

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL ISSUES

### *RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY*

BIÉLER, ANDRÉ. *L'Humanisme social de Calvin. Croire – penser – espérer.* Editions Labor et Fides, Genève 1961. 111 pp. S.fr. 4.00.

Calvin's doctrines, in the author's opinion, should not be considered valid for all times, but should be assessed within the framework of his own time. It is, therefore, necessary to establish what is of current interest to-day, i.e. his social and oecomenical humanism. The bulk of this interesting book is devoted to an analysis of Calvin's humanism as it has found expression in his conception of man and society, money, property and labour.

BRÜNING, WALTHER. *Geschichtsphilosophie der Gegenwart.* Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. 173 pp. DM. 18.50.

The author restricts himself to the philosophers of this century – broadly speaking, from Nietzsche to Heidegger – but includes a few pages on Marx because of the latter's importance for the present issues. However, it should be noted that the work is a typical product of extremely specialist reasoning, in which the problem of the general validity of philosophical principles for all historical processes is used as a measuring-rod in order to arrive at the typological frame. On the whole, the tendency is away from historicism, and the author predicts a new synthesis.

CIORAN, E. M. *Histoire et utopie.* Gallimard, Paris 1960. 199 pp. NF. 6.50.

Trying to find a common denominator of the variety of thoughts and flashes of opinion which constitute the contents of these essays, we might qualify them as a pessimistic view of Western intellectual positions, from which only a consciousness of timeless existence, of a "present eternity", may take away the sting. Here lies, according to the author, the salvation from the utter desolation inherent in the conviction that freedom can only thrive in a sick society, a society in which a ruling class is on its decline – whereas, for instance, in Russia a vigorous nation does not need freedom or subscribe to self-destructive ideas, and wishes to expand. Each utopism is a danger to freedom, but utopism is in the nature of striving man. The only solution for the individual, mentioned above, seems in this connection to function as a kind of *deus ex machina*.

DESQUEYRAT, A. L'Enseignement "politique" de l'Église. I. L'État. Spes, Paris 1960. 301 pp. NF. 15.00.

The state is here viewed from two points, i.e. as a juridical and sociological phenomenon from the standpoint of the jurist, and the state as it ought to be from that of the theologian. This last is done in the second section in which an argued picture is given of the doctrine of the church on this point throughout the centuries, and especially of the more recent developments under Pius XI, Pius XII and Johannes XXIII, when the stress was increasingly on the "person". This book is successful on account of the clear delineations of viewpoints and conceptions, and the of systematical set-up of the argument.

HOLLIS, CHRISTOPHER. The Church and Economics. Burns & Oates, London 1961. 111 pp. 8/6.

In this book, part 89 of Faith and Fact Books, which aim at explaining the response of the Roman Catholic Church to modern problems, the attitude of the church towards the economy is first described for the nineteenth century and then worked out for the later period with the help of *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*. This latter part has received most of the attention, and it is here that the author goes into some concrete cases, particularly to investigate to what extent the Italian fascist economic system was a corporative system as advocated by the church. The final chapter is devoted to the population question.

MÜLLER-ARMACK, ALFRED. Religion und Wirtschaft. Geistesgeschichtliche Hintergründe unserer europäischen Lebensform. W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart 1959. xv, 605 pp. DM. 39.00.

In this volume the author's writings from the years 1930-'52 in the fields of the sociology of religion and of the sociology of culture, notably his studies which are *expressis verbis* a continuation of the work done in the study of sociology of religion by Max Weber, especially for the 18th and 19th centuries and the Greek-Orthodox Churches, have been collected. The volume contains, among others, *Wachstumsringe unserer Kulturform*, *Genealogie der Wirtschaftsstile*, *Das Jahrhundert ohne Gott*, and two items published here for the first time: an introductory essay on the importance of the sociology of religion in our time, and a study on colonisation schemes and colonial expansion from about 1640-1690; as might be expected from this author, who goes further than Weber in suggesting that spiritual factors should be given first place in any explanation of major trends in economic history, it is from the "ideas" hat the subject is approached. *Das Jahrhundert ohne Gott* is programmatic: The loosening of religious binding ties opened opportunities for the emergence of the cult of "idols" such as national socialism; and salvation is dependent on the deeper penetration of Christian values, e.g. within the ranks of socialists and liberals. The basic thesis is argued with much acumen and on a foundation of broad knowledge.

Spannungsfelder der evangelischen Soziallehre. Aufgaben und Fragen vom Dienst der Kirche an der heutigen Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von Friedrich Karrenberg und Wolfgang Schweitzer. Furche-Verlag, Hamburg 1960. 300 pp. DM. 21.00.

On the occasion of Heinz-Dietrich Wendland's sixtieth birthday this volume of papers was collected containing the contributions of 21 authors. Among the colla-

borators are Oswald von Nell-Breuning with a general article on the image of man, and Hellmut Gollwitzer. The latter discusses Christendom in the Communist countries and gives a survey of the points of agreement and of conflict between Marxism and the Christian doctrine, proceeding from his conviction that it does not necessarily follow from the marxist materialism viewpoint that religion is a passing phenomenon doomed to extinction.

VERRET, MICHEL. *Les Marxistes et la religion. Essai sur l'athéisme moderne.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1961. 278 pp. NF 9.50.

Religion is here criticised from a Communist viewpoint; the author uses for argumentation the Marxist Classics (Marx, Engels and Lenin) on the one hand, and some men of letters on the other hand. Among other things he sounds a note of warning against "dogmatism" as a possible point of infiltration for religion; the "cult of the personality" as a near-theological form of Marxism is attributed to survivals from the pre-revolutionary era.

WILDMANN, GEORG. *Personalismus, Solidarismus und Gesellschaft. Der ethische und ontologische Grundcharakter der Gesellschaftslehre der Kirche.* Verlag Herder, Wien 1961. xx, 224 pp. DM. 16.50.

In the encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno* and in the pronouncements of Pius XII on the social doctrine, the Person as the point of departure comes strongly to the fore. The author here discusses the two conceptions of the foundations of society, i.e. the "ethical" and the "ontological" interpretation. After a final consideration, in which the pronouncements of Pius XII are analysed, the author expresses his opinion that the social doctrine of the church has primarily an ontological character, that the way toward the emphasis on the Person has been a logical development in the search for truth, and that there exists a factual agreement between solidarism and the pronouncements of the last Popes.

### *SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE*

BLACKHAM, H. J. *Political Discipline in a Free Society. The Sustained Initiative.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 283 pp. 30/-.

An imposing number of political and social theorists, ranging from Burke to Marx and from Hobbes to Niebuhr, comes up for discussion in this highly erudite essay on the origins and meaning of political philosophies. The basic conceptions of the main currents are treated in the first chapters (on "liberty, equality, fraternity"), "the sovereignty of the people", and "the perfectibility of the Species"), but in the second part of the book the author tries to develop a fresh outline of a modern political philosophy, rejecting alike the early concept of "sinister interests alien to the general interest" and its reproduction in economic terms by Marxism (Marx is compared with St. Just), but defending a modified notion of progress as an "increase of cultural resources by cumulative learning from experience". He also deals elaborately with the nuclear war issue, and perhaps this chapter is the least pretentious and at the same time the least definite in argument and conclusion.

DUBOIS, ALEXANDRE. *Confidences d'un patron sur la réforme de l'entreprise. Économie et Humanisme*, Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1960. 140 pp. NF. 5.10.

For a solution of the social question the form of the undertaking should, in the author's opinion, be drastically changed. He considers necessary the conferment of legal personality to the enterprise, and a form of remuneration in which a collective wage sum is established and allowed. At a later stage the consumers, too, could be associated in the organisation. These are the main conclusions of the book, which contains many interesting ideas that may be suitable for further elaboration.

DUVERGER, MAURICE. *De la dictature*. René Julliard, Paris 1961. 211 pp. NF. 8.40.

Against the background of the present political situation in France, Prof. Duverger presents a brilliant analysis of the forms and origins of dictatorship. Illuminating thoughts figure abundantly in this treatise, as for instance the fundamental difference that exists between a "sociological dictatorship", originating from deep social and cultural cleavages in society, and a "technical dictatorship", of which one of the forms is "pretorian" in nature. The latter form, as exemplified at the moment in France, is characterised by the efforts of an isolated and external group to a dictatorial régime while the socio-economic structure is not in accordance. A general consensus, according to the author, is indeed existent in France, even the Communist being no longer a revolutionary.

*Entwicklungsländer – Wahn und Wirklichkeit*. Geleitwort von Albert Hunold. Aufsätze von W. Röpke, K. Brandt, J. V. Van Sickle u.a. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich und Stuttgart 1961. 237 pp. DM. 15.00.

All the contributions in this collection have been written from the viewpoint of the desirability of free enterprise; regarding the underdeveloped countries this implies education of the autochthonal free farmers, craftsmen and light industry (Röpke, Hunold) and rejection of forced saving and forced industrialisation. Karl Brandt in a more politically orientated contribution condemns the now fairly current "liberal" attitude towards the colonial question, which he attributes to a misplaced feeling of guilt; it is not to be denied, in the author's opinion, that the colonisation has been beneficial in social, political and economical respects. Bellikoth Ragunath Shenoy advocates decentralisation and a free market economy in India.

FISCHER-BALING, EUGEN. *Theorie der auswärtigen Politik*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1960. vi, 227 pp. DM. 12.80.

A thorough and excellent study of foreign policy is here provided in part 6 of the series of publications *Die Wissenschaft von der Politik*. Prof. Fischer-Baling brings out two characteristics of foreign policy, i.e. the maintenance and extension of power in the intercourse between states, and the priority of maintaining sovereign territories. The way in which legal and moral factors, supra-national organisations and inter national creeds and religions come into play are included in the discussion.

GINSBERG, MORRIS. *Evolution and Progress*. [Essays in Sociology and Social Philosophy, vol. 3.] William Heinemann Ltd., London, Melbourne, Toronto 1961. xii, 283 pp. 25/-.

Published and unpublished essays have been collected in this volume which contains a dissertation on the "aspects of European sociology in the early Twentieth Century" that is in many respects programmatic as regards the leading British sociologist's basic views, for instance in the lucid discussion on Max Weber and Durkheim. The variety of subjects discussed in the nine chapters into which the book has been divided seem to have in common the search for an adequate conception of progress: "while, so far, no general law of progress has been discovered, it is possible to point to certain trends in the history of mankind which, in the light of a rational ethic, may be adjudged progressive", a statement that is fully in line with the high appreciation of Hobhouse which is explicitly formulated in one of the most interesting chapters. Prof. Ginsberg's style of writing is unpretentious and very clear; his arguments are always formulated with directness and he avoids any sidetracks that might obscure the fundamental issues. Thus the book taken as a whole is a model of thoughtprovoking treatment suited also for the interested layman.

HONIGSHEIM, PAUL. *Über Objekt, Methode und wissenschaftliche Stellung der Soziologie*. Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1961. 39 pp. DM. 2.80.

Professor Honigsheim here describes sociology as a specialised discipline, empirical in method, with culture for its primary object, while the conception of culture is "widely" interpreted. Of interest are the pieces on the personal values playing a role in sociological thought, and on the "predictability" of historical events by sociology.

KELLNER, WOLFGANG. *Der moderne soziale Konflikt. Seine Ursache und seine Überwindung im Betrieb*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. viii, 252 pp. DM. 26.50.

In the opinion of the author, who rejects economic solutions, codetermination, and Marxism (against which he raises sharp arguments), the cause of the social conflict in modern business life is the curtailment of independence and personal responsibility. He advocates a regulation, according to the methods of industrial sociology, of the relations within the concern, making use of the *Leitbild* (how the man concerned visualizes himself) and the *Menscbild* (how others visualize him); getting people's behaviour clear with the help of these two "images" is considered a condition of harmonic social relations.

LEMESNIL, FRANÇOIS. *Les Relations humaines dans l'entreprise et la condition salariale*. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1961. 135 pp. NF. 4.50.

After a consideration of the whole field of human relations in industry the author draws up the balance of this form of management. Although he admits that the human relations approach has obtained some real results in working conditions, especially in its initial period (in the beginning it cannot be denied some idealism of preventing the progressive dehumanisation and depersonalisation), the author is of the opinion that, at a later stage, it has not succeeded in neutralising the consequences of the industrial revolution. The central problem of how to emancipate the wage-earner as producer and human being continues to exist.

MARX-ENGELS-LENIN. *The Essential Left. Four Classic Texts on the Principles of Socialism.* Unwin Books, George Allen & Unwin, London 1960. 255 pp. 7/6.

This paperback volume contains the Manifesto of the Communist Party with the preface to the English edition of 1888, Marx' "Value, Price and Profit", edited by his daughter Eleanor, Engels' *Socialism: Utopian and Scientific*, in the translation of Edward Aveling, and Lenin's *State and Revolution*. Each of these writings has been provided with a one page introduction.

MÖBUS, GERHARD. *Die politischen Theorien im Zeitalter der absoluten Monarchie bis zur Französischen Revolution. Politische Theorien, Teil II.* [Die Wissenschaft von der Politik, Band 8] Westdeutscher Verlag, Köln und Opladen 1961. 420 pp. DM. 18.00.

In a short, but useful general introduction to the period, Prof. Möbus stresses the gradual individualisation of social and political philosophy. Then he deals in concise chapters with the political theorists, extracts from whose works (in German) fill about two thirds of the volume. Among them are Luther, Calvin, Jean Bodin, J. Lipsius, J. Althusius, Francis Bacon, Campanella, Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, and Rousseau. A selective bibliography has been added; it seems to be excellently suited for further orientation.

NEUNDÖRFER, LUDWIG. *Die Angestellten. Neuer Versuch einer Standortbestimmung.* Mit 18 Abbildungen und 58 Tabellen. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. xvii, 160 pp. DM. 23.00.

After a methodological chapter on the concept of *Angestellte* (White Collar Worker) the author passes on to a description of the size of this group, their distribution among the various professions and functions and other such aspects, which form the main theme of this study. The pre-eminently sociological aspects, as for instance the social status of this group, its norms, etc., have been left out of account, so that this work falls short as a sociological study, but provides much material on the statistical elements.

RÜHLE, JÜRGEN. *Literatur und Revolution. Die Schriftsteller und der Kommunismus.* Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1960. 616 pp. Ill.

The author, who already in his previous works has qualified himself as an expert in the broad fields of communist ideology and of communist art, including the communist and/or "progressive" artists, and who was personally well acquainted with such people as Becher, Brecht, Lukács, and Ernst Bloch, offers in this invaluable book a saddening picture, in the first and second parts of Soviet and German communist writers, and in the third part of writers in various other countries. Although there is nothing like a common denominator, the number of writers who suffered from their being drawn into the power network of the apparatus was very large. Of particular interest are the chapters that deal with the various expressions of the "thaw", and those devoted to German writers whose motives were often the opposite of the ends they served. With much acumen Mr. Rühle analyzes what might be called the break-down in their oeuvre, i.e. the moment in which literary creativeness began to be overshadowed by a full

submission to the growing demands of the party. Even J. R. Becher and Anna Seghers, e.g., had their doubts, as the author demonstrates in a lucidly developed argument. The book has thus become a successful effort to clear up some ideological and psychological enigmas.

SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. *Itinéraires de contagions. Épidémies et idéologies. Préface de Pasteur Valléry-Radot.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. 165 pp. Maps. NF. 9.20.

In this posthumous, very clearly written little book, an elaboration of lectures read to a medical audience, the author describes how, and along what ways, infectious diseases have spread. He traces the influence of changes in the traffic routes, and of the increase and acceleration of traffic, and investigates the factors and conditions governing their spreading and their prevention. Then the diffusion of ideas is considered, and it is investigated how impediments can be thrown in the way of undesirable ideas.

SIMEY, T. S., and M. B. SIMEY. *Charles Booth. Social Scientist.* Oxford University Press, London 1960. x, 282 pp. 30/-.

The authors have undertaken an attractive attempt to add new weight to the value for sociology of Charles Booth. Booth, in their opinion, has always been undervalued and he has been identified too one-sidedly with the "social statistician" and the stimulator of social policies, which he also was. The authors find, in Booth's work, one of the first large-scale attempts at approaching social problems empirically and according to the methods of the natural sciences. The first part of this book is mainly biographical; the authors have here set out to trace the influence on this figure of his surroundings and of 19th-century society.

TANNENBAUM, ROBERT, IRVING R. WESCHLER, and FRED MASSARIK. *Leadership and Organization: A Behavioral Science Approach.* McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, Toronto, London 1961. xiv, 456 pp. 58/-.

The present volume covers the field of "human relations" and its set-up is general in that it enters into the content of the term and the methodology of these disciplines; in addition there is an extensive discussion of the existing criticism of the human-relations approach. The most important issues dealt with are leadership as viewed in its relation to the concept of social sensitivity, and organisation. In part one the stress is laid on the great importance of the cultural environment (both as regards "sub-culture" and more general culture) as a factor besides the personal and interpersonal factors. The book concludes with three commentaries, written by G. R. Bach, R. Dubin and L. F. Urwick respectively.

ULAM, ADAM B. *The Unfinished Revolution. An Essay on the Sources of Influence of Marxism and Communism.* Random House, New York 1960. vi, 308 pp. \$ 5.00.

"Every society reacting for industrialization and modernization has its 'Marxist period' – such is the essential formulation of the author's basic viewpoint. He develops it with much acumen and deals with the fundamental theses of Marx, their role in the 19th century, their double function as an explanatory theory and a program –

making for divergent interpretations – but also with the impact of Marxism on the underdeveloped countries and its meaning for present Soviet society. Daring statements such as “Marxism in power is the exact opposite of Marxism in revolution” are well argued as well as being open to criticism. The author is, understandably so, less outspoken as to the future (although he says that the system has outlived, in the industrialized Soviet Union, its main historical mission) and to the best policies to choose for the West to prevent Asian and African Marxism becoming full-fledged Communism. The book is thought-stimulating and well written, and some tendency toward oversimplification that may be observed is, at least in part, a defect of its very quality: a lucid presentation of a neat argument.

VIMONT, CLAUDE. *La population active. Évolution passée et prévisions. Avant-propos de Jean Fourastié. Préface d' Alfred Sauvy.* Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1960. xvi, 192 pp. NF. 12.00.

This book very competently discusses the problems of the volume of employment and of the distribution of the professionally active population over the various branches of industry and professions. It describes the situation in France and in some industrially highly developed countries, and investigates the methods applied. These need to be improved if they are to permit of reliable prognoses. The author gives various directions concerning the possibilities of improvement.

### HISTORY

AGAR, HERBERT. *The Saving Remnant. An Account of Jewish Survival since 1914.* Rupert Hart-Davis, London 1960. 263 pp. Maps. 18/–.

