

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL ISSUES

RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHY

De actualiteit van Marx. Een symposium. Onder redactie van G. Harmsen. Kruseman's Uitgevers Maatschappij N.V., Den Haag 1965. 183 pp. Hfl. 6.90.

In this volume a number of papers read on Marx and Marxism, as well as discussions on those papers, have been collected. On the whole, the speakers – Catholics, Protestants, adherents of a Marxist philosophy – were profoundly impressed by Marx' theory and by its capacity to explain at least part of today's realities. Curiously, it is not, e.g., the Catholic contributors who are most critical, but rather A. Lehning who calls Marx' Socialism "a utopia camouflaged as science".

The Educated Man: Studies in the History of Educational Thought. Ed. by Paul Nash, Andreas M. Kazamias and Henry J. Perkinson. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1965. x, 421 pp. \$ 7.95; 60/-.

The educational ideals of fifteen thinkers from Plato to Skinner are set forth by an equal number of American and British scholars. There are chapters on Isocrates, Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Erasmus, Comenius, Rousseau, Thomas Huxley, Marx, Dewey, Buber and others. A bibliographical note is appended to each contribution; the editors have provided a general introduction.

FOUGEYROLLAS, PIERRE. Contradiction et totalité. Surgissement et déploiements de la dialectique. Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1964. 253 pp. NF. 19.50.

From the point of view of social history and the history of social philosophies this purely specialist philosophical dissertation offers less than might have been expected from the author of *Le marxisme en question*. Indeed, he appears to cite Marx' conception of dialectics only in passing – refuting it out of hand – and in so far as his own new approach betrays a direct affinity it is rather to Hegel and, in very pronouncedly way, to Heidegger. A remarkable idea is that of the "triumph of the West" which is at the same time its "downfall" as well as its "liberation" from a preponderant concern with technological development to the detriment of spiritual values.

Marxism and Democracy. A Symposium. Ed. by Herbert Aptheker. Humanities Press, New York 1965. xii, 113 pp. \$ 3.50.

It is not easy to make Marxism-Leninism attractive to United States citizens, yet this is just what the present volume sets out to do. Its sponsor, the "American Institute for Marxist Studies", has therefore given the floor not only to true believers, but to some well-meaning sympathizers like H.L. Parsons ("Socialism's Meaning for American Democracy Today") and G.C. LeRoy ("Romanticism and Modernism: The Marxist View"). The other contributions are by R.S. Cohen, H. Aptheker, J.P. Morray and J. Suret-Canale.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ADLER, MAX. *Soziologie des Marxismus*. Band 1. Grundlegung der materialistischen Geschichtsauffassung. Band 2. Natur und Gesellschaft. Band 3. Die solidarische Gesellschaft. Mit einem Nachwort von Norbert Leser. Europa Verlag, Wien, Köln, Zürich 1964. 184 pp.; 167 pp.; 192 pp. S. 78; 74; 78.

The first volume mentioned in the title reproduces the text of the first tome of Adler's *Lehrbuch der materialistischen Geschichtsauffassung (Soziologie des Marxismus)* of 1930, minus the preponderantly philosophical chapters, the second volume the first part of the second tome of 1932, the third volume the second part of the second tome, which was not published before. The essence of the views expounded in this latter part are to be found in Adler's other studies, mainly in articles which are, in part, used literally for the book. It deals mainly with the conception of class and the function of ideology (the "reflection" of the "superstructure" on the "substructure"). Dr. Norbert Leser has supplemented this volume (and the first one) by a commendable evaluation of Max Adler's significance – epistemological idealism and "historical materialism" being united in one social philosophy. Although this short essay does not provide easy reading, it offers a frame of reference for a deeper understanding of Adler's position.

BEHRENDT, RICHARD F. *Soziale Strategie für Entwicklungsländer. Entwurf einer Entwicklungssoziologie*. S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1965. 640 pp. DM. 19.80.

Half-way the current United Nations Development Decade the present "social strategy" in a sense strikes a discordant note. The author, who made his first appearance in 1932 with a remarkable book *Politischer Aktivismus*, expects no benefit of the well-known philosophy of large-scale economic development as it is shared by the Americans, the Communists and the leaders of the newly independent nations. Instead he advocates creating an appropriate social climate by decentralization, "fundamental democratization" and, as far as possible, depolitization. It is open to some doubt whether, given the climate of "political activism" prevailing in (and outside) the underdeveloped countries, this programme is realistic, but at any rate it is based on many years of thorough study and practical experience.

BENDIX, REINHARD. *Nation-Building and Citizenship. Studies of our Changing Social Order*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1964. xii, 314 pp. \$ 7.75; 60/-.

The difference between the patterns of development and social change, the importance of the authority relationships for the formation of nations and the conditions for achieving political modernization are among the major themes which connect the studies in this book. A very thoughtful introduction on social change and public authority which shows the influences of Tocqueville and Max Weber precedes chapters on the transformation of Western European societies. The second part of the work is devoted to (very illuminating) comparative studies: Prussia and Japan (belated modernization), Russia and India (problem of a more dynamic authority and a rather passive rural population) provide ample proof against a "belief in the universality of evolutionary stages".

BUKHARIN, NIKOLAI. *Historical Materialism. A System of Sociology.* Authorized translation from the third Russian edition. Russell & Russell Inc., New York 1965. xv, 302 pp. \$ 7.50.

Bukharin's *Teoriia istoricheskogo materializma* (first published in 1921) is, in the author's words, a Marxian sociology, dealing with all aspects of society in the light of "social determinism". The book draws upon Plekhanov and Pokrovsky rather than on Lenin; it is typical of the pre-Stalin era, also in that it testifies to a remarkable familiarity with Western and "bourgeois" authors. The present translation is provided with an index of names and subjects.

CHILDS, HARWOOD L. *Public Opinion: Nature, Formation and Role.* D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, Toronto, London 1965. vii, 376 pp. \$ 6.75; 52/6.

In fifteen chapters Professor Childs discusses, successively, nature, formation and role of public opinion. Much attention is of course paid to the press, the mass media, advertising and public relations, but also to the influence of family, church and school, pressure groups, etc.; the final chapters are devoted to public opinion and democracy. The author, who is a founder and at present editor of the *Public Opinion Quarterly*, has written a balanced and well-informed handbook on this important subject.

CHOUKAS, MICHAEL. *Propaganda Comes of Age.* Foreword by Hadley Cantril. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1965. x, 299 pp. Ill. \$ 5.00.

With this book on modern propaganda techniques Professor Choukas addresses himself to a broad readership. Having served, during World War II, as Chief of Plans and Production of Morale Operations in the US Office of Strategic Services, he knows what he is writing about, but he is not blind to the dark sides of the propaganda business. The volume contains numerous illustrations, e.g., specimens of war propaganda.

Le développement social. – Social Development. Symposium dirigé par/conducted by Raymond Aron, Bert F. Hoselitz. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VIe Section, Congrès et Colloques, VII.] Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1965. 349 pp. Hfl. 32.50.

The UNESCO Symposium on Social Development, held in Paris in May, 1961, brought together twenty well-known social scientists from eleven countries. The fourteen papers collected in the present volume (one of them summarizing the general trends in the oral debates) give a good impression of this important meeting. We mention "The Growth of Rationality", by M. Ginsberg; "The Marxist Theory of Social Development", by A. Schaff; "The Theory of Development and the Historical Interpretation of the Contemporary Epoch", by the first editor (in French); "The Use of Historical Comparisons in the Study of Economic Development", by the second editor; "The Problem of Social Change in the Technological Society", by H. Marcuse; and "Some Problems Confronting Traditional Societies in the Process of Development", by V.K.R.V. Rao.

FETSCHER, IRING. *Der Marxismus. Seine Geschichte in Dokumenten.* Bd. III. Politik. R. Piper & Co Verlag, München 1965. 535 pp. DM. 14.80.

In this concluding volume (the previous volumes were announced in this journal, Vol. VIII (1963), Part 2, p. 289 and Vol. X (1965), Part 1, p. 122) Professor Fetscher has brought together a very interesting collection of basic texts from Hegel, Babeuf, Owen, the Saint-Simonians (Fourier is lacking) and Marxists of all major varieties. The first section is devoted to the theory of the state and the curious interpretations given to the phenomenon of "bureaucracy" (or "Bonapartism") by Marx, Engels, Pannekoek, Trotsky (on Stalinist "Bonapartism" – a Socialist variety) and others. The second section entitled "The Nation", brings together statements on the principle of nationality, national consciousness (e.g., Jaurès), Lenin versus Luxemburg and Austro-Marxist ideas. Further sections deal with the relation between social conditions, law and norms of right and wrong, with "the party" (e.g., Lukács' almost mythical conception), with the debates on revolution versus reform (including those on the Russian Revolution) and with the expectations cherished on a Socialist or Communist society and man.

GEISLER, OSWALD. *Kulturhygiene.* Ferdinand Enke Verlag, Stuttgart 1965. vii, 237 pp. DM. 28.00.

"Cultural hygienics" is here introduced as a counterpart or rather as a supplement of "social hygienics". Professor Geissler conceives of this new science in an idealist spirit; power politics, warfare, etc., are stigmatized as survivals of "archaic" behaviour. Sexual relations, mass media, the welfare state and the problem of the underdeveloped countries are among the subjects dealt with at some length.

GHAUSSY, A. GHANIE. *Das Genossenschaftswesen in den Entwicklungsländern.* Verlag Rombach, Freiburg B. 1964. 341 pp. DM. 24.00.

Dr. Ghaussy approaches the history and the functions of co-operatives in the newly independent countries from a definitely economic point of view. In his opinion, co-operatives may be highly instrumental in the necessary development "from below", but he is by no means blind to their specific problems.

HAMANN, RUDOLF. *Paretos Elitentheorie und ihre Stellung in der neueren Soziologie.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1964. vi, 75 pp. DM. 13.50.

Never superseded, but often overrated and detached from the historical connection out of which it should be explained – thus the author's thesis on Pareto's theory of elites could be simplifyingly reproduced. The book offers a good survey of Pareto's sociology and a careful analysis of recent theories (Brinton, Dahrendorf, C. Wright Mills and many others). The author stresses, that comprehensive theories are especially liable to fail in an interpretation of our complicated pluralist society.

HERZOG, DIETRICH. *Klassengesellschaft ohne Klassenkonflikt. Eine Studie über William Lloyd Warner und die Entwicklung der neuen amerikanischen Stratifikationsforschung.* [Soziologische Abhandlungen, Heft 5.] Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1965. 170 pp. DM. 24.60.

Warner's structural-functional class conception is critically analyzed in this work which includes modern American stratification theories; for this reason it is interesting from the methodological point of view, too. The a-historical approach by Warner ("Yankee City" is, of course, central) is explained and its advantages and disadvantages are set forth.

HOFSTÄTTER, PETER R. *Einführung in die Sozialpsychologie.* 3., neu bearb. Aufl. Alfred Kröner Verlag, Stuttgart 1963. 511 pp. DM. 15.00.

"Originally, this book was written (and thought out) in the United States, and from the first it was intended for German-language readers", the author says in his foreword. In fact, since it was published in 1954 it has worked as a useful "transmission belt" of American approaches and findings in the field of social psychology. As compared with the second edition of 1959 the present one has been not inconsiderably extended.

JOUVENEL, BERTRAND DE. *L'Art de la conjecture.* Éditions du Rocher, Monaco 1964. 403 pp. NF 19.50.

"*Futuribles*" is the name of the series opened by the present volume. The word, taken from the Spanish theologian Molina, indicates the different "futures" that are possible along different lines of action. Baron de Jouvenel has no use for the "science" of "futurology", which takes the view that things to come may be treated as objects of research, just like nature, history, etc.; in his opinion the future is also determined by human choice and initiative as well as by the idiosyncrasies of leading personalities. "Reasoned conjectures" may be made in the manner of the "if – then" argument, however, and it is here that the author attaches great value to quantitative analysis. The desirability of an international previsionial forum is emphasized.

KUIPER, G., HZN. *Rangen en standen. Een studie in sociale stratificatie.* W. de Haan, Zeist; van Loghum Slaterus, Arnhem 1965. 247 pp. Ill. Hfl 9.50.

A good introduction to the problems of social stratification as they are tackled by modern sociology. Much attention is paid to the various criteria of classification and hierarchy, and in this connection the approaches of the Warner school, Dahrendorf and others are critically evaluated.

LUXEMBURG, ROSA. *The Accumulation of Capital*. Transl. from the German by Agnes Schwarzschild. With an Introd. by Joan Robinson. Monthly Review Press, New York 1964. 475 pp. \$ 3.95.

This excellent translation of Rosa Luxemburg's famous book appeared for the first time in 1951, with an introduction by Joan Robinson. A "note on Rosa Luxemburg" by W. Stark, preceding the introduction, contains a very short outline of her political life and major writings.

Massenwahn in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Ein Tagungsbericht. Hrsg. von Wilhelm Bitter. Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1965. 283 pp. DM. 18.80.

The papers read at a conference held under the auspices of a Stuttgart society "*Arzt und Seelsorger*" are collected here together with extracts from the debates they provoked. In most papers a very strong influence of Jung's psychology is clearly observable. From the viewpoint of social history the following contributions deserve special mention: "Bolshevism in pedagogical-psychological view" (G. Möbus), "Idea and Realization of Marxism" (W. Treue – as to Marx, the treatment is extremely summary), "The Peasant War of 1525 as a Mass Phenomenon" (W. P. Fuchs) and the contributions by E. Kogon and W. Kemper on racial folly and ecstatic mass movements in present-day Brazil.

MELOTTI, UMBERTO. *La Sciopero nel suo contesto sociale*. Ed. La Culturale, Milano 1964. 336 pp. L. 3.000.

This is a useful survey of the phenomenon of the strike in its economic, social, political and juridical aspects. The author, a much-travelled young man, has not done much more than compiling part of the huge literature on the subject.

PÁSZTORY, TIBOR VON. *Von marxistischer Ideologie zur Planwirtschaft (Darstellung, Analyse und Kritik)*. Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1964. 163 pp. DM. 22.60.

The description of Marx' and Lenin's views is extremely concise and not free from over-simplifications and errors, the analysis and critique are very apodictic and not always convincing. The general survey of the operation and structure of a planned economy according to the Soviet model (also the Hungarian variety is often cited) and of the Comecon is on the whole useful, especially in that it provides an over-all picture of state and industry budgeteering.

PIETTRE, ANDRÉ. *Les trois âges de l'économie. Essai sur les relations de l'Économie et de la Civilisation de l'Antiquité classique à nos jours*. Préface de Gabriel Le Bras. Librairie Arthème Fayard, Paris 1964. 457 pp. NF. 28.50.

Many general definitions could be given of this erudite essay – one of them being that it constitutes an attempt at an elaboration of the interdependence of spiritual forces, social conditions and the structure of the economy. The author argues, mainly on the basis of a study of ancient Greece, Rome and the history of modern Western civili-

zation, a steady repetition of a cyclical evolution of subordination through independence to "dirigism". Cyclism, however, does not prevent progressive growth. The latter conception and the revival of Christianity are among the factors causing the author's optimism as to the future of mankind.

The Socialist Register 1965. Ed. by Ralph Miliband and John Saville. The Merlin Press, London 1965. 362 pp. 15/–.

The first part – on "contemporary politics" – contains an essay by I. Deutscher on the progress and success characteristic of the early years of the Khrushchev era compared with the failure of the last years in the fields both of domestic and international politics, an analysis by K. S. Karol why the considerable achievements by the Eastern European Communist regimes did not make them popular (the argument is for a "non-regimented" CP), an interpretation, along roughly the same lines, by J.-M. Vincent of East Germany, a study by H. Magdoff on "problems of United States capitalism" ("poverty itself is a product of prosperity" under conditions of capitalism) and contributions on Algeria and British dominated Arabia. The second part is wholly devoted to Britain, and in particular to the questions around the "welfare state" (D. Wedderburn) and "income redistribution" (J. Saville). Part III, entitled "Theory and History", contains among other things an article by G. Lukács on "Solzhenitsyn and the New [post-Stalinist] Realism", a commendable summary of Marx' thought on the state, by R. Miliband, a balanced discussion of "Engels' contribution to Marxism", by D. C. Hodges, and a general review of Nairn's and Anderson's articles in the *New Left Review*, by E. P. Thompson.

Der Staatsnotstand. Vorträge gehalten im Sommersemester 1964. Hrsg. von Ernst Fraenkel. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1965. 298 pp. DM. 30.00.

The German Federal Government's Emergency Bill of 1963 was used by the Otto Suhr Institute at the Free University of Berlin as an occasion for organizing the present eight lectures. Three of them deal with precedents in German constitutional history, three others with foreign parallels (e.g., Roman dictatorship, by U. von Lübtow, and the state of emergency in France, by G. Ziebur), while the bill in question is defended by K. A. Bettermann and criticized by F. Schäfer.

TINGSTEN, HERBERT. The Problem of Democracy. The Bedminster Press, Totowa (N. J.) 1965. vi, 210 pp. \$ 5.00.

A sober account of the origins and contemporary problems of Western democracy, written by a well-known Swedish political scientist. The author sees democracy as a product of conflicting forces, far from self-evident even now, and threatened by all kinds of dangers, including socialist equalitarianism.

WASSER, EMIL. Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft. Orell Füssli Verlag, Zürich 1965. 324 pp. S.fr. 24.80.

In the relationship of society and economy, which is the main subject of the present volume, the author assigns a clear primacy to the former, as well as to culture in the widest sense. At times he wanders into the fields of *Kulturphilosophie* and education,

subjects he has evidently much at heart. The sociologically interested reader may find this book on the difficult side, but at the same time stimulating and thought-provoking.

World Revolutionary Elites. Studies in Coercive Ideological Movements. Ed. by Harold D. Lasswell and Daniel Lerner. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1965. xi, 478 pp. \$ 15.00; 113/-.

Most of the studies collected in the present volume were published separately fourteen years ago, viz., "The World Revolution of Our Time: A Framework for Basic Policy Research" (Lasswell, who has now enlarged it with another three chapters), "The Politburo" (G. K. Schueller), "The Nazi Elite" (Lerner *et al.*) and "Kuomintang and Chinese Communist Elites" (R. C. North *et al.*); the chapter on the changing elite of Fascist Italy (Lasswell *et al.*) even dates from 1937. The first editor has now provided a general introduction to the study of political elites, the second editor a concluding chapter on the coercive ideologists in perspective. Inevitably much in the volume has been superseded by the facts and subsequent research, but the student of political science will nevertheless find much to his taste. A detailed index is appended.

HISTORY

ABENDROTH, WOLFGANG. Sozialgeschichte der europäischen Arbeiterbewegung. Suhrkamp Verlag, Frankfurt/M. 1965. 192 pp. DM. 3.00.

