The author gives an impressive testimony to the resistance of German youth to the Third Reich. Illegal pamphlets, letters written by members of the resistance and interviews with participants still alive today, form the basis for the author's sketch of the subjection of the German youth, with all its diversity of form and organisation, to the *Hitler-Jugend*. The enforced inclusion of all organized youth in the *Hitler-Jugend* gave rise to internal centres of active resistance which not only maintained their own styles and forms but which also disseminated anti-Nazi propaganda. The Scholl group was a symbol of a widely-ramified trend, according to the author.

KNOLL, JOACHIM H. *Führungsauslese in Liberalismus und Demokratie. Zur politischen Geistesgeschichte der letzten hundert Jahre.* Curt E. Schwab GmbH., Stuttgart 1957. 230 pp. DM. 16.80.

The author deals with the problem of forming of *élites* in the past century. In the first chapter he deals with the best-known theories on this subject, namely those of Mosca, Michels and Pareto. An investigation is made into the opinions on *élite* and its forming, as held by the early German liberals (Humboldt etc.), Treitschke as representative of the liberal German bourgeoisie and the later liberals (Max Weber). Thereafter the forming of *élites* in what the author calls mass democracy and National Socialism is studied.

KOEHL, ROBERT L. *RKFDV: German Resettlement and Population Policy 1939-1945. A History of the Reich Commission for the Strengthening of Germanism.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge 1957. xiv, 263 pp. \$ 6.50.

During the second world war Nazi policy was aimed at changing the composition of the population of occupied frontier territories, especially in Eastern Europe. In the execution of this primitive, imperialistic policy, wrapped in modern guise and equipped with modern appliances, the *Reichskommissariat für die Festigung deutschen Volkstums (RKFDV)* played an important role. A sketch, based on the documents that were also produced during the Nuremberg trials, is given of the evolution of this organisation, the stages of which are closely related to those of the Nazi regime. Topics dealt with include the re-settlement of population, educational camps, the bringing up of half-"Germanic" children in German families, etc. The book creates a good impression of the inhumanity and the irrationality of these activities.

KOLLWITZ, KÄTHE. *Aus meinem Leben*. Paul List Verlag, München 1957. 212 pp. DM. 1.90.

Apart from an introduction by Hans Kollwitz, this cheap edition comprises the memoirs, a large part of the diaries and many letters along with a short note by Jutta Kollwitz on the last days of her mother's life. The book reflects the rich, inner life of the socialist artist (1867-1945) and forms an important contribution to the understanding of her work.

KOLLWITZ, KÄTHE. "Ich will wirken in dieser Zeit". Auswahl aus den Tagebüchern und Briefen, aus Graphik, Zeichnungen und Plastik. Einführung von Friedrich Ahlers-Hestermann. Verlag Gebr. Mann, Berlin 1952. 143 pp. and 48 pp. illustrations. DM. 13.80.

In the introduction to this magnificent volume a short biography is given and the author has referred to many of the illustrations which have been included – most of them outside the text on art paper. The diaries of Käthe Kollwitz and many of her letters reproduced here offer insight into her personality; the extracts have been chosen with care, as have the rich illustrations. The album, sold at an extraordinarily low price, is a fine homage to the great artist's genius.

Löhne und Preise. Von Gabriel Bombach u.a. C. W. Leske Verlag, Darmstadt 1957. 255 pp. DM. 14.80.

The first of the studies included in this publication discusses the problems which arise in the working up of statistics on wages and prices as a result of the differentiated character of wages and prices movement. German statistics were used. There are theoretical treatments, e.g. of wages and prices in the modern theory and of the questions on adjustment of different economic-political aims (economic development, righteous income distribution and monetary stability) and also those which view the theme from the practical angle, e.g. the view from the employer's and employee's standpoint.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Werke*, Band 3. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. xii, 610 pp. DM. 10.00.

With appreciable speed the volumes in this new edition of Marx's and Engels's writings come off the press. For a general discussion the reader may be referred to p. 334 of Vol. II (1957), Part 2, of this journal. The present third volume contains the Theses on Feuerbach and the German Ideology, both fundamental for the understanding of the evolution of the authors' way of thinking. The annotations in the appendix are relatively extensive; moreover, a bibliography of works used by Marx and Engels is appended, as are the usual index and list of foreign expressions. The volume is not completely identical, as to contents, to the third vol. in the Russian edition.

MAYNTZ, RENATE. *Soziale Schichtung und Sozialer Wandel in einer Industriegemeinde. Eine soziologische Untersuchung der Stadt Euskirchen*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. vi, 281 pp. DM. 26.20.

Social stratification and social mobility in the town of Euskirchen are the two major topics discussed in this book. The author ascertains that social stratification is multi-

dimensional in Euskirchen though the professional hierarchy seems to be preponderant. In addition there is also a stratification with social status as criterion (the index of status is composed on the basis of job, education, income, standard of housing, and possession of some household articles). These two systems are used by the inhabitants as a means of determining their place in the hierarchy.

MÜLLER-BRINGMANN, WALTER. *Das Buch von Friedland. Muster-schmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1956. 152 pp. Ill. DM. 10.80.*

Here, in diary form, the author who is a German journalist presents a commentary on the arrivals of refugees from the East and of released prisoners of war from the Soviet Union in the reception centre "Friedland" between 1945 and 1955. He describes the sufferings of these repatriates and refugees and the attempts to look after them as well as possible in the reception centre.