Via the description of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee's activities in rescuing Jews from Europe a picture is offered of the suffering of the European Jews after 1914, and particularly between 1933 and 1945. This moving account, which has been written well and with convincing emotion, also comprises the period of the Palestine dispute. It provides a considerable quantity of factual material and contains some maps.

ALDRIDGE, ALFRED OWEN. *Man of Reason. The Life of Thomas Paine.* The Cresset Press, London 1960. 348 pp. 25/–.

Completely acknowledging Paine's great importance the author gives an extensive description of his activities during the American war of independence and after that in revolutionary France and simultaneously in England, and of the repercussions caused by them. He takes the available documents, particularly the judgments of others, into detailed and critical consideration. He seeks the cause of Paine's personal and political loneliness after his return in America, besides in his personality, in the special nature of his talent, which offered smaller possibilities.

*Annali. Anno Terzo, 1960.* Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1961. 960 pp. L. 12.000.

The 1960 *Annali* contain two extensive essays, of which one is written by Franco Della Peruta on Mazzini's attitude towards Germany between 1859 and 1861 and on the

discussion in Germany on the Italian question focusing on the controversy between Marx and Engels on the one side, and Lassalle on the other side. The second article, by Aldo Zanardo, deals with the efforts of a number of German and Austrian social-democrats to effect a synthesis of the materialist conception of history with neo-Kantian elements between 1898-1904. Special attention is paid to the positions of, respectively, Bernstein, Karl Vorländer and Max Adler. Among the shorter contributions mention should be made of the correspondence between Moses Hess and Louis Krolkowski in the period 1850-1853, edited by Edmund Silberner, and a piece by Emile Bottigelli on the rupture between Marx and Hyndman on the basis of two new documents, i.e. a letter by Marx and one by Hyndman, of which the first throws new light on the causes of the rupture.

ATTLEE, Earl. *Empire into Commonwealth. The Chichele Lectures Delivered at Oxford in May 1960 on "Changes in the Conception and Structure of the British Empire During the Last Half Century"*. Oxford University Press, London, New York 1961. iv, 54 pp. 7/6.

In a number of lectures the former Labour premier here describes the development of the British Empire into its present form. It has been done clearly and in a matter-of-fact language and gives a good impression of the long trends towards self-government in the English colonial areas.

CASTLE, E. B. *Ancient Education and Today*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth 1961. 218 pp. 3/6.

Starting from the fact that the roots of West-European civilization lie in Greece, Rome and Judea, the author gives a description of the purpose and methods of ancient education. Its problems, he states, are essentially the same as those confronting the Western world to-day; thus an orientation to ancient education may offer a way out for educational problems to-day.

CHOURAQUI, ANDRÉ. *Théodore Herzl. Inventeur de l'État d'Israël*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1960. 398 pp. Ill. NF. 15.00.

This biography of the founder of political Zionism – "inventor" of the State of Israel as the sub-title has it – also deals extensively with Herzl's development in his pre-Zionist period. In the description of the Zionist activities the author pays attention to the work in the organisation and at the congresses, but particularly to the diplomatic action and to the personality behind these activities. The place occupied by the Herzlian Zionist organisation in the whole of the modern Zionist efforts and in the whole of Jewish history is clearly determined.

COWAN, HELEN I. *British Emigration to British North America. The First Hundred Years*. Rev. and enlarged ed. University of Toronto Press, Toronto 1961. xiv, 321 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

The first edition of this work, which appeared in 1928 and has long been out of print, confined itself to the period 1783-1873. By rendering her study more comprehensive now the author has maintained the continuity of the successive emigration periods. The way in which the close relation between the economic developments in the home country and the emigration has been worked out is admirable; the author particularly goes into the nature and extent of the over-population of the Scottish Highlands in the 18th century. The book is well documented and provides the reader with a great many facts and statistical data.

ERBSTÖSSER, MARTIN und ERNST WERNER. *Ideologische Probleme des mittelalterlichen Plebejertums. Die freigeistige Häresie und ihre sozialen Wurzeln.* Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1960. 169 pp. DM. 20.50.

Subject of this interesting study is the pantheist sect of the Brothers and Sisters of the Free Spirit, which existed in the Low Countries and the Rhineland area in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It is shown that it was a case of an essentially plebeian ideology in a religious form, which can be considered a protest against the feudal society. Although this ideology is characterised as "reactionary" the authors are of the opinion that it has a stimulating effect on the class struggle. Other chapters discuss the membership of the sect; most of them are found to have come from the groups of impoverish-ed farmers, day-labourers and vagabonds.

HAHLWEG, WERNER. *Der Diktatfrieden von Brest-Litowsk 1918 und die Bolschewistische Weltrevolution.* Verlag Aschendorff, Münster 1960. 87 pp. DM. 4.20.

Although the general account given here of the negotiations held in Brest-Litowsk and their implications mainly for German policy does not open new vistas, the author of this well-documented dissertation has made use of a few previously unknown sources. The latter are of interest for the anxieties felt in German circles about Communist propaganda. One document, an extensive telegram sent by Von Kühlmann to Imperial Chancellor Count Hertling is reproduced in full.

HALES, E. E. Y. *Revolution and Papacy 1769-1846.* Eyre & Spottiswoode, London 1960. 320 pp. Ill. 30/-.

The description of the conflicts of the Popes as spiritual and worldly rulers in the period of the Enlightenment is followed by an extensive discussion of attitudes and events during the French Revolution and the First Empire. The author gives proof of his preference for Pius VII and his standpoint. For the post-revolutionary period it is clearly stated what difficulties the Popes, as worldly rulers, experienced in consequence of the spiritual and social developments, and the way in which their position of worldly power determined their, in the author's opinion erroneous, stand regarding political currents and problems of international policy.

Herzl Yearbook. *Essays in Zionist History and Thought. Vol. II.* Ed. by Raphael Patai. Herzl Press, New York 1959. vi, 253 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

This Annual of Zionist Thought contains eleven essays, for instance essays by Grete Mahrer on Herzl's return to Judaism, by Meir Ben Horin on Max Nordau's Zionist thought, and by Max I. Bodenheimer on the steps undertaken by the author and Oppenheimer to approach Hindenburg and Ludendorff for the benefit of the Jews in the area occupied by the Germans in Russian Poland in the First World War. The inclusion of a correspondence between Herzl and Sokolow also merits attention.

JACQUEMYS, G. *Langrand-Dumonceau, promoteur d'une puissance financière catholique.* Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1960. 320 pp. Ill. B.fr. 260.

This publication has appeared as the first part of three on the subject of the provenance and the activities up to 1860 of the great Belgian financier, who went bankrupt in

1870. It is described how Langrand-Dumonceau, who was mainly supported by the Roman Catholic clergy, the Roman Catholic bourgeoisie and the nobility, extended his activities from Belgium to Holland and Austria. Although this book, based on a large number of sources, contains much biographical information, Professor Jacquemyns has not intended to provide a biography, but to illuminate, with reference to this figure, some aspects of nineteenth century economy history.

LEHBERT, BEN. *Die Entwicklung der Stahlwirtschaft in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und in der Sowjetunion*. [Kieler Studien, Bd 57.] Institut für Weltwirtschaft an der Universität Kiel, Kiel 1961. vii, 200 pp. Tabels. DM. 25.00.

This is a very handy, thorough, comparative survey of the development of steel production in the USA and the USSR. The author, who has given particular attention to the question of transportation and geographical location of the necessary raw materials employed in steel production, points to similarities in the historical developments of the two countries which are said to take place in definite and definable phases. A very detailed survey is given of the location of the Soviet steel works and of their operational costs and those of their American counterparts.

LICHTHEIM, GEORGE. *Marxism. An Historical and Critical Study*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London 1961. xx, 412 pp. 40/-.

As the title of this important book suggests, the author deals with Marxism not only as an ideological entity (a theory and a revolutionary program) which lends itself to critical examination, but also as a historical phenomenon to be studied in the light of the political and social developments which put its mark on it, i.e. on Marxism in its various stages. It is this definitely "historical" character of the work as well as its often original theses and the fulness of its scope – the author deals not only with the "Leninist" re-interpretation, but also, and in a detailed way, with the Kautskyan and the Revisionist currents – which, together with an impressive ability to comprise the essentials into one 400 pages volume, makes us feel that this is an outstanding achievement. The general argument is the progressive revealing, in the process of Marxism coming of age and becoming a policy making factor, of its fundamentally metaphysical nature. Among the details, the author's view that 1850 formed no more than a brief "Jacobin-Blanquist" aberration in Marx's political life, may serve as one out of many examples that could be given of an instance where a critic might profit from the precise formulations the author gives.

*The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. V. The Ascendancy of France 1648-88*. Ed. by F. L. Carsten. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. xxv, 631 pp. 40/-.

The fifth part, devoted to the period of Louis XIV, of this very practical series (an attempt has been made to mark out a significant period and not to stick too rigidly to the years 1648-1688; thus, for instance, the disturbances of the *Fronde* are described in the fourth part) contains some general chapters applicable to all countries with an emphasis on Western Europe, as well as chapters on the separate countries, including the East- en Middle-European countries, North America and the Ottoman Empire under Mehmed IV. The approach is very varied, as is shown by the contributions on economic and population problems (D. C. Coleman), science and art (by, resp., A. R.

Hall and R. Witthower), political thought (Stephan Skalweit), and an essay on the social foundation of states written by Sir George Clark. Like the preceding parts this, too, cannot be praised enough for its design of giving the completest possible picture in the smallest possible compass.

Répertoire international des sources pour l'étude des mouvements sociaux aux XIXe et XXe siècles. Vol. II. La Première Internationale. Imprimés 1864-1876. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1961. 87 pp. NF. 6.00.

No less than the first volume, which was reviewed in Vol. III (1958), Part 3, p. 491, the present volume constitutes an excellent bibliographical apparatus for the study of the First International. It contains, with the exception of the periodicals which form the object of the first volume, references to the printed papers, such as the Minutes of the General Council, the congresses and conferences of the IWMA. Among the main institutions possessing the original sources are the library of the Moscow Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Biblioteca dell'Istituto Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Milan, and the Institute responsible for this journal.

SCHWARTZ, ANDREW J. *America and the Russo-Finnish War*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. viii, 103 pp. \$ 3.25.

Here is a mainly diplomatic-historical account of American-Finnish relations between 1939 and 1944, describing the shift in American policy in 1942. The "separate war" theory of the Finns after the German invasion into the Soviet Union, and the nature of the discrepancies of the "national self-interests" of the United States and Finland are also gone into. This factual history of the diplomatic relations between these two countries also takes into account such factors as public opinion in America and the influence of that part of the population that was of Finnish origin.

SIMON, LEON. *Ahad Ha-am (Asher Ginzberg). A biography*. East and West Library, The Horovitz Publishing Company, London; The Jewish Publication Society of America, New York 1960. xiii, 349 pp. 30/-; \$ 4.50.

The writer, co-author of a Hebrew biography of Ahad Ha-am, whose writings have been translated into English by him, here extensively discusses the whole of the life and works of the influential Jewish-national essayist. He analyses his mostly critical attitude towards the various movements and currents of thought in the Judaism of his time, while pointing out his participation in all sorts of practical activities and defining the positive basis of Ahad Ha-am's critical and analytical activity. A separate chapter is devoted to Ahad Ha-am's spiritual zionism, often misunderstood in its purport and practical implications, and a fascinating and elucidating chapter to his personality and still growing influence.

*Studien zur Geschichte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie*. Redigiert von V. Sándor und P. Hanák. [Studia Historica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 51]. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1961. 524 pp. \$ 9.50.

This *Band* contains the papers and discussions of the congress held at Budapest in 1958 on the development of capitalism in the countries of the Monarchy. The first group of

papers comprises contributions on themes in the field of economic history, the second on problems of the "dualist system": here the paper read by V. Sándor should be mentioned, in which the term semi-colonial for the relations between Austria and Hungary, current in Hungarian historiography, particularly before 1955, is considered incorrect. The author points out that the phenomenon is much more differentiated and advocates the use of a new term, which would render more adequately the distinguishing characteristics of this relation. The third group has the question of nationalities and the labour movement for its subject, and in these papers the place occupied by national independence in Marxist-Leninist theory is re-assessed.

TIMS, MARGARET. *Jane Addams of Hull House 1860-1935. A Centenary Study.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 166 pp. 18/-.

Jane Adams, of whom the author here presents a biography, was an American of Quaker origins. She has won fame by her social work, as is witnessed by Hull House in Chicago, in which immigrants were received. During the First World War she was President of the International Congress for Women, and later of other movements. Her ideas were characterised by a sincere sense of social responsibility and the doctrine of non-resistance; the latter was inspired by Tolstoy and the example of Primitive Christianity.

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

CALVOCORESSI, PETER. *South Africa and World Opinion.* Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1961. v, 68 pp. 6/-.

Rather than with the *apartheid* policy itself Mr Calvocoressi here deals with the repercussions it has had in the world, and with the forms in which the protest has found an outlet. Special attention is paid to the attitude of the Commonwealth countries, and to the possibilities open to the United Nations.

CASTRO, JOSUÉ DE. *Le livre noir de la faim.* Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1961. 124 pp. Ill. NF. 5.25.

Building on his *Geopolítica da Fome*, of which the German edition was noticed in Part 2 - Vol. IV - 1959 of this journal, the author investigates the possibilities of actively dealing with hunger in the underdeveloped areas. Here, too, the author has undertaken to trace various social and economical phenomena back to malnutrition. Successively the desirability of international collaboration, industrialization of the underdeveloped areas, and stabilization of the prices of raw materials is shown.

CROZIER, BRIAN. *The Rebels. A study of Post-War Insurrections.* Beacon Press, Boston 1960. 256 pp. \$3.95.

What kind of people are likely to become active rebels, what situations provide opportunities for rebellion, and what may be the attitudes (and what is the best attitude) taken by the responsible authorities in case a rebellion breaks out? Such are the questions posed by the author of this intelligently written essay that deals with a number of

rebellions since 1945, not only the Algerian, Cuban, Indo-Chinese, Cypriot a.o. rebellions which were or seem to be successful, but also those in Malaya and on the Philippines which, thanks to the able leadership of the government, failed. This very failure suggests that there is nothing fatal about rebellions, although in two categories the outcome must be certain: If people rebel against a big, totalitarian power (the Hungarian revolution), only international interference can save them, and if the government against which a rebellion is directed, fails to see in time its fundamental meaning, suppression (if carried out not in the totalitarian style) only tend to breed more rebellion in the future.

DUMON, FRÉDÉRIC. *La communauté franco-afro-malgache. Ses origines, ses institutions, son évolution.* Octobre 1958-Juin 1960. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1960. iv, 295 pp. B.fr. 220.

In his discussion of the *Communauté* the author elucidates mainly the constitutional aspects of this community; such problems as organisation and the competences of the community regarding the member-states come up successively. Some light is also thrown on the political parties in Africa, the foundation of the Mali Federation and its constitutional and political repercussions on the *Communauté*. The constitutions of all the federal states are included at the end of the book.

GINSBURG, NORTON. *Atlas of Economic Development.* With a Foreword by Bert. F. Hoselitz and part VIII, a Statistical Analysis, by Brian J. L. Berry. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1961. vii, 119 pp. Maps. \$5.00.

In this magnificently produced Atlas, which contains 48 maps with legends, tables and text, not only the familiar economic and demographic indicators have been used, but new ones have been added; these relate to such not directly productive factors as the types of urban structure or the degrees of access to transport facilities for various groups in different localities. Each time 96 countries are divided into six rankordered groups. Moreover, as standard value a weighted mean has been computed for each variable. The result is a very elucidating over-all picture of the economic situation and development which includes such elements as secondary education, contrasts between income and external relation, and energy consumption. Not only for the purpose of quick information, but also for more fundamental purposes of study the Atlas seems to provide a real help.

HEYDE, PETER. *Internationale Sozialpolitik.* Quelle & Meyer, Heidelberg 1960. 175 pp. DM 14.00.

After a discussion of the history and the grounds (in particular, the economic motives are treated) of an international social policy the author gives a survey of the field covered by the international labour agreements. Attention is also paid to the organisational aspects, and the role and importance of the International Labour Organisations are gone into. In other chapters some concrete cases are discussed, such as the inter-European social policy, where the supranational form of organisation in the "Europe of the six" is discussed.

HILL, MARGARET NEVILLE. *An Approach to Old Age and its Problems*. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh and London 1961. xix, 133 pp. Ill. 15/-.

On the ground of her long experience in the care of the aged the author is the ideal person to approach the problems connected with old age from the human point of view. Although this work has wholly the character of an outcome of personal experiences more generalising conclusions are drawn at the end, the most important of which is that old people should stay in their own homes as long as is possible, if necessary with domestic help.

KOVNER, MILTON. *The Challenge of Coexistence. A Study of Soviet Economic Diplomacy*. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C. 1961. viii, 130 pp. \$3.25.

The subject of this study is the shift in Soviet foreign policy during the past five years, which, within the framework of co-existence, has caused, the accent to fall increasingly on the economic policy. In his treatment the author takes into account the ideological-political motives (entering into the place occupied by co-existence in the theoretical frame of Communism's ultimate victory) as well as the economical motives (to make up the shortages in the Soviet economy), so that in all respects a well-balanced survey has been obtained, which does not bring new insights to the fore, but provides a valuable summing up of the subject.

RUNES, DAGOBERT D. *Letters to my teacher*. Philosophical Library, New York 1961. 105 pp. \$2.75.

The most important characteristic of these "letters" is the criticism expressed by the author on education as it was formerly given and still is, i.e. with an emphasis on knowledge and not on ethical norms. In his treatment of present-day science, too, the author starts from essentially ethical norms, in this case with an accent on humanity and charity, which, however, come too much to the fore.

SPARTACUS. *Lettre à N.S. Khroutchchev sur la paix*. La Table Ronde, Paris 1960. 191 pp. NF. 6.20.

In contrast to what the author's pseudonym would suggest this letter has not been written by a Left socialist. It deals chiefly with foreign policy, and the author states that Khrushchev is not the initiator of the co-existence policy, but that, on the contrary, this policy dates from 1923, when it was necessary on account of the military inferiority of the Soviet Union to the West, while it is now as necessary on account of the occurrence of an equilibrium in the equipment on both sides with nuclear weapons.

STANTON, ROBERT. *Forces For Freedom*. In collaboration with Arthur Fitz-Richard. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. 111 pp. \$3.25.

The East-West conflict, totalitarianism, democracy, and a number of other topical subjects are here discussed by an American businessman. He shows great confidence in American capitalism winning the competition with the Communists, while soft spots in the American economy are, in his opinion, inflation, too high and too progressively advancing taxes, the too strong position of labour, and too much Government interference. The chapters on Communism and the 1917 revolution are highly simplifying and naive.

## CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

*AFRICA*

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

CARTER, GWENDOLEN M. *Independence for Africa*. Thames and Hudson, London 1961; Engelsche Boekhandel Jacs. G. Robbers, Amsterdam. xix, 172 pp. Maps. 21/-.

A survey of the African states is presented in this book, which sets out to familiarise the general reader with African problems rather than to provide new insights and material on the African independence movements. In the final chapter generous Western economical and political aid is considered indispensable for a harmonious development of this continent, in the elite of which the author distinguishes a strong inclination towards larger national units and towards a unified "Black Africa".

**Algeria**

GILLESPIE, JOAN. *Algeria. Rebellion and Revolution*. Ernest Benn Ltd., London 1960. xiv, 208 pp. Maps. 27/-.

A description is here given of the most important elements in the French-Algerian war, the *colon* population, and the non-European Algerians. The author passes on to the Algerian response within the French system and then describes the developments after 1947; it is especially these last that get the emphasis. The reader is offered primarily a matter-of-fact description; new viewpoints and interpretations have been left out of consideration. The author looks forward to the Algerian future with confidence, and she considers probable a collaboration between the West and the new Algerian state (possibly a federation comprising the whole of the Maghreb), also for the exploitation of the treasures of the Sahara.

*La Révolution algérienne par les textes. Documents du F.L.N. présentés par André Mandouze. François Maspero, Paris 1961. 178 pp. NF. 7.80.*

A great number of texts from Algerian sources (particularly from the official organ *El-Moudjahid*) here give an insight into principles and aims of the revolution, attitude towards the *colons*, the West, the Sahara issue, etc. This is part 16 of the *Cahiers libres*; the introduction was provided by André Mandouze, who also selected the texts.

TILLION, GERMAINE. *Les ennemis complémentaires*. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1960. 218 pp. NF. 9.00.

The first part of this book was written in 1957, the second in 1960. Mrs Tillion underlines the mutual dependence of France and Algeria in consequence of, firstly the French part of the population in Algeria and secondly, the presence in France of the Algerians who provide for the needs of roughly a third of the Algerian population. These two factors (rather than the economic potential of the Sahara) should determine any settlement between the two countries. Mrs Tillion's moderate standpoint regarding the conflict is clearly expressed in this work, in which many of her own experiences (personal observation and conversations with prominent Algerians). have been incorporated.

## Congo

La Crise Congolaise: janvier 1959-août 1960. Chronique de Politique Étrangère, Vol. XIII, nr. 4 à 6: juillet-novembre 1960. Institut Royal des Relations Internationales, Bruxelles 1960. 612 pp. B.fr. 300.

The official documents relating to the Congolese crisis have here been printed in succession, provided with an introduction by Fernand van Langenhorst, who discusses the crisis against the background of the independence movements in Africa and Asia and mentions the relatively high economic development of the country and the too short political preparation; especially the abrupt transfer of sovereignty is held responsible for the crisis. The introduction is too superficial and does not enter into the specifically Belgian colonial policy as it has distinguished itself from those of other powers. As a publication of sources however, this book is of great value.

RUYTINX, JACQUES. La Morale bantoue et le Problème de l'Éducation morale au Congo. Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles 1960. 126 pp. B.fr. 125.

The starting-point of this study (which has now been superseded by recent developments) was to find a form of acculturation which would fit in with Bantu values (an attempt is made to find a common set of values) and thus facilitate the adaptation of the Bantu to Western norms. The second part of this book is mainly pragmatical; here a comparative analysis of the two different sets of norms is attempted.

## Kenya

FEARN, HUGH. An African Economy. A Study of the Economic Development of the Nyanza Province of Kenya, 1903-1953. Published on behalf of the East African Institute of Social Research by Oxford University Press, London, New York, Nairobi 1961. xviii, 284 pp. Ill. Maps. 35/-.

Although this is primarily an economic study the author has planned it broadly, so that the influence of political and social factors on this regional economy could be included; thus, the importance of the Asiatic and European settlers, the land-issue, the social disintegration as a consequence of migratory labour in the poorer and densely populated parts of Nyanza have also been investigated. The author distinguishes a sharp caesura in 1931, the economy of Nyanza being, till then, decidedly static, and therefore this study falls into two parts. Mention should be made of the great quantity of statistical material collected and used.

## Ruanda-Urundi

MAQUET, JACQUES J. The Premise of Inequality in Ruanda. A Study of Political Relations in a Central African Kingdom. Publ. for the International African Institute. Oxford University Press, London, Ibadan, Accra 1961. x, 199 pp. Ill. Maps. 35/-.

Subject of this thought-provoking study is the political organisation of a caste-like society in Ruanda, where the highest caste (stockbreeders originating from the north

and of a different physical appearance) occupies the high positions in the social and political structure. The author has used interviews with people who still remembered the old situation (after 1910 the system has gone out of use). The book concludes with considerations on social cohesion, which here occurs as a necessary complement for a caste society, and on the inequality premise, in which connection the author investigates the interrelations between the cultural system, i.e. the ideology of the dominant group's superiority, and the social and political organisation.

#### Sierra Leone

KUP, A. P. *A History of Sierra Leone 1400-1787*. Cambridge University Press, London 1961. viii, 212 pp. Maps. 21/-.

The author has based his study on old Portuguese, French and English sources and gives a description of the history of the settlements and forts as well as of the kingdoms in the interior. Besides some interesting data on trade in this area much ethnological material is also given, especially on the subjects of clothing, warfare and food. The period under study roughly ends with the settlement of former negro slaves from America in this area.

#### Union of South Africa

ALLIGHAN, GARRY. *Curtain-up on South Africa. Presenting a National Drama*. T.V. Boardman & Co. Ltd., London, New York 1960. viii, 276 pp. Ill. 21/-.

The picture created here of South Africa is more optimistic than in other books on the subject; the colour problem, for instance, is attributed to economical factors (the poverty of the Bantu) and much less to a racialist ideology. The recent unrest in the country, as for instance the Sharpeville incident, is accounted for in Bantu resistance against the law and an attempt at altering it, not in racial antagonism. In other respects, however, the author contradicts himself, so that the conclusions are not substantiated in the preceding pages. A large part of the book is occupied by descriptions of the country, of the economic situation, and of social welfare work.

KUPER, LEO. *Passive Resistance in South Africa*. Yale University Press, New Haven 1960 (paperbound edition). 256 pp. Ill. \$1.25.

Professor Kuper gives an intelligent and well-documented study of *apartheid* and the reaction against it, in the form of passive resistance, on the part of the Coloured, the Bantu, and the Liberal Whites. The incompatibilities in the *apartheid* policy, for instance economically, where it is hard to carry through, and politically, where democracy among the White population itself suffers by it, are lucidly analysed. In a final consideration Prof. Kuper typifies the *apartheid* ideology as a pre-eminently "tribal ethic" as against the "universal ethic" of the increasingly solidary non-white groups.

## AMERICA

FERGUSON, J. HALCRO. *Latin America. The Balance of Race Redressed.* Issued under the Auspices of the Institute of Race Relations by the Oxford University Press, London, New York, Melbourne 1961. 101 pp. Maps. 7/6.

Mr Halcro Ferguson's book has the merit that it compresses into a small compass the race relations in Latin America surveyed as clearly as possible. He states that the importance of this continent should especially be sought in the example given here of racial collaboration and of the synthesis of three distinct cultural traditions. The set-up of this book is historical, it describes the history from the Conquest onwards, while also a complete chapter is devoted to the United States.

### Cuba

HUBERMAN, LEO, and PAUL M. SWEETZ. *Cuba. Anatomy of a Revolution.* 2nd ed. with new material added. Monthly Review Press, New York 1961. xii, 208 pp. Ill. \$1.75.

In the important points the second edition of this work is identical with the first; an epilogue has, however, been added, in which the optimism about Cuba's prospects (social and economical) is confirmed. In their description of the revolution, the process of the revolution and its results the authors bear testimony to their sympathy for Castro's cause, which they characterise as motivated by rational humanism, and in which they distinguish a pronounced socialist character even if no definite economic plan has been established yet.

JULIEN, CLAUDE. *La révolution cubaine.* René Julliard, Paris 1961. 277 pp. NF. 10.80.

The author, editor of the daily paper *Le Monde* here extensively describes the Batista regime, on which he throws a sharp light, the revolution, and the first period of the Castro regime. Drawing up the balance he finds an incomprehensible blindness of the American policy regarding Castro, which has led to a rapprochement between Castro and the Communist bloc. The chances of "neutralism" in Cuba are bound up with Castro's preparedness to carry the reform through piece-meal, and to rely on the still large group of moderate revolutionaries. In his opinion a considerable reinforcement of the Communist element, finding expression for instance in the position of the C.P. and the occupation of key positions by Communists, is to be seen even now.

### Jamaica

MAUNDER, W. F. *Employment in an Underdeveloped Area. A Sample Survey of Kingston, Jamaica.* Yale University Press, New Haven 1960. xiv, 215 pp. \$5.00.

This is the report of the survey undertaken in Jamaica in order to provide material for a case study of the problems of the underdeveloped countries. The choice of Jamaica as a "model" is here explained; especially regarding the question of unemployment and underemployment Jamaica is characteristic. Moreover, a possibility was here created to investigate how the Western concepts, theories and measures on employment, both classical and Keynesian, that start from an industrial economical system, have worked out in an "underdeveloped system". The sociological points of difference, of which the importance is underlined, are not discussed.

## Puerto Rico

TUMIN, MELVIN M., with ARNOLD S. FELDMAN. *Social Class and Social Change in Puerto Rico*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1961. xxvi, 549 pp. \$10.00.

On the basis of extensive field work it was investigated to what extent social change had influenced the traditional social structure. The greatest weight was given to education as a factor, while correlations were traced between class and colour, class and religion, class and family. Among the findings there was an increasing indentification of a middle class with a mode of thought, in which society is conceived in three strata, and in which these strata are characterised less by family origins than by wealth, style of life, and education. An increasing mobility and a transition from a rather rigid to an open-class society appear as the most important effects of this progressive change. In its conclusions this methodologically exceptionally well-conceived and executed study mostly agrees with existing investigations into the social change from "traditionalist" to more or less "modern" societies.

## United States of America

FILLER, LOUIS. *The Crusade Against Slavery. 1830-1860*. Hamish Hamilton, London 1960. xvii, 318 pp. Ill. Maps. 35/-.

This book, part of The New American Nation Series, is an excellent historiography of the anti-slavery movement, into which the author has worked an impressive quantity of material. The way in which the relation of abolition and other reform endeavours, such as temperance, feminism and educational reform, is preserved in the description of this wide panorama of persons of all shades of opinion, theories, and moral beliefs, should be mentioned as a special quality of this work.

KARIEL, HENRY S. *The Decline of American Pluralism*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. xii, 339 pp. \$6.75.

The criticism of the author, in this original and ambitious study, is directed against the idea that the "good society" is characterised by a "plurality of self-rectifying groups". He states that this opinion, propagated and defended by social and political scientists, has been completely superseded by the new situation in which, under the influence of technological development, fundamental structural changes have occurred in the scale of interest groups, as witnessed by the rise of the powerful industrial corporations, unions, organised agrarian interests and the national professional associations. He advocates a unification of the government and a greater measure of control of the groups for the benefit of the individual. Besides these a great many interesting ideas, and problems connected with the desired renewal of constitutional-liberal democracy, come up for treatment.

KENNEDY, JOHN F. *Profiles in Courage. Decisive Moments in the Lives of Celebrated Americans*. Hamish Hamilton, London 1961. xxiii, 266 pp. Ill. 21/-.

These Profiles, originally published in 1955, give a high idea of the U.S. President's knowledge of and insight into constitutional and political history of his country. For instance, the picture drawn of George Norris offers many a trenchant comment on

recent history and on the role played by a man of strong character and determination who opposed participation in the First World War and later, as a Republican and a "dry", supported Smith's candidacy in 1928. A very fair profile is devoted to the late Republican leader Robert Taft. The two chapters we mentioned are on the persons who were recently politically active, but the book also contains excellent pictures of J. Q. Adams, D. Webster, S. Houston, and others. The opening chapter on "Courage and Politics" is illustrative. The present "Inaugural Edition" contains a foreword by Prof. Allan Nevins.

LASSALE, JEAN-PIERRE. *La Cour Suprême et le problème communiste aux États-Unis*. Préface de Jacques Lambert. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1960. xiv, 276 pp. NF. 16.00.

The emphasis of this study, No 108 of the excellent series of *Cahiers de la Fondation nationale des sciences politiques*, is on the period of 1947-1957, although the author also touches on the attitudes of the Supreme Court towards the New Deal and the position of the Court in the Nineteen-thirties; with regard to the latter subject, for instance, it is stated that at the time the Court assumed to itself a much greater political importance than it did in the nineteen-fifties. The actual subject of the book, the Court in its activities towards the maintenance of the civic rights, is thoroughly and extensively analysed. The preface by Prof. J. Lambert summarizes the position of the Court.

LITWACK, LEON F. *North of Slavery. The Negro in the Free States, 1790-1860*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1961. xiv, 318 pp. \$ 6.00.

In a well-documented description of the Negro's position in the ante-bellum North the author successively depicts the forms this repression took politically, economically and educationally. The detailed investigation into the then current opinions on the Negro question breaks convincingly through the simplified presentation of two diametrically opposed opinions in North and South, and offers the reader a great many facts and quotations. It is pointed out, that in contrast to the South, political agitation and coalition of Negroes was possible; this fact has also influenced the form of the pursuit of emancipation of the Northern Negroes.

MACKENZIE, KENNETH M. *The Robe and the Sword. The Methodist Church and the Rise of American Imperialism*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1961. viii, 128 pp. \$ 3.25.

The period under study is that from 1865 to 1900, which was characterised by increasing American expansion, for instance in Hawaii, Cuba and the Philippines. With reference to a large quantity of material it is shown how the American Methodists provided the rationalisation for this imperialism by emphasizing the role of the United States (a partner in an Anglo-Saxon brotherhood) as an instrument in the hands of God and, in general, the importance of the Methodists in the wave of jingoism of the time.

*Public Finances: Needs, Sources, and Utilization*. A Conference of the Universities-National Bureau Committee for Economic Research. A Report of the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York. Princeton University Press, Princeton 1961. xiv, 512 pp. \$ 10.00.

Mr Buchanan, in the introduction to this work, states that hitherto relatively little attention has been paid to the decision-making process of public finance as such. In

this work an effort is made at discussing the problems from a variety of angles and starting-points in a number of papers and comments dealing with issues that are often partly in the field of political science, as for instance the contributions on Defence Planning and Organisation (in which the positive effects of inter-service rivalry are stressed), on the fiscal theory of political federalism, on the financial consequences of multi-level political structure, etc.

ROOSEVELT, JAMES, and SIDNEY SHALETT. *Affectionately, F.D.R. A Son's Story of a Courageous Man.* George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd., London, Toronto, Wellington, Sydney 1960. 352 pp. Ill. 25/-.

The emphasis of these reminiscences of the former President's eldest son is entirely on the personal life of F. D. Roosevelt – his family life, preferences and peculiarities. The description covers all phases of Roosevelt's political life and has been supplemented with a number of photographs.

SASAKI, TOM T. *Fruitland, New Mexico. A Navaho Community in Transition.* Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York 1960. xvii, 217 pp. \$ 4.75.

Subject of this book is the irrigation project in the Navaho reservation in New Mexico. The abrupt cultural and social changes under the influence of the cash market and the increasing off-reservation activities are analysed (for instance the changing of the social hierarchy caused by the settlement of new people and the plots of ground of equal size allotted to each), as are the conflicts that have arisen between the Navaho community and the government agency through mistakes in planning, particularly the lack of attention paid to the interrelation of technological and cultural traits.

SCHRAMM, WILBUR, JACK LYLE and EDWIN B. PARKER. *Television in the Lives of our Children.* Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. vii, 324 pp. \$ 6.00.

On the basis of studies among over 6000 children such important variables as intelligence, social background, home and peer-group relationships are investigated in relation to television viewing. Although the authors have not set out to "ring an alarm-bell" or to provide any too negative pictures of the effects of TV on the young, they wonder whether the onesided accent on violence and excitement and the low level of the programmes are really necessary and advisable for children. This book is also of interest on account of the great quantity of material offered.

SHANNON, DAVID A. *The Decline of American Communism. A History of the Communist Party of the United States since 1945.* Stevens & Sons Ltd., London 1961. xiii, 425 pp. 45/-.

This is the first full account of the history of the American CP between the year of its greatest successes and its complete downfall in the years 1956-1958 as a consequence of the Chrushevich XXth Congress speech and the Hungarian revolution. The author gives a fascinating picture of the Foster-Browder controversy, the almost unbelievable submission to the Stalin line, the enormous influence wielded in the immediate after-war years by the CP in the CIO organizations, the curious interlude of Wallace's third party, and the hesitations on the policy to be chosen *vis-à-vis* the Negro issue. The book is very well documented and will undoubtedly prove to be authoritative for a long time to come.

SPAULDING, E. WILDER. *Ambassadors Ordinary and Extraordinary*. Public Affairs Press, Washington, D.C. 1961. x, 302 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

A survey is here given of the history of American diplomacy and of the ambassadors in particular. The author gives a description of the most representative of them, and has investigated the categories of non-career ambassadors, men of letters, women, and men of science. Many of the false steps made by ambassadors are attributed to the quality being too low in consequence of the spoils system. Although the author evidently prefers career diplomats he considers a percentage of amateurs useful because of the opportunities thus given to new and fresh ideas.

TRUMAN, HARRY S. Mr. Citizen. Hutchinson, London 1961. 285 pp. 25/-.

In plain language Mr. Truman relates many of his experiences as an ex-president in personal and public life. Of special interest is his description of the rather unimportant, but typical difficulties between Truman and Eisenhower at the latter's inauguration, as well as the very vividly told controversies with Mr. Stevenson. There are also reflections on the desirability of making use of the experience of former presidents in some advisory capacity. For the man Truman his "Views on Religion", and his answers to questions put to him during a lecturing tour by students on a diversity of issues are characteristic. His is the power of expressing not always simple thoughts in simple language.

*The Welsh in America*. Letters from the Immigrants edited by Alan Conway. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 1961. x, 341 pp. \$ 6.00.

As the author states in his introduction, the importance of the Welsh immigrants in America is greater than is generally assumed on the ground of their relatively small numbers. The letters collected here create an impression of the immigrants' experiences in the different regions of the United States that they went out to, initially as farmers and later as miners. The continuous assimilation process and the slight success of the attempts at preserving their own culture are clearly brought out.

WILKINSON, JOE R. *Politics and Trade Policy*. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1960. viii, 151 pp. \$ 3.75.