In what might be called exact opposition to uncommitted historiography the author sums up, in a vividly written account, what he considers to be essential traits of the major stages in the history of the "European labour movement". As a left-wing Socialist, he draws a picture of Western – especially American and West German – labour progressively estranged from its origins, without accepting the Eastern version. This rather pessimistic view holds true for the evaluation of "1914" as well as other instances of (alleged) failure, but – implicitly – serves also as a plea for a fresh start.

BISHOP, DONALD G. The Roosevelt-Litvinov Agreements. The American View. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1965. ix, 297 pp. \$ 7.50.

The implementation of the promises made by the Soviet government, notably Foreign Minister Litvinov, as regards non-interference in internal affairs, guarantees for US subjects, freedom of worship and a regulation of debts, is studied here for the years 1933-1941. American sources have been used – newspapers, the printed series of *Foreign Relations of the United States* and unprinted documents in the Department of State files in the National Archives. The first chapter deals with the preparation of the recognition of the USSR, the recognition itself and the signing of the agreements.

BUSSEY, GERTRUDE and MARGARET TIMS. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom 1915-1965. A Record of Fifty Years' Work. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1965. 255 pp. Ill. 40/-.

This history of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was begun by the late Professor Bussey and completed by Miss Tims. The volume is mainly based

on the League's own records and may be said to be a faithful reflection of its pacifist tenets. The foreword has been written by Else Zeuthen, the present International Chairman.

The Communist International 1919-1943. Documents selected and ed. by Jane Degras. Vol. III. 1929-1943. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto 1965. xvi, 494 pp. 90/-.

This rightly famous series is now complete with the third volume. The first and second volumes were announced in Vol. I (1956), Part 2, p. 314 and Vol. V (1960), Part 3, p. 497, respectively. Sometimes complete texts are reproduced, in most cases extracts have been used, often preceded by a condensed summary – with essential quotations and containing much factual information – of omitted portions. The principles of selection are set forth in a preface that also offers an excellent survey in a nutshell. The documents are presented in a chronological order. Together, they constitute a readable history of the Comintern in which the major shifts in the “line” become very clear.

Deuxième Conférence Internationale d'Histoire Économique. – Second International Conference of Economic History. Aix-en-Provence 1962. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section, Congrès et Colloques, VIII.] Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1965. 2 vols. 163 pp; 863 pp. Hfl. 68.50.

The (revised) papers collected in the present volumes and written either in French, English or German deal with numerous aspects and problems of economic history, and some of them may well be said to trench upon social history. Apart from the plenary sessions (addressed by M. M. Postan and J. Kuczynski), the papers are divided over the following nine sections: “Trade and Politics in the Ancient World”, “Medieval Economy”, “History of Prices and Economic Fluctuations”, “Agrarian History of the Modern Era”, “Rural Industries and Artisans”, “Typology of Industrialization”, “Capital Formation in the Early Stages of Industrialization”, “Historical Problems of Colonial Development”, and “Methodology and Terminology in Social and Economic History” (including papers by W. Conze, F. Venturi and R. Mandrou).

JACQUEMYS, G. Langrand-Dumonceau, promoteur d'une puissance financière catholique. II. Vers l'apogée – 1. Les fondations. III. Vers l'apogée – 2. Organisations et opérations. IV. Années difficiles. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1960; 1963; 1964. 481 pp.; 581 pp.; 403 pp. Ill. B.fr. 275; 300; 275.

The opening volume of this impressive monograph on the activities of the Belgian financier Langrand-Dumonceau was noticed in Vol. VI (1961), Part 2, p. 302f. of this periodical. In the present volumes Professor Jacquemys describes the glorious years of the “system” and the beginning of the end (after 1866). The final break-down will be dealt with in a fifth volume. It is not too early, however, to say that this monograph, which is based on numerous published and unpublished sources, will remain a standard for many years to come.

Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte 1964. Teil I; Teil II/III; Teil IV. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1964. 300 pp.; 554 pp.; 318 pp. DM. 20.00; 40.00; 20.00.

A novelty in the present three volumes is that greater attention is paid to the history of both "capitalist" and "socialist" factories and works; otherwise the editorial line is "business as usual". Vol. II/III has been dedicated to Professor Kuczynski on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday and includes a bibliography of his writings (newspaper contributions excluded). Vol. IV contains several essays on the structure of the working class in Germany, Austria and Poland; we draw attention to the professional and social analysis of the Berlin revolutionaries killed in March, 1848 (*Märzgefallene*), by R. Hoppe and J. Kuczynski.

KRIEGEL, ANNIE. *Les Internationales ouvrières (1864-1943)*. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1964. 124 pp. NF. 2.50.

The author has succeeded in outlining the history of the Internationals in a small compass, without omitting anything of general importance. The survey given is well-balanced: a wealth of facts are combined with sober explanations. Many documents are quoted.

KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. *Die Geschichte der Lage der Arbeiter unter dem Kapitalismus*. Teil II. Band 27a; Band 27b. Akademie Verlag, Berlin 1965. viii, 532 pp. DM. 44.00.

These two volumes seem to be less rich in factual detail and more tendencious than most of the others in this quantitatively and, partly, also qualitatively impressive series. Vol. 27a deals in the main with East Africa and British India, besides giving methodological observations. The tone is often extremely polemical and the selection of evidence serves the purpose of corroborating the thesis that, for instance, as to nutrition, housing and even health, conditions only worsened under English colonial rule. Vol. 27b deals with the dominions Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. The conclusions drawn from a great number of statistics do not always seem to be free of arbitrariness and here, too, the language of Communist political statements (Canada: "enslavement by US imperialism") is often adopted. Yet both volumes contain, however one-sided both the interpretation and the selection, much interesting material.

Le Marxisme et l'Asie 1853-1964. Textes traduits et présentés par Stuart Schram et Hélène Carrère d'Encausse. Armand Colin, Paris 1965. 494 pp. NF. 18.00.

Both the introduction and the selection of texts betray ability and familiarity with the relevant sources. They are grouped around the topical question of the Sino-Soviet controversy and – as a legitimate prolongation into the past – earlier instances of a typical non-Western approach rejecting the primordial role of the industrial workers of the advanced countries. The circles described are broad enough to encompass, in balanced proportions, Marx' statements on India and China, the Second International's position toward Asia, the characteristic debates during the early days of the Third International, M. N. Roy's "heresy" of the 'twenties and, of course, the Chinese Communists' views. The introduction expresses the conviction of a development in the direction of "an Asiocentric Communism".

MESCHKAT, KLAUS. *Die Pariser Kommune von 1871 im Spiegel der sowjetischen Geschichtsschreibung*. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Berlin 1965; distr. by Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden. 267 pp. DM. 38.00.

The present monograph on the image of the Paris Commune in Soviet historiography is concerned equally with French and with Russian history. As the Soviet Union developed into a highly bureaucratic state, the Commune, represented by Marx and Lenin as a paragon of proletarian self-government, became an awkward writing on the wall, which had to be re-interpreted time and again. "It was only with the greatest difficulty, that certain measures of the Commune could be quoted in justification of the increased terror in the Soviet Union. It is characteristic of the situation of historical studies under 'developed Stalinism' that Soviet historians of the Commune, who had been leading during the 'twenties, themselves disappeared in the great purges." After Stalin's death the thaw set in also in this respect (a man like Lukin was rehabilitated and even reprinted, if with excisions), and Dr. Meschkat does not deem it impossible, that the Paris Commune may yet be instrumental in the democratization of the Soviet Union.

MIELI, RENATO. *Togliatti 1937*. Rizzoli, Milano 1964. 295 pp. L. 2.000.

The title of this book is somewhat misleading. The role played by such men as Togliatti and Tito during Stalin's Great Purge is the object of fairly incisive criticism, but the main theme is what happened to the numerous Communist exiles who shared the fate of Bela Kun. Much attention is paid to the liquidation of the Polish CP and to the Italian victims. The author, a one-time collaborator to Togliatti's *Rinascita*, speaks of "Khrushchev's incomplete revelations" and has no use for the well-known "lesser evil" argument. A number of published documents is appended.

The New Cambridge Modern History. Vol. VIII. The American and French Revolutions 1763-93. Vol. IX. War and Peace in an Age of Upheaval 1793-1830. Cambridge University Press, London 1965. xxiii, 748 pp.; xiv, 748 pp. 50/- per vol.

With the publication of the present volumes the monumental New Cambridge Modern History is complete but for Vols. III, IV, VI, XIII (Companion to Modern History) and XIV (Atlas); the period 1713-1945 has now been covered. Most of the authors of Vol. VIII (ably introduced by the editor, A. Goodwin) conceive of the various revolutions in the last quarter of the eighteenth century as a common "Atlantic" phenomenon. In Vol. IX (edited and introduced by C.W. Crawley) only one chapter is devoted to the "Napoleonic adventure", but economic and social developments are given much attention. In both volumes leading authorities deal with science and technology, literature and the arts, religion and philosophy, etc. Among the authors are H. J. Habakkuk, W. Stark, R. R. Palmer, M. Beloff, J. Godechot, W. H. Bruford and E. V. Gulick.

NOMAD, MAX. *Dreamers, Dynamiters and Demagogues. Reminiscences*. Waldon Press, New York 1964. iii, 251 pp. \$ 5.00.

Here are "psychological and sociological case histories of the various [more than 30] types of genuine, near- and pseudo-rebels" who crossed the author's path in the last

65 years. Himself originating from the former Austrian Galicia, he travelled widely, leading the life of a revolutionary bohémien and eventually settling in the USA. His profiles of Friedrich Adler, Angelica Balabanoff, Berkman, Brupbacher, Kropotkin, Michels, Mühsam, Nettelau and several others are interesting; some individuals still living are indicated by pseudonyms. Throughout these reminiscences he relates his own philosophic-political evolution. Once an adept of the Polish-Russian revolutionary Machajski – who introduced the notion of a class conflict between educated and uneducated: a conception useful in establishing a totalitarian party elite's position – Mr. Nomad during his long life learned to be sceptical of revolutionists' dreams camouflaging more often than not an urge for power.

ROSENBAUM, KURT. *Community of Fate. German-Soviet Diplomatic Relations 1922-1928*. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1965. vii, 325 pp. \$ 6.75.

The main title of this book derives from a statement by the first German ambassador to the Soviet Union, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau. His death in 1928 ended an eventful period, in which one of the most stable elements were the ambassador's cordial relations with Chicherin. The material on which this new treatment of a much treated theme is based consists, among other things, of the documents from the German Foreign Office archives. Although no fresh light is thrown on the major issues – the possibility of which seems indeed to be very small – a number of details constitute an unquestionable asset.

RUDÉ, GEORGE. *The Crowd in History. A Study of Popular Disturbances in France and England 1730-1848*. John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1964. ix, 281 pp. \$ 5.95. (Paper: \$ 2.95.)

The first, descriptive, part of the book deals with several rural and urban riots in France and England, such as those during the French Revolution, the "Luddites" and Chartist disturbances. The second part, through an interesting discussion of "faces in the crowd", ushers in an analysis which – being diametrically opposed to Le Bon's and other theories indiscriminately inimical to the "mob" – endeavours to avoid universally valid conclusions. It is argued that the pre-industrial crowd "marks an important stage in the historical process", quite independently of immediate results or influences (both are represented).

STRAYER, JOSEPH R. *Feudalism*. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Toronto, New York, London 1965. 189 pp. \$ 1.45.

In his concise introduction Professor Strayer summarizes the fundamental characteristics of feudalism in Western Europe as "a fragmentation of political authority, public power in private hands, and a military system in which an essential part of the armed forces is secured through private contracts". He gives a good survey of the origins of fiefs and with precision enumerates the elements in the gradual weakening of feudalism (beginning bureaucracy, growth of the modern state). The greater portion of the volume has been reserved for a variety of documents (58 items), including extracts from Tacitus, letters of Einhard, texts on vassalage, ordinances of kings, etc. Each is preceded by a short explanation.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

CHEVERNY, JULIEN. *Les deux stratégies du communisme*. René Julliard, Paris 1965. 349 pp. NF. 18.00.

The central theme of this book is the impact of the Sino-Soviet conflict, but it is historically interpreted and the author's *tour d'horizon* includes an essayistic approach to contemporary world problems at large. Thus, the conflict between Stalin and Trotsky and those between the former and minor party theoreticians as far as they partly foreshadow Maoist positions on, and the evaluation of, the revolutionary potential of Western proletariat and the "masses" in the underdeveloped countries, US policy since the war, the internal development of Latin America are discussed – not particularly originally, but in a thought-provoking way. Fascism and National-Socialism are, perhaps less satisfactorily, brought into the picture, too, in order to explain some traits of, e.g., the Arab countries.

DAS, NABAGOPAL. *Experiments in Industrial Democracy*. Asia Publishing House, London 1964. vii, 175 pp. 32/-.

Worker participation in management was introduced in India in 1957, but hitherto it has not made much headway. Dr. Das investigates the causes for this, but enters especially into the question of how far the relative experiences in Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Sweden and Yugoslavia (described at length) are applicable to Indian conditions.

MORIN, EDGAR. *Introduction à une politique de l'homme. Suivi de Arguments politiques*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1965. 323 pp. NF. 24.00.

The second part of this book, comprising about two thirds of its pages, consists mostly of articles reprinted from *France Observateur*, *Esprit* and other periodicals. They include observations on de-Stalinization and China's rise to a leading position both as a power and as a new centre of Communism, a contemporary comment on De Gaulle's role in 1958 and an attempt at re-assessing Marxism. In the first part views are developed on the issue mentioned in the title: by continuing Marx and Freud, by continuing "the hope of a great transformation which was announced by the French and Russian Revolutions" the author arrives at postulating "anthropolitics" providing answers for the immediate future ("today the heterogeneization of restricted opportunities is liberating") and for the realization of the ideal.

NENNING, GÜNTHER. *Sozialdemokratie. Ein Versuch, insbesondere für die Jugend*. Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1965. 215 pp. S. 84.

"It must out, even at the price of obscurity and confusion", the author says at the beginning of his book, and on the last page: "I realize what confusion I have caused". In between, Mr. Nennung offers an almost dithyrambic plea for a reconciliation of Christendom and Socialism, which may be called a journalistic counterpart to the emotional writings by his compatriot Friedrich Heer.

Le travail et les travailleurs dans la société contemporaine. [Semaines Sociales de France, 51^e session, Lyon 1964.] Compte rendu *in extenso*. Chronique Sociale de France, Lyon; distr. by S.E.D.I.M., Paris 1965. 424 pp. NF. 30.00.

Papers read and discussions held at the 51st *Semaine sociale* are reproduced in full in this volume. Besides giving a very illuminating picture of contemporary Catholic social thought (mostly radically progressive) the volume provides useful factual information. For instance, the contributions by P.H. Chombart de Lauwe and G. Bardon on the question whether there is still a "proletariat" offer many data on the living standard of workers in France, the Soviet Union and underdeveloped countries (Latin America). We also mention – among the sixteen papers – those on agricultural workers (A. Vial), on labour conflicts and strikes (A. Detraz) and on new trade union strategies (R. Reynaud).

WORSLEY, PETER. *The Third World*. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London 1964. x, 317 pp. 36/–.

This consciously (and deservedly) ambitiously presented book discusses and interprets the problems of the "Third World" historically, sociologically and psychologically. The author points out the "extreme alienation" between colonizer and colonized, and recognizes in "imperialism" the phase (also in the history of colonialism) which "brought about the consolidation of the world as a single social system". Here lies a clue to understanding, for instance, the failure of (Western inspired) Social Democracy to win a mass basis since liberation, or the success of "populisms" of various kinds. The socio-economic conditions further the primordial importance of political power as (also) the source of private wealth. Here only a few catchwords could be given. The book is based on facts from (mostly) Asian and African countries (India and Indonesia are strongly represented); many interesting parallels are drawn with European or Russian developments.

CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

AFRICA

(For North Africa see also: Asia)

BALANDIER, GEORGES. *Sociologie actuelle de l'Afrique Noire. Dynamique sociale en Afrique Centrale*. 2^e éd. mise à jour et augmentée. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1963. xii, 532 pp. NF. 26.00.

This is the second, revised and enlarged edition of one of the most authoritative sociological studies on tropical Africa. A very detailed description of social conditions and culture based largely on field work during 1948-1951 of the Bakongo (especially in Congo-Brazzaville) and the Fang (in Gabon), also historically orientated, provides the solid material basis for a number of more general conclusions on the impact of colonialism and political as well as economic change. Of particular importance is the analysis of the various forms of resistance which often took on the character of a messianic movement (cf. the Mau-Mau).

GEISS, IMANUEL. *Gewerkschaften in Afrika*. Verlag für Literatur und Zeitgeschehen GmbH., Hannover 1965. 233 pp. DM. 26.00.

The first section of this informative work analyzes the position of trade unions and urban working class and presents a commendable discussion of general aspects of African society (with due respect for the enormous differences between the various parts of the continent). Especially illuminating is the author's thesis that these workers constitute a relatively privileged class – as compared with the mass of the peasants. This fact helps to explain, among other things, the strength of non-Communist organizations. The various internationals (among them the Arab TU Federation) are dealt with in the second section; the third is devoted to a separate treatment of the major regions.

KÖRNER, HEIKO. *Kolonialpolitik und Wirtschaftsentwicklung. Das Beispiel Französisch Westafrikas*. Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1965. xiii, 307 pp. DM. 42.00.

In this important study, the economic policies of the former *Afrique Occidentale Française* are analyzed objectively. The specific conditions in the colonies come to the fore, as well as the motives and interests of the French governments and their political (Schumpeter defined French imperialism as "power imperialism"), economic and social foundations. Thus a very precise picture is drawn of the main stages: up to 1918 (exploitation of the colonies), from 1918 to 1945 (efforts at a rational colonial policy), and 1945 and after (policy of investments for development – to a large extent a failure). The concluding chapter contains a masterly evaluation of the impact of colonial policy on the economies of the eight independent states of the territory under discussion.

LITTLE, KENNETH. *West African Urbanization. A Study of Voluntary Association in Social Change*. Cambridge University Press, London 1965. viii, 179 pp. 35/-.

Professor Little in this book (founded on the Frazer Lecture he gave in 1963) makes an important contribution to the sociology of African voluntary organizations (tribal unions), cult associations – Christian and non-Christian –, etc., which play an essential role in the modernization process. He gives special regard to urbanization, the rise of new classes, the clash between custom and Western-inspired social pursuits, the ways in which voluntary associations replace to some extent old kinship ties – these are among the themes discussed in this original approach to the function and the forms of social change in West Africa south of the Sahara.

SÍK, ENDRE. *Histoire de l'Afrique Noire. Tome I (3me éd.); Tome II*. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1965; 1964. 406 pp.; 346 pp. \$ 9.80 per vol.