NAUMANN, ROBERT. *Theorie und Praxis des Neoliberalismus. Das Märchen von der freien oder sozialen Marktwirtschaft. Verlag die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1957. 414 pp. DM. 13.50.*

Here the author has set out to present a discussion and a criticism of neo-liberalism as a theory and ideology and also of its praxis as it is supposed to have been realized in Western Germany. The free, or social market, economy is revealed as an ideology which only serves to bind the middle groups and a section of the labourers in Western Germany to the interests of monopolists and advocates of war and the maintenance of the partition of Germany. Although this work claims to be scientific, the choice of words resembles more political ideology.

Probleme des historischen Materialismus und der marxistischen Sozialforschung. Fünf Aufsätze. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 220 pp. DM. 5.50.

Five young Communist philosophers deal here with some subjects which are inter-related in so far as they all refer to practical and theoretical questions on the "building up of socialism", especially in Eastern Germany. Some discuss the agrarian policy and "co-operative democracy", another treats of the "objective and subjective bases of criticism and self-criticism". Hermann Scheler in his preface introduces the authors, who studied at the Berlin Humboldt-University.

RICHERT, ERNST, in Zusammenarbeit mit C. Stern und P. Dietrich. *Agitation und Propaganda. Das System der publizistischen Massenführung in der Sowjetzone. Verlag Franz Vahlen GmbH., Berlin, Frankfurt a.M. 1958. xiv, 331 pp. DM. 24.50.*

The process of thought control in Eastern Germany is analyzed here in minute detail. The work opens with a good survey of the political conditions for ideological influencing as they developed since 1945. A fully-fledged "People's Democratic" regime was established in 1950. The "New Course" of 1953 and following years meant nothing more than some moderation in the fields of literature, entertainment and the like. The greater part of the book is devoted to a special treatment of a few items of major importance, viz. the press, the radio, the film, and the school; the specific communist

“agitation” and political training being very lucidly set forth. It appears as Vol. 10 in the series *Schriften des Instituts für Politische Wissenschaft*: Prof. Stammer has written a preface.

RÖSSLER, HELLMUTH und GÜNTHER FRANZ. *Sachwörterbuch zur deutschen Geschichte*. Lieferungen 6, 7 und 8/9. Verlag von R. Oldenbourg, München 1958. DM. 13.00 (each instalment).

The instalments 1-5 of the subject dictionary of German history were announced in Vol. I (1956), Part 1, (p. 184) and Vol. II (1957), Part 1, (p. 171). The instalments 6, 7, and 8/9 complete this very useful and admirable work. A fine equilibrium is maintained as regards the various aspects of history. Austrian history also receives attention and, on the whole, the international relations and conditions have been given their due share of thought.

SCHLOSSER, MANFRED. *Genossenschaften in der Grafschaft Ysenburg vom 16. bis zum 19. Jahrhundert*. Studien zum Verhalten benachteiligter und gefährdeter sozialer Gruppen. Verlag Michael Lassleben, Kallmünz 1956. xiv, 217 pp. DM. 7.50.

Utilizing examples taken from the history of the former county of Ysenburg as illustration, the author deals with the threats to and encroachments on the social economic position of certain groups of society, threats which emanate from the momentum of social development. The first topics dealt with are the settlement of a refugee group of Waldenses in this region. In addition the development, growth and decline (due mainly to conjunctural factors) of a number of guilds is sketched, e.g. those of the masons, tinsmiths and potters. The last example is the growth of the Brethern of the Herrnhuter Community and here attention has been paid to the social relations within this group.

SCHOEPS, HANS JOACHIM. *Konservative Erneuerung. Ideen zur deutschen Politik*. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1958. 152 pp. DM. 6.80.

As in his previous works, Professor Schoeps comes forward here as the champion of a “Prussian”, socially-conscious conservatism. He deals with three groups of themes, of namely non-Marxist socialism (for example Rodbertus), Prussian conservative tradition (including Wagener and Bismarck) and finally the problem of élite-forming, all three being considered in close relation to each other. A typical pronouncement is that “the people formed by Prussindom can offer greater resistance to the temptations of the comfort of civilisation”.

SCHULZ, KLAUS-PETER. *Opposition als politisches Schicksal?* Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1958. 167 pp. DM. 7.80.

Already in his *Sorge um die deutsche Linke* (1954) Mr. Schulz showed himself to be one of the relatively few German socialists who criticize their party's policy also with regard to international questions. In the present work he discusses the theoretical basis of socialism, refuting utopian elements in Marxism. He offers his views on the Weimar Republic, analysing especially the party's lack of insight into the problem of, and the necessity to build up, power positions. As to the SPD's recent foreign policy, he attacks the weaknesses of the official party's opposition. He develops his own conceptions on “Europe” as opposed to the narrower ones on a less likely to be realised “German unity”.

Sozialpolitik und Sozialreform. Hrsg. von Erik Boettcher. J. C. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1957. x, 344 pp. DM. 13.00.

This book is intended as an introductory manual on the questions pertaining to social policy and social reform. An introductory survey of the concepts employed in this field is followed by a discussion on the new insights that have become popular in post-war Germany. Further, this work presents a picture of the radical change in social relations and discusses the subsequent necessity for revising the theory of social politics and the adjustments needed in the provisions made by social legislation.

Die Sozialreform. Dokumente und Stellungnahmen. 11. Lieferung – Februar 1958. Hrsg. von M. Richter. Asgard-Verlag, Bad-Godesberg 1958. DM. 14.60.