Subject of this well-documented study is the way in which the Trade Agreements Program has developed from 1934 onwards under the influence both of the national-economic factors and of the necessity of a comprehensive foreign policy after 1945. The author gives an excellent survey of the political debate, the arguments of supporters and opponents, Democrats and Republicans, and the various interest-groups, and he analyses the underlying inconsistency, i.e. the extension of foreign trade without damage to the national industry.

### *ASIA*

MITCHISON, LOIS. *The Overseas Chinese*. The Bodley Head, London 1961. 93 pp. 10/6.

In a simple and short form a survey is given of the position of the Chinese in South-East Asia and especially the discriminating measures are discussed that they have ex-

perienched in various countries after the Second World War. The author brings into prominence the decisive importance of Communist China in these developments, and arrives at the conclusion that more intensive diplomatic relations of the South-East Asian countries with China can alleviate the situation.

Pioniers van het nieuwe Azië. Onder redaktie van H. Bergema. In opdracht van de Christelijke Nationale Bibliotheek uitg. door T. Wever, Franeker 1959. 491 pp. Ill. Hfl. 17.50.

This work, published under the auspices of the *Christelijke Nationale Bibliotheek*, is intended to provide a wide public with the biographies of a number of the most important Asian politicians. Dr H. Bergema, in his introduction, points out that a new evaluation of Asia is imperative; for that purpose the political biographies of Gandhi and Nehru (by the Rev. A. Pos), Jinnah (by D. S. Attema), Mao Tse Tung (by J. D. Thijs) and Mohammed Hatta (by H. G. Schulte Nordholt) are here collected. In his essay on Nehru the author regrets the latter's "agnostic humanism"; his opinion is, that India is not following the way indicated by Gandhi, and he is sceptical of Nehru's "state socialism" and of the fact that Nehru does not find his sources in religion but in science and technical development. The essay on Mao is a factual report of his career and theories, in which the author stresses Mao's genuine Marxism-Leninism, although adapted to the Chinese situation. The interpretation of Chinese Communism as a farmers' reform ideology is sharply rejected.

#### China

CHAO KUO-CHUN. Agrarian Policy of the Chinese Communist Party 1921-1959. Issued under the auspices of The Indian School of International Studies and The Institute of Pacific Relations, New York. Asia Publishing House, London 1960. xii, 399 pp. Tables. 55/-.

Basing himself on an impressive amount of primary and secondary sources, the author deals in detail with the different stages that can be observed in the Chinese communist agrarian policy. Although he does not draw directly political conclusions, he makes no secret of the economic results, and although he is aware of the great differences in the institutional environment and the value systems between China and India, he thinks that the latter country might profitably adopt some of the Chinese methods to foster economic growth.

ORLEANS, LEO A. Professional Manpower and Education in Communist China. National Science Foundation, Washington 1961. xii, 260 pp. \$ 2.00.

Based on Russian and Chinese data (on account of their unreliability the latter have been handled with the necessary caution) an exposition is given of the gigantic effort on behalf of the extension of education. In the preface, which considers these questions particularly in their political context, a basic contradiction is found in the attitude of the regime towards the intelligentsia who, on the one hand, are distrusted and, on the other hand, are indispensable for the "leap forward". This attitude is also reflected in the educational system, which aims at turning out scientists and technicians indoctrinated and suitable for direct practice. The low quality of education clearly emerges throughout the report. In the final part the available statistics (including those that are evidently used as a "weapon of the Communist system") are compared in order to

arrive at an assessment of the population, working population, rural and urban population, birth rate, etc.

*Le régime et les institutions de la république populaire chinoise. Journées d'études 12-16 octobre 1959. En collaboration avec le Centre national pour l'étude des pays à régime communiste. Centre d'étude des pays de l'Est, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Université Libre de Bruxelles 1960. 227 pp. B.fr. 210.*

This volume contains the papers read at the Conference held in October, 1959 and includes the discussions. The opinions widely diverged, but those contributions which dealt with economic and social developments (R. Dumont on land reform, and in particular J. Chesneaux on social transformations) stress the enormous progress which might result in China becoming the first industrial power at the beginning of the 21st century. This tentative conclusion is drawn by Ch. Bettelheim, whose contribution can be considered to be as thought-provoking as is that by A. Sauvy on the demographic issue.

#### India

**BAUER, P. T.** *Indian Economic Policy and Development.* George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London 1961. 152 pp. 16/-.

In this unorthodox, thought- and probably discussion-provoking study, very strong arguments are put forward to revalue Indian economic policy. The author demonstrates that the second five year plan directs less energies towards the promotion of welfare, education, the struggle against such odds as the attitude towards ailments and the caste system than did the first plan, and would indeed be necessary to further democratic ends: "major elements of current Indian development planning are not calculated either to promote a general rise in living standards, or the emergence of a society resistant to totalitarian appeal". Suggestions are made for a revision of Western help. In particular, the diversion of investment to public heavy industry is criticized on economic grounds, because this trend tends to impede the development of human productivity.

*A Bunch of Old Letters.* Written mostly to Jawaharlal Nehru and some written by him. Asia Publishing House, London 1960. xviii, 523 pp. Ill. 30/-.

As compared with the first edition of 1958 the present edition has undergone some changes: the most important of these is the inclusion of two letters from Gandhi to Nehru of October 1945, in which their different approaches with regard to India's future (Gandhi according to the principle of the spiritual development of the village, and Nehru with his design for industrial and economic development as a condition of his country's future role) are clearly established. There are more than 350 letters from the 'Twenties, 'Thirties, and early 'Forties from a great number of people.

**DATTA, DHIRENDRA MOHAN.** *The Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.* The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison 1961. xiv, 154 pp. \$ 1.50.

This is a detailed survey of the religious and philosophical views of Gandhi, in which what might be called his eclecticism is explained. Attention is also given to the social

and political ideas of Gandhi, to whom education was the most important vehicle to arrive at a "silent social revolution", based – as was the political struggle – on *satyagraha* ("active principle of love"), with the outcome of an "ideal village republic".

HASHIM AMIR ALI. *Then and Now (1933-1958). A Study of Socio-Economic Structure and Change in Some Villages near Visva-Bharati University, Bengal.* Assisted by Tara Krishna Basu and Jiten Talukdar. Issued under the auspices of the Indian Statistical Institute. Asia Publishing House, London; Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta 1960. vii, 123 pp. 40/-.

The author and his two collaborators, who surveyed a number of villages in Bengal in 1933, have now investigated the same villages after 25 years. This has given them the basis for a comparison of the caste structure and the economic caste position. The change of the intervening years turns out to have had little influence here. Charts and illustrations supplement the text. This is part 10 of the Indian Statistical Series.

HUSAIN, S. ABID. *The Way of Gandhi and Nehru.* 2nd ed. Asia Publishing House, London 1961. xx, 179 pp. 25/-.

The philosophy of Gandhi and that of Nehru is explained, and the differences and similarities of, resp., Gandhi's "spiritual way" and Nehru's "secular way" are discussed. The author's admiration of these figures is very great; he considers them of prophetic importance in that they have shown the way towards an alternative for Western capitalism and Communism. The description is more concrete with regard to Nehru, whose economic and social welfare programme is elucidated.

*Industrial Labour in India.* Edited by V. B. Singh and A. K. Saran. Asia Publishing House, London 1960. xv, 528 pp. 46/6.

Most of the contributions in this book, towards which Indian scholars as well as scholars from abroad have collaborated, are concerned with specifically Indian problems, although more general contributions have also been included, such as a survey of theories and wages by M. H. Dobb, wage policy under planning by K. Alexander, who analyses wage policy in, resp., planned advanced capitalist and backward capitalist areas, and in socialist countries. Of interest, too, is V.B. Singh's contribution on unemployment, in which he maintains that a high degree of economic planning is necessary for combating this phenomenon, which he considers inherent to capitalist economies. The sections of this book are constituted by: wages, social securities, industrial relations and industrial sociology.

JAYAKAR, M. R. *The Story of My Life. Vol. II. 1922-1925.* Asia Publishing House, London 1959. ix, 742 pp. 75/-.

The first part of this work, which was projected in four parts, appeared in 1958; the present part was published posthumously, and the following two will have to be composed from the notes that Dr Jayakar has left after his death in 1959. Through his autobiography light is here thrown on the development of the Indian Freedom Movement, and the emphasis is so strongly on the political aspect of his life, that it may be considered a historian's complete recording of the political events. Because of the large quantity of information, recorded speeches of Indian and British politicians, this book is uncommonly valuable.

MAJUMDAR, D. N. *Social Contours of an Industrial City. Social Survey of Kanpur, 1954-56.* Assisted by N. S. Reddy, S. Bahadur and a Field Team. Asia Publishing House, London 1960. xxiv, 247 pp. Ill. 62/6.

This book contains the results of an intensive survey carried out in Kanpur, a rapidly growing industrial city in Uttar Pradesh. The emphasis of the investigation lays on the social conditions of the population; on such problems as housing, sanitation, health and education; though also some specifically sociological phenomena, e.g. motives for migration, caste and status, family life and religion were investigated. This was followed up by a family planning enquiry, in which child birth indices were investigated in relation to such variables as income, education and religion, knowledge of contraception and desired standards of family size. This book contains much interesting material and is a contribution both to the knowledge of social conditions in urban India and to urban sociology in general.

SINGH, HARI KISHORE. *A History of The Praja Socialist Party [1934-59].* Narendra Prakshan, Lucknow 1959. viii, 329 pp. Rs. 5/-.

From the foundation of the Congress Socialist Party onwards the author sees three trends represented in this movement, to which most of its conflicts can be traced back, i.e. Marxism, Gandhism, and Social Democracy. He shows how the first of these trends dominated between 1934 and 1947, to the effect, for instance, that the peaceful fundamental changes in the structure of the British Empire, which did not fit into their conception, occasioned confusion in their thought. After 1947 this was changed (the author pays the necessary attention to the Patna Conference) and the other currents came to the fore. As an analytical survey this book is very valuable; it is also well-written and contains much factual material, though it offers more than a simple enumeration.

SINGH, IQBAL. *Rammohun Roy. A biographical inquiry into the making of modern India. Vol. I. The First Phase.* Asia Publishing House, London 1958. vi, 328 pp. 24/-.

The first part of this biography of Rammohun Roy extends to about 1823, describing Rammohun Roy's youth and the first period in Calcutta. It is precisely on this period of his life that little material is known; the author has therefore been obliged to make the utmost of what data there were. Another difficulty in composing this book was that hitherto no reliable exhaustive biography existed, from which the author could have drawn.

*Social Welfare in India.* Foreword by Jawaharlal Nehru. Issued on behalf of The Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi 1960. xi, 380 pp. Ill. Rs. 6.50.

The great success of the first edition of 1955 has induced the Planning Commission to publish a second edition, which, though abridged, takes the new developments since 1955 into account. This book, to which many authors have contributed, is particularly of value as a reference book on account of the great quantity of information in different fields (Child and Women's welfare, community service, services for underprivileged and handicapped groups) and especially on the organisational level.

WARD, BARBARA. *India and the West*. Hamish Hamilton, London 1961. 247 pp. 18/-.

According to the author, India is nearing the time when a great push in financial help should be given by the West in order to make it possible for India to get through the critical period without too much damage to its democratic structure. India is said to have entered the era of the "break-through" to the dynamic economy, and it is a matter not of "buying off the Communists", not "charity", but "justice". From this point of view, the evolution of Indian economy and of international attitudes are dealt with.

#### Indonesia

SCHMIDT, H. *In de greep van Soekarno*. A. W. Sythoff, Leiden 1961. 255 pp. Ill. Hfl. 9.90.

This is the story of the lawsuit against the author, a former Dutch officer, which is described in great detail, as is the author's captivity. The Indonesian police arrested him in 1953; he was condemned to imprisonment for life, but a few years later he was set free. His description of the procedure is full of bitterness and gives evidence of the arbitrariness and even terroristic qualities of some of the Indonesian authorities. Moreover, the book constitutes a sharp indictment of the Sukarno regime as a whole. Although the author's awkward position will certainly provide for some bias, his book contains valuable information.

WILLMOTT, DONALD EARL. *The Chinese of Semarang. A Changing Minority Community in Indonesia*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York 1960. xiii, 374 pp. \$ 5.75.

The Chinese of Semarang are here discussed as an example of sociocultural change. Special attention is paid to those categories that have undergone changes through Indonesian and Dutch influences on the one hand, and Modernist Chinese influences on the other, such as community structure, organisations, leadership, schools and education, religion, family and kinship. The focus is not so much on the nature and size of these factors as on the changes themselves, which were established by means of interviews. Of interest is the epilogue in which the author forms a theory for socio-cultural change on the basis of a number of hypotheses, which have the advantage of being neither too abstract and general nor too specific.

#### Iran

BANANI, AMIN. *The Modernization of Iran, 1921-1941*. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. xiv, 191 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

After an evaluation of the modernization period under Reza Shah Pahlavi the author considers the more general problem of the extent to which Western material civilization can be introduced without the underlying values, and the possibility of a synthesis with the autochthonal cultures. It is described how under Reza Shah the influence of Western technology has come to the fore, inspired by a new nationalism in terms of a centralised and authoritarian state, not of a religious revival. With regard to the spiritual values Prof. Banani expresses some doubt that they might be "acquired" from the West, while, on the other hand, he does not consider Islamic culture capable of solving the tensions that have arisen, and of successfully resisting Communism.

### Jordan

SPARROW, GERALD. *Modern Jordan*. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 180 pp. Ill. 25/-.

Mr Sparrow describes government, country and people of Jordan in a popular manner and does not leave out the tourist attractions. The refugee problem is mentioned as the most important problem to be solved by this country; for the rest the author has an optimistic view of Jordan's future, economically as well as politically.

### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics-Russia

#### (Asian Territories)

HOLDSWORTH, MARY. *Turkestan in the Nineteenth Century. A Brief History of the Khanates of Bukhara, Kokand and Khiva*. Central Asian Research Centre in association with St. Antony's College (Oxford) Soviet Affairs Study Group, London 1959. iv, 83 pp. 15/-.

The author, in this description of the Khanates, has set out to discuss them from the inside and not only as a part of the metropolis. For that purpose she has used, besides the older sources, much newer material from Soviet writings, which is otherwise not easily accessible to Western scholars.

### Viet Nam

LANCASTER, DONALD. *The Emancipation of French Indochina*. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1961. xiii, 445 pp. Map. 45/-.

A detailed and well-documented study is here presented by the author who, though dealing in broad outline with periods previous to the French protectorate and up to 1945, respectively, gives full emphasis to the struggle against the Viet Minh. This study is also important in that it illuminates the growing disillusionment of the French officers' corps, which for lack of a consistent political line had to fight without sufficient means and without any objective; the result was a devaluation of the authority of the governments of the Fourth Republic among this group. In the appendices this aspect, to which the events of May 1958 have lent new importance, is again brought up for discussion.

## AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

### New Zealand

BEAGLEHOLE, J. C. *The Discovery of New Zealand*. 2nd. ed. Oxford University Press, London, Wellington, Melbourne 1961. xii, 102 pp. Ill. Maps. 21/-.

In this history of New Zealand's discovery the Polynesians, Tasman, Cook and the explorers, mainly French up to d'Urville, are successively discussed. The first edition dates from 1939; new material has been worked into the present edition. The appendix includes two fragments of Cook's Journals.

## EUROPE

BONTE, FLORIMOND. *Le militarisme allemand et la France*. Préface de Jeannette Vermeersch. Editions Sociales, Paris 1961. 242 pp. NF. 6.50.

This book is designed to show the danger of the Federal Republic for world peace, and particularly for France, with the help of parallels with the preliminary history of the First and especially the Second World War. The Fifth Republic is condemned as a tool of German militarism in connection with the permission of army manoeuvres in France for German troops. The peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union are stressed.

BREMME, GABRIELE. *Freiheit und soziale Sicherheit. Motive und Prinzipien sozialer Sicherung dargestellt an England und Frankreich*. Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1961. xv, 263 pp. DM. 29.00.

The author has set out to trace the underlying principles of social insurance systems in France and Great-Britain to the social-political structure and particularly to the interpretations of "Freedom" and "Equality". She states that the differences, for instance between the British state insurance and the French system of relatively autonomous instances, are largely traceable to the basic conceptions of State and Society in their mutual relations; these and other interesting conclusions on the ground of intelligent analyses are used in a final consideration, where the author investigates to what extent the Federal Republic can utilize these systems.

BURKS, R. V. *The Dynamics of Communism in Eastern Europe*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1961. xii, 244 pp. Maps. Tables. \$ 5.00.

Apart from a comparative chapter on communist movements in other parts of the world, the author of this thought-stimulating book has restricted himself to a study of the forces motivating Communism in Eastern Europe. A sharp line is drawn between the interwar period and the time of communist or Soviet domination; in Rumania, for instance, the C.P. numbered 883 members in 1944, and five years later a million. Connected with this growth was a shift toward numerical superiority of the opportunist periphery. The author has carefully established their class position and that of the hard core. It is evident that most leaders sprang from middle-class families; the peasants mostly provided the bulk of the mass following. Interesting is the discussion of various groups within or besides the classes which proved to be most amenable to Communism: national minorities (Macedonians, Jews), tobacco workers and cash croppers (special conditions) and the general reaction of economically poor cultures to the West.

*Documents on British Foreign Policy 1919-1939*. Edited by Rohan Butler and J. P. T. Bury, assisted by M. E. Lambert. First Series, Vol. IX. *German Affairs 1920*; First Series, Vol. X. *German Affairs and Plebiscite Problems 1920*. Her Majesty's Stationary Office, London 1960. lxvi, 744 pp.; lxxviii, 828 pp. 70/-; 75/-.

The present two volumes cover the year 1920 and focus entirely in German Affairs. The first contains, among other things, the correspondence and memoranda concerning the Kapp Putsch, the rising in the Ruhr area, the Franco-Belgian occupation of this area, and the British' dissociation from this move. Further, documents on the trials of German war criminals, and the extradition of the former Emperor William II. The

second volume contains documentation of, on the one side, Allied Military Control of Germany and questions relating to the reparations, and on the other side of the plebiscites in Schleswig, Teschen and Allenstein-Marienwerder.

KALTENTHALER, ALBERT. *Die Pariser Salons als europäische Kulturzentren unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der deutschen Besucher während der Zeit von 1815-1848*. Inaugural-Dissertation. Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Socialwissenschaften, Nürnberg 1960. 194 pp.

In the period 1815-1848 the contacts between the German and French intelligentsia increased and, in contrast to preceding periods, the political contact also began to achieve great importance. The influence of the *salons* is here investigated with reference to the German visitors, among whom Heine, Börne, Herweg, Grillparzer, Venedey and Ruge should be mentioned. This book also contains a description of the development of the *salons* and of some of the best-known among these.