The author, one of the greatest authorities on African history, presents a periodization along Marxist lines. The first volume, rich in detail on innumerable tribes and nations (for later periods major geographical entities are treated separately), on state-building and other forms of social organization, deals with the history up to around 1900. The first part summarizes what is known about the times before the coming of the

Europeans. The second part ("Black Africa during the Era of Primitive Accumulation") discusses especially the significance of slavery and the slave trade, the third – covering what is called "The Period of Industrial Capitalism, 1789-1870" – the resistance offered to European penetration, the fourth the further partitioning of the continent as a consequence of rising "imperialism" (in the Leninist sense) from 1870 to 1900. In the second volume, containing Parts V and VI (1900-1918 and 1918-1939, respectively), the regions and countries are classified according to dependence from a colonial empire, special treatment being reserved for Ethiopia and Liberia. The bibliographies appended to each chapter are very full. A third volume will eventually be devoted to contemporary history.

WALLERSTEIN, I. *The Road to Independence. Ghana and the Ivory Coast.* Mouton & Co, Paris, La Haye 1964. xv, 200 pp. NF. 29.00; Hfl. 22.00.

The technological, political and social revolutions occurring simultaneously in African countries are studied in this profusely documented work with regard to Ghana and the Ivory Coast. The colonial situation with its inner contradictions – the cause indeed of those revolutions – are carefully examined. The revolutionary associations and the emerging of native elites were essential in the process. Also valuable is the discussion of the nature and direction of social change in both countries. G. Balandier wrote a preface.

WILSON, GODFREY and MONICA. *The Analysis of Social Change, based on Observations in Central Africa.* Cambridge University Press, London 1965. vii, 177 pp. 16/-.

This book – which originally appeared in 1945 – is based on field work carried on in Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in the 'thirties. The impact of technical, scientific and political changes on social relationships and ways of thought are explored and the results are relevant to the sociology of development in general. The theoretical questions discussed were, in part, strongly influenced by the issues current at the time of writing: thus, racial opposition is discussed in the light of the democracies' position vis-a-vis Nazism and a solution is suggested along the lines of a multi-racial – even a "non-racial" – integrated society.

YUDELMAN, MONTAGUE. *Africans on the Land. Economic Problems of African Agricultural Development in Southern, Central, and East Africa, with Special Reference to Southern Rhodesia.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1964. xiv, 288 pp. Maps. \$ 6.50.

A thorough balance is drawn up of the situation in agriculture past and present and the chances for the future for the whole area (Mozambique is excepted), but with special consideration for South Rhodesia and, to a smaller extent, Uganda. Avoiding commonplace answers to questions of efficiency and lack of it in European and African agriculture, the author expounds the causes for failure and backwardness. Development services should be increased in order to raise, sometimes in connection with a change in land tenure systems, production and it is said to be necessary "to convert ordinary tribal producers into progressive farmers who use improved techniques of production". These like the latter are formulated after a cautious interpretation of an abundance of observations.

Republic of South Africa

BERGHE, PIERRE L. VAN DEN. *Caneville. The Social Structure of a South African Town.* Wesleyan University Press, Middletown (Conn.) 1964. x, 276 pp. \$ 6.95.

Caneville is the fictitious name of a small sugar town in Natal, where whites, Indians and Africans live together in a rather strained relationship. With the assistance of Edna Miller Professor van den Berghe has carried out a sociological investigation here, and its results are reported and analyzed in the present volume. The cultural system, the power system, the economic system and the status system are among the main subjects dealt with. In the author's opinion, "the non-Europeans have assimilated the fundamental values of the Western world better than the Whites have. *White domination* is doomed in South Africa, but the Western way of life is secure for any foreseeable future."

KUPER, LEO. *An African Bourgeoisie. Race, Class, and Politics in South Africa.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1965. xviii, 452 pp. Ill. \$ 12.50; 90/-.

The term "bourgeoisie" is applied here to the "upper" occupational strata of [native] African society", i.e., the social class from which in other parts of the continent most leaders are drawn. A wealth of material has been collected – mainly by numerous interviews – on the utterly restricted political role played by that "bourgeoisie", their – almost always negative – attitudes toward *apartheid* and their socio-economic status which is so much higher than their civic status. It is argued that tensions must increase, but that a non-racial solution is still feasible. In this connection the Progressive Party's programme of a qualified franchise is discussed. Very commendable is the analysis of class differences among the native population and the resulting class consciousness of the upper stratum.

AMERICA

HECTOR, CARY. *Der Staatsstreich als Mittel der politischen Entwicklung in Südamerika. Dargestellt am Beispiel Argentiniens und Boliviens von 1930 bis 1955.* Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1964. 231 pp. DM. 19.00.

The *coup d'état* – as distinct from revolution or putsch – as a means of furthering social change is studied here by the models presented by Argentina and Bolivia, with a short appendix on "Paraguay as an unfinished example". The first part of the book is devoted to a survey of the economic and political structure, the second describes the *coups d'état* from 1930 to 1955. Two types are discussed: the restaurative-reactionary and the reformist-evolutionary. The latter which can assume an almost revolutionary character can be a vehicle for thorough reform. Peronism, at least in its earlier period, belongs to this category, as does the movement led by Paz Estenssoro in Bolivia (MNR). The author arrives at the conclusion that for Latin America the solution of the political and social problems may be a combination of a (moderate) one-party rule (which does not exclude freedom for other parties) and a strong influence of the armed forces in so far as these are inclined to reform.

SNOW, SINCLAIR. *The Pan-American Federation of Labor*. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1964. ix, 159 pp. \$ 5.50.

Founded in 1918 – with the help of President Wilson – the Pan-American Federation of Labor played a not inconsiderable role in some countries of Latin America (Mexico, Nicaragua, Cuba and Venezuela in particular) for a dozen of years, though it formally disappeared only in 1941. Effectively sponsored by the AFL, it reinforced democratic tendencies and struggled for better conditions with some success. This book, a highly original study, is based to a great extent on the correspondence of Gompers and other unpublished sources. It is equally important for a (neglected) aspect of the history of the AFL and for that of Latin-American labour.

TRONCOSO, MOISÉS POBLETE and BEN G. BURNETT. *The Rise of the Latin American Labor Movement*. College and University Press, New Haven (Conn.) 1962. 179 pp. \$ 1.75.

This is a reprint of the original edition of 1960. Although not only the facts are, for that reason, not up-to-date, but also the problems now considered burning ones do not come into the focus of the authors' attention, the book is a trustworthy guide into the history of Latin American labour, especially of the trade unions. A survey of the labour movements in the individual countries is followed by a short history of inter-American organizations.

Argentina

LUX-WURM, PIERRE. *Le Péronisme*. Préface de Jean-Jacques Chevallier. Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, Paris 1965. v, 272 pp. NF. 36.90.

This book is strongly descriptive, less analytical in character. After an introduction on Argentine history and a "general discussion of Peronism" ("Justicialism" plus nationalism and "third position" over against Communism and capitalism), it presents a chronological survey. Many speeches held by Peron and other contemporary documents are quoted at length. The so-called Neo-Peronism is dealt with in a concluding chapter. The role played by Eva Peron and the sympathy of broad sections of the working class are not neglected, but especially here the author has refrained from an attempt at an interpretative elucidation.

SCOBIE, JAMES R. *Argentina. A City and a Nation*. Oxford University Press, New York 1964. ix, 294 pp. Maps. \$ 6.50.

Mr. Scobie's book is the first volume in a series of "Latin American Histories". The political, and especially the economic and social history of the country is treated thoroughly, the nineteenth century being given special attention, in a number of thematically arranged chapters. The contrast between Buenos Aires and the countryside with the smaller towns is a central question. Another is the building of the nation out of various components. A good analysis of the Peron regime and of the outlook for the country's future is given in a concluding chapter.

Brazil

CASTRO, JOSUÉ DE. Une zone explosive: le Nordeste du Brésil. Trad. du Portugais par Christiane Privat. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1965. 239 pp. NF. 15.00.

The Brazilian *Nordeste* is, according to the author in a chapter devoted to the problems of Latin America in general, characteristic in an intensified way for the continent's misfortunes which result from a "semi-feudal and semi-colonial" social structure. North American big business is meted out its heavy share of responsibility. A history of the region and an elaborate description of its present condition – the contrast between the poor North and the rich South is given much relief – offer valuable information. As the only solution which could prevent an explosion the author suggests a thorough agrarian reform. The attitude of the Catholic clergy is rather positively evaluated.

Canada

Historical Statistics of Canada. Ed. by M. C. Urquhart and K. A. H. Buckley. Sponsored by Canadian Political Science Association and Social Science Research Council of Canada. Cambridge University Press, London; The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., Toronto 1965. xv, 672 pp. 115/-; \$ 15.00.

This monumental collection of statistics on the social, political and economic history of Canada since 1867 has come into being through the collaboration of dozens of scholars and experts. It is divided in 21 sections, including one on the labour force and one on wages and working conditions. Each section is preceded by an introduction, in which, among other things, the sources used are given; a very detailed index is appended. The accuracy and the get-up of the volume meet high standards; needless to say it is an indispensable tool for all students of Canadian history.

Mexico

BERMÚDEZ, ANTONIO J. The Mexican National Petroleum Industry. A Case Study in Nationalization. Institute of Hispanic American and Luso-Brazilian Studies, Stanford University, Stanford 1963. xvii, 269 pp. \$ 5.00.

From 1946 to 1958 Mr. Bermúdez was director-general of the nationalized Mexican petroleum industry. His report, *Doce años al servicio de la industria petrolera mexicana*, is presented here in a somewhat revised edition. The contents are mainly economic in nature; some attention is paid to the situation prior to 1946.

United States of America

The Abolitionists. Reformers or Fanatics? Ed. by Richard O. Curry. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, Toronto, London 1965. vi, 122 pp. \$ 1.50.

The origins, geographical centre, leadership and motives of the abolitionists, their being influenced or not by their British counterparts, and the effects of their movement

on the crisis leading to the Civil War, are as many topics on which the *virī doctī* have dissented since. Fourteen selections from the writings of American historians, fairly reflecting their distinctive views on the subject, are collected in the present volume, together with an introduction and suggestions for further reading.

APTHEKER, HERBERT. "One Continual Cry". David Walker's Appeal the Colored Citizens of the World (1829-1830). Its Setting and Its Meaning. Humanities Press, New York 1965. vii, 150 pp. \$ 4.00.

In 1829, one year before he died, the Negro David Walker wrote his *Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World*, a passionate indictment of slavery and racialism. The "third and last edition" (1830) of this book, which has become a rarity, has now been re-edited by Dr. Aptheker, and provided with a good historical introduction.

APTHEKER, HERBERT. Soul of the Republic. The Negro Today. Marzani & Munsell, Inc., New York 1964. vi, 122 pp. \$ 1.65.

Both the author's great knowledge and his strongly partisan attitude become clearly evident in this book which in the main is an assessment of the Negro's position in the South and in other regions of the Union. Starting (and ending) with an expression of sympathy for Dr. Du Bois the author stresses the significance of "the heroic struggle of their African and Cuban brothers" for the Negroes in the USA. Federal policy is described in detail, and, on the whole, condemned as coming too late and offering too little.

CHAMBERLAIN, NEIL W. The Labor Sector. An Introduction to Labor in the American Economy. McGraw Hill Book Company, New York, Toronto, London 1965. x, 758 pp. \$ 9.50; 76/-.

As compared with the same author's textbook *Labor*, which was noticed in this periodical, Vol. III (1958), Part 3, on p. 498f., the present volume is more all-round, aiming at an account of labour in all its aspects. Successively, Professor Chamberlain discusses labour as a source of income, as a movement, as a factor of production, as a market, as a pressure group, as a subject of social protection, and in relation to the performance of the economy. It needs no saying that this new textbook, which contains a detailed index, can also be of good service as a work of reference.

COLLINS, JOHN J. Never Off Pay. The Story of the Independent Tanker Union 1937-1962. Foreword by Emory Scott Land. Fordham University Press, New York 1964. xii, 339 pp. \$ 6.00.

"Never off pay", never a strike, never a ship delay – thus is the achievement of the 25 years' history of the tanker union. The author describes it in detail basing himself on questionnaires, interviews and unpublished sources. It is the story of a typical American union: sharp bargaining, close organization, thoroughly practical aims. The structure of the union is interesting in that a rotation of officers from among the members by and large prevented bureaucratization.

FELT, JEREMY P. Hostages of Fortune; Child Labor Reform in New York State. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 1965. xv, 276 pp. Ill. \$ 6.95.

Basing his study to a great extent on the unpublished papers of the New York Child Labor Committee, the author gives a thoughtful and substantial history both of child labour since the 1870's and of the gradually reinforced and eventually successful struggle against it. Much attention is paid to attitudes and their roots in religious and philosophical convictions. When in 1941 regulation on a federal level was definitely introduced, New York was well ahead in radically abolishing child labour.

FONER, PHILIP S. *History of the Labor Movement in the United States. Vol. III: The Policies and Practices of the American Federation of Labor, 1900-1909.* International Publishers, New York 1964. 477 pp. \$ 7.50.

In the new volume of his broadly planned study of the American labour movement Dr. Foner presents a critical account of the AFL during the first decade of the century; chapters on the Socialists, the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union are included. Again, the volume is written from a communist vantage point, but it is based on a wealth of primary materials and betrays considerable acumen.

GONNAUD, MAURICE. *Individu et société dans l'œuvre de Ralph Waldo Emerson. Essai de biographie spirituelle.* Didier, Paris 1964. 539 pp. NF. 50.00.

The renowned individualism of Emerson was not a constant quantity: having been won with difficulty from the New England social milieu it was, after 1850, placed in the service of the Republican cause. This is the main thesis of Dr. Gonnaud's intellectual biography, and it is elaborated with meticulous care; the author gives proof of being thoroughly familiar with the progress of research in the United States. Because of the great attention paid to the social background of Emerson's life and thought the volume may be of interest to the readers of this periodical.

GRIMES, ALAN P. *Equality in America. Religion, Race, and the Urban Majority.* Oxford University Press, New York 1964. x, 136 pp. \$ 4.00.

Vividly written, these three essays intelligently go into the question of an equality emanating more from political necessity than from ethical convictions. Religious equality has, by and large, been won; not only the racial issue, but also that of an (increasing) under-representation of the city population as compared with the rural districts give cause for a struggle for voting equality still to be fought. The latter is closely connected – both historically and under present conditions – with the subject matter of the first two essays.

KRADITOR, AILEEN S. *The Ideas of the Woman Suffrage Movement, 1890-1920.* Columbia University Press, New York, London 1965. xvii, 313 pp. \$ 7.50; 65/–.

The American women's suffrage movement's history reflects some basic problems that confronted its European counterparts (notably, woman's versus or completing worker's emancipation) and reproduces them in part on a much larger scale. In this valuable study the author, besides giving a history of the movement in general, deals with a number of typical aspects in separate chapters. The over-all trend from an

originally abolitionist inspiration towards a more conservative social attitude, already clearly observable in the year with which this book opens, can largely be explained by the issues involved in the Negro question and in immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. The study is based on various suffragists' writings.

MCADAMS, ALAN K. *Power and Politics in Labor Legislation*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1964. xiii, 346 pp. \$ 7.50.

Professor McAdams has carried out a thorough investigation into the genesis of the Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959, and especially into the question of how it came to supplant the Kennedy Bill passed by the Senate, in spite of the Democratic election victory of 1958. His main thesis is, that the public, in ways which were sometimes direct and sometimes indirect, decided the outcome of this battle over labour reform legislation. The study is mainly based on interviews with the major participants and their staffs.

MCCOLLEY, ROBERT. *Slavery and Jeffersonian Virginia*. University of Illinois Press, Urbana 1964. x, 227 pp. \$ 5.00.

How could Virginia, where the radical doctrines of liberty and equality were so influential, maintain and defend the institution of slavery – even before “the rise of King Cotton”? This is the central problem discussed in this very attractive and well-written study which throws light on (varying) conditions of the slaves and on the attitudes of the whites. Economic interests and fear that the emancipation of the Negroes might endanger the whites offer the clue to an explanation why otherwise open-minded and liberal persons endorsed slavery. Jefferson, to whose views some of the finest pages of this book are devoted, pleaded at some time for emancipation accompanied by a withdrawal of the freed Negroes.

MANGUM, GARTH L. *The Operating Engineers. The Economic History of a Trade Union*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1964. xv, 344 pp. Ill. \$ 7.50.

The International Union of Operating Engineers (1896-1912: I.U. of Steam, 1912-1927: of Steam and Operating Engineers) grew from a union mainly of stationary steam engines operators working in breweries and generating plants into a relatively strong craft union, organizing, apart from various other categories, also workers in the building and construction industries. What constitutes an original trait of the book is the approach from the technological (e.g., the development of shovels in railway and road construction) and especially the economic side: the union's history is seen in the light of the environmental factors as the main causes for change. A very interesting chapter is that on the union's government and its evolution on all levels.

MARSHALL, RAY. *The Negro and Organized Labor*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, London, Sydney 1965. ix, 327 pp. \$ 6.95.

In 1944 Herbert Northrup published his book *Organized Labor and the Negro*. Since then, and notably in recent years, this relationship has reached a critical stage, and that in itself makes the present volume highly welcome. The author, who is a professor of economics at the University of Texas, focuses on the factors responsible for the evo-

lution of union racial practices and also devotes some chapters to the impact of public policies. The book is rich in new material and previously unavailable documents from union sources.

O'CONNOR, HARVEY. *Revolution in Seattle. A Memoir.* Monthly Review Press, New York 1964. xvii, 300 pp. \$ 5.00.

As "a memoir" this book has the commendable quality of drawing not only from the author's recollections, but to a considerable extent from a great variety of other sources. Yet the strongly partisan approach to American labour history in general and in particular the character of the Seattle strike (and in a sense definitely revolutionary) movement which reached its culminating point in 1919, and to the contrast with present conditions ("sterile political hoaxes") makes the book at least a document on the frustrations of American left-wing Socialism as well as on the subject proper. With sympathy the IWW is dealt with and equally admiring is the account of the Russian Revolution's impact on the "radicals". Many contemporary documents are quoted.

PREIS, ART. *Labor's Giant Step. Twenty Years of the CIO.* Pioneer Publishers, New York 1964. xvi, 538 pp. \$ 7.50.

The author, labour editor of the Trotskyist periodical *The Militant*, has collected many sources, some of them of great value, for this history of the CIO, 1935-1955 (merger with the AFL). Eye-witness and other contemporary accounts of a more private (and mostly subjective) nature have been combined with official materials to form a broad and solid spadework foundation. The interpretation is strongly partisan: Roosevelt, the CIO (and most unions') leadership, the Stalinists – all come in for a considerable dose of criticism as they do not meet with the standard of a Marxist-conceived class struggle both at home and in foreign policy. The book's strength lies in the facts it communicates and in the preservation of reminiscences which otherwise would have been definitely lost.

RANDEL, WILLIAM PEIRCE. *The Ku Klux Klan. A Century of Infamy.* Chilton Books, Philadelphia, New York 1965. xvii, 300 pp. Ill. \$ 5.95.

The Reconstruction Klan and the twentieth-century Klan are jointly dealt with in this book, which is dedicated "to all victims of racism". The author, Professor of English and Director of American Studies at Florida State University, plainly addresses himself to a very wide readership. His special object is to show that the Klan is not merely a matter of isolated cranks, but that it has been able to thrive on a breeding-ground of national complacency and social half-heartedness.