This 11th instalment contains, among other things, extracts from a government declaration of 29 October 1957 and the discussions of the Federal Parliament, as well as an interesting report of illness-insurance by Horst Peters. A very carefully prepared subjects- and names-index is appended which will considerably facilitate the use of the four volumes of this work.

SS im Einsatz. Kongress-Verlag, Berlin 1957. 646 pp. Ill. DM. 12.00.

The crimes committed by the SS in the concentration camps form the main theme of this book, which, with the aid of many documents, reproduces the horrors committed and the mentality that inspired them. In addition the tendency of post-war development in Western Germany is depicted as dangerous because of the possibility inherent in it of a revival, and the existence of organisations of former soldiers of the *Waffen SS* is cited as a specific example.

STAMPFER, FRIEDRICH. Erfahrungen und Erkenntnisse. Aufzeichnungen aus meinem Leben. Verlag für Politik und Wirtschaft, Köln 1957. 299 pp. DM. 14.80.

These reminiscences constitute a valuable contribution especially to the history of the SPD. Their author, who was born in Brno (Brünn), settled in Germany in 1900 where he became one of the foremost journalists – he was, among other things, chief editor of the Berlin *Vorwärts*. He relates with great sincerity and frankness the conflicts concerning “revisionism” and other points of disagreement. Already at an early date Stampfer had become a typical representative of the moderate current, and a convinced democrat. Some passages shed new light on some personalities whom he happened to know intimately. The first chapters deal with Bohemia and Austria in the decades prior to 1900.

THIER, ERICH. Das Menschenbild des jungen Marx. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen 1957. 78 pp. DM. 2.40.

This is a revised, separate edition of the introduction to the 1950 edition of Marx’s economical-philosophical manuscripts (published by Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Cologne and Berlin). Some parts have been omitted here and in the bibliographical list recent publications are represented. The little book is a remarkably lucid dissertation and provides a useful help in the studying of “the young Marx”.

ULTSCH, HENRY, WOLFGANG VATER, ERDMANN SCHMIDT. *Organisation und Planung der volkseigenen örtlichen Industrie*. Verlag die Wirtschaft, Berlin 1957. 356 pp. DM. 14.00.

By means of a systematic, synoptic study of the structure, organisation and planning of the local, "autochthonic" industries in Eastern Germany the writers wish to make a theoretical contribution to the solution of the problems standing in the way of a further increase in production. A sketch is given of the organisation and management and thereafter the adjustment of the production programme within the framework of the general production plan, of the entire society is discussed. Advice is given as to how the best results can be obtained with the available material and financial means.

WORLICZEK, ADALBERT. *Bonn-Moskau. Die Ostpolitik Adenauers*. Isar Verlag, München 1957. 160 pp. DM. 6.40.

The author deals with the principles underlying Adenauer's foreign policy and with its practical successes and shows full sympathy with its main tendencies. His is an able defense of the official attitude towards the East, including the problem of re-union. He stresses in particular the successes in the recent past which are no less significant because they have been largely forgotten by the general public.

Great Britain

BINNEY, J. E. D. *British Public Finance and Administration 1774-92*. Oxford University Press, London 1958. xii, 320 pp. 45/—.

In the period dealt with by the author the public finance system underwent a reorganisation. The changes involved modernisation and economisation. The author points out Parliament's lack of interest in this subject; the consequence of traditionalism and the predominant position in both Houses of the nobility and gentry who were little interested in finance. The influence of financial ministers and others, notably of Lord North and Pitt, is analyzed.

BOUISSOU, MICHEL. *La Chambre des Lords au XXe Siècle (1911-1949)*. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1957. xiii, 359 pp. F. fr. 1300.

This study on the House of Lords appeared as no. 90 in the series *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*. The author contests the opinion that this institution no longer performs any function. According to him it has a unique task to perform, especially now that its political power is so limited. It does not depend on an electorate and has no need of demagogic devices. The author deals with its composition, the political and social structure, the organisation and the political function. Furthermore there is a brief summary of its political activity from 1911 up to 1949 (the years between the two Parliament Acts), a discussion on the problem of the reform of this institution and a conclusion.

DRUMMOND, J. C. and ANNE WILBRAHAM. *The Englishman's Food*. Revised, and with a new chapter by Dorothy Hollingsworth. Jonathan Cape, London 1958. 482 pp. Ill. 36/—.

This is the second, revised edition of a competent study on the composition of food through the centuries, particularly in England. The authors employ a profuse amount of quotations in their description of the diet of the various layers of the population.

The deficiency of indispensable vitamins and other necessary nutrients became painfully evident in the occurrence of various illnesses and physical malformations. The therapies applied in the latter cases in those days are also described. Later, in Europe, a more scientific insight into the composition of the various types of nourishment was obtained.

MARTIN, E. W. *Where London Ends. English Provincial Life after 1750.* Phoenix House Ltd., London 1958. 312 pp. Ill. 30/—.

The title of this book is taken from the poem by G. K. Chesterton entitled "The Buried City". The author's argument is namely the need for calling a halt to the stifling of social and cultural life by the negative aspects of the big-town civilisation. The features of the modern English provincial town, with its steadier social climate in which progress is assimilated in the traditional way, is sketched against the background of its evolution during the last two centuries. A summary is also given of the Industrial Revolution, the consequent rise of the big town and the influence of the mentality prevailing in it on various spheres of life. The solution to the crisis in Western Civilisation is to be found in a partnership between town and country in the shaping of a new mentality.

MATHIOT, ANDRÉ. *The British Political System.* The Hogarth Press, London 1958. 352 pp. 30/—.