LEITSCH, WALTER. *Moskau und die Politik des Kaiserhofes im XVII. Jahrhundert*. I Teil. 1604-1654. Herman Böhlau Nachf., Graz, Köln 1960. 296 pp. öS. 132.

This study, based on material from the Viennese archives, is partly meant to supplement Hans Ueberberger's work on Russia and Austria from the end of the fifteenth century onwards. The author describes the relation against the background of the development in the East of Europe; in this way his work has gained more in broadness and generality than would have been the case if it had been restricted to the analysis of the diplomatic relations, although this analysis is here also placed in the foreground. This is the fourth volume in the *Wiener Archiv für Geschichte des Slaventums und Osteuropa* series.

OPPERMANN, THOMAS. *Deutsche Veranlassung im Sinne des § 43 Bundesentschädigungsgesetz. Zur Diskussion um die Auslandsverfolgung [Hamburger öffentlich-rechtliche Nebenstunden, Bd. 3]*. Forschungsstelle für Völkerrecht und ausländisches öffentliches Recht der Universität Hamburg, Hamburg 1960. vi, 53 pp. DM. 9.00.

This study deserves interest because of its treatment of the question in how far the German nationalist government was responsible for the measures taken against the Jews mainly in Vichy-France and Morocco, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Hungary during the Second World War. Especially in the cases of Rumania and Hungary the influence of native antisemitism is stressed.

*Praktische Fragen des Staatsangehörigkeits-, Entschädigungs- und Völkerrechts. Gesammelte Gutachten. Zusammengestellt von Hellmuth Hecker*. Forschungsstelle für Völkerrecht und ausländisches öffentliches Recht der Universität Hamburg, Hamburg 1960. xiii, 374 pp. DM. 25.00.

In this mimeographed volume a great many juridical questions connected with measures taken against prisoners of war and refugees are discussed. Of social-historical interest are mainly the chapters which cover the anti-semitic actions mainly in Italy

and Hungary during the war. In particular the last chapter on the Jewish work-batalions in Hungary and the responsibility for their illtreatment by the German and Hungarian authorities offers valuable information. It was written by H. Doerner.

### Belgium

Cahiers 13, 14, 15 du Centre Interuniversitaire d'Histoire Contemporaine – Bijdragen nrs. 13, 14, 15 van het Interuniversitair Centrum voor Hedendaagse Geschiedenis. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1960. 80; 59; 430 pp. B.fr. 80; 60; 300.

Part 13, compiled by Professors J. Dhont and S. Vervaeck, of the series published for the Inter-University Centre of Contemporary History is a bibliography of the available biographical material. Part 14 is an inventory of nine interesting and rich archives, including the Licot archive; it was compiled by A. Simon. Part 15 is a full-sized bibliography of more than 3000 items arranged in bibliographies, source studies and methodological studies, catalogues and historical works on all aspects of Belgian history. This part, which is of the greatest importance for the study of Belgian history in the period of 1789 – July 21st 1831, was compiled by P. Gérin.

### Czechoslovakia

GOTTWALD, KLEMENT. Spisy XV. 1948-1949. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1961. 344 pp. Kčs. 9.00.

This volume of Gottwald's works covers the period June 1948-October 1949. It has been edited in the same way as its predecessors, announced in earlier issues of the *Review*.

HOUSER, JAROSLAV. Vývoj Hornického Pojištění. K bojům našich horníků za kapitalismu. Nakladatelství Československé Akademie Věd, Praha 1960. 153 pp. Kčs. 13.20.

In the introduction to this monograph on the development of the social insurance of miners, the author tries to define the essences of, and differences between the social insurance systems under capitalism and under socialism. The four chapters that follow are successively devoted to the "brotherly funds" before the first law in this field, adopted in 1854, the period until 1918, the Czechoslovak Republic, and the occupation.

KRÁL, VÁCLAV. Otázky hospodářského a sociálního vývoje v Českých zemích v letech 1938-1945. I. Nakladatelství Československé Akademie Věd, Praha 1957. 269 pp. Kčs. 25.00.

The two further volumes of this work were announced in our *Review* for 1960, p. 131. This first volume's main subject is the militarization of the economy in its workings as well as in its consequences. There is also a more general chapter on war economy in capitalist states.

MÍKA, ALOIS. *Poddaný lid v Čechách v první polovině 16. století*. Nakladatelství Československé Akademie Věd, Praha 1960. 488 pp. Ill. Kčs. 38.50.

Based on extensive research, this study of the dependent population in Bohemia in the first half of the 16th century, discusses both economic and social factors. The consequences of the Hussite movement could be felt in both fields. These consequences were both negative and positive: on the one hand pressing feudal ties were broken off, in other instances it retarded the operation of tendencies which made for a strengthening of the dependence. These consequences partly explain the relatively tranquil social situation in the period studied. The book is illustrated and has a summary in German.

Příspěvky k dějinám KSČ, 1960, 12. Státní Nakladatelství Politické Literatury, Praha 1960. 206 pp. Kčs. 6.00.

This volume (earlier volumes in this series were announced in previous issues of the *Review*) contains an article on the occasion of the 40 years' existence of *Rude Pravo* and one on the history of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the uninterrupted revolution. There are further a few documents on the final period of the Czech troops in Liberia in 1919. This is the last number in this series. It will henceforth be continued as a periodical and therefore no longer be announced in our *Review*.

#### France

BARDONNET, DANIEL. *Évolution de la structure du parti radical*. Éditions Montchrestien, Paris 1960. 293 pp. NF. 29.00

In his description of the structure of the radical party, of which the character and the importance for French political life are stated very clearly, the author lays special stress on the successive alterations in the party, and their causes. Structure and function of the central and local organs are stated, and the role and recruitment of the parliamentarians, their relation to the party and its organs, and to their own parliamentary group, are extensively investigated. The affiliated organisations and the pressure groups also come up for detailed discussion.

BODIN, LOUIS, et JEAN TOUCHARD. *Front populaire 1936*. Armand Colin, Paris 1961. 295 pp. Ill. NF. 7.50

The Popular Front, as it has found a response in the press of the time, is the subject of this very commendable exposition. It has to a high degree polarised public opinion into pro and contra without any "objective" middle group. From this book, which especially spotlights the ideologies of supporters and opponents, it becomes clear how those in favour of the Popular Front were forced back into the defensive from the beginning, and how a gulf gradually separated Blum and his closest collaborators from public opinion. This attractive book is part of the *Kiosque* series.

CAMERON, RONDO E. *France and the Economic Development of Europe 1800-1914. Conquests of Peace and Seeds of War*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1961. xviii, 568 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 10.00.

On the basis of mainly primary sources the role of France in the European economic development of the nineteenth century is here analysed. In contrast with the often prevailing picture of *rentier* mentality, conservatism and narrow attitudes of the French

entrepreneurial class, the author states that French enterprise has been paramount for the development of the other European countries. A description is given of the two important factors in this process, i.e. the diffusion of French science and technological skill and the French capital export. Part three of this book contains some case histories of French enterprise in Belgium, Germany, Italy, Russia and Spain. In the appendices a large quantity of material has been included.

CASTNER, ROCHUS. *Soziale Arbeits- und Einkommenspolitik in Frankreich nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Sécurité sociale*. Inaugural-Dissertation. Hochschule für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften, Nürnberg 1960. vii, 303 pp.

After a survey of the social security system the author raises the question of its influence on wage costs and production. In relation to the European Common Market the influence of the social security measures on the production costs are compared to those in the other West-European countries; the higher social security charges for the French as compared with the German employees is especially attributed to the high French children's allowance, a consequence of the population policy of that country. It is also established, that the French social security system has made for a horizontal rather than a vertical redistribution of the income.

DELAFOSSÉ, MARCEL et CLAUDE LAVEAU. *Le commerce du sel de Brouage aux XVII<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles*. Armand Colin, Paris 1960. 134 pp. Ill. NF. 9.00.

This volume, No 17 of the series of *Cahiers des Annales*, is a pre-eminently economic-historical study of an interesting phenomenon, the extraction and trade of salt in Saintonge on the Atlantic coast. The authors describe the exports, the price-movements and the regular overproductions, and pay special attention to the taxation system and the methods, almost in general use, of evading it.

DEMONDION, PIERRE. *Les problèmes de l'emploi*. Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1960. 254 pp. NF. 18.00.

The problems connected with employment have been considered chiefly from non-economic viewpoints. The social aspects come to the fore especially where the author discusses the problem of the Algerians employed in France, and that of the immigration from other countries; here, too, the perspectives for the future are analysed. This work, a volume of the *Travail et Sécurité Sociale* series, contains a wealth of information particularly in the field of labour law, technical training and the organisational aspects of the bodies responsible for the provision of employment.

*Le droit à l'insoumission*. "Le dossier des 121". François Maspero, Paris 1961. 235 pp. NF. 7.80.

The central theme of this book is the so-called Manifest of the French intelligentsia of October 1960. It comprises explanations of their motives by the signatories, statements by opponents, and voices from Algeria and abroad. The pieces included are all brief, many of them are interviews taken by a number of newspapers.

DUCLOS, JACQUES. "A l'assaut du ciel". La Commune de Paris annonciatrice d'un monde nouveau. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1961. 343 pp. Ill. Maps. NF. 6.75.

The well-known Communist politician describes the prelude to, and the progress of, the *Commune*, underlining the importance of the uprising for the international working classes. Finally the conclusions are drawn and a survey is given of the response to the *Commune* in other countries. The author heckles the distorted information provided by bourgeois historiography, particularly in education.

Famille et Habitation. II. Un essai d'observation expérimentale. Par Paul Chombart de Lauwe et J. Jenny, L. Couvreur, P Labat e.a. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1960. 364 pp. Ill. NF. 24.00.

Following Vol. I, which was notices in the third issue – IV – 1959 of this journal, three "new cities" are further investigated and compared. The study, based on material obtained by interviews, covers the housing wishes of the inhabitants in relation to their new houses, the rents in proportion to the incomes, activities of the members of the family, and social life. Like the first part, this survey has been excellently executed and the conclusions and recommendations for the new districts to be built, size of the houses, etc., are fully supported by the data thus obtained.

GARAUD, MARCEL. Histoire générale du droit privé français (de 1789 à 1804). La Révolution et la propriété foncière. De la Bibliothèque d'Histoire du Droit publiée sous les auspices de la Société d'Histoire du Droit. Ouvrage publié avec le concours du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et de l'Université de Poitiers. Recueil Sirey, Paris 1958. vi, 404 pp. NF. 40.00.

After a description of the forms of landed property and the feudal charges on the land in 1789 the author passes on to a detailed description of the measures towards their abolishment in the revolution. These descriptions have been written chiefly from a juridical viewpoint, although ample attention is paid to public opinion and the attitudes of the *physiocrats*, philosophers, and others. In a general evaluation Prof. Garaud defends, on historical and logical grounds, the abrupt and far-reaching laws on the ownership of land, the expropriation of property of the church and of *émigrés*.

GRANET, MARIE. Défense de la France. Histoire d'un Mouvement de Résistance (1940-1944). Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1960. iv, 303 pp. Ill. NF. 12.00.

The resistance group *Défense de la France*, grouped round the newspaper of that name, and with the forging of papers and, at a later stage, sabotage as subsidiary activities, continued to exist up to the liberation. The author describes the activities of the group as well as the political ideas of its leaders, which increasingly evolved in the direction of "gaullism". Of interest are the so-called *Cahiers de défense de la France*, included at the end of the book, in which a kind of "constitution" is drawn up for post-war France, including an economical and social policy.

GUILLEMIN, HENRI. *Les origines de la Commune. La Capitulation.* (1871). Gallimard, Paris 1960. 411 pp. NF. 14.50.

In this book, the third part of a series, the author continues his extremely detailed and extensively documented description of the military and political course of the French-German war. For the interpretation of the events – up to the armistice and the resignation of Gambetta – he proceeds from the same premises: the major part of the French government and the army leaders did not wish the continuance of the war, fearing the opportunities then open to the common people. The antagonism against the dreaded city of Paris was decisive here. His conclusion: in 1871 the Germans did not win through military superiority but through “arrangements”.

MALEVILLE, GEORGES. *Une politique sociale de la jeunesse. Santé Enseignement, Profession, Logement, Loisirs, Préface de Jules Moch.* Robert Laffont, Paris 1960. 167 pp. NF. 5.30.

The relative rise of the number of young people necessitates, in the author's opinion, the pursuing of a purposeful policy aiming at the special needs of this group. It is successively discussed what the Government should do in point of health services, school system (where a greater equality of opportunity is advocated), choice of profession, the housing shortage, and increase of leisure.

Le Plan Sauvy. Commenté par Pierre Le Brun, Georges Levard, André Malterre, Jules Milhau, André Philip, René Richard, Alexandre Verret et Pierre Mendès-France. Calmann-Lévy, Paris 1960. 220 pp. NF. 5.75.

Prof. Sauvy, in this book, draws up a social-economical plan along socialist lines; he advocates more state action in the industrial and commercial sector, nationalisations, and an extensive social security programme. He takes special interest in an extension and reform of education, particularly technical education, in agreement with his thesis of the “accumulation of knowledge” as the motor of social-economical progress; secondly he is strongly in favour of breaking through French “malthusianism” (or “conservatism” and economical and social immobilism), which is still working itself out in various fields. At the back of the book the comments of a number of persons have been included.

RATINAUD, JEAN. *Robespierre.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1960. 189 pp. Ill. NF. 4.50.

In the attractive series “*Le temps qui court*” this biography of Robespierre does justice to the general character of the series, which is intended for the general reader, but also discusses the validity of such standpoints as those on the controversial issue of social policy (Mathiez vs. G. Lefebvre and Soboul), or the meaning of the *loi de prairial* on the powers of the *Tribunaux révolutionnaires*. The book is admirably illustrated.

RIOUX, LUCIEN. *Le syndicalisme.* Éditions Buchet/Chastel, Paris 1960. 160 pp. Ill. NF. 5.70.

After a brief historical outline of the French labour movements the author, contributor to the *France Observateur*, describes the organisations, currents and personalities in the present situation. He finds an undeniable, though insufficient, change in present capitalism with which the labour movement, often out-of-date as to ideas and termino-

logy, is unable to cope, even if the tendencies to adjustment are growing stronger. He appears to be an advocate of an approach halfway between indiscriminate rejection and simple acceptance of "neo-capitalism": a modern "revisionism" which is gradually weakening the basis of the traditional capitalist system.

SCOVILLE, WARREN C. *The Persecution of Huguenots and French Economic Development 1680-1720*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1960. xii, 497 pp. \$ 6.50.

After a detailed and well-documented study of the role played by the Huguenots in the French economy before the revocation of the Nantes Edict the author traces the effects of the revolution on a number of selected industries, trade, shipping and finance. Although the consequences of the revocation turned out to be favourable for the diffusion of French technology and the unfavourable results for French economy are undeniable, the author shows that the revocation has not been the primary factor for the depression after 1683. Such factors as war, the fiscal system and economic statism are considered more responsible.

SELLIER, FRANÇOIS. *Stratégie de la lutte sociale*. France 1936-1960. [Économie et Humanisme]. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1961. 349 pp. NF. 18.60.

It is above all the fact that the economical power and the management is one-sidedly in the hands of the entrepreneur, which forms a hindrance for harmonious and balanced industrial relations. It is shown how, proceeding from this fact, the juridical contradictions in the French system of industrial relations can be explained. The author states that the same phenomenon occurs regarding the economic and social policy of the state and the negotiations between employers and employees, i.e. that they are not optimally successful on account of the unequal distribution of economic power.

TANNENBAUM, EDWARD R. *The New France*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1961. viii, 252 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

It is especially the social and cultural changes in France after 1945 that receive full weight here. With reference to an investigation in which the author's erudition and power of entering into the French situation are successfully brought into play, a great change of ideals and a breaking through of modern mass culture are found, running parallel to the striking economical growth. By means of an analysis of novels, stage-plays and radio and television productions the "new values" are established and compared with those of a preceding period, and the influence of these new phenomena on the old social hierarchy, the schools, education, etc., as well as the changing social composition of the French people are described. On account of this wealth of data, which have been incorporated with remarkable insight, this book is of great value, while it links up with the many works on similar cultural and social changes in the United States.

TOURTIER, CHANTAL DE. *Bibliographie des travaux de Georges Bourgin*. Archives Nationales, Paris 1960. 100 pp.

The works of Georges Bourgin, comprising 561 titles, have here been arranged according to their years of publication. A fragment of his history of the *Commune* (the chapter discussing the period from the capitulation to the insurrection) has also been included.

## Germany

Beiträge zur Geschichte der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands. Verfasst von einem Autorenkollektiv unter Leitung von Stefan Doernberg. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. vii, 552 pp. DM. 10.20.

A number of authors have contributed to this volume which opens with a general evaluation of the role of the SED by H. Matern. Other contributions deal with such details as the foreign policy, the Hennecke-movement in the Leuna-works and other industries; but there are also discussions on the activities aimed at the fusion of the SPD and the KPD in West-Germany (K. Greese on South-Baden, J. Seider on the Ruhr).

Beiträge zur Geschichte des vormarxistischen Materialismus. Hrsg. von Gottfried Stiehler. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 312 pp. DM. 6.50.

In this volume a number of essays dealing with various German early materialists and opponents of Christian religion have been brought together. G. Stiehler writes, among other things, on an anonymous essayist who lived in the beginning of the 18th century in Magdeburg, on Gabriel Wagner, and on August von Einsiedel, who struggled against "religion, monarchy, nationalism", and opposed marriage. O. Finger writes on J. H. Schulz a.o. Taken together, these essays throw light on some neglected chapters in the history of philosophy; in the comments, the judgment is based on strict Marxism-Leninism.

BENSER, GÜNTER. Vereint sind wir unbesiegbar. Wie die Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands entstand. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 187 pp. DM. 4.00.

Under the auspices of the *Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim ZK der SED* this book appeared, which gives a description of the rise of the SED. The description is rather one-sided and partly serves a political purpose, i.e. that of propagating the re-union of the labour class in the two Germanies, as is shown by the final chapter in which the balance is drawn up.

BREDEL, WILLI. Ernst Thälmann. Beitrag zu einem politischen Lebensbild. 8., überarb. Aufl. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 208 pp. DM. 3.80.

The biography of Thälmann here published, in which Pieck's preface to the first edition of 1948, and an address by Ulbricht on the subject have been included, is primarily intended for the general reader. It is popularly written and mainly serves a propagandistic purpose. Some letters written by Thälmann in prison have been included.

Deutschlands unsterblicher Sohn. Erinnerungen an Ernst Thälmann. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 476 pp. Ill. DM. 8.00.