WADE, RICHARD C. *Slavery in the Cities. The South 1820-1860.* Oxford University Press, New York 1964. xi, 340 pp. \$ 6.75.

Slavery in the cities of the ante-bellum South is here depicted in its contrast with plantation slavery. The author has carefully examined the scale of different conditions of employment. A wide range of sources, among which extremely evocative slave narratives, has been used also to throw light on the religious life of the slaves and the ways in which the whites prevented (e.g., by banning almost every chance of education) the slightest change of a more than incidental nature.

WOLFBEIN, SEYMOUR L. *Employment and Unemployment in the United States. A Study of the American Labor Force.* Science Research Associates, Inc., Chicago 1964. ix, 339 pp. \$ 7.50.

After a review of techniques of measurement, the current status of concepts and the structure of the fundamental sources of information the author deals with the main demographic and socio-economic trends operative in recent history and at present, as well as with expected trends for the future. Patterns of geographical and job mobility are researched carefully and the question of unemployment is dealt with in a very valuable chapter which takes into consideration the effects of automation and the government's policy of raising the level of employment. The book is rich in figures and facts; it is suitable both for students and practitioners such as union functionaries.

Venezuela

ALEXANDER, ROBERT J. *The Venezuelan Democratic Revolution. A Profile of the Regime of Rómulo Betancourt.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick (N. J.) 1964. xiii, 345 pp. \$ 9.00.

On-the-spot observation during various visits to the country and – in the main – Venezuelan printed sources form the basis of this lively book which deals succinctly with the country's history prior to the 1958 revolution. President Betancourt's administration which followed one year's provisional regime after Jiménez' fall is sympathetically though not uncritically treated as a truly democratic government aiming at, preparing, and partly realizing social and educational reform alongside with economic development. The land reform, "essential to the stability of a democratic regime in Venezuela" is discussed in detail, as are the efforts at rapid industrialization. The weak spots are said to be the insufficient housing program and the balanced-budget-policy sustained too long. The author holds a very high opinion of the impact of the Venezuelan example of a "democratic revolution" on Latin America as a whole.

ASIA

Documents on China's Relations with South and South-East Asia (1949-1962). Ed. by G. V. Ambekar and V. D. Divekar. Allied Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay, London, New York 1964. xxiv, 491 pp. Rs. 30.00.

This timely publication contains 179 important documents reproduced *in toto* or in extensive extracts. They have been classified under the sections general principles of foreign policy, Afro-Asian solidarity, measures for containing Communism – e.g., the SEATO –, boundary problems – correspondence between Nehru and Chou En-lai, etc. –, overseas Chinese, economic relations, the Formosa issue, Korea, Tibet and Laos. The editors have observed a rigid restriction as to (short) introductions and (sparse) explanatory notes. An index of countries and some general catchwords ("Geneva Conference" and the like) has been appended.

China

BETTELHEIM, CHARLES, JACQUES CHARRIÈRE et HÉLÈNE MARCHISIO. *La construction du socialisme en Chine*. François Maspero, Paris 1965. 183 pp. NF. 17.10.

The third author mentioned in the title, besides contributing a eulogic chapter on remuneration in the people's communes, served the others as a guide into the life of the Chinese; she lives in Peking and knows the language. The book is composed, by and large, on data collected during a tour of the country. The authors do not believe in a "model" of "socialist construction", but stress the significance of the example. The reader will find in this book an ably composed survey, mostly along official lines, of the planning system, budgeteering, and the fixing of prices.

BIEHL, MAX. *Die chinesische Volkskommune im „Grossen Sprung“ und danach*. Verlag Weltarchiv GmbH., Hamburg 1965. 245, xviii pp. DM. 29.80.

Among the many studies on Chinese economic development and on the People's Communes the present work stands out as extremely rich in detail, though less predictive of political objectives. The author has collected an impressive wealth of data on the functioning and operation of the Communes and on the enormous variation in conditions and structure which emerged after the euphoria of the first months was over. Commendable is also the cautious – and very competent – survey of the factors influencing productivity. Notwithstanding setbacks and partial failures the Chinese economy has become highly dynamic and the rigid principles underlying the first experiments with the Communes can materialize again in full as soon as a good harvest creates a material basis.

CHOW, TSE-TUNG. *Research Guide to the May Fourth Movement. Intellectual Revolution in Modern China 1915-1924*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1963. xiv, 297 pp. \$ 6.00.

The "May Fourth Movement" period is comprised between the years 1915 and 1923. The first section of this book contains more than 600 titles with translation and short comments of new periodicals founded during that time, a few old periodicals reformed after the May Fourth incident, and the more important newspapers which supported the movement. The second section is made up of a selective bibliography of some 800 titles of works in Chinese, Japanese and Western languages. Indexes to both sections are added.

COHEN, ARTHUR A. *The Communism of Mao Tse-tung*. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1964. ix, 210 pp. \$ 5.00; 37/6.

The central thesis of this book, of course not original itself but ably adstruced and argued, is that Mao's theory is neither profound nor a deviation from "Marxism-Leninism", but that his strategy of revolution and construction of a new society contains novelties. The question of Mao's competence as a philosopher, his famous 1927 Hunan report, the "new democracy" conception, the "hundred flowers" and the "transition to Communism" (the founding of the "People's Communes") are expounded

critically and confronted with Soviet (especially Lenin's) views. The significance of the image of "Maoism" itself is lucidly analyzed; its influence also in the future is not a function of its alleged "originality".

HSU, CHO-YUN. *Ancient China in Transition. An Analysis of Social Mobility, 722-222 B.C.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1965. xii, 238 pp. Ill. \$ 6.50.

The social history of China during the five centuries preceding the country's unification under the Ch'in dynasty is the subject of this well-written and well-documented study. The problems dealt with include, e.g., the relation of social mobility and the (in)stability of the social structure as such, and the part played by Confucius, whose influence is probably reflected in the contemporary change of meaning of *chün-tzu* = "gentleman".

Konfuzianismus, Sunyatsenismus und chinesischer Kommunismus. Dokumente zur Begründung und Selbstdarstellung des chinesischen Nationalismus. Hrsg. von Gottfried-Karl Kindermann. Verlag Rombach, Freiburg B. 1963. 284 pp. DM. 35.00.

The documents assembled here offer the broadest view so far in German of Sun Yat-senist political and historical thought. It is essentially the (Neo-)Confucian philosophy which shaped the Kuomintang ideology. Among the authors represented (Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek a.o.) Hu Shih and Carsun Chang are no "Sun Yat-senists" proper, but their contributions, on foundations of Chinese intellectual history and on tradition and revolution of Chinese intellectual history in the twentieth century, resp., are among the very best. In his introduction the editor pays much attention to the significance of Sun Yat-sen – also in the historical perspective – and to the Communists' attitude towards Confucianism as well as its possible evolution into a more positive one. He also deals with the developments in Nationalist China (Taiwan) which are reflected in part of the documents (one is on the agrarian reform).

India

RAO, A. V. RAMAN. *Collective Bargaining versus Government Regulation. India and USA.* Allied Publishers Private Ltd., Bombay, London, New York 1964. xliii, 198 pp. Rs. 14.00.

The author, who served as an official at the Bombay Labour Ministry from 1948 to 1961, enters, in the question of collective bargaining and government regulation, a plea for the latter. He refers to the situation in the United States in support of this.

Indonesia

KROEF, JUSTUS M. VAN DER. *The Communist Party of Indonesia. Its History, Program and Tactics.* Publications Centre, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 1965. vii, 347 pp.. \$ 7.50. (Paper: \$ 5.50.)

The author has made use of Indonesian, Dutch and English language sources in writing this history of the third largest CP in the world. He very succinctly deals with the party's history from 1920 until 1952 when it was reorganized and, under Aidit's

leadership, adapted itself to Sukarno's increasingly "guided" democracy. Although the book is in the main (and at its best) purely descriptive, it contains a chapter on the theoretical foundations (and on the CPI's position on the Sino-Soviet conflict) and another on its structure and the front organizations supporting it.

De Volksraad en de staatkundige ontwikkeling van Nederlands-Indië. Een bronnenpublicatie. The People's Council and the Political Development of the Netherlands-Indies. (With a preface, introduction and survey of the documents in English.) Eerste stuk 1891-1926. Bewerkt door S. L. van der Wal. J. B. Wolters, Groningen 1964. xxiii, 613 pp. Hfl. 53.50.

The opening volume of the *Uitgaven van de Commissie voor Bronnenpublicatie betreffende de Geschiedenis van Nederlands-Indië 1900-1942* was noticed in this periodical, Vol. IX (1964), Part 2, p. 327. The present No. 2 contains 218 unpublished documents, from private papers as well as from state archives, on the previous history and the first ten years of the *Volksraad* (the "People's Council", a more or less representative body) in the Netherlands Indies. Related political events, e.g., the commotion in the wake of the First World War, are also covered.

Israel

IMHOFF, CHRISTOPH VON. Israel – Die zweite Generation. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart 1964. 292 pp. DM. 14.80.

The author is a German journalist, who visited Israel in 1957 and 1963 and occupied himself thoroughly with the country's problems. The result is a sympathetic and very readable book; the focus is on the new generation of the *sabras*, less romantic and less sentimental than the original pioneers, and perhaps better qualified to cope with the numerous issues still awaiting solution.

MALRAUX, CLARA. Civilisation du kibboutz. [Collection Femme.] Éditions Gonthier, Genève, Paris 1965. 187 pp. NF 4.80.

A not very important booklet on life in the kibbutzim as the author saw it during several visits. In accordance with the character of the series in which it is published much attention is paid to the role played by the women.

STERN, BORIS. The Kibbutz That Was. Foreword by Isador Lubin. Public Affairs Press, Washington (D.C.) 1965. ix, 158 pp. \$ 3.75.

The Kibbutz movement is here approached from an American vantage point. The pioneering achievements during the first half of the century are duly acknowledged, but the subsequent contradictions and inconsistencies (e.g., in the question of hired labour) as well as the collectivist ideology are severely criticized.

Japan

STEINER, KURT. Local Government in Japan. Stanford University Press, Stanford 1965. x, 564 pp. \$ 10.00.

After a concise, but extremely lucid survey of the history of local government in Japan from feudal times up to and including the reforms introduced by the US occupational authorities, the author presents a full *exposé* of the present structure of local government. The utter complicatedness of the matter is handled in such a way as to make clear the financial and administrative relations between the various levels of government, the functioning of local organizations, for instance the neighbourhood associations, and the forms in which a measure of citizen participation has been realized. The comments on the questions involved in (various grades of) local autonomy are interesting also from a more general angle.

The Philippines

Social Foundations of Community Development. Readings on the Philippines. Ed. by Socorro C. Espiritu and Chester L. Hunt. R. M. Garcia Publishing House, Manila 1964; distr. by The Cellar Book Shop, Detroit. xi, 684 pp. \$ 8.75.

Although the editors have included general observations on "the philosophy of community development" (among them a more or less relevant selection from the encyclical *Mater et Magistra*) the majority of items assembled here pertain directly to the Philippines, and notably to various aspects of rural economic development, social change and cultural (including religious) values as fundamental to a harmonious evolution. Much information is contained, e.g., in the chapters on the community school and literacy campaigns or on the influence of ethnic division or the structure of local power blocs. Apart from Dr. Hunt various American and Philippine authors contributed studies and essays of rather unequal value. We mention J.G. Manis (introduction) and O.D. Corpuz (on the necessity of judging the Philippine political system as being *sui generis*).

Viet Nam

BURCHETT, WILFRED G. Vietnam. Inside Story of the Guerilla War. International Publishers, New York 1965. 253 pp. Ill. \$ 4.95.

Having spent some months with the "Liberation Army" in South Vietnam the author of *The Furtive War* (*vide* this periodical, current volume, p. 145) has written another highly coloured reportage on the subject. The Americans are again held responsible for all the trouble, ridiculed for their inefficiency, and advised to "go home".

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

PARNABY, O. W. Britain and the Labor Trade in the Southwest Pacific. Duke University Press, Durham (N.C.) 1964. xviii, 234 pp. Maps. \$ 7.50.

The recruitment and employment of Pacific island labour in the second half of the nineteenth century – whether as plantation workers or as ship's crews – led to abuses that could not be coped with in the way of the African slave trade nor in that of the Indian indentured labourers. British attitudes towards this issue, well reflecting

contemporary interest (or lack of interest) in native peoples in general, are carefully analyzed in the present volume. The author has made use of a great number of unpublished sources.

Australia

MAYER, HENRY. *Marx, Engels and Australia*. F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney 1964. 149 pp. 20/-.

The first part of this unpretentiously presented book consists of a full account of the history of the Australian section of the First International, the "Democratic Association of Victoria", founded in 1872. It did not play a very important role, but it offers remarkable and in a way significant proof for the enormous variety of opinions and motives (land reform occupies a fairly preponderant place) which could be found in those "sections". The second part is a chronology of "extracts, translations and summaries of all passages in the works of Marx and Engels" which mention Australia and New Zealand. In an appendix Marx' sources are listed.

ROE, MICHAEL. *Quest for Authority in Eastern Australia 1835-1851*. Melbourne University Press 1965; Cambridge University Press, London, New York. v, 258 pp. 55/-.

Protestantism, Romanticism, Benthamism and a quest for utopia helped to mould what is called the "new faith" of "moral enlightenment" which, with surprising rapidity, was generally accepted and thus contributed to the coherence of the then colonies. The interplay of social and political conditions on the one hand (the past of the colonies as penal stations should be borne in mind) and the religious and cultural ideas is set forth in this fully documented study which has succeeded in a remarkable way to evoke the spirit of the time, also with the help of well-chosen quotations.

EUROPE

Communism in Europe. Continuity, Change, and the Sino-Soviet Dispute. Vol. I. Ed. by William E. Griffith. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1964. x, 406 pp. \$ 12.50.

The Center for International Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has planned two volumes on recent developments in European Communism. After an introduction on European Communism and the Sino-Soviet rift, by the editor, four highly competent European journalists deal with four "national" cases, Viktor Meier writing on Yugoslavia, Hansjakob Stehle on Poland, François Fejtö on Hungary and Giorgio Galli on Italy. In these main contributions the focus is on domestic affairs, but the above "rift" receives due attention.

FRANÇOIS, LUCIEN. *La distinction entre employés et ouvriers en droit allemand, belge, français et italien*. Préface de Paul Horion. [Collection scientifique de la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Liège, 14.] Faculté de Droit, Liège; Martinus Nijhoff, La Haye 1963. xxi, 408 pp. Hfl. 39.75.

The juridical distinction between white collar workers and manual workers in Germany, Belgium, France and Italy is the subject of this important study in comparative law. Successively, the author discusses the importance attached to the distinction in the different legislations, and the criteria applied here. Towards the end of the book, some attention is paid to the social background and the (un)tenability of the distinction.

VERLEISDONK, F. A. M. *Stakingen tegen de Overheid. De veranderende positie van de Westeuropese vakbeweging, gezien tegen de achtergrond van de sociaal-economische ontwikkeling.* Van Gorcum & Comp. N.V., Assen 1965. xi, 222 pp. Hfl. 18.50.

The rise and decline of the strike against the government, not as an employer but as an organization siding with the employers, is the subject of the present study with which the author took his doctor's degree in the social sciences at the Roman Catholic University of Nijmegen. At the same time the book contains a socio-economic rather than historical account of the transformation of the trade unions in England, France and Germany. A summary in English is appended.

Austria

Die Erhebung der österreichischen Nationalsozialisten im Juli 1934 (Akten der Historischen Kommission des Reichsführers SS). Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1965. 302 pp. Ill. S. 88.

The secret dossier – prepared in 1938 – of the SS “Historical Committee” on the Nazi putsch of July 1934 was discovered in Czechoslovakia and is published here for the first time in the original language. The editor, Dr. Ludwig Jedlicka, has appended a number of interesting Austrian, German and Hungarian contemporary comments.

MÄRZ, EDUARD. *Österreichs Wirtschaft zwischen Ost und West. Eine sozialistische Analyse.* Europa Verlag, Wien, Frankfurt, Zürich 1965. 293 pp. S. 96.

In this “socialist analysis” the development of the Austrian economy since 1945 is appraised by the standard of full-fledged planning and, of course, found wanting; the fact that the author begins each part of his book with a quotation from Bert Brecht may be called indicative. A critique of Schumpeter's theory of economic development and a vindication of Marx against his Austrian critics are included.

Belgium

Contributions à l'Histoire économique et sociale. Tome I – 1962. Tome II – 1963. Tome III – 1964-1965. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1962; 1963; 1965. 192 pp.; 142 pp.; 137 pp. B.fr. 160; 165; 180.

In 1962 the Centre of Economic and Social History of the Solvay Institute commenced a new series, in which till now three volumes have come out. Some of the contri-

butions included may be of interest to the readers of this periodical, e.g., those on the issue of the French assignats in Belgium (in Vol. I) and on the "city problem" (in Vol. III), both by R. Devleeshouwer, on Karel de Boos and the First International (in Vol. II), by J. Dhondt, and on the population structure of Chièvres (Hainaut) in 1798 (in Vol. III), by P. Bauwens. About half of the remaining contributions are in the field of medieval history.

Genèse du droit social au cours du XIXe siècle. Par Francine Alexander, Maurice Cornil, Marie-Louise Ernst-Henrion et Franz Marcelis. [Université Libre de Bruxelles, Faculté de Droit, Travaux et Conférences, 1961-1.] Les Éditions de Sociologie de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1963. 269 pp. B.fr. 150.

The early development of labour law in Belgium is the subject of this essentially juridical study, which was prepared under the auspices of the *Centre d'Études René Marçq*. The authors do not go beyond the official inquiries of 1886, which gave an impetus to a social legislation in the proper sense. Professor Madeleine Gevers has written a preface.

LINOTTE, LÉON. Les manifestations et les grèves dans la province de Liège de 1831 à 1914. Inventaire sommaire des archives de la Sûreté Publique de la province de Liège. Éditions Nauwelaerts, Louvain; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1964. xiii, 173 pp. B.fr. 230.

This is a detailed analysis of what the archives of the public security service in the province of Liège contain by way of information on labour troubles, demonstrations and strikes. Its importance for social history has no need to be underlined here; an index of place-names and proper names is appended.

SPITAELS, GUY, avec la collaboration de Simone Lambert. L'Année sociale 1964. Institut de Sociologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Bruxelles 1965. 337 pp. B.fr. 300.

For the general organization of Mr. Spitaels' annual survey of social life in Belgium we may refer to our previous notice in Vol. IX (1964), Part 3, p. 521. In the present volume covering 1964 much attention is paid to the health insurance issue again, and Professor Troclet has once more provided a foreword.

VAN ISACKER, KAREL. De Internationale te Antwerpen 1867-1877. De Nederlandsche Boekhandel, Antwerpen 1964. 145 pp. B.fr. 90.