This is the English translation of the lucidly written book *Le Régime Politique Britannique*. In his treatment the author has laid the emphasis on the functioning of the whole political complex rather than on a special institution. In this way the book has made accessible to a larger circle of readers. The author draws attention to the fact that, in spite of its great power, the Cabinet still remains an exponent of the will of the people. The book is composed of three parts, namely The Source of Power, The Organization of Power; Cabinet Government and The Limitation of Power.

MORTON, A. L. *Die englische Utopia.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 319 pp. DM. 7.00.

This is a German translation of *The English Utopia*, in which the author has made use of the method of contrasting works and writers such as the Land of Cockayne – Paradise, Robinson – Gulliver, Bellamy's Looking Backward – Morris's News from Nowhere. The last mentioned book evidently enjoys the preference of the extremely left-wing author. The treatment of the "Utopias" is extended to the "anti-utopians" by Aldous Huxley and George Orwell. As to the latter, the discussion is biased; the greater part of the chapters, however, is excellent.

PEARSON, LU EMILY. *Elizabethans at Home.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1957. 630 pp. Ill. \$ 8.75.

In this study, written in detail and with a particularly broad knowledge of the subject, the author gives a complete picture of Elizabethan domestic life. She passes political and social developments by, for the most part. The home is the centre of the author's interest and was according to her, the chief steadying influence in this turbulent age of rapid social changes. She deals at length with such features as family relations, marriage, the education of children, food, etc. The book contains a great many illustrations and a bibliography is added.

READ, DONALD. *Peterloo. The "Massacre" and its Background.* Manchester University Press, Manchester 1958. ix, 235 pp. Ill. 30/—.

The author is particularly circumspect in drawing conclusions from the events leading up to the Peterloo massacre of 1819. He believes that the ruthless repression was never desired or precipitated by the Liverpool Ministry. The parallel often drawn with the repressive policies of the Holy Alliance on the Continent is really a false one. The author sketches the economic and social background and the religious aspect. Furthermore light is thrown on the role played by the three most important political groups in this affair: the workingclass radicals, the middle-class radicals (mainly Benthamites) and the "loyalists" (Whigs and Tories).

ROBERTS, B. C. *The Trades Union Congress. 1868-1921.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 408 pp. 35/—.

After an introductory chapter dealing with previous efforts at arriving at a permanent co-operation on a national basis, special events (such as the London building trade workers' strike of 1859), activities of men sympathetic to the workers such as Professor Beesly and the role played by Potter's weekly *The Bee-Hive*, the author gives the first full-scale history of the Trades Union Congress. Founded in 1868, it developed from an annual meeting (with two intermissions: 1870 and 1914) into an institution with a strong position. The role of Potter is demonstrated to have been much greater than was hitherto generally thought. A second point made is the overwhelming influence of Liberal over Socialist ideas in the period up to 1918. The author has made use of the extensive literature on trade unions and related subjects, of working class and other papers, and of the Annual Reports of the T.U.C.

ST. AUBYN, GILES. *A Victorian Eminence. The Life and Work of Henry Thomas Buckle.* James Barrie Books Ltd., London 1958. ix, 229 pp. 25/—.

The 19th century English historian Buckle, whose work "*The History of Civilisation*" appeared in 1857, is the subject of this study. The first part is of a biographical nature, the second part gives a concise survey of Buckle's theories and mentions the criticism made of them by various parties. Buckle's theories are rooted in the French Enlightenment (Montesquieu, Condorcet), and stress the influence of the "aspect of nature". Furthermore he attributes great importance to "superstition" versus "science" as a causal factor in the evolution of civilisation.

SCHOYEN, A. R. *The Chartist Challenge. A Portrait of George Julian Harney.* William Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1958. 300 pp. 25/—.

A. R. Schoyen's Portrait of George Julian Harney is a very valuable contribution to the history of Chartism as well as to the history of the society of the Fraternal Democrats, the most significant among the forerunners of the Socialist International. Schoyen made use of the available sources, manuscript material, contemporary periodicals and newspapers, Chartist and other memoirs, the Marx-Engels correspondence and, of course, the whole literature relevant to the subject. He traces carefully the intellectual influences which shaped Harney's outlook and which made him, next to Ernest Jones, the most internationally minded social democrat among the Chartist leaders: Marat, Thomas Paine and Babeuf in his formative years, and Marx and Engels in his mature

years. The bibliography attached to the book contains an invaluable list of Chartist and working class and radical periodicals and newspapers from 1832 up to 1869.

STEWART, J. D. *British Pressure Groups. Their role in relation to the House of Commons.* Oxford University Press, London 1958. xii, 273 pp. 30/—.

A thorough study of the phenomenon leads the author to conclude that pressure groups are necessary in a complex society. Nevertheless he warns the reader of the danger which this system could give rise to, e.g. too close a contact between the Ministry and certain interest groups. The author deals with the methods that the pressure groups can apply: a direct appeal to the Government or an appeal to public opinion through the House of Commons. This book contains numerous examples and quotations. In an appendix a list is given of the names of those M.P.'s who had official or recognized connections with interest groups in the years 1951-1955.

TURBERVILLE, A. S. *The House of Lords in the Age of Reform 1784-1837. With an epilogue on Aristocracy and the advent of Democracy 1837-1867.* Faber and Faber, London 1958. 519 pp. 50/—.