Reminiscences of Thälmann in all periods of his career from Hamburg labourer to president of the KPD are collected here. They are introduced by speeches of Wilhelm Pieck and Walter Ulbricht of, resp., 1946 and 1951, and have mostly been contributed by veterans of the party who knew Thälmann during his life-time.

Friedrich Engels' Kampf und Vermächtnis. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 426 pp. DM. 7.20.

This volume on Engels' work contains contributions (among others by E. Engelberg, H. Heitzer, and H. Hümmeler) that are in part polemical in character. This becomes particularly clear, for instance, in the contribution by H. Jacob on Engels' theory of human freedom. In this connection modern West-German Marxology is attacked. Of interest is a bibliography of Engels' writings published in Eastern Germany up to May, 1960, and a survey of writings on Engels published in Eastern Germany and the Soviet Union. They comprise monographs as well as articles.

FROMME, FRIEDRICH KARL. Von der Weimarer Verfassung zum Bonner Grundgesetz. Die verfassungspolitischen Folgerungen des Parlamentarischen Rates aus Weimarer Republik und nationalsozialistischer Diktatur [Tübinger Studien zur Geschichte und Politik, Nr. 12]. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck), Tübingen 1960. xii, 243 pp. DM. 24.00.

Subject of this interesting study is the connections and differences between the Weimar and Bonn constitutions. The author states that the influence of the former on the latter is considerable in so far as it has been tried, in 1949, with the "Weimar example" in mind, to avoid the mistakes of 1919. This has had the consequence that, in a sense, the Bonn constitution is orientated to the past rather than to the future and, particularly, that it has taken too little account of the fundamental social shifts since 1945, and that, on the other hand, as a democratical constitution it distrusts "the people". There is a shrewd analysis of the role of the 1919 constitution in the decline of the Weimar republic, and a comparison of the political and social situation with that after 1949.

GIMBEL, JOHN. A German Community under American Occupation. Marburg, 1945-52. Stanford University Press, Stanford (Cal.) 1961. x, 259 pp. \$5.50.

A thorough study has been made of the impact of the American occupation on a small German town, based on documentary material and interviews with the Germans and Americans concerned. The author finds an undeniable failure of the American occupation policy, chiefly in consequence of contradictory measures coupled with the "introduction of democracy by undemocratic methods" on the one side, and of the different requirements of military government and democratisation on the other side. Adequate support of the moderate political groups and attempts to meet the demands of the specific German situation were omitted. This excellent work shows how fruitful is the study of this subject at a local level.

GRAF, OSKAR MARIA. An manchen Tagen. Reden, Gedanken und Zeitbetrachtungen. Nest Verlag, Frankfurt am Main 1961. 378 pp. DM. 19.80.

The German author Graf, who in the nineteen-thirties emigrated to America and there became one of the most important writers of "the emigration", here deals with a variety of subjects: German culture, the writers of the emigration, many of whom he knew personally, America, etc. Most of these brilliantly written essays are of purely literary importance, though some of them deal with more general political-cultural subjects.

HAUSER, OSWALD. *Preussische Staatsräson und nationaler Gedanke. Auf Grund unveröffentlichter Akten aus dem schleswig-holsteinischen Landesarchiv. Mit einem Dokumentenanhang.*[Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte Schleswig-Holsteins, Bd. 42]. Karl Wachholtz Verlag, Neumünster 1960. 285 pp. DM. 24.00.

Originally engaged in the study of the Prussian language policy in Schleswig-Holstein the author was obliged to introduce the more general theme of the relation between the Prussian *Staatsräson* and "national thought" as represented by the National Liberals, and especially by the *Deutsche Nationalverein*, and their mutual influences. In the present study the two themes have been excellently related in the sense that the Prussian policy in Schleswig-Holstein has been extensively analysed against the development of the political ideas of the nineteenth century.

HEIBER, HELMUT. *Adolf Hitler. Eine Biographie.* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1960. 160 pp. Ill. DM. 6.80.

This biography of Hitler does not present new facts or interpretations, but within a modest compass it gives an intelligently framed and penetrating analysis as well as a description of Hitler's life and ideas. The general German situation during the years of the rise and power of National Socialism provides the necessary background, which is also discussed with acumen. The illustrations are many and revealing.

HEUER, UWE-JENS. *Allgemeines Landrecht und Klassenkampf. Die Auseinandersetzungen um die Prinzipien des Allgemeinen Landrechts Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts als Ausdruck der Krise des Feudalsystems in Preussen.* VEB Deutscher Zentralverlag, Berlin 1960. 292 pp. DM. 25.00.

The Prussian *Allgemeine Landrecht* is here investigated according to the Marxist-Leninist method, i.e. in relation to the declining feudalism and the rising bourgeoisie. The author finds, in this codification, strong influences of the rising bourgeoisie on an essentially "feudalistically determined" whole. Successively the crisis of the feudal system in Prussia, the ideological foundations of the *Allgemeine Gesetzbuch*, and the relative discussions are considered.

HORNSTEIN, ERIKA VON. *Die deutsche Not. Flüchtlinge berichten.* Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1960. 343 pp. DM. 16.80.

Forty-three refugees from the German Democratic Republic record their experiences and the motives for their flight. Erika von Hornstein has taken care to make a good selection both regarding the motives (political and non-political) and regarding the occupations and the classes from which these people came. It has become primarily a human document, although the reader also receives an impression of the consequences of the East-German political system.

HORTZSCHANSKY, GÜNTER. *Der nationale Verrat der deutschen Monopolherren während des Ruhrkampfes 1923.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 327 pp. DM. 6.00

The proposition is here defended that the provocation of the Ruhr occupation by the German capitalists and the so-called "passive resistance" served a class interest to which the national interest fell a victim. The elaboration of this thesis, discussed by the author

in the widest possible context: the preliminary history, attitude of the international capitalists and the SPD (the latter outlined in sharp contrast to the KPD), is done along rigid Marxist-Leninist lines.

**Kämpfendes Leuna (1916-1945). Die Geschichte des Kampfes der Leuna-Arbeiter.** Teil I, 1. Halbband (1916-1933); 2. Halbband (1933-1945). [Geschichte der Fabriken und Werke, Band VIII.] Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1961. 943 pp. DM. 8.85; DM. 6.45.

These two volumes constitute the result of a collective undertaking to write, from a communist point of view, the history of the political and social actions of the workers and their organizations of this big enterprise in Saxony. The story begins with the year 1916 and contains details which reflect, on a local scale, the over-all rise of the left-wing forces, and deals, for the later years, mainly with the policies of the KPD. The second volume gives, within the framework of a discussion of national socialism (viewed as a triumph of capitalism), data on acts of resistance.

**KAFKA, GUSTAV E. Der freiheitliche Sozialismus in Deutschland. Das Godesberger Grundsatzprogramm der SPD in katholischer Sicht.** Hrsg. vom Sozialreferat des Zentralkomitees der deutschen Katholiken. 2. Aufl. Verlag Bonifacius-Druckerei, Paderborn 1960. 183 pp. DM. 6.20.

The SPD programme of 1959 is here discussed from a Roman-Catholic viewpoint; the author draws comparisons with the older party programmes and tests the socialist aims against the Catholic social doctrine. The central question of this investigation – whether the SPD view of life is acceptable to the Roman Catholic – is answered negatively; it is stated that, in spite of an undeniable evolution, and in spite of some points in the programme that are acceptable to the author, “naturalist democratism” is the foundation of modern socialism, so that it should be characterised as a variant of liberalism. A “messianic self-consciousness” is, according to the author, discernible even now.

**Der Leipziger Hochverratsprozess vom Jahre 1872.** Neu hrsg. von Karl-Heinz Leidigkeit. Rütten & Loening, Berlin 1960. 536 pp. DM. 17.50.

Liebknicht and Bebel were accused of high treason and sentenced to two years of imprisonment in 1872. The minutes of the trial are very interesting for the light they shed on the attitude of the Social-Democrat leaders vis-à-vis the Franco-German war and the Socialist movement during the period at large. The present edition is, apart from minor curtailments, identical with that of 1911.

**LIEBKNECHT, KARL. Gesammelte Reden und Schriften. Band IV.** Januar 1911 bis Februar 1912. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. 528 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

Apart from his continued anti-militarist activities, this volume reproduces Liebknecht's articles and speeches on a variety of subjects such as swindling in the elections, the Prussian constitution (the three classes franchise), municipal autonomy, and education.

MARX, KARL, und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. Werke. Band 9. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. xxiv, 699 pp. Ill. DM. 10.00.

As this new edition of Marx' and Engels' Works is progressing, the later volumes become more interesting, because they comprise the period not covered by the MEGA. The present volume, too, contains not a few items which are published here for the first time in German or have been completed (articles from the New-York Daily Tribune). Apart from a great number of articles written during this period, this volume also contains "*Der Ritter vom edelmütigen Bewusstsein*".

MENDE, GEORG. Karl Marx' Entwicklung vom revolutionären Demokraten zum Kommunisten. 3. erw. und verbesserte Aufl. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 199 pp. DM. 4.20.

This revised and enlarged third edition of Mende's work is motivated by the wish to lay bare the roots of what is called the "pseudo-Marxism" of students of Marxism in the West and of the revisionism of men like Lukács and Bloch. It is strongly argued, and with many arguments, that during the years 1843-1846 Marx completely overcame his former "revolutionary democratic" convictions.

MÖTTELI, CARLO. Licht und Schatten der sozialen Marktwirtschaft. Leitbild und Wirklichkeit der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich und Stuttgart 1961. 279 pp. DM. 16.50.

After an analysis of the so-called "social liberalism" ("social free enterprise" as advocated by Erhard) the economic and financial reforms of 1948 are successively discussed and their effects are investigated. Finally the author, who shows great sympathy for this economic policy, attempts a general evaluation in which he establishes, for instance, that the first phase has been successfully completed, and that, in the second phase, the emphasis will be particularly on the relation between state, society and economy, and especially on the "social" aspect of "social liberalism". Of interest is also the chapter in which it is shown how greatly the insights of former opponents, such as the S.P.D., have conformed themselves with this economical system.

PACK, WOLFGANG. Das parlamentarische Ringen um das Sozialistengesetz Bismarcks 1878-1890. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1961. 280 pp.

Beginning with an introductory consideration of Bismarck's attitude and political opinion regarding Social Democracy before 1878 the author passes on to a consideration of the party standpoints on this question. The stress of his enquiry is on the discrepancy between these party standpoints and the practical policy of the Parliamentary groups in the *Reichstag*, inspired by power factors in the background and the requirements of parliamentary tactics. In this way a commendable description has been achieved of a chapter of Bismarckian home policy and German parliamentary history. This book is Band 20 of the *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien*.

PÖLS, WERNER. Sozialistenfrage und Revolutionsfurcht in ihrem Zusammenhang mit den angeblichen Staatsstreichplänen Bismarcks. [Historische Studien, Heft 377.] Matthiesen Verlag, Lübeck, Hamburg 1960. 104 pp. DM. 9.80.

With great precision the author has re-interpreted the sources, to which, in comparison with earlier dissertations on the subject, he was able to add a number of unpublished letters by Herbert von Bismarck to his father, and the materials in the *Staatsarchiv* Marburg pertaining to the activities of the Prussian Ministry of Domestic Affairs, especially those of the political police. The main thesis, not a new one, but not in line with traditional historiography and argued in an original way, is that Bismarck was ready to go to any lengths *on principle*, in order to crush the (sincerely believed in) revolutionary threat, and even to violate the constitution by eliminating the *Reichstag* – that, *in practice*, however, he did not intend to use this means as long as there was a chance of manipulating the *Reichstag*. Of great interest is the chapter on the widespread fear of revolution that got particular impetus by the abrogation of the *Sozialistengesetz* in 1890 and the electoral successes of the Socialists.

SCHENK, FRITZ. Magie der Planwirtschaft. Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Köln, Berlin 1960. 287 pp. DM. 16.80

The author, who has been a secretary of the State Planning Commission in East-Germany, here gives a description of the economic development of this country since 1945 presenting much factual material partly based on personal experience. His description of the Communist economic policy is very critical and especially the always occurring “bottle-necks” and the inefficiency, phenomena that in his opinion are inherent in the system, are subject of his descriptions. On the other hand he also points out that good results can be achieved by concentration on a sector (witness the Soviet rockets). In the framework of the East-West conflict it is recommended to put a stop to East-West trade as a means of damaging the Communist economies and to allow the West to keep up its economic lead.

SCHIERBAUM, HANSJÜRGEN. Die politischen Wahlen in den Eifel- und Moselkreisen des Regierungsbezirks Trier 1849-1867. Hrsg. von der Kommission für Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1960. 248 pp. Maps. DM. 40.00.

After the electoral-areas studies made especially in France and Belgium a similar method is here used for a Rhineland polling-area. The author has also applied François Goguel's four criteria, i.e. religion, state, parties and local political conditions, in order to bring the most important complexes of phenomena into the picture. In this way the influence of social relations and political climate as they were reflected in the election results were studied as closely as possible. This is *Band 19* of the *Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien*.

SCHILLING, WINDMÜLLER, und MEISSNER Standardisierung – technischer Fortschritt. 2. erw. und verb. Aufl. Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1961. 387 pp. DM. 5.80.

In the more political orientated chapters of this book an essential difference is made between socialist and capitalist industrial standardisation on the basis of methods

and purposes. The bulk of this book contains directions and advice that are of interest chiefly to the technical expert (in this case the functionary of the labour movement for whom this book is intended).

SHIRER, WILLIAM L. *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich. A History of Nazi Germany.* Secker and Warburg, London 1960. (2nd printing 1961.) xii, 1245 pp. 63/-.

Mr. Shirer's book, based on his personal experience as an American correspondent in Berlin, on a mass of literature, and on the captured German official documents to which he has had full access, is a rather popularly written, but thorough account of the history of Nazi rule. The author has given free reign to his indignation and offers a picture of contemporary Germany that is the contrary of flattering. In some cases his judgment seems somewhat premature or too much based on a subjective evaluation; there are a few errors in details. But considered as a whole, the work is a very valuable, well documented contribution to recent German (and European) history, because it contains a wealth of material, part of which is not to be found elsewhere, and an interpretation that is often daring and very suggestive.

ULBRICHT, WALTER. *Die Bauernbefreiung in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Band I. Februar 1945-Juni 1958.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. xxiv, 688 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

This volume collects speeches and articles by the leader of the East German communists made or written from the beginning of 1945 until the middle of 1958. They open with a number of contributions on the new agrarian policy which aimed at the destruction of big landed property, the gradual organisation of agrarian production by central management of mechanisation, market control, etc. and end with increasingly sharp indictments of what is called revisionism.

WILHELM PIECK. *Ein Gedenkbuch.* Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1961. 328 pp. Ill. DM. 4.80.

This is an altered and extended version of the anthology *Wilhelm Pieck*, which was composed by artists on the occasion of Pieck's birthday in 1956. About a hundred authors have collaborated, some of whom describe their personal reminiscences of Pieck. The book was compiled by Günter Caspar, who also had the redaction, and introduced by Alexander Abusch.

*Zur sozialistischen Kulturrevolution. Dokumente. 1957-1959.* 2 Bde. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 1960. 539; 539 pp. Je Bd. DM. 7.50.

This is a collection of contributions, edited by Marianne Lange, dealing with a variety of subjects all connected with culture policy. The first part deals with problems in the Soviet Union (it contains mainly speeches by Khrushchev); the parts on problems in the German Democratic Republic, among which are education, socialist consciousness, development of a socialist national culture, contain contributions by W. Ulbricht, O. Grotewohl, A. Kurella, A. Abusch and others.

## Great Britain

ASHBY, M. K. *Joseph Ashby of Tysoe 1859-1919. A Study of English Village Life.* Cambridge University Press, London 1961. xiv, 303 pp. 25/-.

Through the description of her father's life, Miss Ashby portrays English village life in the second half of the nineteenth century. Joseph Ashby educated himself, later became a contributor to some periodicals, and wrote a number of articles on the conditions of the English village and agriculture. This book is partly autobiographical.

AUSUBEL, HERMAN. *In Hard Times. Reformers Among the Late Victorians.* Columbia University Press, New York 1960. x, 403 pp. \$ 7.50.

This book presents a brilliantly written panoramic view of the British social reform movements in the last 40 years of the nineteenth century. Against the background of the great depression that began after 1873 and lasted for nearly twenty years the author portrays the multitude of propagandists for land reform, temperance, socialism, Irish home rule, etc. Such figures as Henry George, John Bright, Morris, W. T. Stead and Joseph Chamberlain, are placed in the context of the whole climate of social criticism, which was aimed at problems regarding the condition of the poor, suffrage, imperialism, the Church. This book particularly excels in that it creates, with great penetration, a complete picture of the time with all its contrasts and gradations.

AYLMER, G. E. *The King's Servants. The Civil Service of Charles I, 1625-1642.* Columbia University Press, New York; Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., London 1961. xii, 521 pp. Ill. \$ 8.75.

In his detailed investigation into the position and organisation of the King's Servants the author also incorporates some data regarding provenance and financial means, while much information is given on conditions of service, appointments and payments. A number of persons are separately discussed as "typical" and "a-typical" representatives. Finally Charles I's Civil Service is considered in chronological perspective and in comparison with contemporary continental systems. In a general evaluation the author states that the Civil Service consisted of the King's Servants rather than of the Crown's servants (although even at this time the notion begins to dawn of State and Crown apart from the King's person), and that many faults of the system were inherent in this principle.

BELL, E. MOBERLY, *The Story of Hospital Almoners. The Birth of a Profession.* Faber and Faber, London 1961. 160 pp. Ill. 13/6.

Miss Bell here describes how the profession of lady almoner has developed from 1895 onwards, when the first of them was appointed. The investigation covers the conditions prevailing in 1895, particularly relating to the out-patient departments; the confusion existing in that department was, in fact, the reason for the creation of the new profession. This book gives, in a nutshell, quite a good survey of this branch of social work.

BRAITHWAITE, WILLIAM C. *The Second Period of Quakerism.* 2nd ed. prepared by Henry J. Cadbury. Cambridge University Press. London 1961. xxxvi, 735 pp. 30/-.

"The Beginnings of Quakerism", which dates from 1912, was reprinted in 1955; with the re-issue of this book its sequel, which dates from 1919, Braithwaite's classical

work, which excels in exhaustive documentation and completeness, has become available again. The alterations made by H. J. Cadbury are slight and nowhere fundamental. Braithwaite describes, in these two volumes, the first seventy-five years of Quakerism, and thus ends roughly where institutionalization comes up on the transition between the "prophetic", "apostolic" and "quietistic" phases. As in the first part the author here puts the stress on Quakerism as a revival of primitive Christianity and recognizes the relation with English Puritanism.