The Antwerp section of the First International numbered perhaps fifty members, but is important as the cradle of Socialism there. This is the main thesis of Father Van Isacker's booklet on the subject, which further contains a number of hitherto unknown details.

WOUTERS, HUBERT. Documenten betreffende de geschiedenis der arbeidersbeweging (1831-53). Éditions Nauwelaerts, Leuven; Béatrice-Nauwelaerts, Paris 1963. 1310 pp. (in 3 vols.) B.fr. 1500.

The present collection contains, in the first place, 1398 documents on the early Belgian labour movement, for the greater part written by government bodies and local authorities. Moreover, Vol. III reprints sixteen issues of the periodical *Den Volksvriend* (edited by Jacob Kats, 1836-1839) as an appendix. Mr. Wouters does not introduce the documents and is relatively sparing of his annotations, but he has provided very detailed indices of periodicals and other publications, strikes and labour problems, associations, meetings, persons, etc.

Czechoslovakia

KUHN, HEINRICH. *Der Kommunismus in der Tschechoslowakei. I. Organisationsstatuten und Satzungen. [Dokumente zum Studium des Kommunismus, Band 3.]* Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1965. 304 pp. DM. 48.00.

This book consists of three parts. The second is an extensive bibliography including newspapers and journals. The first part summarizes the history of the Czech CP up to 1963 with a strong accent on organizational matters. It includes a concise survey of the Socialist parties in the Dual Monarchy from 1863 onward. Taken as a whole, it serves as an introduction to the third part (comprising about three quarters of the volume) which consists of documents: party statutes (from 1920 onwards), regulations and a few resolutions pertaining to questions of organization.

France

BELORGEY, GÉRARD. *Le droit de la grève et les services publics.* Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris 1964. 292 pp. NF. 26.00.

The right of the French government-employed servants and workers to strike reached a new stage by the act of July 31, 1963. Mr. Belorgey's aim is to draw up the jurisprudential balance-sheet of this right and, more specifically, to give practical guidance. The first chapter contains some historical details.

BERGER, IDA et ROGER BENJAMIN. *L'Univers des instituteurs. Étude sociologique sur les instituteurs et institutrices du département de la Seine.* Les Éditions de Minuit, Paris 1964. 213 pp. NF. 13.50.

The attitudes and opinions of the elementary school teachers in Paris and its suburbs were investigated in 1954-55 by Miss Berger and Mr. Benjamin by means of questionnaires, and five years later by means of interviews. The present volume, in which the results of this investigation are reported and analyzed, contains much information on the teachers' organizations, their ideological stand, their social status, etc.

CACÉRÈS, BENIGNO. *Histoire de l'éducation populaire.* Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1964. 253 pp. Ill. NF. 9.90.

The conception of an "*éducation populaire*" is taken here as adult education continuously preparing people for conscious citizenship, but interpreted so generously as to encompass a range from University Extension programmes to youth hostels and, for

our days, television. The author's enthusiasm may sometimes lead him to very optimistic expectations as to a near future, his historical survey beginning with Condorcet's report to the Convention in 1792 is based on wide knowledge and provides stimulating reading. Some 55 pages contain a variety of documents.

CHOMBART DE LAUWE, PAUL-HENRY. Paris. Essais de sociologie 1952-1964. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1965. 197 pp. NF. 10.20.

The first part of this rather tentative approach to the sociological problems of big town planning reproduces the argument and conclusion of the study *Paris et l'Agglomération parisienne* (1952), the second discusses problems of social structure based, in part, on interviews and of housing as they presented themselves in 1962, and the third prospects for the future. It contains a plea for social integration and for a more harmonious planning leading to a complete reform of the relationships between living, work and leisure by bringing these spheres more closely together. Recommendations are made for lessening social segregation and for building largely self-contained city districts.

COBB, RICHARD. *Terreur et Subsistances 1793-1795*. Librairie Clavreuil, Paris 1965. 397 pp. NF. 25.00.

In this volume studies and essays have been collected which (with one exception) were published before in distinguished journals such as the *Revue d'Histoire économique et sociale* or the *Annales historiques de la Révolution française*. The unpublished study deals with the food shortage in Belgium in 1794-1795; the other deal exclusively with France: Paris, other cities and the countryside. The food situation, the organization of supplies and the revolutionary spirit are the subjects discussed on the basis of partly scarcely used archival sources. Of special interest are the thorough comparison of the regional differences in attitude towards foreigners (in particular the English) and the picture of the social consequences of the Revolution in Lille, founded on communal archives which reflect the economic upheavals caused by war and domestic developments.

La Commune de Paris et la démocratisation de l'école. Aperçu historique de S. Froumov. Documents et matériaux. Éditions du Progrès, Moscou n.d. [1964.] 328 pp. Ill. R. 1.10.

First published in Russian in 1958, this book collects a number of printed sources on the educational policy of the Commune. Mr. Frumov's historical introduction is written in a eulogist spirit, "although the Communards had not attained the level of the Marxist ideas". A number of short biographies (of Vaillant, Vallès, Louise Michel, etc.) are appended.

CROZIER, MICHEL. *Le monde des employés de bureau. Résultats d'une enquête menée dans sept compagnies d'assurances parisiennes*. Éditions du Seuil, Paris 1965. 238 pp. NF. 15.00.

Formal interviews with five hundred white-collar workers in seven Parisian insurance companies constitute the factual basis of this thought-provoking book. The working situation, attitudes vis-a-vis the concern, social status and cultural participation of these people are among the main subjects dealt with. The author's conclusion is rather optimistic: the very multiplicity of alienations and controls tends to liberate the

individual, and "in a sense, the world of the classes without class consciousness seems to announce the classless society".

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. *Le curé Meslier. Athée, communiste et révolutionnaire sous Louis XIV.* René Julliard, Paris 1965. 553 pp. NF. 30.00.

Meslier's intellectual biography is presented here in a way which makes the book the authoritative work on one of the most original thinkers and precursors of Socialism – an atheist and a rebel against every authority in a priest's habit, whose famous "Testament" was written in complete secrecy. The book is based on whatever documentary evidence could be discovered. It brings to light both contemporary and later affiliations of thought; the chapter on "the ideological liaison with the great materialists" of the eighteenth century is particularly rewarding in this respect. With unsurpassed erudition a picture is also drawn of the intellectual sources of Meslier's views. It is only to be regretted that this work of exceptional quality which includes a full bibliography and "iconography" (on the various manuscript copies of the "Testament") lacks an index.

DOMMANGET, MAURICE. *L'Enseignement, l'Enfance et la Culture sous la Commune.* Éditions-Librairie de l'Étoile, Paris 1964. 174 pp. NF. 7.98.

Mr. Dommanget describes, in lyrical tones, what the Commune achieved under difficult circumstances in the spheres of education, child care and culture. The booklet is aimed at a wide readership, but at the same time it is based on a thorough knowledge of the sources.

DREYFUS, PAUL, *Émile Romanet père des Allocations Familiales.* Arthaud, Paris 1965. 187 pp. NF. 13.00.

This is a popular biography of one of the French pioneers of family allowances which he propagated (and introduced in practice) before the First World War. He died at the age of 88 in 1962, largely forgotten. The author describes with piety the life of this typically Catholic social reformer who, through the idea of family allowances, came to develop also a theory of association between capital and labour.

DUPEUX, GEORGES. *La société Française 1789-1960.* Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1964. 295 pp. NF. 19.80.

The volumes in this series are designed in the first place for undergraduate students and then for the interested layman. The present work offers a good survey of the economic and social history of France. The author, using the most authoritative sources, has stressed the social evolution and describes in a very illuminating way such difficult questions as rise and fall, over certain periods, of real wages, the evolving class relationships, and the interrelation between politics and socio-economic development. Each section contains some (well-selected) documents. The nature of the series may account for the lack of an apparatus; only a short index has been provided.

FAUCHEUX, MARCEL. *L'Insurrection vendéenne de 1793. Aspects économiques et sociaux.* Imprimerie Nationale, Paris 1964; distr. by Bibliothèque Nationale. 408 pp. Maps. NF. 36.00.

With regard to the causes of the Vendée insurrection, Mr. Faucheu does not believe in the "plot" theory any more than in the "holy crusade" theory. A careful investigation into the economic and social background leads to the conclusion that, as compared to Brittany, the Vendée, towards the end of the eighteenth century, was an under-developed region, where the Revolution was harmful rather than helpful to the mass of the population. The well-documented argument is illustrated with a good number of graphs and tables.

Forces religieuses et attitudes politiques dans la France contemporaine. Sous la direction de René Rémond. (Colloque de Strasbourg, 23-25 mai 1963). Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1965. ix, 397 pp. NF. 25.00.

The proceedings of a symposium on religion and politics in contemporary France, convened by the Strasbourg Institute of Political Studies in May, 1963, are printed in the present Vol. 130 of the *Cahiers de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques*. The political ethics of Roman Catholicism, Protestantism and Judaism are discussed alongside of their impact on party politics, trade unionism, education, the press and foreign policy. A survey of the relative pronouncements of the French episcopate and a detailed bibliography are appended.

Les Frères Élie et Élisée Reclus. Comprenant: Biographie d'Élisée Reclus, par Paul Reclus; Vie d'Élie Reclus, par Élisée Reclus; Souvenirs personnels sur Élie et Élisée Reclus, par Paul Reclus; Discours sur l'éducation, par Élisée Reclus; Paul Reclus: Notice biographique; Ste-Foy-la-Grande: Notice historique; Bibliographie. Les Amis d'Élisée Reclus, Paris 1964. 209 pp. Ill.

The title of this collection is so circumstantial that our notice can be short. The biography of Élisée Reclus was written by his nephew Paul in 1939 and remained unpublished until now; some of the other items were only distributed on a very limited scale.

GORCE, PAUL-MARIE DE LA. La France pauvre. Bernard Grasset Éditeur, Paris 1965. 289 pp. NF. 16.05.

Not all population groups have benefited by the recent growth of the French economy: those who cannot enforce their wishes in some way come off second best. Mr. de la Gorce, a French journalist, devotes separate chapters to the old people, the poor farmers, the small shopkeepers, the lowest-salaried and the foreign workers. Finally a plea is put in for government intervention.

LEFEBVRE, HENRI. La proclamation de la Commune 26 mars 1871. Gallimard, Paris 1965. 488 pp. NF. 26.30.

In a lyrical vein the events of the 18th of March, 1871, are described in full detail; a broad frame round them is formed by a general history of the Commune and – more characteristic for this book – interpretative chapters preceding the story proper. Marx is the author's main guide for finding the thread through the labyrinth of French history from 1789 onwards, and, more particularly, of the Second Empire. As to the

evaluation of the significance of the Commune, it is once more Marx, but, in this instance with greater stress, some Marxists' comments (especially Trotsky's) which are reproduced. Though Marxian political thought is interpreted, one is inclined to say, along rather romantic lines, the Proudhonists, Anarchists, Blanquists are, on the whole, treated with much sympathy as well. The eulogy on Paris as the capital of humanity constitutes a clue to the understanding of that generosity towards all these component parts of the Commune ideal. This is indeed a curious as well as a learned book, which contains not a few methodological passages that are both stimulating and provocative.

MONTBRON, HUBERT DE. *L'Action syndicale dans l'agriculture*. Sirey, Paris 1965. 206 pp. NF. 10.00.

In the present volume the activities of the French farmers' organizations are sympathetically described and criticized from a Roman Catholic vantage point. In scholarly information the book is inferior to Professor Wright's *Rural Revolution in France*, noticed in this journal, Vol. IX (1964), Part 1, p. 163f.

MONTUCLARD, MAURICE. *La dynamique des comités d'entreprise. Exploration sociologique de quelques effets de l'institution des comités d'entreprise sur les relations industrielles*. [Travaux du Centre d'Études Sociologiques.] Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris 1963. 551 pp. NF. 56.00.

This is a sociological investigation into the practice of codetermination in France; the focus is on the actual impact of the *comités d'entreprise*, i.e., the factory or works committees. The sample includes four big concerns, two in the private sector and two in the nationalized sector, and on the data collected there the author bases rather optimistic conclusions. The argument is illustrated with a great number of tables and graphs.

Paris pendant la terreur. *Rapports des agents secrets du Ministre de l'Intérieur publiés pour la Société de l'Histoire de France par Pierre Caron. Tome V. Revu et annoté par Henri Calvet. Tome VI. Revu, annoté et complété par Michel Eude*. Librairie C. Klincksieck, Paris 1958; 1964. 445 pp.; iii, 358 pp. NF. 28.00; 36.00.

The monumental series begun in 1910 (by P. Caron), continued by the late H. Calvet, is being concluded in this, the sixth volume by M. Eude. The Vols. V and VI cover the days from March 1 to March 31, 1794, with a supplement of 100 reports by secret agent P.-M. Prévost dating from September 9, 1793, to January 16, 1794. These reports are of the greatest interest. They truly evoke the atmosphere of the *Terreur*. Naturally, they should be read with caution. Some are fairly candid, others seem to have for their main purpose the flattering of the Robespierre government. The downfall of the Hebertists and the precarious food situation (on the latter most reports are frank) belong to the subjects treated extensively. Reading between the lines and leaving eulogic stereotypes for what they are worth, students of the *Terreur*, but also of totalitarian or terrorist regimes in general, will find here source material of an almost unique detailedness and directness. The annotation is sober and very satisfactory.

La pensée socialiste contemporaine. Actes des Colloques socialistes de 1964. Presses Universitaires de France, Paris 1965. viii, 347 pp. NF. 18.00.

The *Colloques socialistes*, held under the leadership of Georges Brutelle in December, 1963, and the first half of 1964, constitute an interesting attempt at setting in motion, after many years of discord and anathemas, a more fruitful exchange of views within the "Socialist family". The topics discussed include ideological problems, foreign policy, planning, agriculture, education, etc. The present volume contains roughly one eighth of the contributions to the very animated oral debates.

PORCHNEV, BORIS. Les soulèvements populaires en France de 1623 à 1648. [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section, Œuvres Étrangères, IV.] S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1963. 679 pp. Maps. NF. 42.00.

In 1948 the Russian historian Porshnev published his *Narodnye vosstaniia vo Frantsii perez Frondoi (1623-1648)*, of which a German translation appeared six years later, and the present French one only two years ago. The book is an interesting, though rather exaggerated, account of the popular disturbances in France during the period preceding the Fronde; the moral is that but for the "betrayal" of the bourgeoisie and of the *noblesse de robe* (!) feudalism would have been abolished a century and a half earlier. In this translation the main sources (*viz.*, those parts of the Chancellor Séguier's archives that landed in Russia after the French Revolution) are quoted in their original wording. Other quotations are simply retranslated from the Russian, which is why the words attributed to Marx at the end of the book are without rhyme or reason.

POULAT, ÉMILE. Naissance des prêtres-ouvriers. Casterman, Paris 1965. 538 pp. NF. 36.00.

The present volume is a scholarly account of the previous history and the first five years of the worker priests' movement in France. Attention is focused on the problem of dechristianization, the work of the Rev. Godin, the activities of the French almoners in war-time Germany, and the years 1945-1947. The author has drawn upon a wealth of printed sources; an excellent reasoned bibliography is included.

RETEL, J.-O. Les gens de l'hôtellerie. Les Éditions Ouvrières, Paris 1965. 263 pp. NF. 12.45.

Assisted by a team of twelve collaborators, Mr. Retel has inquired into the workers of the French hotel-business through participant observation. The specific nature of the "milieu", e.g., the large degree of interdependence, is given much relief. Paul-Henry Chombart de Lauwe has written a preface.

SMITH, D. W. Helvétius. A Study in Persecution. Oxford University Press, London 1965. viii, 248 pp. 35/-.

This is a study of the "affaire" Helvétius – provoked by his *De l'Esprit*. The first part relates (many unpublished sources being used) the vicissitudes of the book and the critiques devoted to it. The second and third part deal with the reactions of the Church (and – more specified – of the Jesuits and Jansenists) and the philosophers, Rousseau

and Diderot being singled out for detailed treatment. The main thesis of the book is that the sensationalist theory was in essence accepted and acceptable, but that Helvétius' radical pursuit of its extreme limits and his ethics were emotionally rejected, as they confronted the philosophers with logical conclusions they shunned to draw from their own positions.

THOREZ, MAURICE. *Œuvres choisies en trois volumes. III. 1953-1964.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1965. 588 pp. NF. 15.00.

In view of the fact that the completion of the *Œuvres* of Maurice Thorez will be some time yet, the Institute which bears his name has decided to publish a three-volume anthology from his speeches and writings, starting with those dating from the post-Stalin period. The present volume thus covers the last eleven years of Thorez' life; the autobiography *Fils du peuple* has been included *in toto*.

WILLARD, CLAUDE. *Le mouvement socialiste en France (1893-1905). Les Guesdistes.* Éditions Sociales, Paris 1965. 770 pp. Maps. NF. 65.00.

The history of the *Parti Ouvrier Français* since 1893 is here described at length from a Communist vantage point. Much attention is paid to the specific difficulties that confronted Guesde, Lafargue and their followers when they tried to introduce Marxism in France; ideologically they are, in the author's view, nothing compared to Lenin because of their "dogmatism". The geographic and social characteristics of the party and its supporters are illustrated with numerous maps, graphs and tables. The volume is undoubtedly an important monograph, based on a huge amount of sources including periodicals and unpublished documents; the bibliography covers no less than eighty pages.

WORMSER, GEORGES. *Gambetta dans les tempêtes.* Éditions Sirey, Paris 1964. 292 pp. Ill. NF. 20.00.

Mr. Wormser has written a very sympathetic account of Gambetta's share in the consolidation of the young Republic during the 'seventies; besides that, the part played by such men as Thiers is given much relief. The book is well-documented, but at the same time written in a very readable style.

Germany

ALLEN, WILLIAM SHERIDAN. *The Nazi Seizure of Power. The Experience of a Single German Town 1930-1935.* Quadrangle Books, Chicago 1965. xiv, 345 pp. \$ 6.95.

Norheim is a picturesque old town between Göttingen and Hanover, since the 1860's a not unimportant railway junction with some industry. In 1930 it was one of nearly a thousand German towns with about 10,000 inhabitants, and Dr. Allen rightly chose it as a sample for his study of the Nazi rise to power on the local level. According to American usage the *dramatis personae* are indicated by fictitious names such as Timmerlah, Aergeyz (= Embishion), etc., and the scene of action by the quaint name of Thalburg, but the real identity of the latter is apparently from internal evidence. The author interviewed a number of representative individuals, studied the local press

and inquired into the city archives; the result is an excellent account of what happened at Northheim between January, 1930, and January, 1935. The small-town chauvinism of the middle class, their blind aversion to the SPD, the impact of the depression on all the sections of the population, the astute policy of Aergeyz and his fellow Nazis, the terror system, the "atomization of society" and the disappointment of the middle class (including early Nazis like Timmerlah), all these are described and analyzed in an absorbing fashion.