The excellent and vividly-written book describes both the political history of the House of Lords and the social role of the English aristocracy between 1784 and 1837. This description is extended in an epilogue to cover the years 1837-1867. The author devotes a great deal of attention to the Reform Bill of 1832, the Tory resistance to this Bill in the House of Lords and its passage after it was threatened that 50 new Peers would be created (the number of new Peers had already increased enormously since Pitt). Contrary to expectations the House of Lords regained its position after the Reform and appeared to have forfeited little of its political power.

Hungary

BAUDY, NICOLAS. *Jeunesse d'octobre. Témoins et combattants de la Révolution Hongroise.* La Table Ronde, Paris 1957. 445 pp. Ill. Maps. F. fr. 950.

Apart from a chronology of major events since 1944, this book, written by an Hungarian émigré resident for many years in Paris, consists of two parts: the first contains a number of portraits, mostly of students who fled to France after the revolution had been crushed. Their narration is lively and offers a picture of what happened, and how and why. The second part consists of a communication of the results of a detailed enquiry performed with the help of a questionnaire; this is especially revealing; it is based on some 350 replies.

The Hungarian Revolution. The Story of the October Uprising as Recorded in Documents, Dispatches, Eye-Witness Accounts, and Worldwide Reactions. Ed. by Melvin J. Lasky. A White Book. Fred. A. Praeger, New York 1957. 318 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

On page 186 of Vol. III (1958), Part 1, of this journal, the French edition of this work was favourably reviewed. An enormous amount of contemporary sources has been brought together, consisting of newspaper articles, texts of radio speeches, etc. To the present English edition Prof. Seton Watson has written a short but very lucid

introduction, analyzing the developments in Hungary from 1945 until 1956. The illustrations are striking.

NAGY, IMRE. *On Communism. In Defense of the New Course.* Frederick A. Praeger, New York; Thames and Hudson, London; Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam 1958. xlvii, 306 pp. \$ 5.50; 30/—.

NAGY, IMRE. *Un communisme qui n'oublie pas l'homme.* Plon, Paris 1957. 274 pp. F. fr. 750.

The late Imre Nagy wrote this political treatise, destined for the members of the Central Committee of the Hungarian CP, in 1955 and '56, after he had been expelled from the leadership of the Party. The English edition gives a full translation, the French the most important parts; the first has been ably introduced by Professor Seton-Watson and provided with an epilogue by G. Paloczi-Horvath, the second opens with a personal portrait of the author by Fr. Fejtő – which offers interesting details on Nagy's background: Calvinist origins and youth spent in the countryside – and closes with some other documents (speech and report of 1953 and 1954), a discussion of Nagy's role during the revolution, by Tibor Meray, the text of an article in *Borba*, and a survey of the incriminations made against Nagy up to October, 1957. Nagy's dissertation itself is of singular interest because it demonstrates, in carefully chosen words, his moderate political ideas at that time especially with regard to agrarian questions, but also – against Rákosi – to honesty in thoughts and deeds, and to international issues; he remains wholly within the limits of "Marxism-Leninism" but gives this a more humane interpretation.

Italy

DEL BO, DINO. *Italian Catholics in Crisis.* Translation and Introduction by John Francis Bricca. The Marquette University Press, Milwaukee (Wis.) 1957. xxii, 124 pp. \$ 3.00.

This book is the American translation of the Italian original published in 1954. The author brings up for discussion the possibilities of Political Catholicism in Italy realizing a fusion between the moral heritage of the Catholic Church and the practical application of faith in the civil order. Del Bo was a member of Parliament and in the De Gasperi- and Pella-Cabinets he was assistant Secretary of Labour. Later he became Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the Segni government. The translator, John Bricca, has written an excellent introduction in which light is thrown on the historical background.

MEISTER, ALBERT. *Associations coopératives et groupes de loisirs en milieu rural. Enquête sur la tradition et les formes d'associations dans le Canavese (Piémont).* Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1957. 231 pp. F. fr. 1.000.

The author has chosen the Canavese, the region to the north of Turin, for a comprehensive investigation into co-operative groups, productive, consumptive and leisure groups. He has gained his data from group interviews, existing statutes and reports. Many changes have taken place since the foundation of these co-operative societies in their aims and internal structure. In general a weakening of co-operative vitality can be discerned. In conclusion there is a commentary on the three phases through which the

co-operative groups have passed: the conquest, economic consolidation and co-existence. The sequence of these phases may be looked upon as a genetic development from which, however, leisure groups and non-co-operative groups are expressly excluded.

The Netherlands

HOMMES, N. J. Zullen wij nog A.R. blijven? 3e druk. J. H. Kok N.V., Kampen 1957. 67 pp. Hfl. 1.90.

The Rev. Dr. Hommes sharply attacks a current in his own party, the "Anti-Revolutionaries", and other Protestant parties. His starting point is a deal made with the Socialists on the house-rent policy by which the owners are said to be unjustly treated. His criticism is also directed against the Protestant trade unions and aims at anti-socialist and anti-welfare-state Protestant political unity.

SAAL, C. D. Het Boerengezin in Nederland. Sociologische Grondslagen. Gezin en Bedrijf. Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1958. 307 pp. Hfl. 13.50.

This sociological study of the farmer's family life in The Netherlands consists of a primarily theoretical part and an empirical, descriptive part. In the first part an investigation is made into the causes for the fact that family sociology was so late in developing in Europe and has lagged behind America. In the second part family life in various agrarian areas of The Netherlands is discussed. The empiric material was obtained by means of case-study and the interview method. The book contains a summary in English.

De Verantwoordelijke maatschappij. Veertig jaren Christelijk-Sociale ondernemersarbeid. 1918-1958. T. Wever, Franeker 1958. 370 pp. Hfl. 14.50.