CLEGG, H. A., A. J. KILLICK, and REX ADAMS. *Trade Union Officers. A Study of Full-Time Officers, Branch Secretaries and Shop Stewards in British Trade Unions.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1961. xiii, 273 pp. 32/6.

The great interest and criticism existing to-day regarding the personnel of the unions have induced the author to set up an extensive survey in order to obtain exact data on pay, promotions, working conditions, recruitment, etc., of these people. It is a pity that no data have been collected on political and social attitudes, although in its present set-up this inquiry has provided more than sufficient interesting material. The knowledge collected here calls for a certain degree of caution in drawing general conclusions (for instance as to the problem of remuneration it is stated, that the salaries of union officers have risen less rapidly than the general wage level, on the other hand that they have not lagged behind the other salaries), particularly on account of the differences between the various unions.

*The Correspondence of Edmund Burke. Vol. III. July 1774-June 1778.* Ed. by George H. Guttridge. Cambridge University Press, London; University of Chicago Press, Chicago 1961. xxvi, 479 pp. 84/-. \$ 12.00.

This third volume of the admirable complete edition of Burke's letters, to which have been added many letters directed to him, contributes to an even fuller evaluation of and insight into his attitude in the American crisis. Central is the correspondence with Lord Rockingham; interesting letters to and from Fox, Champion, Sir George Saville, and many others are also included. As a member of Parliament for the important city of Bristol, Burke's political role was rapidly maturing, although the support extended to him by Rockingham and others was still very essential for his career. The advice given, often with great frankness, to Rockingham, was taken by the latter in the most agreeable spirit.

DUFF, A. C. *Britain's New Towns. An Experiment in Living. With a Foreword by M. Maddan.* Pall Mall Press, London 1961. 108 pp. 10/6-.

The "New Towns", that have arisen in Britain since 1946, and of which fifteen are in existence or being completed, are still subject of discussions among planologists. This contribution gives an outline of the growth of this new thought, the organisation of the Planning Corporations, and it discusses some problems and controversial points, such as the selection of sites, the preference of houses to flats, the establishment of industries, rents and amenities.

EATON, JOHN. *Socialism in the Nuclear Age.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1961. 191 pp. 15/-.

The stress in this book is especially on the desirability of a socialisation of economic life, which the author defends in a smooth and steady argument. The other socialist,

i.e. Communist, countries are not directly taken as instances for a socialist Britain given the totally different basic situation, but from their experiences some lessons can be drawn. Criticism of the less pleasant aspects of Communism is refuted with the argument that these faults are not inherent in the system, that, on the contrary, Communism has so much viability that correcting forces can assert themselves from within.

**Family Needs and the Social Services.** PEP (Political and Economic Planning); George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. xii, 233 pp.

The results of a number of interviews on the effect of the social services, their impact on different families, adequacy of the aid, etc., have here been reproduced and discussed. Each service is separately dealt with, and it is especially discussed what people feel about the services in the light of their experiences. The relatively greatest number of complaints was found in relation to housing; the whole picture of the experiences with the social services was relatively favourable. The authors finally give a general evaluation of the adequacy of the services and offer some suggestions for their improvement.

**A History of Macclesfield.** Ed. by C. Stella Davies. Publ. on behalf of Macclesfield Borough Council by Manchester University Press Manchester 1961. xiv, 404 pp. Ill. 21/-.

The town of Macclesfield is here described from its rise to late in the nineteenth century. Its development into an industrial town, the evolution of its local government and public amenities, religious communities, sports and amusements successively pass in review. The period of the civil war and the Chartist group in Macclesfield also come up for discussion.

**HUNT, N. C.** Two early Political Associations. The Quakers and the Dissenting Deputies in the Age of Sir Robert Walpole. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1961. xvi, 231 pp. 30/-.

In this interesting work two themes appear; the first is the great political ability with which Walpole dealt with the Quakers, Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists, the second is the organisational aspect of the campaign of 1736 of the first-named. The author finds a political association, that can be considered a prototype of the nineteenth-century political associations functioning as a recognized means of applying pressure on Parliament, and that, in the long run, was an ensurance of a non-revolutionary development. This conclusion is also drawn with respect to the Dissenting Deputies.

**LAYTON, ELIZABETH.** Building by Local Authorities. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 376 pp. 40/-.

This is the report of the enquiry carried out by the Royal Institute of Public Administration. The important place occupied by building in the activities of Local Authorities after the war entirely justifies a special study. The author states that in the future, too, the Local Authorities' building activities will increase, though the accent will shift from housing construction to slum clearance, public buildings and repairs. The full accent of this study lies on organisation problems, and it is in this field that, finally, recommendations are made.

MCKENZIE, K. A. *Edith Simcox and George Eliot. With an introduction by Gordon S. Haight.* Oxford University Press, London 1961. xix, 146 pp. 18/-.

The greater part of the material for this biography has come from the manuscript "Autobiography of a Shirt Maker", which was made available in 1958. Edith Simcox here appears as an important woman in every respect, with a number of aspects that are not without interest for social history, for instance, her work for the Shirt and Collar Makers, her participation in labour congresses on the continent (there is a description of one that was also attended by Allemane and Brousse) and her interest in the rise and the forms of ownership. Another aspect discussed here is her life-long devotion to George Eliot.

MORTON, A. L. und GEORGE TATE. *Die britische Arbeiterbewegung 1770-1920.* VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1960. 340 pp. DM. 15.00.

The original edition of this work was noticed on p. 531, vol. I - 1956 of this journal. In his preface to the German edition Siegfried Büniger praises the work, but he makes his reserves regarding some chapters. Another objection made by him is that the history of the British Labour Movement is too little considered in connection with the international currents.

MOWAT, CHARLES LOCH. *The Charity Organisation Society 1869-1913 Its Ideas and Work.* Methuen & Co Ltd, London 1961. xii, 188 pp. Ill. 25/-.

The most interesting aspect of the Charity Organisations Society founded in 1869 is undoubtedly the social philosophy underlying its principles, which stood for an uncompromising individualism stressing the responsibility of the working-man for himself and for his family. The purpose of this organisation was to create a collaboration between the private charities and the Poor Law, and thus to prevent an extension of state aid. This study of the C.O.S. and its important personalities, such as C.B.P. Bosanquet and C. S. Loch, throws an elucidating light on the organisation of charity and the nature and extent of social abuses in Mid-Victorian and Late-Victorian Britain.

PEARL, VALERIE. *London and the Outbreak of the Puritan Revolution. City Government and National Politics, 1625-43.* Oxford University Press, London 1961. xii, 364 pp. 42/-.

The major thesis of this study, which is based mainly on primary sources, concerns the political sympathies of Aldermen and Common Council, of whom it is shown that, before 1640 and during the crisis of 1641/1642, the most influential members were royalists. This thesis is supported by a detailed description of the City's politics during the period under study and the tactics and forms of organisation of the parliamentary Puritans. Of special interest are the biographical notes, included in the Appendices both of the Aldermen in office in 1640/1641 and of the "new men" of 1642/1643.

PELLING, HENRY. *Modern Britain. 1885-1955*. Thomas Nelson and Sonds Ltd., Edinburgh 1960. xii, 212 pp. Ill. Maps. 18/-.

In this book, vol. 8 of the *A History of England* series, Prof. Pelling has laid special stress on Britain's external political and economic relations. Each chapter therefore first has a survey of the foreign political situation and the military operations for the parts comprising the South-African and the two World Wars, followed by the domestic policies and concluded with the socio-historical aspects, which, as the authority of the writer gave reason to expect, have been excellently described. On account of the way in which the relation of "internal" and "external" factors stands out it is particularly as a summing-up that this book is of great value.

PELLING, HENRY. *A Short History of the Labour Party*. Macmillan & Co Ltd, London; St Martin's Press, New York 1961. viii, 135 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Professor Pelling, in this history of the Labour Party, outstanding for its brevity and its restriction to the main issues, has concentrated on the problems connected with the conflict between the parliamentary leaders and the union leaders in the 'Fifties. He deals extensively, for instance, with the conflict of MacDonald and the General Council of the TUC in 1931, and with the preceding years in which the relation was becoming strained. Considerable attention, of course, is also devoted to the origins of the Party, which partly explain its later difficulties.

READ, DONALD. *Press and People 1790-1850. Opinion in three English cities*. Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd., London 1961. ix, 227 pp. 30/-.

Subject of this book is a number of middle-class reform papers in Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester, and their editors. The plan of the first two chapters is fairly general, outlining the course of the industrial revolution in these three towns; after that the history of four of the papers is described; finally the influence of these newspapers is entered into, and although the author arrives at the conclusion that direct national influence, in spite of their relatively large circulations, was slight, he finds that their ideas made themselves felt indirectly via such middle-class movements as the Anti-Corn Law League.

ROBERTS, BRYN. *The Price of TUC Leadership*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1961. 148 pp. Ill. 16/-.

Sharp criticism from the side of the "left" is directed against the TUC, which the author considers an anachronism in the present time. The criticism turns, for instance, against its not very democratic structure, and especially against TUC's virtual rejection of nationalisation and public ownership programmes. The whole crisis of the Labour movement, finding expression in Labour's defeat in the 1959 General Election, and in the inter-union rivalries, which make the trade-union movement unpopular with the public, is attributed to the failure of the TUC.

ROWSE, A.L. *All Souls and Appeasement. A Contribution to Contemporary History*. MacMillan & Co., London; St. Martin's Press, New York 1961. viii, 122 pp. Ill. 18/-.

The author, at the time a junior Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, has known many of the political heads in the 'Thirties, and especially those that should be held responsible for

the appeasement policy towards Hitler. Through his notes, based on a diary, full of criticism and containing a sharp condemnation of the "appeasers", their portraits stand out, Dawson, editor of *The Times*, Simon, Henderson, Lothian, Halifax and Jones, to mention some of them. This brilliantly and emotionally written book is also of great value as a mine of inside information, character sketches, etc.

**They Saw It Happen. An Anthology of Eye-witnesses' Accounts of Events in British History 1897-1940.** Compiled by Asa Briggs. Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1960. xix, 512 pp. 30/-.

Prof. Briggs in this volume has collected many texts and provided them with short introductions, bringing to life the atmosphere of times gone by. There are so many typical items, extracted from works by well-known and also less conspicuous authorities, that it would be fully arbitrary to mention, for instance, Snowden's autobiography, Kirkwood's "Life of Revolt", various collections of letters and contemporary newspapers as more than only indicative examples. The Edwardian period and the First World War comprise a little more than half of the book, the rest covers the years between the two wars.

**TSUZUKI, CHUSHICHI.** *H. M. Hyndman and British Socialism.* Edited by Henry Pelling. Oxford University Press, London 1961. x, 304 pp. Ill. 35/-.

Much primary source material has been worked up into this excellent political biography of an outstanding personality in the history of British socialism. Of particular interest are the chapters devoted to the gradual adoption of socialist principles by the leader of the then Democratic, later Social Democratic Federation, the curious quarrel with Marx - which had some consequences for the future of organized Marxism in Britain - and the activities undertaken by Hyndman to arouse consciousness of the German peril in the years before the First World War. The profile of an independent mind is drawn here with sympathy and understanding; and the book is a valuable contribution to the history of the socialist movement in Britain, notably its unique "Anglo-Marxist" wing represented by Hyndman.

**TURNER, H. S.** *Something Extraordinary.* Michael Joseph, London 1961. 182 pp. Ill. 21/-.

The author gives a description of his experience as Warden of an Adventure Playground. He depicts the children's difficulties (they come from the poorer London districts) and describes the methods by which the confidence and the collaboration of the children was secured. The book is illustrated with many photographs.

**WILLIAMS, RAYMOND.** *The Long Revolution.* Chatto & Windus, London 1961. xiv, 370 pp. 30/-.

In this book Mr Williams links up with his previous work, *Culture and Society*, which was noticed on pp. 150/151 (vol. V) of the "Review". He has worked the discussions, that have arisen round his previous book (in the preface it is stated that they ran to more than 50,000 words), into it as much as was possible. This brilliant work falls into two parts: the first, methodologically the most important, aims at giving an analysis of the phenomenon of "culture" and investigating the relations between individual and society; in this connection the first essay should be mentioned, which deals with "creativity", describing in an original manner the implications of this concept for the

whole frame of reference with which man considers the above phenomena. The second part contains essays on such subjects as the growth of the popular press, the growth of the reading public, and education and British society.

### Hungary

MÉRAY, TIBOR. *Imre Nagy. L'Homme trahi*. Traduit du hongrois par Imre Laszlo. René Julliard, Paris 1960. 359 pp. NF. 16.50.

This book, part of the Collection *Les Temps Modernes*, is not so much a biography of Nagy as a description of his ideas and his policy against the background of the Hungarian revolution and its preliminary history from 1953 onwards. A great deal of space has been allotted to the course of the revolution itself; like in his other works, with which this book in a sense links up, the author has done excellently by making use of all the data available to him. Finally an extensive description and an evaluation is given of the trial and the execution of Nagy.

### Italy

CANDELORO, GIORGIO. *Storia dell'Italia moderna*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano. 3 Vols.

I. *Le origini del Risorgimento*. 2a ed. 1959. 430 pp. L. 2500.

II. *Dalla Restaurazione alla Rivoluzione nazionale*. 2a ed. 1960. 460 pp. L. 2500.

III. *La Rivoluzione nazionale*. 1960. 521 pp. L. 2500.

These are the first three volumes in a series which, when completed, will be able to claim great comprehensiveness, beginning with the preliminary history of the *risorgimento* (described from 1700 onwards) and extending to the foundation of the republic. The three present parts already bear witness to the author's admirable erudition, here placed in the service of a pre-eminently Marxist view of Italian history. In the first volume the emphasis naturally is on the influence of modern European ideas and the occurrence of economic and social conditions favourable to the rise of a middle class, strengthened by the French revolution and the effects of the Napoleonic occupation. The second and third volumes are focused more on the concrete political developments; the way, in which the role and importance of Mazzini is here analysed, deserves special mention.

I *Periodici di Messina. Bibliografia e storia*. A cura di Gino Cerrito. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1961. ix, 233 pp. L. 4.000.

This finely produced and carefully edited book has appeared in the series of bibliographies on the Italian socialist and labour periodicals between 1860 and 1926 under the general editorship of Franco Della Peruta. A number of very complete data are provided of each periodical as well as a short historical survey dealing with, for instance, collaborators, political line, and some important articles and polemics. Evidently the value of this work as a reference-book is very great.

*La Resistenza in Italia. 25 luglio 1943- 25 aprile 1945. Saggio Bibliografico a cura di Laura Conti. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1961. xv, 404 pp. L. 6.000.*

Arranged according to political parties and resistance groups the resistance papers (divided into periodicals inspired by the central leaders, and peripheral periodicals), manifests, pamphlets, and leaflets have been brought together. This unique bibliography is excellent qua arrangement and decidedly indispensable to those undertaking a study of the Resistance movements or of the political parties during the war.

*La scapigliatura democratica. Carteggi di Arcangelo Ghisleri: 1875-1890. A cura di Pier Carlo Masini. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1961. 279 pp. L. 2.800.*

This collection of letters, vol. 4 of the *Testi e documenti di storia moderna e contemporanea* of the Feltrinelli institute, consists of three sections. In the first section letters have been included written by Leonida Bissolati and Filippo Turati to Ghisleri, and written by Ghisleri to them. Besides this correspondence of the "Lombardic circle" letters have been included in the two other sections written by, for instance, Cavallotti, Colajanni, Ardigò, and Carducci.

#### The Netherlands

*BRUGMANS, I. J. Paardenkracht en Mensenmacht. Sociaal-economische geschiedenis van Nederland 1795-1940. Martinus Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage 1961. xvi, 591 pp. Ill. Hfl. 25.00.*

Prof. Brugmans offers here for the first time a general, but rather detailed survey of the economic history of The Netherlands from 1795 to 1940. Especially the 19th century social history has been included, but mostly insofar as it is directly related to economic developments. Thus, for each of the periods into which the 120 years under discussion have been divided, the economic position of the various classes has been scrutinized; the demographic data have been used as a basic indicator. It is clearly shown how the turning point was the "Industrial Revolution" of 1850-1870 which ended a period of late Mercantilism and relative stagnation. Social legislation has also been given due attention. For the economic history proper, the book can be considered of crucial importance.

*JONG, L. DE. De bezetting. Een weergave in boekvorm van de uitzendingen der Nederlandse Televisie-Stichting over Nederland in de Tweede Wereldoorlog. Produktie: Milo Anstadt en Ben Klokman. Regie: Milo Anstadt. Dl. 1. Em. Querido's Uitgeversmaatschappij, N.V., Amsterdam 1961. 224 pp. Ill. Hfl. 2.95.*

As the first in a series of five pocket books, which will render Dr de Jong's television broadcasts in book form and appear between 1961 and 1965, this part describes the occupation from the May days of 1940 up to the February strike. This finely produced little book contains an abundant number of photographs and interviews provided with an explanatory text which is excellent and which creates, in a popularised form, a good picture of the period.

## Poland

BABEAU, ANDRÉ. *Les conseils ouvriers en Pologne*. Armand Colin, Paris 1960. xiv, 309 pp. N.F. 18.00.

Given a fundamental sympathy with the idea of workers' councils which are obviously thought of as practicable within the framework of a more "liberalized" communist national economy, this book will certainly provoke discussion. The author offers an admirable survey of the Polish experience with the councils since 1956 and an elaborate treatment of the theoretical basis and very different interpretations as well as of their practical functioning. It is argued that what amounts to a failure of the Polish councils is due to lack of interest among the workers, for which the party bears a good deal of responsibility. Thus, the idea itself seems viable to the author, provided a more favourable political climate could be introduced. The book is published as Vol. 110 of the *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*.

Historia Polski. Opracowanie zbiorowe pod redakcją Tadeusza Manteuffla. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1958-'60. 2 Vols. in 7 parts.

I/1. 684 pp. Ill. Zł. 50.00; I/2. 853 pp. Ill. Zł. 50.00; I/3. 219 pp. Maps. Tables. Zł. 50.00.

II/1. iv, 431 pp. Ill. Zł. 40.00; II/2. 502 pp. Ill. Zł. 40.00; II/3. 546 pp. Ill. Zł. 40.00; II/4. 197 pp. Maps. Zł. 40.00.

This *History of Poland* is the result of collective efforts of the most prominent Polish historians to achieve a work for general reader and specialist that would be representative for Polish Marxist scholarship. Before publication in this form, the work has been the object of extensive discussions, which have resulted in a number of alterations. It will cover the period until 1939, in four volumes. The first two bring the study up to 1864. It is published under the general editorship of T. Manteuffel, while each volume has an editor of its own. There are many illustrations in the text. The literature, indexes, maps, etc., etc. for each volume are bound separately, which makes consultation easier.