Annali franco-tedeschi di Arnold Ruge e Karl Marx. A cura di Gian Mario Bravo. Edizioni del Gallo, Milano 1965. 344 pp. Ill. L. 3.000.

Though the periodical was technically an ephemeron, the 237 pages published of the *Deutsch-französische Jahrbücher* are so rich in new and epoch-making ideas that they have become rightly famous. This of course goes especially for the contributions by Marx and Engels, which may well be called their first communist statements. The present volume contains a translation of these pages, together with an introduction, bio-bibliographical notes, portraits, facsimiles and an index of names.

Antisemitismus. Zur Pathologie der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft. Mit Beiträgen von Fritz Bauer, Margherita von Brentano, Iring Fetscher u.a. Hrsg. von Hermann Huss und Andreas Schröder. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1965. 194 pp. DM. 9.80.

From various angles (philosophical, historical, psychological and pedagogical) the phenomenon of antisemitism is discussed, with the German example serving as a focus of attention. A very rewarding essay is that by I. Fetscher on the origins of political antisemitism in Germany; it avoids the pitfalls of one-sided interpretations, duly recognizing as factors economic ones, the particularities of Wilhelminian and post-Wilhelminian German national consciousness and historical traditions. In other contributions (e.g., that by P. Fürstenau) the aspect of the after-effect of National-Socialism is put into the foreground. F. Bauer, in his discussion of the lawsuits against National-Socialists and their significance for political education strongly asserts the Christian's duty to obey God more than man; incidentally, he gives some less-known Luther quotations which recognize the right to rebel against impious authority.

Aufbruch aus dem Gestern. Bilder und Dokumente zur Geschichte der Arbeit. Hrsg. von A. von Cube, C. L. Guggomos, A. Wiemers. Mit einem Vorwort von Otto Brenner. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1964. v, 178 pp. Ill. DM. 20.00.

A short essay on industrial democracy and codetermination, in which Marx' "alienation" and the feasibility of its suppression is also discussed, serves as a general introduction to this beautifully produced picture-book. A variety of illustrations with short explanatory texts and documents evokes the history of labour and social conditions over the last 125 years or so. With a few exceptions they refer to Germany only. They have been grouped according to subject matter; political issues are well represented.

BERTRAM, JÜRGEN. Die Wahlen zum Deutschen Reichstag vom Jahre 1912. Parteien und Verbände in der Innenpolitik des Wilhelminischen Reiches. Droste Verlag, Düsseldorf 1964. 275 pp. DM. 38.00.

The title is more modest than the contents of the book deserve: it offers a systematic treatment of the history of the political parties from the end of the Bülow era (1909) – and to a lesser extent from 1907 – up to and including the elections of 1912. Most attention has been paid to the operation of the political system, the sociology of the parties, the working of the district system (since Bismarck's time no reform of districts took place which accounts for a sometimes gigantic agrarian overrepresentation) and to the analysis of the election returns. Thus the book constitutes a valuable contribution to the political history of pre-war Wilhelminian Germany and also to social history: interesting is, for instance, the description of various non-party organizations and their impact on politics.

BLUMBERG, HORST. *Die deutsche Textilindustrie in der industriellen Revolution*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. 434 pp. DM. 34.50.

This is a very thoroughgoing and well-documented study which deals mainly with the period 1830-1875. Although the purely economic developments are not neglected, the social conditions of the textile workers are described in great detail. The various forms of resistance against capitalist "exploitation" (including child labour) are analyzed for the various industries, in particular the wool industry.

BRAUNTHAL, GERARD. *The Federation of German Industry in Politics*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca 1965. xx, 389 pp. \$ 7.50.

The first, historical, chapter of this book is indicative of its qualities of sober judgment and penetrating examination, a convincing evaluation being given of, e.g., the role of the big industrialists in the crisis of the Weimar Republic. The subject proper is the operation, influence on domestic and foreign politics, and relationships with the politically leading men of the *Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie*. With great attention to objectivity the author sets forth this interest group's impact on political parties, intelligently weighing (and criticizing) the standpoints taken in the matter by the BDI, the SPD, such authors as Pritzkolet or Prittie, etc. Not only the federal level has been studied, but also that of the *Länder* and cities.

BROSZAT, MARTIN, HANS-ADOLF JACOBSEN und HELMUT KRAUSNICK. *Konzentrationslager. Kommissarbefehl. Judenverfolgung*. [Anatomie des SS-Staates, Band II.] Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg B. 1965. 458 pp. DM. 23.00.

BUCHHEIM, HANS. *Die SS – Das Herrschaftsinstrument. Befehl und Gehorsam*. [Anatomie des SS-Staates, Band I.] Walter-Verlag, Olten, Freiburg B. 1965. 390 pp. DM. 23.00.

Five reports submitted by the Munich *Institut für Zeitgeschichte* at the recent "Auschwitz Trial" in Frankfurt are collected in the present two volumes. Dr. Broszat reports on the history of the concentration camps, Dr. Jacobsen on the murder of Soviet prisoners of war, and Dr. Krausnick on the persecution and extermination of the Jews. Dr. Buchheim, in the other volume, deals with the SS as an instrument of totalitarian rule and with the question of to what extent SS men could escape carrying out commands given to them. No need to say that these well-documented reports are of great interest to the student of Nazi Germany.

CHALMERS, DOUGLAS A. *The Social Democratic Party of Germany. From Working-Class Movement to Modern Political Party.* Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1964. xiv, 258 pp. \$ 6.50; 48/-.

After a short introduction on the SPD history up to 1933 the author expounds the functions and possible roles for a political party in a modern democracy, comparing the situation in the USA, Britain and Germany. He then systematically discusses the main and also minor issues with which the SPD has been confronted since 1945, the party objectives, organizational structure, leadership and the "new style" as embodied in Willy Brandt – itself reflecting the evolution toward a "people's" instead of a typical class party. The developments in the SPD "suggest that political parties constructed on a new pattern may have a significant role to play in providing an adequate institutional basis for democratically linking the people of a country with their government".

CONZE, WERNER. *Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der liberalen Arbeiterbewegung in Deutschland. Das Beispiel Schulze-Delitzschs.* Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg 1965. 28 pp. DM. 5.60.

In this No. 2 (1965) of the *Sitzungsberichte der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-hist. Klasse* Professor Conze offers a sympathetic, though not uncritical, appraisal of Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch's social liberalism.

DRECHSLER, HANNO. *Die Sozialistische Arbeiterpartei Deutschlands (SAPD). Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung am Ende der Weimarer Republik.* Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1965. xv, 406 pp. DM. 35.00.

This thoroughgoing and detailed study contains a wealth of information not only on the SAP proper, but on the history of the left wing in the SPD from 1923 to 1931 (the year in which the *Sozialistische Arbeiter-Partei* was founded) and on the complicated relations of the various small groups between SPD and KPD among themselves and toward the two big parties. The role played since 1933 by the SAP emigrants in the efforts to re-unite the Socialist forces and by the party members within Nazi Germany in the resistance are extensively dealt with. The failure of the SAP to surpass the confines of a political "sect" is explained as conditioned by the particular situation of the early 'thirties and by what Professor Abendroth in his introduction calls an "organizational conservatism" of the Social Democratic workers. Short biographies of once leading SAD members and other left-wingers (such as E. Eckstein, P. Frölich, G. Ledebour, P. Levi, A. Siemsen and F. Sternberg) have been appended; the bibliography comprises 25 pages.

EDINGER, LEWIS J. *Kurt Schumacher. A Study in Personality and Political Behavior.* Stanford University Press, Stanford 1965; Oxford University Press, London. x, 390 pp. Ill. \$ 8.95.

In this excellent biography the author draws a convincing picture of Schumacher's personality and its import for his political role. The author uses sometimes sociological categories in order to interpret his subject's response to the challenge of his environment – first the pre-Nazi SPD, then the concentration camp, and finally the (often,

it should be said, futile) struggles fought on many fronts against a variety of opponents, among whom Adenauer occupies a very special place. The judgment which is pronounced on both success and failure is a balanced one, and rooted in what appears to be a deep insight into Schumacher's personality structure and broad knowledge of recent German history.

ESENWEIN-ROTHE, INGBORG. *Die Wirtschaftsverbände von 1933 bis 1945*. [Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik, Neue Folge, Band 37.] Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1965. xvi, 209 pp. DM. 36.60.

This is the first volume to be published in the subseries *Wirtschaftsverbände und Wirtschaftspolitik*, edited by a special committee of the *Gesellschaft für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften*. Professor Esenwein-Rothe offers an account of the part played by the employers' organizations in Hitler's Germany which suggests that they were the victims rather than the profiteers of Nazi rule; Professor Schweitzer's standard *Big Business in the Third Reich* (noticed in the previous issue of this periodical, on p. 342) is not so much as mentioned. An appendix on the *Gleichschaltung* of the trade unions by Dieter von Löhöffel is included.

FEIDEL-MERTZ, HILDEGARD. *Zur Ideologie der Arbeiterbildung*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1964. 260 pp. DM. 14.80.

Workers' education in various forms and with various purposes is made the subject of this learned study which is informative, but seems somewhat lacking in cohesion because of a tendency toward comprehensiveness that could not fully be realized. Notwithstanding the sometimes more or less historically discontinuous treatment the major categories (workers' education as vocational, moral-religious or political education) are well presented, as is the differential motivation (extremes: education for the sake of the existing order and education for "class struggle"). The documentation is extensive and useful.

HEISE, WOLFGANG. *Aufbruch in die Illusion. Zur Kritik der bürgerlichen Philosophie in Deutschland*. VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin 1964. 498 pp. DM. 18.80.

This book originated from a critical study of Lukács' works on the history of "bourgeois philosophy". The author deals with a number of main currents in order to arrive at a better understanding of the reflection, that is philosophy, on social relationships. From Hegel and Neo-Kantianism the "idealist" current finds its reactionary succession in the "philosophy of the imperialist bourgeoisie" and that of a consciousness of the crisis of capitalism (Nietzsche). Idealism is also the philosophical catchword for an inventorization of the Nazi theoreticians who are dealt with at length. The "illusion" is, in the author's view, now represented by the anti-communism of the "Bonn government".

JACOB, HERBERT. *German Administration since Bismarck. Central Authority versus Local Autonomy*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London 1963. xviii, 224 pp. \$ 7.00.

The relationship between the German and Prussian governments and the local ("field") administration is the subject of the present politicalological study. The changing nature of this relationship during the Hohenzollern, Weimar, Nazi and Bonn eras, the social and political contexts and the problem of "responsiveness" are set forth lucidly and expertly. The volume is No. 5 of the *Yale Studies in Political Science*.

KEHR, ECKART. *Der Primat der Innenpolitik. Gesammelte Aufsätze zur preussisch-deutschen Sozialgeschichte im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert.* Hrsg. und eingel. von Hans-Ulrich Wehler. Mit einem Vorwort von Hans Herzfeld. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1965. viii, 292 pp. DM. 28.00.

The "primacy of foreign politics" is a doctrine by which, since Ranke and Droysen, German historians used to "explain" the subsistence of authoritarian forms of government in their country. In 1930, however, the 28-year-old historian Eckart Kehr published his extended doctoral thesis *Schlachtflottenbau und Parteipolitik 1894 bis 1901*, with the telling subtitle *Versuch eines Querschnitts durch die innenpolitischen, sozialen und ideologischen Voraussetzungen des deutschen Imperialismus*, in which German foreign policy was explained as the resultant of agrarian and bourgeois class interests. But for a few exceptions, the book was either decried as "Marxist" or ignored, and the author died as early as 1933. Only now Kehr's shorter writings are collected and republished as Vol. 19 of the *Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission zu Berlin*, under the appropriate title of "The Primacy of Domestic Politics" and with an able intellectual biography by Dr. Wehler. They deal partly with the same theme as the doctoral thesis, partly with earlier periods of Prussian and German history, the phenomenon of bureaucracy, etc. There are also two papers on contemporary German historiography in which, among other things, Meinecke's *Ideengeschichte* is criticized as a form of escapism.

KLEIN, ERNST. *Von der Reform zur Restauration. Finanzpolitik und Reformgesetzgebung des preussischen Staatskanzlers Karl August von Hardenberg.* [Veröffentlichungen der Historischen Kommission zu Berlin, Band 16.] Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1965. ix, 352 pp. DM. 48.00.

Because of the Reforms associated with their names Stein and Hardenberg have always been thought of in German historiography as a kind of Dioscures who, though following different ways, were one in their object. In the present study of Hardenberg's Chancellorship (1810-1822) not much of this image is left. Unlike Stein, the author argues, Hardenberg did not aim at a regeneration, but only at a reorganization of the Prussian state; he was not a "liberal" either, but a man deeply rooted in the world of enlightened despotism, though not without a certain feeling for the spirit of the time. Putting the precarious Prussian finances in a sound condition was one of his main objectives, and it is especially in this light that his reform policy should be seen. A separate chapter of Dr. Klein's well-documented book is devoted to Hardenberg's unique function of State Chancellor.

KRAUS, ANTJE. *Die Unterschichten Hamburgs in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Entstehung, Struktur und Lebensverhältnisse. Eine historische-statistische Untersuchung.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1965. 112 pp. DM. 24.00.

On the basis of source materials in the Hamburg *Staatsarchiv* and of – partly contemporary – literature this study provides much insight into the conditions of the poor and the working class. In some respects the research work done has produced remarkably precise data on conditions of life, the housing situation and the proportion of the city population belonging to the category of the lower classes. The composition of the latter is defined as far as possible.

LEWIS, JOHN. *The Life and Teaching of Karl Marx*. Lawrence & Wishart, London 1965. 286 pp. 37/6.

It is characteristic of this well-written biography that it is not only without preface or introduction but also that no new thesis is posited. In fact, it is an attractive and unpretentious book, moderately partisan, seldom outright arbitrary in interpretation, though somewhat naive on personal qualities. To a large extent it is also an Engels biography, the story being continued, by and large, until the latter's death.

LINK, WERNER. *Die Geschichte des Internationalen Jugend-Bundes (IJB) und des Internationalen Sozialistischen Kampf-Bundes (ISK). Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung in der Weimarer Republik und im Dritten Reich*. Verlag Anton Hain, Meisenheim am Glan 1964. xiii, 381 pp. DM. 33.00.

The author begins with a survey of Leonard Nelson's views which, sharply differing from current Marxist and "revisionist" theories and approaches, provided the small IJB and the ISK with a new frame of thought and made both for their qualitatively elitist force and quantitative weakness. Although this book contains the first full history of both groups and betrays very intensive spade work the author's seemingly pre-conceived, basically negative, judgment on their "bourgeois" roots and "revisionist" quality may well provoke – and justify – opposition.

MARX, KARL und FRIEDRICH ENGELS. *Werke*. Band 30. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964. xxvii, 851 pp. DM. 12.50.

The first part contains the extant correspondence between Marx and Engels from January, 1860 to September, 1864 *in toto*, a selection of letters by Marx and Engels to third persons (covering the same period) and some letters by Jenny Marx, mostly to Engels. In some cases a fresh examination of the manuscripts or photocopies lead to corrections as compared with the MEGA edition of the Marx-Engels correspondence.

MILLER, SUSANNE. *Das Problem der Freiheit im Sozialismus. Freiheit, Staat und Revolution in der Programmatik der Sozialdemokratie von Lassalle bis zum Revisionismusstreit*. Europäische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/M. 1964. 347 pp. DM. 32.00.

The subtitle of this book is more in conformity with its contents than the restriction involved in "the problem of freedom in Socialism". Lassalle, e.g., did never show any interest in individual freedom; the more so in questions of national and class emancipation. Among the Marxists, partly under liberal-democratic inspiration (Johann Jacoby), the notion of individual and spiritual freedom became more *en vogue*, whereas some of the "Revisionists" formally claimed for Social Democracy the liberal in-

heritance. The author presents a wealth of material, clearly arranged and soberly interpreted. Her survey of the evaluation of the concept of "revolution", for instance, is excellent. The reception of Marxist ideas is described in detail, though not all connected problems are discussed. As a whole, the book constitutes a valuable contribution to the history of the various tendencies in German socialist thought.

MITCHELL, ALLAN. *Revolution in Bavaria 1918-1919. The Eisner Regime and the Soviet Republic*. Princeton University Press, Princeton (N.J.) 1965. x, 374 pp. \$ 8.50.

The lion's share goes to the thorough treatment of Eisner's position – both theoretically and as the prime minister of the first Bavarian republic. His weaknesses, explained in part by the basic weakness of the Bavarian "Independent Socialists" are set forth, notwithstanding a fundamentally sympathetic approach. The story of the second (radical) revolution – still more of an episode than the first – is also lucidly expounded. In a postscript the author criticizes on solid grounds the views held by the East German historian Professor Beyer, especially as regards the strength of the revolutionary "masses" which is much overestimated in Communist eyes.

MÖNKE, WOLFGANG. *Das literarische Echo in Deutschland auf Friedrich Engels' Werk „Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England“*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. 127 pp. DM. 9.80.

This small book offers more than its title suggests. Not only a very careful survey of the various echoes to Engels' famous book is given, but the author expounds, by way of introduction, the views held at the time on the social question – the issue being brought to the fore by the Silesian weavers' rebellion. Then follow, grouped according to class and ideological positions – those whom the Communist Manifesto was soon to describe as "true Socialists" getting the lion's share – the reactions on Engels' book. About half of the study consists of notes which betray a very broad knowledge and great erudition. This apparatus provides, among other things, invaluable bibliographical entries into the history of ideas of the 1840's.

OISERMAN, T. I. *Die Entstehung der marxistischen Philosophie*. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1965. 526 pp. DM. 18.00.

With the important exception of Professor Cornu's *magnum opus* on Marx and Engels, which also is both more thorough and much broader in scope, this Soviet specialist on Marx has written what appears to be the fullest systematic approach by a modern Communist to the formative years of "Marxism", i.e., the period up to the writing of the Communist Manifesto. Though the author does not shun polemics against dead or living "bourgeois", "revisionists", etc., he often tries his hand at interesting evaluations – which always have the function of demonstrating Marx' and Engels' superiority. The term philosophy in the title is to be taken very broadly.

PAETEL, KARL O. *Versuchung oder Chance? Zur Geschichte des deutschen Nationalbolschewismus*. Musterschmidt-Verlag, Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt 1965. 343 pp. Ill. DM. 29.80.

Unlike Schüddekopf's standard *Linke Leute von rechts*, the present volume on "National Bolshevism" between 1918 and 1945 is based on personal experience and printed

sources rather than on police and government files. Mr. Paetel played an active role in several of the currents he describes; both the advantages and drawbacks of this characterize his book. Its value is considerably enhanced by twelve contemporary documents, 45 photographs of the *massgebliche Männer* (including Mr. Paetel), 34 facsimiles of periodicals, and a detailed bibliography.