This edition appeared on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the *Verbond van Protestant-Christelijke Werkgevers* (Union of Protestant-Christian Employers). A number of Calvinist authors, including Prof. T. P. van der Kooy and Prof. H. van Riessen, deal with a variety of subjects. The introduction was written by A. Borst, chairman of the Union. It is mainly economic subjects and those concerning human relations that are discussed. A chapter contributed by Prof. de Gaay Fortman is devoted to the assistance lent to the underdeveloped areas.

Norway

PHILIP, DAVID. Le mouvement ouvrier en Norvège. Les Editions Ouvrières, Paris 1958. 363 pp. F. fr. 990.

A description of the country and the people of Norway precedes the historical account of the workers' movement particularly since their features endow this process of emancipation with its own special character. The struggle was won before the period in which the labour party came into power, whilst the social revolution is being carried out in a peaceful manner. Marcus Thrane's movement is discussed against the background of social relations in the first half of the nineteenth century; it was the precursor of the modern labour movement that only developed after 1880. The growth of the various component parts of the latter, trade unions, co-operative societies and the labour party, and the role they played in the time of crisis, the period of occupation and of reconstruction is described.

Poland

KONOPCZYŃSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. *Dzieje Polski Nowożytnej*. Tom pierwszy. 1506-1648. Wydanie drugie. B. Świdorski, London 1958. xii, 439 pp. 30/—.

This is a photographic reprint of a noted effort to write a synthesis of Polish history which appeared in 1936. It was written as a University textbook. The total work consists of two volumes and covers the period 1506-1795.

SYROP, KONRAD. *Spring in October. The Polish Revolution of 1956*. Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London 1957. xii, 207 pp. Ill. 21/—.

A well-written picture is given here of the preliminary events and of the "revolution" itself as well as of the way in which the new leaders, foremost among them Gomulka, managed to maintain themselves in the face of challenging circumstances. Vividly minutely and yet impartially (albeit sympathetic to the new course things were taking), the author offers reliable information especially suited for the interested, general reader. His broad knowledge of conditions in the country also enabled him to explain satisfactorily the attitudes of the Church and the new leadership towards each other.

Switzerland

MATTMÜLLER, MARKUS. *Leonhard Ragaz und der religiöse Sozialismus. Eine Biographie. Band I: Die Entwicklung der Persönlichkeit und des Werkes bis ins Jahr 1913 (mit zwei Tafeln)*. Evangelischer Verlag A.G., Zollikon 1957. 248 pp. DM. 13.00.

This is an excellently documented, carefully written biography which is based, among other things, on hitherto unpublished diaries, letters, etc. belonging to the leader of Swiss Religious Socialism. The author combines biographical data with Ragaz's pronouncements on Church, State, Socialism, Marxism, Pacifism, etc., and tries to place him against his social and historical backgrounds. In an appendix a brief biographical note written by Ragaz himself has been included. The present first volume ends with Ragaz' joining the social-democratic party in 1913.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

ALEXANDROW, VICTOR. *Der Herrenklub des Kreml. Der Klub der Marschälle*. Nest Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt a.M. 1957. 253 pp. DM. 9.80.

In this popular work on the Soviet marshals, written by a Swiss journalist, the chief characters dealt with are repeatedly quoted in direct speech. Thus not only political ideas and preferences are dealt with, but also habits and behaviour. It is obvious that strict, factual knowledge is supplemented here by imagination. The period dealt with runs from about 1953 (with repeated references to the past) up to just before the recent downfall of Shukov.

CURTISS, JOHN SHELTON. *Die Kirche in der Sowjetunion (1917-1956)*. Isar Verlag, München 1957. 360 pp. DM. 17.80.

In this book, which was originally published in English under the title *The Russian Church and the Soviet State 1917-1950*, the Communist policy and the attitude of the Church is set forth lucidly for those years, with an epilogue in the present edition for the years 1950-1956. The Party's handling of the Atheist movement is included as one of the indicators of the policy towards the Church, as is, for instance, the function the Church had to fulfill in the years after 1941 as a means of penetrating Orthodox countries in the Balkans and elsewhere. How the Church conformed with Communist wishes is one of the most interesting subjects discussed in this well-documented book.

EUDIN, XENIA JOUKOFF and HAROLD H. FISHER, in collaboration with ROSEMARY BROWN JONES. *Soviet Russia and the West 1920-1927. A documentary survey*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1957. xxxvii, 450 pp. Ill. \$ 10.00.

This volume, Publication No. 26 in *The Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace*, is a companion study to *Soviet Russia and the East*, which was favourably reviewed in this journal, Vol. III (1958), Part 1, p. 155. The present book is of the same standard of excellence. After an historical introduction 143 documents, mostly originally Russian, have been reproduced in an English translation. They refer to questions of Soviet foreign policy, but since this is largely interwoven with international revolutionary activities in the period under discussion, the latter are also represented. The documents have been divided into five parts: the years 1920-'21, when "the window to Europe" was being reopened; 1922-'23, the participation in international conferences; 1922-'24, "diplomatic triumphs and revolutionary failures"; 1924-'26, Stalin's rise to power and the "socialism in one country" theory; 1926-'27, greater difficulties in foreign relations (Arcos affair, etc.) and First Five-Year Plan.

FOMINA, W. A. *Die philosophischen Anschauungen G. W. Plechanows*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1957. 372 pp. DM. 7.00.