KOWALIK, TADEUSZ. *O Ludwiku Krzywickim. Studium Społeczno-Ekonomiczne*. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1959. 383 pp. Zł. 25.00.

This study discusses the economic views of the noted Polish sociologist and economist L. Krzywicki (1859-1941). He was the first Polish scholar who systematically studied Marx and, as a socialist, was active in the socialist movement. His special position put him, in the course of his life, under attack from both left and right, and the polemics around him, as the author states in a separate chapter, are not finished even now. The other chapters are devoted to Krzywicki as a popularizer of Marx, to his views on agriculture, on monopolist capitalism and to his activity as head of the socio-economic Institute.

Materiały do Bibliografii Polskiego Ruchu Robotniczego (1918-1939). Tom I. Druki Zwarte. Opracowała Zanna Kormanowa. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1960. 581 pp. Zł. 65.00.

This important publication is a worthy sequel to the *materiały do bibliografii druków socjalistycznych na ziemiach polskich w latach 1866-1918*, by the same author, which appe-

ared in Warsaw in 1935. If the latter was edited by her alone, this new work has been prepared by a team of researchers under her leadership. The work was far more extensive. In the bibliography, keywords have been inserted which refer to the publications on the subject, and this adds to the usefulness of this work, which will be of excellent service to students in the field.

Najnowsze Dzieje Polski. Materiały i studia z okresu 1914-1939. Tom I. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1958. 278 pp. Zł. 64.00.

This collection consists of articles, source-publications and extensive reviews, and closes with a survey of the plan of the 4th volume of the History of Poland, the first part of which will cover the period 1918-1926. Among the articles is one by J. Tomaszewski on the stabilisation politics of Grabski in 1923-'25, while B. Dobrowolska writes on the allied attitude towards the problem of Poland's Western frontier in 1919. Interesting source material is to be found in the report on the official Russian attitude towards Polish independence in 1916, and Witos on his stay in Brest fortress. He had been imprisoned there together with the other members of the left concentrations, an election union of leftist parties created in 1930, in a vain effort to defeat Piłsudski.

Proces Romualda Traugutta i Członków Rządu Narodowego. Akta audytoriatu polowego z lat 1863/1864. Pod redakcją Emanuela Halicza, opracowali Anna Borkiewicz, Czesław Milewski, Klementyna Morawska [a.o.]. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1960. 2 Vols. I. lxxxvi, 324 pp. Zł. 80.00.

II/1. 324 pp. Zł. 70.00; II/2. 346 pp. Zł 70.00.

Romuald Traugutt (1826-1864) distinguished himself in the fighting during the Polish rising of 1863 and in October of that year became head of the *Rząd narodowy*. In April, 1864, the *Rząd* was arrested, and presently sentenced to death. Its members, with Traugutt at the head, were executed in August, 1864. The present publication, which is to be completed in three volumes, gives the documentation of the trial. These two volumes contain materials of the inquiry, 661 documents and 50 annexes in all. It is by accident that these documents have survived the destruction of Warsaw. There is a special introduction on their external history, and other introductory notes concerning several aspects of the trial, the documents and the method of publication. The documents have been very carefully edited, and one may expect that an index will be placed in the final volume. The publication is important, not only for Polish, but also for Russian history.

Radykalni Demokraci Polscy. Wybór pism i dokumentów 1863-1875. Wyboru dokonała, wstępem i przypisami opatrzyła Felicja Romaniukowa. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1960. lxiii, 621 pp. Zł. 50.00.

This book contains materials on the Polish Radical Democrats of the period 1866-1875. Materials on most of the persons treated is hard to come by; this publication, therefore, will be welcomed by students of Polish history and of the international social movement of the period under discussion. They will be helped by the historical and thematic introductions, the biographical sketches of the persons treated, and by the bibliography at the end of the book. There are biographical sketches also of those

persons of whom no publications could be found. The material is assembled in three sections according to the centers of Polish activity: Paris, Geneva and London. The book has an index of names.

**Strajk Chłopski w 1937 roku. Dokumenty archiwalne. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1960. 2 Vols. 455 pp.; 527 pp. Ill. Zł. 50.00.**

After an extensive introduction these two volumes present 228 documents, with a number of annexes and additional documents, on the strike movement of agrarian labourers in Poland in 1937. Party documents hold pride of place; further there are correspondence, police- and other official reports, etc. Some of the documents are reproduced in photocopy.

**STRZEMBOSZ, TOMASZ. Tumult warszawski 1525 roku. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1959. 136 pp. Ill. Zł. 24.00.**

Direct information on the disorders that took place in Warsaw in 1525 is almost non-existent. The author had to concentrate, therefore, on circumstantial evidence and thus came to write a socio-economic history of Warsaw in these years, rather than a history proper of these disorders. The book is well edited and has a summary in Russian and German.

**SZCZYGIELSKI, Z., i A. TYMIENIECKA. Z Dziejów Rad Delegatów Robotniczych w Polsce. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1960. 111 pp. Ill. Zł. 6.00.**

In the liberated Poland of 1918 councils of workers' deputies sprang up in a number of places. Communist influence was strong and in these circumstances they did not live long. By July 1919 most of them had been disbanded by the government. This brochure gives a popular history of these councils. It is well illustrated, has a chronological table and a list of 98 places where councils of workers' deputies were in existence.

**SZTUM DE SZTREM, TADEUSZ. Instytut Gospodarstwa Społecznego 1920-1944. Przyczynek do historii Instytucji Naukowo-Społecznych w Polsce. Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Warszawa 1959. 284 pp. Ill. Zł. 22.00.**

The Socio-Economic Institute, to which this monograph is devoted, was founded in 1920 as a section of the Society of Economists. The initiative was taken by a few persons who remained active in its work for the duration of its existence. The main interest of the Institute lay in the social field, studying workers' budgets and related questions through a large number of inquiries. Unofficially, the Institute sometimes acted as an adviser to the labour movement. The Institute had to finish its outward activities in 1939 but continued to exist illegally until 1944, when all its materials were destroyed in the events which ravaged Warsaw.

**TYCH, FELIKS. PPS-Lewica w Latach Wojny 1914-1918. Książka i Wiedza, Warszawa 1960. 239 pp. Zł. 14.00.**

This book gives a detailed survey of the history of the left wing of the Polish Socialist Party during the world war. The national problem had complicated the social one in Poland and had resulted in several splits. It was with another leftist group, the SDKPiL, that the PPS-left wing merged in 1918 to form the Polish CP. The book follows the

career of the PPS-Lewica up to that point, and shows how it was influenced by the First World War, a special chapter being devoted to its participation in the Zimmerwald movement, and the Russian revolution afterwards.

#### Rumania

Documente privind istoria României. Răscoala din 1821, documente interne. Comitetul de redacție: Andrei Oțetea, Nichita Adaniloaie, Nestor Camariano [o.a.]. Vol. III; IV. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române, București 1960. III. Cu indice și glosar pentru vol. I, II și III. 551 pp. Lei 23.10; IV. 351 pp. Lei 13.50.

An earlier volume in this series of documents on the rising of 1821 in Valakhia under the leadership of Vladimirescu was announced in our Review for 1960, p. 157. Vol. III contains further documents on the consequences of the rising in Rumania itself, in chronological order, covering the years 1821-1840. The documents in Vol. IV are largely concerned with the Greek society Eteria and with Ipsilanti.

Studii și Materiale de Istorie Modernă. Vol. II. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române, București 1960. 331 pp. Lei 13.70.

This volume contains both articles and shorter notes and studies. In the first category are a study of agrarian relations in Valakhia in the decennium after Vladimirescu's rising by Colombeanu, and of the organisations and activity of the Greek Hetairia in Russia before 1821, ehile C. C. Bodea writes on the revolution of 1848-'49 in Transsylvania and Hungary as seen by John Paget. Among the notes there is one on peasant unrest in Putna in 1883.

Istoria Țării Românești 1290-1690. Letopisetul Cantacuzinesc. Editie Critică întocmită de C. Grecescu și D. Simonescu. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Române, București 1960. lxiv, 253 pp. Lei 23.00.

This is a new critical edition of the so-called Cantacuzin chronicle, which covers the indicated period. In their foreword, the editors devote a separate section to the question of the authorship, in which they discuss the literature on the subject.

#### Union of Socialist Soviet Republics-Russia

BIGLAND, EILEEN. Russia has two faces. Odhams Press Ltd., London 1960. 240 pp. Ill. 21/-.

Having spent "one of the happiest summers" of her life in the Soviet Union in the year 1936, the author in 1958 made a second journey to the country, where she visited not only the capital and other big cities, but also, for instance, Kazakhstan and Georgia. The book contains the narrative of this journey. There are some interesting details, in which sometimes even a voice of criticism may be heard on views held more or less commonly by Soviet people from various walks of life.

BORYS, JURIJ. The Russian Communist Party and the Sovietization of Ukraine. A Study in the Communist Doctrine of the Self-Determination of Nations. Allmquist & Wiksell; Kungl. Boktryckeriet P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Stockholm 1960. ix, 374 pp. Sw.Cr. 40.00.

After a short introduction on the Marxist conception on nationality and especially Marx's and Engels's attitudes towards nation and national issues, the author offers a very detailed and fully documented study of the Ukrainian struggle for cultural and/or political autonomy or independence, and the Communist policy of "Sovietization" of the country until the creation of the USSR. Of particular interest is the treatment of the Ukrainian organisations, of which the socialist ones (including the Jewish) have received special attention. In his historical survey, the author lays bare the roots of Ukrainian national consciousness in the 19th century, which also contributed to shape the socialist movements there. New light is shed on the origins and the actual events of the period immediately following the February and October Revolutions. The special position of the Ukraine, also as an economic unit, is strongly underlined.

**The Changing Soviet School.** The Comparative Education Society Field Study in the U.S.S.R. Ed. by George Z. F. Bereday, William W. Brickman, Gerald H. Read. With the assistance of Ina Schlesinger. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston; The Riverside Press, Cambridge 1960. xvii, 514 pp. Ill. \$ 3.50.

In this work, which deals with the whole range of Soviet education (curriculums, administration, indoctrination, etc.), the editors have proceeded on the fact that the Soviet school system clearly reflects the requirements and developments of Soviet society. Against this background an objective picture was created on the ground of experiences of an American visiting team who have visited the schools and have obtained additional information in other ways. The initial chapters describing education in Czarist Russia and after the revolution are followed by a discussion of the various kinds of courses and school types.

**GOLDMAN, GUIDO G.** *Zionism under Soviet Rule (1917-1928)*. Herzl Press, New York 1960. viii, 136 pp. \$ 2.75.

The Communist rejection of Zionism is here explained from ideological motives, the moderateness of the Soviet policy towards the Russian Jews from the requirements of a foreign policy which, for instance, strongly overestimated the influence of international Jewry. The description extends to 1928, the year that the Birobidzhan plan came up and the anti-Zionist policy received a strengthened accent. The author has, for this work, not had access to many reliable sources, and has resorted to a careful cross-check between Soviet sources and reminiscences of former Russian Zionists.

**GOODMAN, ELLIOT R.** *The Soviet Design for a World State*. With a Foreword by Philip E. Mosely. Columbia University Press, New York 1960. xviii, 512 pp. \$ 6.75.

With obvious patience and with deep insight into communist philosophy and policy the author has brought together a mass of material on such diverging fields of action as linguistics, notably the propagation of Russian as a language not to be matched by any other, the efforts at Slav solidarity, or the proletarian myth, in order to prove as fully as possible his thesis on the continuous preparation of an absolute Soviet, i.e. essentially Great Russian, supremacy in the world. The various shifts in the outward appearance of this policy (from proletarian internationalism to Russia-centred nationalism, broadly speaking) and the intermingling of the many slogans and lines of conduct are developed with perfect clearness. Wherever this seems necessary, e.g. in the question of Chinese-Soviet relations, the author is extremely careful not to make

unproved statements or guesses. The introduction on "Marx and Engels on the World State" also deserves full attention, as does the discussion of the "withering away"-theory. In a final chapter a fuller integration of the Atlantic countries is advocated as a means to inspire more faith in, and strengthen the self-confidence of, the West.

**Kniga o Russkom Evreistve ot 1860-ch godov do revoljucii 1917 g. Sbornik statei.** Sojuz Russkich Evreev, New York 1960. [Distributor, Gregory Lounz, 11 East 45th Street, New York 17, N.Y.]. 592 pp.

The essays of this collection are different in size and character, ranging from short recollections to compilations and serious articles. Together they give a survey of the situation of the Jews in Russia, of Jewish culture there, and of the contributions rendered by Jews to Russian culture. Although by its miscellaneous character it is neither a work of reference proper, nor a short history, its use in the former quality is made easier by the index. Together, these articles give a useful survey of aspects that are mostly treated separately.

**KOTOW, F. I.** *Fragen der Arbeit im Siebenjahrplan.* Verlag Tribüne, Berlin 1961. 275 pp. DM. 5.00.

Although the Soviet Seven Year Plan is here mainly dealt with from the aspect of labour saving devices, its general economic implications are treated as well along the lines of official Soviet interpretation. Many figures are given. Recognizing, for instance, that the proportion of people engaged in agriculture is three times as high in Russia as it is in the USA, the author points to the necessity of a much higher productivity per worker.

**LENIN, W. I.** *Über Kultur und Kunst. Eine Sammlung ausgewählter Aufsätze und Reden.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. 692 pp. Ill. DM. 8.00.

**LENIN, W. I.** *Werke. Band 22. Dezember 1915-Juli 1916.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1960. viii, 400 pp. Ill. DM. 5.50.

**LENIN, W. I.** *Werke. Band 26. September 1917-Februar 1918.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1961. viii, 586 pp. Ill. DM. 7.50.

**LÉNINE, V.** *Oeuvres. Tome 27. Février-juillet 1918.* Éditions Sociales, Paris; Éditions en Langues Étrangères, Moscow 1961. 662 pp. Ill. NF. 5.00.

The volume on culture and art which contains extracts from Lenin's works on cultural questions, opens with a popular introduction of some 50 pages by B. S. Mejlach. Among the texts which have been included there are rather incidental items such as congratulatory telegrams on the opening of some club, but also more programmatic statements on the communist evaluation of culture in and for the struggle of the party, and of curious pronouncements on famous artists and writers. The 22nd, 26th and 27th volumes of the Works contain various items published here for the first time in German and French, respectively; the 26th volume is of special interest because it reflects the anxieties and hopes of the Bolsheviks immediately on their victory.

**MILLER, WRIGHT.** *Russians as People.* Phoenix House, London 1960. 205 pp. Ill. 25/-.

The emphasis of this work is on the Russian national character, not on the Communist regime. In his description of Russian manners, morals and tastes the author chiefly

works impressionistically; he has an eye for small detail and for the indications that spotlight daily life in Russia. Other points are referred to geographical and climatological causes; thus, the Russian winter is held responsible for many peculiarities in the social life.

MOUSKHÉLY, MICHEL, et ZYGMUNT JEDRYKA. *Le gouvernement de l'U.R.S.S.* Préface de Marcel Prélot. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1961. xvi, 429 pp. NF. 24.00.

The main characteristic of this excellent work on the government system of the USSR is the lucid presentation of the interrelation between economic, social, ideological and purely "political" power – the latter itself on different levels. Thus the authors demonstrate the "monocratic" structure that is fundamental, notwithstanding the outward appearance of decentralization. In this, the continuity is stressed, and it is argued that the same basic "monocracy" already typified the Bolshevik Party before it came to power, as it did, for that matter, the fascist and national socialist movements. With painstaking carefulness the authors have deduced from original Soviet sources a clear exposition of the workings of the system and they offer an interesting and well-founded interpretation.

PEYRET, HENRY. *L'U.R.S.S.* [Le monde a changé, 1.] Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1961. iv, 241 pp. Ill. NF. 18.00.

This beautifully produced book in which the illustrations undoubtedly will attract much attention, gives a concise and popularly written survey of the history of the Soviet Union in which, next to the political aspects, the economic and cultural developments have been treated of. The opening part is devoted to Marxism and the impacts of its pre-Bolshevik form on Russia, the second to the Marxist movement since about 1900, the Communist Party and the internal history of the U.S.S.R. since 1917, the third to foreign policy since Brest-Litovsk.

PIERRE, ANDRÉ. *Les femmes en Union Soviétique. Leur rôle dans la vie nationale.* Préface de Bernard Ferron. Spes, Paris 1960. 317 pp. NF. 12.75.

Using Soviet periodicals, weekly and monthly journals for sources the author describes the position of woman in economical and political life and in the family. He points out how, in 1936 and again in 1944, an attempt was made at strengthening the family ties and raising the birth-rate. The conclusion in this book, which does not offer any new viewpoints, but provides a commendable survey, is that in the recent period women are being increasingly privileged, in contrast to former times, when legal equality was, in fact, disadvantageous to women.

*The Russian Revolution and Bolshevik Victory. Why and How?* Ed. with an Introd. by Arthur E. Adams. D. C. Heath and Co., Boston 1960. xvi, 108 pp. \$ 1.50.

This book is part of the Problems in European Civilization Series and contains a number of contributions which together represent all the points of view and conceptions of the March and October revolutions. The choice of authors has been made with that object in view: P. N. Milyukov, P. I. Lyashchenko, L. Trotsky, Victor Chernov, A. Kerensky and, as a convinced Monarchist, L. I. Strakhovsky. Some scholars of international fame, such as Merle Fainsod and Isaac Deutscher, have also collaborated.

TROTZKI, LEO. *Geschichte der russischen Revolution*. S. Fischer Verlag, Berlin 1960. 759 pp. DM. 11.80.

This is an abridged re-edition of the 1931 German edition (Fischer) of Trotsky's famous work which he wrote during the first years of his exile in Principo. The reduction has been effected by curtailing the very elaborate documentation and by leaving out repetitions and summaries; Trotsky himself planned a revision along these lines. Mr. Janko Musulin has written a concise, but valuable introduction that gives an excellent analysis of the work and its author. The translation of 1931, which is followed here, was made by Alexandra Ramm.

VODOVOSOVA, E. N. *A Russian Childhood*. Faber and Faber, London 1960. 216 pp. 18/—.

The author gives an account of her childhood on a country estate in pre-revolutionary Russia, and at a distinguished boarding-school for girls. The book creates a picture of the life of the Russian well-to-do of the time, but does not deal with any social or political problems.

WIGMANS, JOHAN. *Einer von Millionen. Zehn Jahre Russland*. Kösel-Verlag, München 1960. 244 pp. DM. 12.80.

This is the account of a Dutchman who in 1942, when serving in the German army, deserted to the Russians (he describes how he enlisted in the German army intending to escape to England and to continue fighting on the side of the Allies), and there stayed in concentration camps and prisons for ten years. His experiences roughly correspond with those described by many other ex-prisoners in Russia.