RAMM, THILO. *Der Arbeitskampf und die Gesellschaftsordnung des Grundgesetzes. Beitrag zu einer Verfassungslehre.* Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart 1965. x, 218 pp. DM. 33.00.

In this juridical study Professor Ramm examines the bearing of the Federal Constitution upon labour disputes; according to him, strikes are largely compatible with it, whereas lock-outs are not. The volume is *Heft 12* of the *Arbeits- und Sozialrechtliche Studien*.

REDLICH, FRITZ. *The German Military Enterpriser and his Work Force. A Study in European Economic and Social History.* [Vierteljahrsschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, Beihefte, Nr. 47 und 48.] Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH, Wiesbaden 1964; 1965. xv, 532 pp.; viii, 322 pp. DM. 68.00; 48.00.

By military enterpriser Professor Redlich understands the German counterpart of the *condottiere*, viz., a personal union of commissioned officer and profit-making contractor of troops, arms and armour. This class of men played an important role especially in the first half of the seventeenth century (we have but to recall a Wallenstein), and in the present volumes their history is expertly dealt with. By the "work force" of course the mercenaries, and later the soldiers, are meant, and they, too, receive extensive treatment. In its way this monograph is a landmark in social history.

ROHR, DONALD G. *The Origins of Social Liberalism in Germany.* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, London 1963. 179 pp. \$ 5.50.

Over against the orthodox *laissez-faire* liberals those with a tendency to observe social change or even to advocate state intervention in order to improve the conditions of the workers are rated high in this survey of the views of such men as Karl Heinrich Rau, Robert von Mohl, Friedrich Harkort, the well-known industrialist Gustav Mevissen and Karl Biedermann, but also Friedrich List, who is dealt with in connection with Karl von Rotteck and Karl Welcker (editors of the *Staatslexikon*). In the preceding, not very conclusive discussion of the evolution of the living standard, the importance of population growth is stressed.

SCHMIDT, WALTER. *Wilhelm Wolff. Sein Weg zum Kommunisten 1809-1846.* Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1963. 372 pp. DM. 13.50.

Wolff's life is described here up to his acquaintance with Marx and Engels. The author has done much research in order to collect the relatively few sources extant. Wolff's activities as a *Burschenschafter* in the early 1830's and his later experiences as a politician and journalist are related in detail; they are always seen against the background of contemporary conditions. A strong argument is made for Wolff's independent development in the direction of a Socialism which in order to become full-fledged "proletarian" and un-utopian needed Marx' and Engels' influence.

SCHULZ, KLAUS-PETER. *Auftakt zum Kalten Krieg. Der Freiheitskampf der SPD in Berlin 1945/46*. Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1965. 384 pp. DM. 24.80. (Paper: DM. 16.80.)

This is a lively and detailed account of the efforts of the Soviet authorities and the Communists in Berlin in 1945 and 1946 to realize their conception of political organizations, and of the SPD's resistance. The author has drawn on many documents and also made use, in a careful way, of his reminiscences. The shifting attitude of Grotewohl – instrumental in the process leading to the foundation of the SED – is one of the most interesting phenomena, though not characteristic of the great majority of SPD leaders. Some 90 pages of documents have been appended.

SCHWERING, LEO. *Frühgeschichte der Christlich-Demokratischen Union*. Kommunal-Verlag, Recklinghausen 1963. 246 pp. DM. 19.80.

The first months (roughly from March to October, 1945) of the history of the new CDU is described here for the Rhenish-Westphalian region on the basis of public and (to a larger extent) private archives. The author who himself played a considerable role in the preparation of an anti-Marxist, positively Christian political organization which eventually became the CDU, relates also the struggle for unity (against the endeavour to re-establish a *Zentrum* party) and especially the attitude of the British military authorities: Adenauer's dismissal from the mayorship of Cologne is criticized.

SEEBER, GUSTAV. *Zwischen Bebel und Bismarck. Zur Geschichte des Linksliberalismus in Deutschland 1871-1893*. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1965. xv, 226 pp. DM. 18.50.

Marx', Engels', Bebel's and Mehring's views on the role played by the "left-wing" Liberals are directive for the interpretation, and two focal problems determine the scope of the treatment: the anti-socialism and the retreat before militarism characterizing not only the National Liberals – who are dealt with only incidentally – but also the *Fortschrittspartei*, the "secessionists" from the National Liberal party who merged with it in 1884 to constitute the *Deutsche Freisinnige Partei*, and the latter's right wing which broke away in 1893. The author appears to assume a lag between objective conditions for a liberal policy and the subjective shortcomings of politicians such as Bamberger on the right and Richter on the left of the *Freisinn's* spectrum. The book is based in part on important archival materials, for instance the Bamberger, Bennigsen, Forckenbeck and Lasker papers in the German Central Record Office at Potsdam.

Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik 1965. Hrsg. von der Staatlichen Zentralverwaltung für Statistik. 10. Jahrgang. Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Berlin 1965. xvi, 703 pp. Maps. DM. 25.00.

The tenth "Statistical Yearbook of the German Democratic Republic" is, like its predecessors, a major source of information on the demography, the economy, social services and educational institutions in East Germany. The present issue contains for the first time a special section on the Comecon. The Federal Republic has not been given separate treatment; it is represented, together with other countries, in the section "international surveys".

ZIPFEL, FRIEDRICH. *Kirchenkampf in Deutschland 1933-1945. Religionsverfolgung und Selbstbehauptung der Kirchen in der nationalsozialistischen Zeit. Mit einer Einleitung von Hans Herzfeld. [Publikationen der Forschungsgruppe Berliner Widerstand beim Senator für Inneres von Berlin, Band 1.]* Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1965. xvi, 571 pp. DM. 38.00.

With the present Vol. 11 of their *Veröffentlichungen* the Berlin *Historische Kommission* start a new four-volume subseries on the resistance to the Nazi regime, mainly in Berlin. The first subject to be dealt with is the persecution and the resistance of the churches and the sects. The volume consists of two parts of roughly equal length: an extensive introduction, in which Dr. Zipfel pays much attention to the persecuting Gestapo and SD, and 68 mainly unpublished documents written by these agencies. Because of this provenance the reader gets a picture completely different from that emerging from the writings of liberal critics like Guenter Lewy. In both parts Jehovah's Witnesses are given pride of place. A valuable bibliography, from which, however, older accounts like the one by Waldemar Gurian are absent, is appended.

Great Britain

BARRY, E. ELDON. *Nationalisation in British Politics. The Historical Background.* Jonathan Cape, London 1965. 397 pp. 45/-.

This is a very full, thorough and perfectly documented history of the major debates on nationalization and the ways in which it was realized over the years in some sections of the country's economy. The origins of the idea are clearly to be found in early nineteenth century land nationalization proposals. In this connection, the home colonies projects (as opposed to emigration) and the influence of Henry George are discussed. "Gladstone's Act" of 1844, related to the railways, though in practice wholly ineffective, provided a precedent for later discussion on state ownership. The author has given most attention to the Socialists' and Trade Unionists' positions and he makes no secret of his own preference for an ideology of Socialist nationalization – he criticizes the "ideological confusion" within the Labour movement (Bevin!) and at the same time the left wing for furthering its fragmentation. The systematic treatment ends with the year 1951.

BELOFF, MAX. *Public Order and Popular Disturbances 1660-1714.* Frank Cass & Co Ltd, London 1963. viii, 168 pp. 35/-.

This is a photomechanic reprint of the original (1938) edition. The contrast between the earlier decades and the period under discussion is striking: whatever disturbances there were had nothing in common with any broader movement for social revolution. The preceding upheavals in church and state found a (basically weak) belated echo in tumults which had very little in common with, for instance, the Levellers or the Diggers. The local and incidental nature of the riots did not prevent them, however, to be sometimes ferocious. The author ably analyzes their causes and expounds with clarity the (inadequate) government machinery to suppress disturbances.

CAMPBELL, R. H. *Scotland since 1707. The Rise of an Industrial Society.* Basil Blackwell, Oxford 1965. xii, 354 pp. 35/-.

Professor Campbell has written an economic and – to a smaller degree – social history of Scotland, in which the focus is on the country's distinctive contribution to the development of British industrial society. The volume is divided into three parts, viz., "Economic Struggle, 1707 to 1780's", "Economic Success, 1780's to 1870's" and "Economic Pressure, 1870's to 1939". The author has used a large amount of unpublished sources; a valuable bibliography and a good map are appended.

CARR-SAUNDERS, A. M. and P. A. WILSON. *The Professions*. Frank Cass & Co. Ltd., London 1964. viii, 536 pp. 65/-.

This is a reprint of the well-known monograph on the professional classes as a social group that was first published in 1933. The professions dealt with range from lawyers to masseurs and from midwives to journalists. After a lengthy survey in Part I, Part II contains some historical information, whereas Part III is devoted to such topics as professional education, discipline, conduct and economic problems. A number of appendices and an index are included.

CHECKLAND, S. G. *The Rise of Industrial Society in England 1815-1885*. Longmans, London 1964. xiv, 471 pp. Maps. 35/-.

In the new *Social and Economic History of England*, edited by Asa Briggs, Professor Checkland of the University of Glasgow has taken charge of the period 1815-1885. Being an economic historian he gives prominence to the industrial development: the first half of the volume is devoted to the growth and stability of the system and the sources of initiative (inventors, business men, food producers and capital suppliers). He then goes on to describe the influence of this development on social life, both in the working class and in the other classes. Two final chapters are taken up by the political aspects and the contemporary interpretations of capitalism. The volume is well-written and excellently documented; a bibliography of 24 pages is appended.

The Correspondence of Edmund Burke. Vol. V. July 1782 – June 1789. Ed. by Holden Furber with the assistance of P. J. Marshall. Cambridge University Press, London; Chicago University Press, Chicago 1965. xxx, 496 pp. 120/-.

This volume covers the seven years after Lord Rockingham's death. Among the correspondents are Lord North, Adam Smith, Henry Dundas (a great many letters on the Hastings affair), Fox, William Godwin (more curious than important). The majority of the letters are, at best, only of slight importance for an understanding either of Burke's political philosophy or of any major political issues, but they tellingly evoke the ways of thinking and preoccupations of (intelligent) members of the aristocracy and leading politicians. The presentation is excellent; explanatory introductions and annotation are models of precision and thoroughness.

DRIVER, CHRISTOPHER. *The Disarmers. A Study in Protest*. Hodder and Stoughton, London 1964. xi, 245 pp. 25/-.

After a short introduction on Pacifism before the Second World War the author traces the path of the anti-nuclear campaigns in Britain, especially the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (1957). Broadening his subject proper he discusses the debates from the

sides both of the CND and of those who defended NATO and Western nuclear power. Very interesting is the extension to other protest movements or phenomena which in part had the same roots as the CND: left-wing disaffection with official Labour policy, teenagers' revolt and the condemnation of "Suez". The author, who is Features Editor of the *Guardian*, in relating this story, shows qualities of humor and of critical spirit.

GRENDI, EDOARDO. *L'avvento del laburismo. Il movimento operaio inglese dal 1880 al 1920*. Feltrinelli Editore, Milano 1964. 302 pp. L. 2.500.

This is Vol. 19 of the *Studi e ricerche storiche* of the Feltrinelli Institute. After two chapters on the British trade unions, the author describes the rise of the political Labour movement, the part played by the intellectuals and the contrast between leadership and opposition. The volume is wholly based on printed sources and caters for an Italian readership.

LETWIN, SHIRLEY ROBIN. *The Pursuit of Certainty. David Hume, Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, Beatrice Webb*. Cambridge University Press, London 1965. viii, 391 pp. 52/6.

This exceptionally erudite study, besides giving an original approach to the history of British political philosophy, unearthes many details on the four thinkers who have been singled out as typical representatives both of significant currents and of a general line, i.e., that of essentially moral preoccupations inspiring their political thought. To mention only a few striking examples, there is a lucid comparison of Hume's attitude with Burke's, Bentham is called "a modest utopian" who, as the first to try and reduce politics to "science", "prepared the way for what he feared", or the convincing argument for Beatrice Webb's basic view of an absolutist, all-spheres-embracing evaluation of politics. The chapters on John Stuart Mill (preceded by one on James Mill) are perhaps somewhat less evocative than the others.

MORRIS, PAULINE. *Prisoners and their Families*. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1965. 327 pp. 50/-.

That the families of prisoners do not have an easy time of it is well known, and it is slightly astonishing to learn that the present PEP report is the first attempt to look at their problems on a national scale. At any rate Mrs. Morris and her assistants have carried out a very thorough inquiry, which gives much insight into these problems and is supplemented by a number of rather radical recommendations.

OWEN, DAVID. *English Philanthropy 1660-1960*. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1964. xii, 610 pp. \$ 11.95.

In a sense the present study of (pecuniary) philanthropy in modern England links up with Professor Jordan's books on Tudor and Stuart charities. The emphasis is on the epoch of the Industrial Revolution and the nineteenth century, but topics like the contribution of philanthropy to the Welfare State are given due attention; the author has made use of the unpublished documents of the Nathan Committee. The volume bears witness to a remarkable erudition and will no doubt remain a standard work for many years.

RAFTIS, J. AMBROSE. *Tenure and Mobility. Studies in the Social History of the Mediaeval English Village.* Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Toronto 1964. 309 pp. \$ 6.50.

Social relations in a number of Huntingdonshire manorial villages during the later Middle Ages are meticulously reconstructed here for the first time. The volume is divided in four parts, viz., "The Villein and Property", "Village Government as Group Activity", "Peasant Mobility" and "Revolution and Reaction". The villager appears to have been less "chained to his role in the social order" than was traditionally assumed.

ROSS, GEORGE W. *The Nationalization of Steel. One Step Forward, Two Steps Back?* MacGibbon & Kee, London 1965. 162 pp. 30/-.

A welcome account of the nationalization of iron and steel by the third Labour Government. The American author is not averse to the idea of nationalization as such – the Conservative and free enterprise opposition does not fare favourably with him – but he is very critical of the half-hearted way in which it was realized. The book is well-documented and well-written.

SAMPSON, ANTHONY. *Anatomy of Britain Today.* Hodder and Stoughton, London 1965. xvi, 720 pp. 42/-.

Anatomy of Britain first came out in 1962 and immediately attracted general attention. The book, a journalistic inquiry into the complex structure of the "Establishment" and (more or less identical) the dead weight of tradition, has now been completely revised and rewritten. Enter the fourth Labour Government, and, notably in the final chapter, the prospects of change by the post-war generation.

SIMON, BRIAN. *Education and the Labour Movement 1870-1920.* Lawrence & Wishart, London 1965. 387 pp. Ill. 50/-.

This fascinating subject is dealt with broadly in a well-documented study. The enormous significance of the educative ideal, still so strong in the last decades of the nineteenth century and even later, was partly stimulated and partly absorbed by the labour movement. The author has devoted special attention to the penetration of Marxist theory in workers' societies, but he also describes, for instance, debates held before an audience of workers on Liberalism versus Socialism, and the evolution of intra-mural and university extension education.

Social Policy and Administration. Studies in the Development of Social Services at the Local Level. By D. V. Donnison and Valerie Chapman, Michael Meacher, Angela Sears and Kenneth Urwin. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London 1965. 270 pp. 30/-.

The administrative and organizational practice of the social services is a hitherto neglected subject in the growing literature on social work. The present volume is an attempt to fill this gap and is designed for students intending to work in the social services; the focus is on a number of case studies. This is No. 3 of the *National Institute for Social Work Training Series*.

TAWNEY, R. H. *The Radical Tradition. Twelve Essays on Politics, Education and Literature.* Ed. by Rita Hinden. With an appreciation by Hugh Gaitskell. Random House, New York 1964. 214 pp. \$ 4.95.

The essays that make up the present volume date from the years 1914-1953 and throw a good light on the various aspects of Tawney's intellectual performance. Three essays on Lovett, Owen and Ruskin are followed by four on education and four on politics (including *Social Democracy in Britain* and *British Socialism Today*), while a fine lecture on social history and literature brings up the rear. In accordance with the author's wishes most of the essays have been abridged.

Towards Socialism. By Perry Anderson, Thomas Balogh, Robin Blackburn a.o. Ed. for the New Left Review by Perry Anderson and Robin Blackburn. The Fontana Library, London 1965. 397 pp. 10/6.

Various shades of left-wing Socialism in Britain are expressed in these essays which betray also a variety of capacity and openmindedness. A contribution by J. Westergaard is among the most readable ones: it is written to demonstrate that the "withering away of class" is a myth ("inequalities of income and property have been only marginally reduced"). Another essay, by P. Anderson, holds a plea, in view of "the mediocrity and immobility of working-class parties almost everywhere", for a Socialist philosophical anthropology and a strategy for realizing "integral human freedom"; utopian as this may sound, the conclusion should not be taken as fully representative for the argument. Other contributions are as those by R. Titmuss on "goals of today's welfare state" and R. Williams on "the radical attempt" that should be made "to begin changing consciousness by beginning to change our society" – a formulation *expressis verbis* of what is more or less inherent to all the essays.

WEDDERBURN, DOROTHY. *Redundancy and the Railwaymen.* Cambridge University Press, London 1965. 239 pp. 20/-.

The redundancy problem characteristic for some sections of the British economy is studied here from an economic and sociological angle by the example of the contraction and closure of railway workshops. Socio-historically the chapters on the unions' reactions and on the individual workers' attitudes (ascertained by way of interviews and questionnaires) are of special interest. The financial and psychological consequences of unemployment are separately discussed. This case study brings to light workers' behaviour also in connection with questions of mobility.

Italy

Errico Malatesta. *His Life and Ideas.* Compiled and ed. by Vernon Richards. Freedom Press, London 1965. 311 pp. Ill. 21/-.

The famous Italian anarchist Malatesta (1853-1932) has written dozens of articles and pamphlets, but he has never recorded his views systematically in a work of any size. His colleague Vernon Richards, who was an editor of the English anarchist periodical *Freedom* for years, has here laid Malatesta's voluminous writings under contribution in order to draw up a systematical survey of his ideas. To this, Richards has added

interesting "Notes for a biography", in which, among other things, he opposes the romantization of Malatesta by Woodcock, and an essay "Malatesta's relevance for Anarchists today". The book is illustrated, but an index is absent.

Il Movimento Operaio e Socialista. Bilancio storiografico e problemi storici. Atti del Convegno promosso da *Mondo operaio* per il 70° del Partito Socialista Italiano, Firenze, 18-20 gennaio 1963. Edizioni del Gallo, Milano 1965. 372 pp. L. 3.000.

The present volume covers all the papers and the major part of the discussions of the recent PSI conference on the history and the historiography of the Italian labour movement (Florence, January 1963). These papers include "Initiatives and Trends in the Study of the History of the Labour Movement, 1945-1962", by G. Bosio; "The Historiographical Debate round the Socialist Currents of the *Risorgimento*", by C. Francovich; "The First International in Italy", by P. C. Masini; "Formation and First Development of the Socialist Party in Italy", by G. Manacorda; "The PSI from 1900 to 1918", by L. Valiani; "The Post-War Crisis [\pm 1920]", by G. Arfé; and "Problems and Prospects of the Historiography of the Resistance", by F. Catalano. An index of names is appended.