In a German translation – the book appeared originally in Russian – a survey of Plekhanov's philosophical and political work is given here, as well as an interpretation along Communist lines of his development from a Populist to a Marxist, ultimately of "menshevik" conviction. The author succeeds in presenting, within this frame, a clear picture of the relations between Plekhanov and Lenin and she holds the opinion that the former, although he was "the best theoretician of the Second International", never managed to surpass its limits.

Geschichte der UdSSR. I. Feudalismus, 9.-13. Jh. 1. und 2. Halbband. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1957. 1076 pp. Ill. Maps. DM. 65.00 (subscription: DM. 55.00).

This is the first part of the German translation (under the editorship of Erich Donnert) of the great Russian work on the history of the USSR; this part has been edited by B. D. Grekov, L. V. Tsherepnin and V. T. Pashuto. It offers a detailed survey, extensively documented (wherever possible German translations are also referred to in this edition) and beautifully illustrated, of what is called the feudal period. General characteristics – which can also be deduced from the, partly methodological, introduction – are the use made of "Marxist-Leninist" principles in order to arrive at an evaluation of essential as opposed to accidental facts, and the Great Russian national point of view which predominates throughout the book and often assumes the form of a pretended progressiveness of Russian policy when compared with that of others. Ten coloured maps have been appended in a separate portfolio.

Die Grosse Sozialistische Oktoberrevolution – Ausgangspunkt und Basis der Verwandlung des Sozialismus in ein Weltsystem. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1958. 452 pp. DM. 6.00.

This work contains the minutes of a “scientific conference” held at the Party school “Karl Marx” of the SED in September 1957. The text of reports and discussions of some official mouthpieces of Communism is reproduced. Among them are Professors Hanna Wolff and Heinz Abraham, and Walter Ulbricht and Paul Wandel.

GUNTHER, JOHN. *Inside Russia Today*. Harper & Brothers, New York 1957. xxiv, 550 pp. \$ 5.95.

The well-known writer has given, in his own particular manner, a picture of Russia today. He describes minutely the changes that have taken place since Krushchew came into power, not only in the political field, but also, and particularly, in the way of living of the Soviet citizens. The various republics and towns of the U.S.S.R. are also described, the economic situation, the relations with the satellite states and China and the attitude towards the West. A number of profiles of the most important officials are also included in this book. In the last two chapters the author discusses long-term Soviet policy and possibilities of co-existence.

HÖLZLE, ERWIN. *Lenin 1917. Die Geburt der Revolution aus dem Kriege*. Verlag R. Oldenbourg, München 1957. 96 pp. DM. 3.20.

In this book, published as Vol. 6 in the series *Janus-Bücher*, the author discusses especially the international aspects of the Russian Revolution of March, 1917, and its aftermath, Lenin’s conceptions and plans and the circumstances under which he realized them. Unpublished sources, viz. the archives of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have been utilized in the chapter dealing with the preparation of Lenin’s famous journey through Germany.

KENNAN, GEORGE F. *The Decision to Intervene. Soviet-American Relations, 1917-1920*, Vol. II. Faber and Faber, London 1958. xii, 513 pp. Ill. 50s.

The book continues the author’s “Russia Leaves the War”, reviewed in this journal, Vol. I (1956), Part 2, on p. 346, through August 1918. The careful detail in no way impeaches the fine readability of this book and shows its merits in particular in the treatment of the Czech Legion. It is understandable that the author throughout stresses the virtues of good diplomacy. Although it is not a history of Bolchevik Russia, the angle from which this history is treated and the light thrown upon its scene of turmoil, together with the inherent qualities of the book itself make it a very important work for the history of the Soviet Union.

LAPIERRE, DOMINIQUE. *En liberté sur les routes d’U.R.S.S.* Bernard Grasset Éditeur, Paris 1957. 189 pp. F. fr. 585.

The impressions of a recent journey made by automobile are recollected here by one of the participants. The journey went as far as the Caucasus and led through Moscow, Kiev, Kharkov and the Crimea. The author, an able journalist, offers many interesting details of Russian life and customs, including politics. The venture of the journey itself is a unique one.

LEONTOVITSCH, VICTOR. *Geschichte des Liberalismus in Russland*. Vittorio Klostermann, Frankfurt a.M. 1957. xv, 426 pp. DM. 30.00.

In a lucid introduction to this work, which appears as Vol. 10 in the *Frankfurter Wissenschaftliche Beiträge, Kulturwissenschaftliche Reihe*, the author defines his conception of liberalism. True liberalism, according to him, is conservative, anti-revolutionary, individualistic, and should be sharply distinguished from radicalism. This conception has led him to include, e.g., Speranskij, Witte, and even Stolypin, but to give relatively little room to the Populists. Moreover, the accent lies on government policies – the Constitution of 1906 being dealt with, for instance, as a liberal one – and so the work has become a counterpart to the book of G. Fischer, reviewed in the previous issue of this journal on pp. 191–192. In the present study, which extends from 1762 till 1914, the lack of development in the sphere of the “civil regime” (i.e. society as opposed to the state) is pointed to as the underlying cause of the downfall of liberalism in Russia. The book is based on much literature and on the contemporary press.

MEISSNER, BORIS. *The Communist Party of the Soviet Union*. Edited and with a Chapter on the Twentieth Party Congress by John S. Reshetar, Jr. Atlantic Press, London; Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1957. vi, 276 pp. 35/—.