ROMANO, SALVATORE F. *Le classi sociali in Italia dal Medioevo all'età contemporanea.* Einaudi, Torino 1965. 231 pp. L. 1.000.

In three parts, "The Problem of the Origins of Capitalism and the Social Classes in Italy", "The Italian Bourgeoisie from the Middle Ages to the Modern Age" and "The Social Classes in Italy from the Restoration to the First World War", the author gives a survey of Italian social history in the proper sense. The booklet is a useful primer aiming at a wide readership; a short bibliography is appended.

TOGLIATTI, PALMIRO. *Sul movimento operaio internazionale.* A cura di Franco Ferri. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1964. 377 pp. L. 1.000.

—, *La via italiana al socialismo.* A cura di Luciano Gruppi e Paola Zanini. Editori Riuniti, Roma 1964. 269 pp. L. 800.

Both these volumes are selections of the numerous speeches and articles contributed by the PCI leader from the 'twenties to the year of his death. Those collected in the second volume deal in the main with domestic problems and date, with one exception, from the years after 1944. The volume on the international labour movement contains, e.g., Togliatti's speech in the Chamber against the Atlantic Pact (1949) and his so-called political testament (1964).

The Netherlands

Arbeidsovereenkomst. Supplements 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24. N.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij Æ. E. Kluwer, Deventer 1964; 1965. Hfl. 3.96; 1.58; 3.74; 6.96; 7.26.

These five supplements (which should be included in the original loose-leaf edition) contain, apart from the current amendments and revisions of the Dutch legislation

concerning the labour agreement, lists of the CAO's through September, 1964 (No. 21), through March, 1965 (No. 23) and through September, 1965 (No. 24), completely new indices (No. 22), and new surveys of the literature on the subject (No. 23 and No. 24).

Drift en koers. Een halve eeuw sociale verandering in Nederland. Onder redactie van A. N. J. den Hollander, E. W. Hofstee, J. A. A. van Doorn, E. V. W. Vercruyssen. 2de druk. N. V. Van Gorcum & Comp., Assen 1962. viii, 331 pp. Hfl. 24.00.

Social change in the Netherlands during the twentieth century is the theme of the present volume, which was originally published as a commemorative miscellany of the Dutch Sociological Society on its twenty-fifth anniversary. In twelve essays various aspects of this change are dealt with, the general tendency being one from "drift" to "[steering a] course". Among the contributors are E. W. Hofstee, F. van Heek, J. P. Kruijt and J. Valkhoff.

De taaie rooie rakkers. Een documentaire over het socialisme tussen de wereldoorlogen. Samengesteld door Igor Cornelissen, Ger Harmssen en Rudolf de Jong. Ambo-Boeken, Utrecht 1965. 319 pp. Ill. Hfl. 8.90.

The spirit of Dutch Socialism between 1918 and 1939 is here reproduced according to the "formula" applied before in *Uit het rijke Roomse leven* (noticed in this journal, Vol. IX (1964), Part 3, p. 544): fragments from contemporary publications and periodicals, photographs, fascimiles, cartoons, etc. The approach of the young compilers, however, differs widely in the two cases: whereas Messrs. van der Plas and Fens make fun of the petty Roman Catholicism of the 'twenties and 'thirties, the present compilers are quite appreciative of the good old times when Socialism was still unadulterated.

TIJN, TH. VAN. Twintig jaren Amsterdam. De maatschappelijke ontwikkeling van de hoofdstad, van de jaren '50 der vorige eeuw tot 1876. Scheltema & Holkema N.V., Amsterdam 1965. 621 pp. Ill. Hfl. 42.50.

In the third quarter of the nineteenth century the half-dead city of Amsterdam experienced a revival that was to restore some of its former glory. Dr. van Tijn focuses upon the social aspects of this process, but economic, political and cultural developments are not neglected. Much attention is paid to the various emancipation movements that achieved short-lived successes about 1870: the liberals in politics, the orthodox Calvinists in the Reformed Church, and the men of the First International. A summary in English is appended.

WIT, C. H. E. DE. De strijd tussen aristocratie en democratie in Nederland 1780-1848. Kritisch onderzoek van een historisch beeld en herwaardering van een periode. N.V. Uitgeverij Winants, Heerlen 1965. 417 pp. Hfl. 37.50.

No less than a full-fledged reinterpretation and reappraisal of the transition period 1780-1848 is the object of the present study, originally an Amsterdam doctoral thesis. The author represents the oligarchy of the Dutch Republic as a kind of Augean stables that could be cleansed only by a consistent democratization. His sympathies therefore

are not with the "Moderates", let alone with a Gijsbert Karel van Hogendorp, but with "radicals" like Samuel Wiselius. The traditional historiography of the period is heavily criticized; Colenbrander and Geyl are here, much to the latter's annoyance, in the same condemnation; in fact, Dr. de Wit's reappraisal is a return to what Thorbecke wrote in his *Historische Schetsen*. The author has turned many stones (perhaps too many for a doctoral thesis), but it is highly probable that his book will remain a landmark in Dutch historiography. It is a pity that no summary in one of the major Western languages should have been appended.

Norway

VALEN, HENRY and DANIEL KATZ. *Political Parties in Norway. A Community Study*. Universitetsforlaget, Oslo; Tavistock Publications, London 1964. xii, 383 pp. 55/-.

The province of Rogaland (the city of Stavanger and its area) was singled out for a thorough research into the general election of 1957 and the functioning and structure of the various parties in Norway. Methodologically the approach is in the main socio-psychological; much insight into the processes of party identification as related to religion, occupation etc. and party loyalty is provided. A comparison of the Norwegian and American party systems has helped to prevent over-generalization of results arrived at through quantitatively restricted interviews and on the basis of a study of a relatively small, though rather representative area.

Poland

KORBONSKI, ANDRZEJ. *Politics of Socialist Agriculture in Poland: 1945-1960*. Columbia University Press, New York, London 1965. xv, 330 pp. \$ 7.50; 56/-.

After an introduction on the agrarian situation, the land reform of 1920 and the various Socialist parties' positions on the peasants, the author briefly describes the developments under German occupation. Then follows a very thorough treatment of land distribution after the war, the struggle fought by the Communists against Mikolajczyk's Peasant Party and their stress on a certain realism in economic (and also religious) questions, the so-called "Stalinist interlude" involving stepped-up collectivization with rather disastrous consequences for food production, and "October" and its aftermath. It is argued that Gomulka in 1956 was more opposed to collectivization than in 1947. The book thus helps to explain the phenomenon of Polish Communism whose policy with regard to agriculture, "short of unexpected developments, [...] will be almost entirely dictated by economic considerations".

Spain

ARRARÁS, JOAQUÍN. *Historia de la Segunda República Española*. Editora Nacional, Madrid 1965. 525 pp. Ill. Ptas 250.

During the Civil War Joaquín Arraras wrote a well-known biography of Franco. Since then he has remained more or less one of the official historiographers of nationalist Spain. This book is the concise edition of a three-volume work. It gives much in-

formation, but it is a pity that footnotes, index and bibliography are lacking. Nothing is said of the preliminary history of the Republic, and the book ends with the murder of Calvo Sotelo. The impact of the repression after the rising in Asturia in 1934 does not receive its due.

BROME, VINCENT. *The International Brigades. Spain 1936-1939.* William Heinemann Ltd., London 1965. xv, 317 pp. Ill. 45/-.

It is less a systematic account of the International Brigades than a series of profiles and sketches which constitutes the contents of this interesting book. The main concern of the author was not to evaluate the role of the Brigades in the context of the general problems around the Civil War, but to portray individual motives and experiences, to evoke the atmosphere of the time ("probably the last crusade in the romantic meaning of that word") and to penetrate into such details as the question of discipline, training and equipment. Numerous interviews, letters and diaries have been worked up into this very readable book.

España hoy. Presentación y montaje de Ignacio Fernández de Castro y José Martínez. Ruedo Ibérico, París 1963. viii, 499 pp. Ill. NF. 36.00.

The present volume of press-cuttings, photographs, facsimiles and other documents is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Franco regime and the resistance against it in the country itself. The idea of the book was first conceived in the spring of 1962, when the big wave of strikes swept the country; in its final shape the subsequent crisis, "liberalization" and repression are also covered. The compilers' approach is clearly polemical, but this does not detract from the great importance of their work.

JACKSON, GABRIEL. *The Spanish Republic and the Civil War 1931-1939.* Princeton University Press, Princeton 1965. xiii, 578 pp. Ill. Maps. \$ 12.50.

The great majority of books on the Spanish Civil War have understood the issues at stake strongly in terms of analogies to questions arising from the international situation at the time. Professor Jackson's approach to the short-lived Republic proclaimed in 1931 and the Civil War is from within Spain. Using the contemporary press, memoirs and interviews, as well as the important books on the subject, he offers a balanced treatment of the problems confronting the government in 1931 (remodelling the army, state-church relations and religious schools, etc.), the swing to the right in 1933, the emergence of the Falange and the political polarization, and the Popular Front victory in 1936 (more spectacular, because of the electoral system, than percentages would allow for). Thus a solid foundation is prepared for a careful and well-documented history of the Civil War. With great accuracy the author clarifies many problems regarding, for instance, the power relations between the political and social groups supporting the Insurgents or the measure of terror in both camps. Interesting is the notion that the Republic was not per definition in a hopeless position, but that its problems in a way resembled those of underdeveloped countries.

SALOMON, NOËL. *La campagne de Nouvelle Castille à la fin du XVI^e siècle d'après les *Relaciones topograficas*.* [École Pratique des Hautes Études, VI^e Section, Les Hommes et la Terre, IX.] S.E.V.P.E.N., Paris 1964. 370 pp. Maps. NF. 50.00.

"This is neither the work of a historian nor of a sociologist but of a hispanist who needed the help of history and sociology" is the opening sentence of the author's preface. However this may be, by working up the (largely unpublished) data provided by the official inquiries of 1575 and 1578 into the present monograph the author himself has been of great help to historians, notably to social historians. Agriculture, land tenure and social relations in central Spain at the time of Philips II are the main themes dealt with; the petrifying effect of the contemporary osmosis between feudal and bourgeois interests is emphasized.

Switzerland

BRAUN, RUDOLF. Sozialer und kultureller Wandel in einem ländlichen Industriegebiet (Zürcher Oberland) unter Einwirkung des Maschinen- und Fabrikwesens im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Eugen Rentsch Verlag, Erlenbach-Zürich, Stuttgart 1965. 368 pp. S.fr. 26.00.

Chronologically and thematically the present volume links up with the same author's *Industrialisierung und Volksleben*, noticed in this periodical, Vol. VI (1961), Part 1, p. 189f. Dr. Braun now focuses upon the transition from home industry to factory system in the Canton of Zurich, and especially upon its social and cultural consequences. As the "industrial revolution" was here more organical in nature the attendant transformation was less sweeping than elsewhere.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics - Russia

BRUNNER, GEORG. Das Parteistatut der KPdSU 1903-1961. [Dokumente zum Studium des Kommunismus, Band 2.] Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Köln 1965. 204 pp. DM. 26.00.

The documentary, second part of this book contains the full text in German translation of the Russian Social Democratic Party and the CPSU articles of association with amendments, preceded by the articles of association of the Communist League (1947) and of the Executive Committee of the *Narodnaia Volia*. The first part is a good survey of the organizational development, the differences between practice and regulations, the formations of the party within the armed forces, etc., questions of power relations, and the formal and material party constitutional law.

CARMICHAEL, JOEL. A Short History of the Russian Revolution. Basic Books, Inc., New York 1964. xiii, 240 pp. Ill. \$ 4.95.

In the first chapters of this book, in which the historical background is traced, there are some over-simplifications bordering on errors of fact or at least of judgment. The description of the period between the February and October revolutions is popular in style and readable. Various sources are quoted, especially the Menshevik-Internationalist Sukhanov's "Notes on the Revolution". A glossary and a list of "capsule biographies" have been appended.

HARCAVE, SIDNEY. First Blood. The Russian Revolution of 1905. The Bodley Head, London 1964. 316 pp. 30/-.

Professor Harcave, writing in a vivid style, summarizes the situation from which the revolution sprang: the classes inimical toward the state bureaucracy, the urge for political freedom vs. autocracy, the Russo-Japanese war. He continues to describe the course of events since the "bloody Sunday" of January, 1905. The various parties, interests and ideas which played a role are lucidly expounded. Minor inaccuracies (e.g., that Russia had been, in 1904, "the mightiest land power in the world") can scarcely modify the impression of a solid and useful, though not a very original, book. The appendix contains interesting documents such as the Constitutional Democrats' Programme which included the demand for an eight-hour-day.

JOHNSON, PRISCILLA. *Khrushchev and the Arts. The Politics of Soviet Culture, 1962-1964.* Documents selected and edited by Priscilla Johnson and Leopold Labedz. The M.I.T. Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1965. xv, 300 pp. \$ 7.50.

A penetrating discussion of "the politics of Soviet culture, 1962-1964" is followed by an excellent selection of (individually introduced) documents which opens with Evtushenko's poem "Stalin's Heirs". Khrushchev's speech of December 1, 1962, which became the signal for a fierce but relatively short campaign against artists and writers, and other official Party statements, recantations, attacks by anti-modernist intellectuals and counterattacks (e.g., Erenburg's speech "Uphold Human Values") are reproduced.

KASSOF, ALLEN. *The Soviet Youth Program. Regimentation and Rebellion.* Harvard University Press, Cambridge (Mass.) 1965; Oxford University Press, London. viii, 206 pp. \$ 5.50; 44/-.

History and function of Komsomol and Pioneers are set forth here in a successful attempt at historiography and critical evaluation including a sober discussion of possible future trends. The author points out the successes in "regimentation" and the partial failure manifest in various observable forms of "rebellion"; the balanced treatment of the latter is particularly rewarding. In a conclusion a parallel is drawn between Soviet and Nazi youth organizations.

LAMPERT, E. *Sons against Fathers. Studies in Russian Radicalism and Revolution.* Oxford University Press, London 1965. x, 405 pp. 63/-.

These studies on Russian radical thinkers in the 1860's are of an exceptional erudition. They are preceded by an able discussion of the abolition of serfdom (1861) and of the way it was carried through and how it affected Russian society. A short survey follows of the three main groups of opinion: conservative, liberal and radical. The most voluminous - and it would seem the most important - detailed study is that on Chernyshevsky which is especially remarkable for its endeavour to establish his place in the intellectual history of Russian, and European, radicalism. The concluding studies are on Dobroliubov and Pisarev.

LENIN, W. I. *Werke.* Band 38; Band 39. Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1964; 1965. xxvi, 838 pp.; xvii, 906 pp. DM. 7.50 per vol.

LÉNINE, V. *Œuvres,* Tome 8. Éditions Sociales, Paris 1964. 631 pp. NF. 7.00.

The two volumes in the German edition have a supplementary character. Vol. 38 contains Lenin's extracts from and comments on Marx' and Engels' *Die Heilige Familie*, Hegel's *Logik* (very extensive) and *Vorlesungen über die Philosophie der Geschichte*, and further on books and articles by Dietzgen, Feuerbach, Plekhanov and others. Vol. 39 is based on the most recent Russian edition and on the separate German edition (1957) of the "Notebooks on Imperialism", containing extracts and comments serving in preparing Lenin's book on "Imperialism". Vol. 8 in the French edition covers the months from January to July, 1905, and includes the important article on the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasants as well as other interesting theoretical reflections on the experiences of the first stage of the revolution.

MCKENZIE, KERMIT E. Comintern and World Revolution 1928-1943. The Shaping of Doctrine. Columbia University Press, London, New York 1964. xii, 368 pp. \$ 6.50; 48/-.

This book is "an inquiry" into the "controlling ideas" of the Comintern based on the official materials from that organization. After a short survey of the pre-1928 history the author deals with the stages in Comintern policy, with constant and with changing elements, stressing the strategical and tactical questions of power and the ideological one of the steadfast negation of lasting co-existence with "capitalism". The forms of Communist power (among other things, the role accorded to the peasants) are as accurately presented as the goals – both indeed in this period of total domination by one centre and even one person (Stalin) obviously enough.

MAVOR, JAMES. An Economic History of Russia. 2nd. ed., rev. and enl. Russell & Russell Inc, New York 1965. 2 vols. xxxv, 614 pp; xxii, 630 pp. \$ 25.00.

Professor Mavor's standard work, first published in 1914, is so excellent an achievement that the present reprint of the revised (though not up-dated) 1925 edition is fully justified. In a way the book may be called a social history of Russia as well; the author was a professor of political economy, but the chapters devoted to the peasant question and the revolutionary movements are imposing by their quality as well as by their quantity. Although some parts of the book are of course dated it derives its lasting value from its broad foundation of source materials that are still difficult of access.

OBERLÄNDER, ERWIN. Tolstoj und die revolutionäre Bewegung. Verlag Anton Pustet, München, Salzburg 1965. 280 pp. DM. 22.00.

The various attitudes of the Russian intelligentsia vis-a-vis Tolstoj is the proper subject of this scholarly monograph. The reader will learn more about the Populists, Social Revolutionaries, Social Democrats and Liberals who, during the set-backs after 1881 and 1905, suffered from the competition of the "soul-warmer of the present despondency" than about the great man himself, of whose doctrine they did not understand (or even want to understand) much. The volume is wholly based on Russian sources and excellently written.

SORLIN, PIERRE. La société soviétique 1917-1964. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris 1964. 278 pp. NF. 19.80.

Many data are produced in this balanced treatment of the evolution of Soviet society. For the character of the series in which this book is a volume, we refer to the review of Professor Dupeux' work on French society on p. 504. The author has dealt with political topics only in so far as they are directly relevant for an understanding of the economic and social developments, including the general cultural climate. Especially rewarding are the sections on the pre-war five year plans, on the Second World War, and on the reconstruction. The appended bibliography is of some considerable length.

Staline contre Trotsky. 1924: la révolution permanente et le socialisme en un seul pays. Textes de L. Trotsky, N. Boukharine, G. Zinoviev, J. Staline. Réunis et présentés par Giuliano Procacci. François Maspero, Paris 1965. 302 pp. NF. 18.30.

Between Lenin's death and the Fourteenth Party Congress in 1926 lies the heyday of the debates on the "permanent revolution" and the feasibility of a "socialism in one country". Trotsky's "lessons of October" – of which the editor in his introduction states that, machinations apart, they could not but provoke fairly general opposition – are followed by objections from, among others, Bukharin and Zinoviev, whose position on the "socialism in one country" issue was less clear. Stalin's "Problems of Leninism" conclude this survey of the debate.

Rectification

We regret to have attributed, in our notice of *Entscheidungsjahr 1932* on p. 337 of the previous issue, the study on "The German Right and the Jews" to the editor of this volume. In fact, the author is Professor George L. Mosse of the University of Wisconsin.

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