“Party Leadership, Organization and Ideology” are the central themes treated of in this thorough work, mainly for the years between Stalin’s death and 1956. A detailed comparison is drawn between the statutes of the party of 1939 and of 1952 and the significance of the 19th Congress. Lists of names are given of high functionaries, members of the All-Union Central Committees and Presidiums and those of these bodies on the Republic- and regional levels. The story is continued up to and including the 20th Party Congress by J. S. Reshetar. The appendices contain the texts of a number of relevant documents. The volume as a whole is a handy instrument of reliable information.

RUSH, MYRON. *The Rise of Khrushchev*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1958. ix, 116 pp. \$ 3.25.

An interesting line of inquiry has been followed by the author, viz. a painstakingly performed scrutiny of official documents from the USSR in which seemingly very small deviations from previous statements or even in titles can be considered significant indications of change. He elucidates the importance of the “veiled language” – a generally recognised phenomenon, but investigated here in a systematic way and applied with much success.

SCHUEER, GEORG. *Von Lenin bis...? Die Geschichte einer Konterrevolution*. Verlag nach J. H. W. Dietz, GmbH., Berlin, Hannover; Verlag der Wiener Volksbuchhandlung, Wien 1957. 375 pp. DM. 19.80.

The central theme of this vividly written book, which is based on a thorough knowledge of a great variety of sources, is the destruction of what originally was a real revolution of workers and peasants and became, under bolshevik leadership, the forming of a state capitalism of which the new class of bureaucrats drew the benefits. The author pictures the Russian revolutionary movement chiefly since 1905 and explains its ruin in communist hands, called here a counter-revolution. The latter’s course is described in rather great detail; special attention is given to “Kronstadt”, to the further decay of

socialism under Stalin's terror, and to developments, also in the "People's Democracies", since the last war, including the Hungarian Revolution.

SCOTT, DEREK J. R. *Russian Political Institutions*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1958. 265 pp. 21/—.

This book is a volume in the Minerva Series of Students' Handbooks, and as such does not offer new vistas based on primary sources, but a solid survey of the Soviet institutions, excellently classified. It is written in a readable style and is certainly not a dry survey of facts and figures, although both are presented in sufficient quantity; they are, however, brought into relation with the living reality of recent history and explained against the background of the political situation. The author deals, among other things, with (a minimum of necessary introduction to) Communist ideology, the state and party machineries, and the economic structure.

SMITH, C. JAY JR. *The Russian Struggle for Power, 1914-1917. A Study of Russian Foreign Policy during the First World War*. Philosophical Library, New York 1956. xv, 553 pp. \$ 4.75.

The author has studied the so-called "secret treaties" of the Allies during the First World War and has come to the conclusion that Stalin's policies of 1941-1948 closely resemble the Tsar's policies of 1914-1917. According to him, the war aims set during the Tsarist regime and thwarted by the revolution, were realized after the second world war. This book is based on Russian diplomatic documents published by the Soviet government. These are quoted at length in the text, as is the well-known book by Paléologue. A comprehensive bibliography is included as an appendix.

STRUVE, GLEB. *Geschichte der Sowjetliteratur*. Isar Verlag, München 1957. 595 pp. DM. 38.00.

This book is the German edition of "Soviet Russian literature 1917-1950", to which, however, the period 1950-1957 has been added. The author makes a lengthy study of the periods that can be distinguished in Soviet literature: revolutionary beginnings, the romantic period of the twenties, the "Socialist Reconstruction", and the period of totalitarian control and development after Stalin's death. The book contains a wealth of information on books and writers and the author explains clearly how closely developments in literature are bound up with those in politics. After Stalin's death it was noticeable that both the deliberate distortion of history and literary history and the systematic discrediting of the West came to an end. The author is of the opinion, however, that there is as yet no question of a revival. A lengthy bibliography is appended.

TOLSTOI. *Socialisme et Christianisme. Correspondance Tolstoï-Birioukoff*. Bernard Grasset, Paris 1957. 428 pp. F. fr. 1.500.

This is the first edition in which Tolstoy's letters and their counterparts from Birioukov are published together in one volume. The correspondence covers the period between 1884 up to and including 1909 and pertains to a great variety of subjects. In these letters Tolstoy repeatedly advocates direct action in the sense of the application of Christian principles to social questions. An introduction has been written by the translator, Marc Semenov, and by Olga Birioukov.

TROTSKY, LEON. *Literature and Revolution*. Russell & Russell, New York 1957. 256 pp. \$ 3.75.

Trotsky wrote this book in 1924 and drew up in it the balance of some seven years of "revolutionary" literature. He did more, however, than merely criticize, be it often undeservedly, sometimes with a stroke of genius, though nearly always brilliantly, the belles-lettres of those years: he tackles the problem of the class-conditioning of culture and especially that of the feasibility of "proletarian culture". Coldly analyzing, but with a Promethean, even messianic- eschatological view of the future of an emancipated mankind, he shows himself to be one of the most original Marxist thinkers in this field. Of the writers discussed in detail Gorky (rather unfavourably), Pilnyak, Mayakovsky, and Blok ("The Twelve" is praised for its literary quality), might be cited as examples.

VIŠNJAK, M. V. "Sovremennye zapiski". *Vospominanija redaktora*. Indiana University Publications, Indiana 1957. 335 pp. Ill. \$ 4.00.

These reminiscences on one of the more important organs of the Russian emigration 1920-1940 have become a history of the emigration as it centred around one of its crystallizing points. The social revolutionary editors opened the journal to a circle that was much wider than their party and they came in for criticism from both left and right. The book is an interesting source for the climate of opinion of the Russian emigration between the two wars. It appeared as Vol. 7 in the Slavic and East European Series.